

MORPHONOLOGICAL STRUCTURE OF AFFIXES IN WORD-FORMATION FROM THE NOUN

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INTRODUCTION

Belonging to the inflected languages with a clear dominance of the features of the synthetic plan, the Ukrainian language has developed a rich system of a morphological word-formation for centuries. In the Ukrainian language the word-forming affixal models occupy a leading place, with the help of which, the new derivative units continue to be formed nowadays to denote the new concepts and phenomena of the modern dynamic world.

In order to understand the defining features and methods of the classification and categorization of the world by a person of the Ukrainian nationality by means of the word-formation, on the one hand, and to preserve the identity of the Ukrainian language in this area; on the other hand, it is important to know all the laws and regularities, the analysis and description of all available means of new vocabulary units formation in the context of their derivatively significant characteristics.

The morphological affixal word-formation is the origin of one word on the basis of another one by combining the root of the latter (if it is not derived) or the stem (in the case of its derivation) with the corresponding derivative affix – the prefix, the suffix, or the confix (circumfix). The combination (connectivity) implies compatibility, not only semantic, but also formal, of both components of the word-forming structure – the motivator (the root or the stem of the original unit) and the derivational morpheme. To ensure the first condition, the language has formed in its word-forming arsenal a system of various meanings expression means, in particular, and the synonymous means for the transmission of various semantic and emotionally-expressive shades. To ensure the second condition – the means and methods for formally adapting roots / the stems and the affixes are selected for a derivative interaction on the basis of the semantic criteria. The system of the morphonological rules and patterns is responsible for enabling the mechanisms of this adaptation. In order to know this system in general, one must study each of its subsystems in particular. One of the richest is the subsystem of the word-formation from the Noun. It is built by the word-formation nests with the Noun as a vertex word.

Each of the varieties of the affixal word-formation has its own peculiarities. The prefixes of different morphonological structure are characterized by the interaction not with the root or the stem of the word-motivator, but with the word as such. And quite free in the aspect of form is the compatibility with the corresponding Nouns-vertices of the word-formation nests. The choice of the former and the latter is determined by a public speaking practice. The society's request, therefore, is the main criterion.

The most topical to enable the mechanisms of the morphonological transformations is the junction of the root / the stem of the motivational word (or a word-motivator) and the suffix. The external plans of both word-forming morphemes are responsible for their specific choice – the root / the stem and the suffix, ie., the nature of their morphonological structure. However, the role of the subject of the morphonological position, the “detonator” of the morphonological modification, belongs to the suffix. Its morphonological structure depends on whether and in what terms it will be modified under certain syntagmatic conditions, both the root / the stem ending and the suffix morph itself. Therefore, the analysis of the morphological structure of suffixes, in particular, their morphonemic composition, constitutes an important part of the description of a morphonological support in the system of the word-formation from the Noun, in particular. Its weight is increasing in connection with the granting to the morphonological transformations the status of the functionally significant phenomena in modern linguistics.

1. Affixes of the word-formation from the Noun and their morphonologically relevant characteristics

The morphonological characteristics of a derivative word depend on the morphonological features of both its components – the generative stem and the affix. Numerous studies¹ illustrate the fact that different ways of word-formation are involved into forming the derivatives from the Noun, and the most active of these is the morphological affix with its main varieties – prefixation, suffixation, and confixation. The affixes emerge

¹ Валух З. Словотвірна парадигматика іменника в українській мові : Монографія. Київ – Полтава : АСМІ. 2005; Вплив суспільних змін на розвиток української мови : Монографія / Є. А. Карпіловська, Л. П. Кислюк, Н. Ф. Клименко, В. І. Критська, Т. В. Пуздирева, Ю. В. Романюк; Відп. ред. Є. А. Карпіловська. К. : Видавничий дім Дмитра Бурого. 2017. С. 231–343; Родніна Л. О. Суфіксальний словотвір іменників. *Словотвір сучасної української літературної мови : монографія*. К. : Наукова думка. 1979. С. 57–118.

and form in the language throughout its history and endlessly: a) by desemantizing the stems; b) as a result of their reallocation; c) as a result of a functional activation of borrowings²

The prefixes do not interact with the stems but with ready-formed words, showing the signs of the agglutinative morphemes³, and with the Noun words less actively than with the Verb or the Adjective words. From this point of view, such specific units are singled out: *над-, не-, під-, снів, поза-, недо-* (*звук – надзвук, фахівець – нефахівець, фракція – підфракція, вид – підвид, організатор – співорганізатор, конкурс – позаконкурс, виторг – недовиторг*) and borrowed: *ультра-, екстра-, супер-, суб-, анти-, гіпер-, пара-, контр-/контра-, де-/дез* (*скло – ультраскло, фільтр – ультрафільтр, видовище – екстравидовище, агент – суперагент, обгортка – суперобгортка, продукт – субпродукт, код – субкод, нагорода – антинагорода, саміт – контрасаміт, інфекція – дезінфекція*). In modern newly formed words, which are borrowings, the prefixes dominate, in particular: *суб-* and *супер-*. The above-mentioned fact is confirmed by “Dictionary of Affixal Morphemes of the Ukrainian Language”⁴, in which the derivatives of the type *субінспектор* are fixed – 40 units, and the derivatives of the type *суперекслібрис* – 29. Each of these prefixes is able to interact with both native and borrowed words, cf.: *надужиток* and *наденергія, супергра* and *суперліга*.

The formal characteristics of the segments – the formation of the stem and the final of the prefix – do not affect, as the examples provided above, their compatibility. This morphemic seam allows the accumulation of a consonant morphoneme of a different quality, but with the dominance in the finale of the explosive prefixes {д}, {б}: *надзвук, піддівка, субпродукт*, the vibrant {р}: *гіпердефіцит, суперідентичність*. The exceptions are the prefixes *контр-* and *де-* with the variants *контра-* (mostly before the consonantal root morphoneme: *контраверсія*) and *дез-* (in front of the vocal root morphoneme).

Only a semantic compatibility of the prefixes with the proper Noun words is important to include the derivative mechanisms. As well as the

² Лещук Т. Словотворення і науково-технічний поступ (на основі німецько-українських лексичних порівнянь). Львів : Світ культури – Просвіта. 1993. С. 36

³ Клименко Н. Ф. Основи морфеміки сучасної української мови. К. : ІЗМН, 1998. С. 82.

⁴ Клименко Н. Ф., Карпіловська Є. А., Карпіловський В. С., Недозим Т. І. Словник афіксальних морфем української мови. К. : Ін-т мовознавства ім. О. О. Потебні НАН України. 1998. Також: Клименко Н. Ф., Карпіловська Є. А., Кислюк Л. П. Динамічні процеси в сучасному українському лексиконі : Монографія. К. : : Видавничий дім Дмитра Бураго. 2017. С.158–166.

following formal condition: the prefix must be of a syllabic structure: *CV*, *CVCV*, *(CV)CVC*, *VCCV*-types (*V* – vocal, *C* – consonant). The above-mentioned fact is topical for the unproductive prefixes, for instance, *су-* (*сутінь*), *пра-* (*правнук*). Though, they may be actualized in speech, in partical, fiction, for instance: *І спало все – пракішка й практиака, пранівень, пракорова і пранес* (*L. Kostenko*).

In addition, the opposition of the native prefixes on the basis of “productive – unproductive” is directly proportional to the opposition of them on the basis of “closed syllable – open syllable”, cf., on the one hand, the prefixes *над-*, *під-*, on the other hand, – *су-*, *не-*, *пра-*. For the borrowed prefixes (usually internationalisms), this juxtaposition is irrelevant. However, the two-part structures dominate among them: *анти-*, *екстра-*, *супер-*, *ультра-*, *інтер-*, *пара-*, *гіпер-* *супроти* *де-/дез-*, *пост-*, *контр-*, and among the native ones – monosyllabic: *не-*, *під-*, *над-*, *су-*, *пра-*, *спів-* *супроти* *пере-*, *поза-*. At the same time, the word-formation from the Noun uses more actively the confixes components, for instance, *над-...-j* (*a*), *уз-...-j* (*a*), *без-...-j* (*a*), *під-...-j* (*a*), *за-...-j* (*a*), *по-...-j* (*a*), *перед-...-j* (*a*), *на-...-ник*, *під-...-ник*: *брова – надбрів’я*, *гора – узгір’я*, *ліс – Залісся*, *Полісся*, *передлісся*, *рукав – нарукавник*, *вікно – підвіконник*, etc.

The roots from the Noun interact with suffixes more actively. Suffixation is the oldest way to create new words⁵. It originated in the early Indo-European period through the transformation of the independent lexical elements of abstract semantics into the suffixes, which later began to be regularly used in the processes of the word-formation.

The inventory of the formal transformations occurring at the boundary of the root (the formation stem) and the suffix convinces us in the fact how morphologically significant this morphemic suture is. For morphonology, the following characteristics are primarily relevant to the suffixes: 1) syllability / asyllabicity; 2) the consonantal / vocal character of the initials; 3) the length in the morphonemes and their arrangement; 4) stressed / unstressed. Each part of the language has its own set of the derivational suffixes, which differ in the content and form. Therefore, the changes, caused by them, are often not identical. It is also necessary to distinguish between the native and borrowed suffixes. After all, some of the borrowed suffixes have a specific morphonemic composition, which determines the peculiarity of their morphonological structure and the derivatives, formed with their participation. This determines the stress

⁵ Историческая типология славянских языков. К. : Наукова думка. 1986. С. 47.

criterion consideration of these morphemes in a morphological research, especially given the high word-formation activity of most of them in the system of the modern Ukrainian word-formation.

The stressed / un-stressed criterion of the suffixes is related to the morphological significance of the accent: it is part of the word derivative plan. However, only in certain word-forming types its place is determined by the accentual type of the formation word and / or by the peculiarities of its syllabic constituent structure. So, the difference in accentuating the derivatives with the suffix *-ечк-* (*ж^ітечко, по^лечко, кр^іслечко, ма^слечко, т^ілечко, д^ілечко, с^ітечко і кр^іл^ечко, гн^ізд^ечко, к^іл^ечко*) should be explained by the derived from the Nouns of the accent type *c* (in the singular forms the accent falls on the root / the stem, in the plural forms – on the inflexions: *ж^іто – ж^іта́, по^ле – по^ля́, кр^ісло – кр^ісла́*), the last three – derived from the Nouns of the accent type *d* (in the singular forms the accent falls on the inflexions, in the plural forms – on the root / the stem: *кр^іло – кр^іла́, гн^іздо – гн^ізда́, к^ільце́ – к^ільця́*). In the diminutives, motivated by the substantives *a* (a fixed accent falls on the root / the stem), the shift of the accent is not an active morphological transformation: *го^рло – го^рл-ечк-о, ко^ло – ко^л-ечк-о, па^смо – па^см-ечк-о, на^{мі}сто – на^{мі}ст-ечк-о*. The derivatives *міст-ечк-о, слов-ечк-о* illustrate a deviation from the norm (their motivators are the Nouns of a. p. *c*), which can be explained by the interaction in this word-forming type of different accent schemes. The form of the word *кр^іл-ечк-о* is fixated in the dictionaries. The type of accent illustrates, in our opinion, the derivation of this word from the diminutive *кр^ільце*. In the same way there can be explained the accent of the word *оз^ер^ечко*: *оз^ер-ечк-о ← оз^ерце́*, but *оз^ер-ечк-о ← оз^ерце*.

The vast majority of the suffixes – the Noun and the Verb forming – are not indifferent to the accent. They are either stressed, they “pull” the stress on themselves (auto-accent, necessarily syllabic suffixes), or assign the stress a specific place in the word (the syllabic / asyllabic pre-accent and post-accent suffixes⁶). The auto-accentual suffixes are found in the derivatives *со^кіл – со^кол-^ін-ий, з^мія́ – з^мі^ј-^ін-ий; карто^пля – карто^пл-^ін-а, ци^бу́ля – ци^бул-^ін-а, хлі^б – хлі^б-^ін-а, зер^но́ – зер^н-^ін-а; ла^па – ла^п-^ат-ий, ні^с – нос-^ат-ий, голо^ва́ – голов-^ат-ий; ста^роста – старост-у^ва́-ти, па^рубок – парубк-у^ва́-ти, князь – князь’-у^ва́ти, лі^кар – лі^кар’-у^ва́-ти*. Here, the word-forming suffix, regardless of the

⁶ Лингвистический энциклопедический словарь / Гл. ред. В. Н. Ярцева. М. : Советская энциклопедия. 1990. С. 25.

type of the accent paradigm of a generative word, its structural and morphological characteristics, is always stressed. Instead, the word-forming pairs *гадю́ка – гадюч-ен-я́*, *коза́ – коз-ен-я́*, *вовк – вовч-ен-я́*, *ми́ша – миш-в-а́*, *коза́к – козач-н-я́* illustrate the following: the Noun suffixes *-ен(я́)*, *-в(а́)*, *-н(я́)* require the stress on the inflexion. In the derivatives with the Adjectival suffixes *-ськ(ий)*, *-н(ий)*: *Іспáнія – іспáн-ськ-ий*, *Каліфо́рнія – каліфорні́й-ськ-ий*, *молоко́ – молóч-н-ий*, *ста́нція – станці́й-н-ий* the accent usually falls on the pre-suffixal syllable. Thus, in the accent aspect, the suffixes are not marked by the homogeneity: one is characterized with a high accent power (the majority of suffixes), while the others may be indifferent to the accent.

In the context of the suffixes accent characteristics, it is important to consider the following:

1. The suffixes-homonyms may differ in their accent characteristics. So, the suffix *-ець₁* in the meaning ‘a person, an inhabitant’ is mainly a pre-accent, but a diminutive suffix *-ець₂* – acquires the stress, cf.: *Кана́да – кана́д-ець*, *Полта́ва – полта́в-ець та загі́н – загі́н-е́ць*, *ре́мíнь – ре́мі-е́ць*, *о́кунь – оку́н-е́ць*. But in both word-formation types the deviations from the norm are possible: *Черні́гів – черні́гів-ець* and *капіта́л – капіта́л-ець*, *футля́р – футля́р-ець*. This fact gives grounds to draw the conclusion: in the field of morphonology, we must consider the tendencies more than the strict laws.

2. In the system of the word-formation from the Noun, the homonymous suffixes with the same and different accent characteristics are possible. For instance, the suffixes *-і́н*, *-і́н₁*, *-і́н₂*, *-ин₃*/*-і́н₃*, *-ин₄*, *-ин₅*. They have the following meanings: *-і́н* ‘a member of a certain nationality community’: *серб-і́н*, *литв-і́н*, *турч-і́н*, that’s why the word *гречі́н* is a vivid example: *А на край світу, в невідомій точці, пливе гречин у маковій сорочці* (L. Kostenko); the suffix *-і́н₁* – ‘diminutive’: *стеж-і́н-а*, *сороч-і́н-а*, *сирот-і́н-а*; the suffix *-і́н₂* – ‘individuality’: *сніж-і́н-а*, *зерн-і́н-а*, *цибул-і́н-а*; the suffix *-ин₃*/*-і́н₃* ‘meat’: *барáн-ин-а*, *ведме́ж-ин-а*, *севрю́ж-ин-а*, *тюле́н-ин-а*, but *свин-і́н-а*, *лин-і́н-а*, *олен-і́н-а*, *вепр-і́н-а*, *лос-і́н-а* (the derivatives from the monosyllabic roots), *осетр-і́н-а*, *суда́ч-і́н-а*, *лосос-і́н-а*; the suffix *-ин₄*/*-і́н₄* ‘1) the tree; 2) the thickets, forest’: *берéз-ин-а*, *осі́ч-ин-а*, *смерéч-ин-а*, *ведме́ж-ин-а* ‘1) the shrub or shrub rose family; 2) the collective Noun; dark red eatable berries of this plant’ *кедр-і́н-а*, *клен-і́н-а*, *граб-і́н-а*, *ві́льш-і́н-а*; the suffix *-ин₅* ‘the meaning of possessiveness’: *сéстр-ин*; the suffix *-і́н₆* – and ‘the meaning of possessiveness and relativity’: *вдов-і́н-ий*, *топол-і́н-ий*.

The morphonological structure of the suffixal morphemes depends on which part of the language they are attached to. The obligatory component (it is always the final one) of the Noun suffixes from the Slavic era is a consonant and the Verbal suffixes – vocal⁷. This is the defining morphonological feature of the Ukrainian language: there is no Noun suffix that would not contain the consonant morphoneme in the final position: *совá – сов-ен-я́, сов-ún-ий, совј-áтк-о, сóвј-ач-ий; вдовá – вдов-éнк-о, вдів-éць, вдóв-ин, вдов-иц-я*. Instead, the Verb suffixes are either mono-morphonemic vocal structures: *-ú-, -í-*: *батіг – батож-ú-ти, змія – зміј-í-ти-ся, совá – сов-í-ти, вдовá – вдов-í-ти*, or poly-morphonemic, however, they obligatory include a vocal segment in the final position, for example: *вдов-увá-ти*.

The formal transformations of the suffixes of each of the above-mentioned classes are not marked by the same type either. The Noun suffixes indicate mainly the process of the final consonants alternation: *горб – горб-óк – горб-óч-ок, ба́ба – баб-ýс'-а – бабýс-еньк-а* (possible the interaction with the vowel alternation is possible: *промін-éць – промін-ч-ик*) or their complete clipping: *В'єтнáм – в'єтнáм-ець – в'єтнам-к-а*. The Verbal suffixes are mostly modified by clipping of the obligatory component: *падлю́ка – падлю́ч-и-ти – падлю́ч-енн-я, вáрта – варт-увá-ти – варт-ів-ник*, similar to *нали-вá-ти – нали-в-н-ій*.

2. Morphonemic composition of elementary suffixes of word-forming nests from the Noun

The analysis of the morphonological structure of the elementary suffixes as the most important element of the suffix subsystem begins with units of the type *VC*. The elementary suffix units, following E. A. Karpilovska, we consider primitive, non-decomposable when expressing a certain categorical or class meaning⁸. We consider *VC* structure to be a canonical form of the Noun suffixes. And not only because such a morphonological structure has the vast majority of suffixes, fixed in the sample under study – 35 the Noun suffixes from 57 singled out. This is due also to the structure of the nominal root, the consonant ending of which requires a vocal morphoneme. In the consonant position of these suffixes, the morphonemes are observed $\{н\}$, $\{н'\}$, $\{к\}$, $\{т\}$, $\{в\}$, $\{з\}$, $\{л'\}$, $\{х\}$, $\{с'\}$, $\{р'\}$, $\{ч\}$, $\{с\}$, $\{ц'\}$, $\{л\}$, $\{р\}$, $\{ј\}$, the most regular of them

⁷ Чурганова В. Г. Очерк русской морфонологии. М. : Наука. 1973. С. 15.

⁸ Карпіловська Є. А. Суфіксальна підсистема сучасної української літературної мови : будова і реалізація. К. : Ін-т мовознавства ім. О. О. Потебні НАН України. 1999. С. 25.

are – {к}, {н'}, {н}, {р}. The morphoneme {к} is in the final position of the suffix -ák: мор'-ák, -ák(a): мороз'-ák-a, the suffix -ик: лóб-ик, the suffix -ýк: гнізд'-ýк, a borrowed suffix -іІк(a): дієт-ик-a. The morphoneme {н'} is fixed by the suffixes -éнь: голов-éнь, -ен(я): бобр-ен-я', -ýн(я): крас-ýн-я, -áнь: голов-áнь, -ýн(я): бог-ýн'-а. The morphoneme {н} is observed in the suffixes -ýн₃-: свин-ýн-а, -ýн₁-: місц-ýн-а, -ýн: німч-ýн, -án(и): киж-án-и and {р} – in borrowings -іІclass: кас-ір, банк-ір; -ор: екзекут-ор, -ёр: гарпун-ёр. The same suffixes make more active the use of the morphoneme {т}: декан-át, алюмін-át, цемент-ít.

In the vocal position, any of the vocal morphonemes is possible in a modern language, but the activity of using each of them often depends on the genetic characteristics of the suffixes. So, in the composition of the native morphonemes {i} and {o} the most passive. The first one is singled out by the suffixes -ій and -інь: баб-ій, волос-інь, the second one only the suffix – -ót(a): кінн-ót-а, жебр-ót-а. Instead, in the suffixes of a non-native origin the morphoneme {o} is also combined with the consonants {л}, {р}, {з}: бенз-ól, цєнз-ор, тромб-óз.

The vocal morphonemes {a}, {y} are followed by the noise backlingual {к}: див-ák, {x}: див-áx-а, the larynx sound {z}: дід-ýz-а, the sonorants {н}, {н'}: дрогобич-án-и, горб-áнь, {л'}: рог-áль, {р}: школ'-ár, адвокат-ýр-а, {р'}: шахт-ár / шахт-ар'(а). In the borrowed suffixes, the interaction of the morphoneme is possible {a} with the consonants {л}, {ð}, {т}, {ж}: персон-ál, клоун-ád-а, єпископ-át, арбітр-áж. The morphoneme {e} in the structure of the native suffixes is combined with the morphonemes {н'}: кóзуб-ень, {л'}: пуст-él'-а, {ч}: мал-éч-а, {в}: корол-év-а, and in the structure of the borrowed suffixes –і {р}: комбайн-ёр. The morphoneme {u} is characterized by the compatibility with the morphonemes {к}: брát-ик, {н}: німч-ýн, {x}: лимар-úx-а, {ц'}: сєтр-úц'-а, {ч}: кня'ж-ич. Only in the suffixes of a foreign origin the morphoneme {-і₁} ({i-u}) functions in a combination with the consonants {к}: символ-ік-а, дипломát-ик-а, {н}: кофеј-ін, анестез-ýн, {т}: емал-ít, аорт-ит.

Among the Adjective suffixes, the VC variant is also the most productive: its model corresponds to 14 suffixes from the sample under study (from the Noun word-forming nests) 21. In the vocal position the following morphonemes are predominant: {a}, {o₂} and {u}, but in a consonant position – {н}, {в}, {т}, the suffixes -ан(ий), -ин₅, -ýн₆(ий): смол'-ан-ій, сєстр-ин, жаб-ýн-ий; -ив(ий), -ав(ий), -о₂в-: правд-ів-ий, жыл-ав-ий, ліс-ов-ій, глянц-ев-ий, and брát-ів with the morphoneme {o₁} ({o-i}); -át(ий), -ит(ий): горб-átий, маст-ít-ий. The Adjectival suffixes can be also terminated (as they begin) by other morphonemes,

such as {ч}: *біл'-ач-ий, крокодїл'-ач-ий*; {ж}: *ведмєж-ий, орл-ий*. The researchers qualify the last affix as a suffix-ending⁹.

The consonant component in the Noun suffixes may be represented by a combination of the consonants phonemes. The suffixes the VC-form, in which C = tt doesn't do not show such a diversity of morphemes as we observe when C = t. In the derived Nouns such formal structures have the suffixes-áčч(я): *дєрево – дєревј-áčч'-а, -їзн(а): дїд – дїд-їзн-а, -їнн(я): кукурудза – кукурудз-їнн'-а, -їщ(е): ногá – нож-їщ-е, -їсть* (морфонологічно – {ост}): *правдївий – правд-їв-їсть, -їськ(о): хлопець – хлопч-їськ-о*.

E. A. Karpilovska, relying on the opposition of *хлопч-їськ-о – хлопк-ó*, considers the suffix *-їськ(о)* as a complex inventory. The same way she calls the units with auxiliary, inseparable in any structure for expressing the corresponding meanings the by the formal elements¹⁰. Considering the suffix *-їськ(о)* as elementary, we explain it the following way: it originated in the Slavic era and in this form was inherited by a part of the Slavic languages, also by Ukrainian, cf. Polish: *chłopisko, babsko*, Czech: *dubisko*, Ukrainian: *парубисько, дівчисько*, Bilorussian: *вятрыска, сям'їска* and the others¹¹. The researchers do not agree on the history of this suffix. Some consider it the oldest common Slavic morpheme from which the Southern Slavic suffix originated *-iste* and Eastern Slavic *-isče*. According to the point of view of the other researchers, the suffix *-isko* – it is the result of contamination of earlier suffixes *-isče* and *-ьsko*¹². O. V. Tsaruk writes about the genealogical affinity of these morphemes, considering *-isko* more archaic. The spread of the parallel forms in the Ukrainian language in *-ищ(е)* the scientist explains, “firstly, the presence of a Slovenian substrate; secondly, the influence of the Church Slavonic language, and thirdly, the phonetic processes of the assimilation-dissimilation character, which could lead to the modification of difficult for the Ukrainian pronunciation the sound [с'к]¹³. The affixes *-к(о)* are *-иськ(о)*, nowadays, are contrasted with their

⁹ Безпояско О. К., Городенська К. Г., Русанівський В. М. Граматика української мови. К. : Наукова думка, 1993. С. 126.

¹⁰ Карпіловська Є. А. Суфіксальна підсистема сучасної української літературної мови : будова і реалізація. К. : Ін-т мовознавства ім. О. О. Потебні НАН України. 1999. С. 48–49.

¹¹ Вступ до порівняльно-історичного вивчення слов'янських мов / За ред. О.С. Мельничука. Наукова думка. 1966. С. 118.

¹² Рудницький Я. Наростки –ище, -исько, -сько. Вінніпег : Наклад УВАН. 1967.

¹³ Царук О. В. Українська мова серед інших словянських мов : етнологічні та граматичні параметри. Дніпропетровськ : Наука і освіта. 1998. С. 235.

meaning: it is diminutive in the first suffix and rude in the second suffix. Therefore, in our opinion, there is no sufficient reason to correlate today the suffix *-іськ(о)* with a structurally simpler one *-к(о)*.

The consonantal segment of these Noun suffixes is formed by the clusters of the morphemes, which are usually identical in the acoustic characteristics {н'н'}, {ст'}, {ст}, {с'к}, {шч} as compared to {зн}. Another feature of these complexes is: if the consonantal phonemes differ in the way they are created, the slit is always preceded by an plosive or an affricate. In the vast majority of suffixes, the position of the vocal component is replaced by a morpheme {и}. The morpheme {о₁} is actualized in the affix *-ість*, and the morpheme {і₁} – in the affixes *-ізм*, *-іст*.

The noun suffixes of the analyzed group are stylistically labelled units with a collective meaning: *инн(я)*, *-изн(а)*, peorativity: *-ищ(е)*, *-іськ(о)*, of the subject feature: *-ість*. The adjective suffix *-іст-* is also expressively coloured, used mostly in spoken and fiction speech in the meaning of 'having something in abundance, endowed with something in excess': *брила – брив-іст-ий*, *грива – -грив-іст-ий*.

In the list of non-linguistic suffixes of such a morphonemic structure, the suffixes *-ант*, *-ент* are distinguished, in which the sonorous morpheme precedes the noise voiceless. The two other affixes ({*-ізм*} and {*-іст*}) coincide with the configuration of the morphemes: "noise + sonorous", "noise + noise".

Among the Noun suffixes are those consisting of one consonant segment, that is, the **C-form** suffixes. It is about the substantive suffixes *-в-*, *-л-*, *-ј-*, *-ч-*, *-ш-* and the Adjective suffix *-к-*: *брат – братва*, *мужик – мужва*; *чудити – чудило*; *верба – верб'я*; *циган – циганча*; *султан – султаниша*; *в'юн – в'юнкий*, *луна – лункий*.

A special kind of the Noun suffix with zero (#) morphemes in the position of the vocal segment. In some morphonological conditions they are represented by the phonemes /о/ або /е/, and in the others, a phonemic zero corresponds to them – the alternative pairs *e//ø*, *o//ø* or *ø//e*, *ø//o*: *пузан-éць – пузán-øч-ик*, *став-ók – став– øк-óв-ий*, *майстёр-øн-я – майстёр-ень-к-а*, *вікóн-øц-е – вікóн-еч-к-о*, *валіз-øк-а – валіз-оч-к-а*. Different researchers qualify them differently: some classify to the vocal suffixes, the others classify them as consonantal. The position of the former was most clearly justified by K. Kovalik: the shifting vowel, and besides, the front row is indicated by alternations that occur in the finals of

the formation stem¹⁴. H. P. Neschymenko supports the opposite idea: the suffixes with the variable manifestation of the initial segment are either non-vocal or consonantal, since the dominant role belongs to the allomorph with a phonemic zero¹⁵.

There are few units of such morphonological structures in the suffix subsystem of the modern language, but they are characterized with a high word-formation activity. The phoneme /e/ within these suffixes is combined with the phonemes /ц', /ч/, /н', /л/, /н/, where as a /o/ – only with /к/, /ч/, more over with those, which belong to one morphoneme {к}, cf.: *казан-ók – казан-óч-ок і казан-ок-ów-ий*. The suffix *-ел* (in a morphonemic spelling – {#л}) is fixed only in *коз-ел ← коза*. Alongside with it, another suffix of the same morphonemic composition is used in the derivative nouns – #зл-, however, it does not interact with the Noun but with Verbal stems, forming the substantives of a neutra gender in the meaning of ‘something that has something to do with the action, named by a formation stem basis’, ie., the suffix-homonym: *світíти – світ-өл-о – світ-ёл-к-о, сідáти – сід-өл-ó – сід-ёл-к-о, окíслити – óкис-ел*.

Zero morphoneme in the place of the vocal element of the suffix **VC-form** is fixed in only one borrowed morpheme – *-ор*: *лэкт-ор – лект-ор-úс-а*. The alternation *o//ø* marks it, and it marks the whole stem in one morphonological position – before a vocal sound, a borrowed suffix *-úс(а)* to indicate a feminine gender. Before other suffixes *-ор* functions without the alternation: *лэкт-ор-к-а, лэкт-ор-ськ-ий, лэкт-ор-ств-о*. This alternation marks also the stems with *ор* in the status of a sub-morph: *акт/ór – актр-úс-а, дирéкт/ор – директ/р-úс-а*.

The Noun suffix *-ств-* and the Adjectival suffixes *-н-* and *-ськ-* should evidently belong to the structures of the **#C-type**, although the vocalized morphs of these suffixes are not marked by the word-formation activity, being used only in occasional forms: *бог – бóж-еськ-ий, бож-еств-ó, паж – пáж-еськ-ий, ханжá – хánж-еств-о, буква – бúкв-ен-ий*. The vowel is more often used in the short form of the Adjectives in *-ний*, formed by those who acquired a qualitative meaning, for example: *срібний/срібен: В однієї тасмниці – срібен перстень...(I. Drach)* or *дивний/ дивен: Там дивен дим і хата ще казкова (L. Kostenko)*. Thus, the **C-type** morph is a dominant structure that brings these suffix morphemes closer to the consonant class, but does not identify with them.

¹⁴ Kowalik K. Budowa morfologiczna przymiotników polskich. Wrocław : Ossolineum. 1977. S. 29.

¹⁵ Нецименко Г. П. Проблематика деривационной морфонологии. *Славянское и балканское языкознание*. М. : Наука. 1982. С. 307.

The derivatives such as these can serve as a confirmation: *блок – блок-ува́-ти – блокува́-льн-ий, день – дн’-ува-ти – днюва́-льн-ий*: the non-clipped verbal stems, ie., vocal, interact with the morph of the suffix *-н– – -льн-*. O. V. Isachenko interprets the morphonological structure of such forms in another way: “The element {1} ... is a morphological element that has no meaning at all, but is endowed with the function of transforming the verbal stems into the substantive ones” and the researcher suggests naming all such elements the formatives¹⁶.

Among the elementary noun suffixes are those borrowed units, whose structure is *VCVC*, for example: *планет-арій, дифтонг-оїд* and *VVC*: *шевченк-іан-а*.

In the morphonological aspect, the verbal suffixes differ from the Nouns not only by the nature of their obligatory component, but also by the fact that they do not use the potencies of the phonological subsystem of the language so powerfully. The canonical form of this class of word-forming morphemes is the form *V*. It is present in the suffixes *-и–*: *батра́к – батра́ч-и-ти*; *-і-*: *зві́р – зві́р-і-ти, по́лум’я – полум’я-а́н-ий – полум’ян-і-ти*; *-а-*: *обі́д – обі́д-а-ти, ро́зум – ро́зум-н-ий/розумн-іш-ий – розумніш-а-ти*. The Slavic by origin suffix *-ну* has the form *CV*, but in the combination with the Noun roots / the stems it is not fixed, cf.: rather regular adjectival formations *худі́й – ху́д-ну-ти, кі́слий – кі́с-ну-ти*.

A highly active is the common Slavic suffix in pronoun word-forming nests is characterized by the common Slavic suffix *-ува́-* in the word-formation nests from the Noun, the morphonological type – the form *VCV*. This suffix differs from the above-analyzed in its stress: in its original allomorph, the segment *a* stands out: *ворс – ворс-ува́-ти, ворсува́-нн-я, ворсува́-льн-ий, ворсува́-льник*, and in the morphs-variants – the first: *вуа́ль – за-вуал’-ува́-ти – завуа́льова-н-ий*. The suffixes *-н-, -нік* are able to make the suffix *-ува-* (in particular its allomorph *-ів-*) unstressed: *ма́ндри – мандр-ува́-ти – мандрів-н-ий, та́нець – танц’-ува́-ти – танці́в-нік*. Therefore, in the accent aspect, they are more powerful than the suffix *-ува-*.

The Adverbial suffixes can also interact with the Noun roots. They are semantically neutralized endings (sometimes formative suffixes) of the parts of the language: this class of words was formed mainly in a morphonological and syntactic way. Therefore, in a morphonological aspect, they are not marked by originality or homogeneity. Most of the

¹⁶ Исаченко А. В. Роль усечения в русском словообразовании. *International Journal of Slavic Linguistics and Poetics*. 1972. XV. Mouton-The Hague. P. 109.

adverbial suffixes have the obligatory element – a vowel morphoneme: *риссю, вручну, справді*, the rest – a consonant morphoneme: *смерком, гуртом*. The adverbialized verbal forms, unlike the Nouns and the Adjectives, mainly do not retain their affixes, but are replaced by the specific word-formation suffixes, for example: *-ма, -омá: сідьма, крадькомá*.

In addition to elementary, with the Noun stems interact the multi-element (non-elementary) inventory suffixes¹⁷. These are etymologically derived units that arose by the way of reallocation. The sample of the Noun word-forming nests indicates that it is not always easy to draw a line between the inventory elementary and inventory non-elementary suffixes. The most fundamental reason for this distinction is the quantitative characteristics of such units. An affix, which is different from another by the presence of a left additional segment and is more frequent – it is not a suffix with an interfix (a sub-morph), but an independent one¹⁸. For instance, the suffix *-ик*, used to denote the name of a person by his/her profession or the type of activity: *лазня – лазн-ік, стерно́ – стерн-ік*, can be found only in modern derivatives from the Adjective (*кадровий офіцер – кадров-ік*). In its turn, the suffix *-ник*, is predominant among the derivatives from the Noun: *#н + -ик: бюджет – бюджетник, дефóлт – дефóлтник, діáспора – діáспорник, квóта – квóтник, контрáкт – контрáктник, офшóри – офшóрник, піáр – піáрник, спі́сок – спі́сочник, фестивáль – фестивáльний*¹⁹. Therefore, it is expedient to recognize *-ик* and *-ник* as different morphemes and, accordingly, *-ник* – a non-elementary inventory suffix.

In the form of the multi-element inventory suffixes there are three types: *CVC, VCC, VCVC*. The *CVC*-type suffixes form the Noun words. These include the suffixes *-ник, -щик (-чик), -щин (-чин)*–: *вúхо – вуш-нік, бараба́н – бараба́н-щик, валю́та – валю́т-чик, коза́к – коза́ч-чина, Полта́ва – Полта́вщина*. The *VCVC*-type suffixes are connected with the Adjective word-formation system: *-уват– (горб-ок – горбк-уват-ий)*,

¹⁷ Карпіловська Є. А. Суфіксальна підсистема сучасної української літературної мови : будова і реалізація. К. : Ін-т мовознавства ім. О. О. Потебні НАН України. 1999. С. 48–49.

¹⁸ Земская Е. А. Продуктивность и членимость. *Развитие современного русского языка. Словообразование. Членимость слова*. 1972. М. : Наука. 1975. – С. 216.

¹⁹ Кислюк Л. П. Підходи до вивчення нової похідної лексики. Українська мова в контексті сучасної славістики: Монографія / Н. Ф. Клименко, Є. А. Карпіловська, Л. П. Кислюк, Ю. В. Романюк; Відп. ред. Є. А. Карпіловська [Електронне видання]. К. 2019. С. 612–613 Режим доступу : [https://r2u.org.ua/data/other/Ukr.mova_v_konteksti_suchasnoi_slavistyky\(2019\).pdf](https://r2u.org.ua/data/other/Ukr.mova_v_konteksti_suchasnoi_slavistyky(2019).pdf).

-овит– (*талán – талан-овít-ий*). The VCC-type units – the Adjectival, the Noun forming suffixes: -енк– (*курку́ль – куркул-éнк-о*), -оньк-/ -еньк– (*коза́ – кíz-оньк-а, зозу́ля – зозу́л-еньк-а; вишня́ – вишн-ев-ий – вишн-евеньк-ий*), -івн– (*цар – цар-івн-а, лімар – лимар-івн-а*), -овн– (*дух – дух-óвн-ий*).

3. Morphological transformations

in the structure of suffixes from the Noun wrd-formation

The suffixal morphemes, as the subjects of morphological positions, not only cause the changes in the contact zones of the root morphemes or the stems, but may themselves undergo morphological transformations. It is necessary to distinguish between two types of circumstances that cause these transformations. On the one hand, the suffixes are modified as components of the generative stems, for instance: *спáль-өн-я – спáл-еньк-а, чобіт-óк – чобіт-óч-ок, малі́н-ов-ий – малі́н-ів-к-а*, on the other hand, – the bearers of the word-formation meanings. The latter occurs only when, under certain morphological conditions, the root (the stem) alteration is impossible or insufficient. In this case, the word-forming suffixal morpheme is changed by a left extension to its main (original) allomorph of the sub-morph (rarely sub-morphs).

All characterized morphological types of suffixes can be submorphized. Thus, the Noun suffixes of the canonical form (VC) under certain morphological conditions are altered by the C-type sub-morphs, in particular, -н/, -ч/, -л/, cf.: *Пóльща – пол'-áк*, but *Крим – крим-ч/áк, záхід – захід-н'/áк; Львів – львів-áн-и*, but *Полта́ва – полтав-ч/áн-и; хвіст – хвост-áт-ий*, but *узóр – узóр-ч/áт-ий; злість – злост-ів-ий*, but *хворóба – хвороб-л/ів-ий, сльотá – сльот-л/ів-ий*.

This type of The Noun suffixes can be modified by the sub-morphs of the VC-type, cf.: *óлень – олен-ін-а, свиня́ – свин-ін-а*, but *ведмі́дь – ведмеж-áт/ин-а, інді́к – індич-áт/ин-а*, though there is: *інді́ч-ин-а; князь – кня́ж-ич*, but *цісар – цісар-ев/ич; ногá – нож-іщ-е*, but *діво – див-óв/ищ-е, Кавка́з – кавка́з-ець*, but *Донба́с – донба́с-ів/ець; Япо́нія – япо́н-к-а*, but *Кита́й – кита́й-áн/к-а*. In the latter case, the appearance of the sub-morph is caused by the action of a semantic factor – to avoid homonymy, cf.: *кита́йка* (fabric) and *кита́йка* (a female of a Chinese nationality formed from *кита́ець*). The following opposition illustrates the same phenomenon: *корéйка* (сорт м'яса), *грéчка* (злак) – *корейнка, гречáнка* (from *корéець, грек*). The stems of some Nouns (mostly borrowed ones) cause the suffixes to build up with two sub-morphs: *ока́зія – оказі-он/áль/н-ий, ко́ма – ком-ат/óз/н-ий, Кант – кант-і/áн/ств-о*.

Different morphs of the same suffix morpheme may be attached to the stems of a particular morphological class. For example, the Noun suffix *-лн(о)*. It combines with a verbal stem in a non-transformed form: *держ-а-ти – держа-лн-о, затк-а-ти – затка-лн-о*. With the Noun stems – in a transformed form due to the sub-morph *-и/*, which compensates the omitted the stage – the verbal stem in *-ити*: *цпн – цпн-и/лн-о, кочержа – кочерж-и/лн-о, рогач – рогач-и/лн-о*. From the above-mentioned examples it is clear that the Verbal, the Noun derivatives differ in the very place of the accent: the submorphic morph pulls it on itself, while the original morph causes it to move to the 1st syllable of the stem. By this feature, the derivative *батож-и/лн-о* should be called the derivative from the Noun, in spite of the verb *батож-и-ти*.

The functional significance of the building up as a morphonological means can be also attested by the Verbal derivative *бож-к/а-ти*. Unlike the common root words: *божѣтися, богувати* it contains an built up suffix, whose sub-morph (*-к /*) attests to the derivation from the form *боже*, used in the function of the Interjective, cf.: *ой – ой-к/а-ти, ну – ну-к/а-ти*, etc.

In both the Noun and the Adjectival suffixes, the syllabic sub-morphs of the VC-type are largely identical in a morphonemic manifestation. In the consonant position, the sonorants morphonemes $\{н\}$, $\{л'\}$, $\{в\}$, $\{j\}$ are most often used in this case here: $\{н\}$ – to $\{а\}$, rarely $\{о\}$, $\{е\}$, $\{и\}$; $\{в\}$ – to $\{і\}$, $\{у\}$; $\{j\}$ – to $\{і\}$; $\{л'\}$ – to $\{а\}$. The majority of sub-morphs in their morphonemic composition coincide with the suffixes – native or borrowed, although the unique forms also occur, e.g.: *козак – коз-арл'/уґ-а* супроти *кіт – кот'-уґ-а*.

In the verbal word-formation system, the modifications are made by building up segments *-ір/(-ір/)*, *-із/(-із/)*, *-(у)фік/*, *-ств/*, the suffix *-ува–* undergoes some alterations more often, especially when combined with the stems of the borrowed substantives: *монопóлія – монопол-із/увá-ти, плісé – пліс-ір/увá-ти, пікé – пік-ір/увá-ти, газ – газ-уфік/увá-ти, теплó – тепло-фік/увá-ти, актóр – актóр-ств/ува-ти*. The sub-morphs $\{-і_1р/\}$, $\{-і_1з/\}$ appeared from the desemantization of the foreign suffixes (*Lat. -ire-*, *Ger. -izieren*) during the penetration of borrowings in the Ukrainian language vocabulary. The Latin suffixoid *-фік/* (from *ficatio* ‘роблю’, in compound words denotes ‘здійснювання, втілення’) in Ukrainian vocabulary lost its independence and became a sub-morph. The verbal suffix *-а–* is able to modify with the help of the sub-morph *-нич/*: *ловелас – ловелас-нич/а-ти, дармоїд – дармоїд-нич/а-ти*. The suffix *-нич/а–* spread in the Ukrainian language under the influence of the Russian

language, in which it was singled out “due to the rearrangement of the verbal stems formed from the Nouns with the suffix nouns -*НИК*”²⁰

CONCLUSIONS

The morphological affixal way of derivation is characterized by the highest degree of productivity in the system of word-formation from the Noun. In addition, as opposed to the prefixes and the suffixes, the suffixes interact much more with the Noun stems. In terms of morphonology, the affixes of the Noun word-forming nests are heterogeneous. Fixed in the analyzed material the word-forming prefixes are one / two-part structures with a limited morphonemic composition – {*д*}, {*б*}, {*з*}, {*п*}, {*н*}, {*л*'}, {*б*'}, {*м*'}, {*с*'}, {*з*'}. The greater morphonological diversity is marked by the suffixal morphemes, which are grouped into two classes. The first one (the most numerous) is formed by the units, the obligatory component of which is the consonant morphoneme. The second class is the one, in which this role belongs to the vocal morphoneme. The first ones are the *VC*-type nominal suffixes with one or two consonants in the position of the consonant component *C*. The second ones – the verb *V* or *VCV*-types. The Noun suffixes use the potencies of the language morphonological system much more powerfully, but they are far from being complete, since they are morphonemes (for example, {*д*'}, {*з*'}, {*ф*'}), which are not fixed in any of the Noun suffixes. In addition, the morphemes of a particular morphonemic composition illustrate some attachment to a certain style. In the course of the derivational processes, the suffixes may undergo the morphonological changes either by alternation (in the function of the constituent of the generative stem or by the way of building up (in the function of the derivative).

SUMMARY

The article emphasizes affixation as a leading method of producing derivative noun word-forming nests. The relevance of taking into account the peculiarities of the morphonological structuring of both components of the word-forming structure – the root / the stem and the word-forming suffix, is confirmed. Its elements are recognized as morphonemes and sub-morphemes. The peculiarities of constructing the plan of expression of prefixal and suffixal morphemes were emphasized, the basic structural manifestations of each of these varieties were established. It is shown that

²⁰ Словотвір сучасної української літературної мови : монографія. К. : Наукова думка. 1979. С. 183.

the suffixal derivative suture is more significant in the context of morphonology, because on it the interaction of word-forming morphemes is accompanied by various transformations of their external plans. We find out which morphonemes prefer prefixes and which suffixes are morphemes. The nature of the arrangement of morphony in the elementary suffixes of the noun phrase formation is analyzed. Ways and means of morphonological modification of suffixes in derivatives with noun roots have been established.

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