

FORMS OF LEXICAL RELATIONS BETWEEN THE PHRASAL PARTICLES OF UKRAINIAN AND POLISH LANGUAGES

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The research investigates the types of lexical relations between particles of the Ukrainian and the Polish languages in the comparative perspective. The relations between them were discovered. The distinction between the concepts of „interlingual homonyms” and „interlingual paronyms” was determined. The research also identifies functional differences between the particles of the Polish and the Ukrainian languages.

Keywords: comparative analysis, homonym, interlingual homonyms, paronym, interlingual paronyms, particle.

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The study of language, particularly including its use in everyday verbal communication, has been always attracting the attention of linguists. Comparative grammar, as one of the promising areas of linguistics, studies communication in order to find in it the universal and the specific occurrences of the functionally identical systems in the studied languages.

Synchronous-contrastive analysis of vocabulary of Ukrainian and Polish languages does not become irrelevant because it allows to find out the features of interaction of kindred languages and to reveal the extent of their affinity in various periods of functioning of language systems. The study of function of a word in the lexical-semantic system of a particular language, establishing semantic oppositions and defining and lexical-thematic and semantic fields allows reconstructing the national-linguistic image of the world. This approach contributes to the reflection of special aspects of material and spiritual culture, everyday life, customs and other ethnic features of speakers of a particular language.

Typological studies of the related languages have become important in terms of extension of international contacts in our days, recognition of the place of each nation in a globalized world and working out issues of intercultural relations and mutual influences. Analysis of works of contrastive-typological orientation allows drawing the conclusion about the absence of certain contrastive studies related to the analysis of particles in Ukrainian and Polish languages.

The **relevance** of the study is caused by the functional specificity of particles according to their typological characteristics and differences in Polish and Ukrainian languages, as well as the need to study homonymous forms. The particles were chosen as the research object because of the significant communicative, stylistic and functional load of units of this category.

The **aim** of the study is the comparative analysis of particles in Ukrainian and Polish languages, including the investigation of lexical relationships between them.

The subjects of the study were journalistic texts of the early XXI century as those stylistically mixed and syncretic, reflecting trends of colloquial forms of speech and at the same time carrying the feature complex of writing. Recently experts have noted the convergence of standards of oral and written speech in the media, apparently because of the functional and technological features of creation and practical use of the mass communication texts. For example, the initially oral text of the interview while acquiring the written form of publication saves spontaneity and unreadiness of speech, as well as speech styles mixture etc.

Interest to particles is caused by the need to study their functional specificity considering typological characteristics and differences in Ukrainian and Polish languages. Appeal to the phrase particles as the object of analysis is connected with their significant functional, communicative and stylistic load in the utterance.

The overview of theoretical sources on problems of lexical relations between the words of different languages in modern linguistics shows that there are significant differences in the views of scientists. Thus different meanings are suggested for the concept of interlingual homonyms.

The proposed study adopts as a working classification the one developed by V. Manakin. Expressing solidarity with his views, we consider interlingual homonyms to be only the words of different languages that have the same forms of expressions, not just close or similar [4, p. 163]. Developing the views of A. Myhnevych, it is reasonable to call „parallax” the words that differ by one or two sounds (in writing - signs), so that they have a similar pronunciation [2]. An important criterion for putting the words in the list of interlingual homonyms is also the absence of crossing zones in their meanings. It implies that the meaning of words in different languages should not overlap even partially. In this case it is necessary to consider polysemy of the word and syncretism of its functions. Thus, it is not possible to consider the Ukrainian word *тільки* and the Polish word *tylko* to be interlingual homonyms. Although one of the meanings of the Polish word *tylko* is „but”, either equally exists the meaning „only”.

Absolute (full) actually interlingual homonyms are words of different languages, which are identical in form, but quite different in their meaning. They are the result of accidental phonetic coincidences or notably erased etymological links. Among phrasal units quite often the following ones

can be seen: Ukrainian *хіба* that forms interrogative sentence and can provide shade of doubt, amazement, distrust, and Polish *chyba*, which in translation means „maybe”, „perhaps”, „probably” and serves as the embedded word. For example: *Зате зі справжніми друзями був завжди щирим, товариським. Тому всі його приятелі, навіть тепер, після трагічної смерті Миколи Костюковича, відгукуються про нього як про добру, чуйну й шляхетну людину. Був би він зятим „відлюдьком”, як стверджували міфотворці Холодного, хіба мав би таких вірних товаришів?! (Literary Gazette. - 24.10.2014); „Хіба це держава - Україна?! Це якийсь незрозумілий конгломерат”... „Казахстан ніколи не був державою! Вона штучно створена Назарбаєвим”... „Білорусь може бути губернією в рамках Російської Федерації”. Ці дикунські висловлювання російського президента Володимира Путіна відомі нині усьому світу (Young Ukraine. - 30.10.2014); На жаль, цей проект в Україні так і залишився проектом. Чому? А хіба не зрозуміло, чому? (Ukrainian Pravda. - 30.12.2014); *Pół kilograma chyba wystarczy (Trybuna Ludu. - 03.03.2011); Chyba jest jakiś różniejszy autobus? (Wprost. - 04.05.2012).**

The expressive and emphatic Ukrainian particle *же* and the Polish word *że*, which is a conjunction and translated as „that” serve as the example of interlingual homonyms: *Перший підступно вбитий своїм же заступником, другий на горло карає злочинця (http://www.ktm.ukma.kiev.ua); Таким же прекрасним птахом, який за свою одержимість красою потрапив до в'язниці, був і Параджанов (http://www.ktm.ukma.kiev.ua); Папієж зазначив, że повинно się rozróżniać post formalny od realnego. Franciszek podkreślił, że prawdziwy post to, copłyniesz serca, to realizacja przykazania, by miłować Bogai swego sąsiada. - One są połączone (Wprost. - 20.02.2015).*

In the Ukrainian language *же* is a particle used to place the emphasis on the word after which it stands. In Polish *że* is a conjunction linking the main clause and the subordinate clause or their parts

that develop and reveal the meaning of the main sentence; the conjunction that links the main sentence with subordinate sentence of purpose, cause and proving what was the main clause about; conjunction that links the main sentence with the subordinate one of result; expressive word that starts a sentence typically expressing dissatisfaction or impression; modal particle. The Ukrainian lexical unit belongs to the class of particles, and Polish – both to particles and to conjunctions. This demonstrates the syncretism of functions of the Polish *że*.

Among the particles we can identify interlingual paronyms. These are the words which have significant differences of subject-logical content in different languages, but partially (usually at the implicit level) preserve common conceptual similarity, which is the result of their genetic affinity. The Ukrainian defining particle *справді* can serve as the example (used for the amplification of expressiveness of the content words), as well as the Polish lexical unit *naprawdę/doprawdy* which is an adverb: *От справді цікава пропозиція! (Young Ukraine. - 09.12.2014); Ось це! І чого ж я так переймаюся своєю зовнішністю?! У світі є чимало справді важливих проблем (Radio Liberty. - 11.10.2009); Doprawdy nie tam co robić (Wprost. - 20.02.2015).* Another example of interlingual paronyms are the Polish particle *istotnie* (synonymous with Ukrainian particle *справді*) and Ukrainian lexical unit *істотно* – an adverb: *Ірак планує істотно збільшити об'єми видобутку нафти (Ukrinform. - 19.01.2015); Ułatwiłoby to istotnie funkcjonowanie wszystkich gospodarstw w Unii Europejskiej (Trybuna Ludu. - 05.06.2012).*

Interlingual paronymy belongs to the lexicon called „false friends”. The reason for the significant amount of this kind of lexical relations is the existence of common etymological root, the semantical body of which is „dispersed” among different languages and transformed into other semantic combinations (widened or narrowed in meaning) having obtained new semantic branches etc. But in almost all cases after careful study of such words the traces

of the ever existed semantic affinity can be found.

As interlingual homonyms we can consider the Ukrainian particle *но*, capable of transmitting the imperative meaning when combined with verbs and other particles, and the Polish particle *no* that is characterized by the expressiveness of use aimed to make an emphasis on the message (possibility assumption, reason); used to provide special expressive character; expresses questions and often requires immediate response; used as confirmation of an answer. For example: *З лозиною впадеться і дитина, а спробуйте-но поламати віника (Aloud. - 26.02.2015); No nareszcie, już tak długo czekam! (Warszawska gazeta. - 23.02.2006); No i nareszcie jestem studentką (Gazeta wroclawska. - 03.05.2004).*

Another examples of homonymous words are Ukrainian particle *зась*, which is used to express negation, deny something, in the sense of „не можна”, and Polish *zaś* – a conjunction which contrasts the parts of compound sentence emphasizing their opposition and transmits the meaning „but”, „however”. In the Ukrainian language *зась* can be used as an exclamation, while in Polish – as a co-ordinate conjunction: *А зась! Не дїждеш того! (Day. - 07.07.2012); Nic z tego nie wyszło, zaś w 2013 roku deszcze i brak remontu zrobiły swoje – zawałiła się szpila nad centralną kopułą budowli i zniszczyła część stropów (KurierGaliczjski. - 02.02.2015).*

Owing to the affinity of Ukrainian and Polish a considerable number of particles in these languages are equivalent and have the same meaning. Such particles are represented by the following pairs:

– *вже* - *już*: *Тому що не можна так над нами знуцатися, це вже зовсім перебір <...> (Football in Ukraine - 14.05.2013); W styczniu odbyła się we Lwowie prezentacja nowej kawiarni „Ratusz”. Już sama nazwa wskazuje, że kawiarnia znajduje się w samym sercu Lwowa, w gmachu... (Kurier Galiczyński. - 05.02.2015);*

– *ледве* - *ledwo*: *Послухати Арсенія Яценюка і поставити йому запитання, які цікавлять мільйони читачів та глядачів, зібралася така кількість представників ЗМІ, що їх*

ледве вмістила чимала зала Клубу Кабінету Міністрів (Ukrainian Courier. - 31.12.2014); *Ledwo zdal egzamin* (Wprost. - 20.02.2013);

– чи - сзу: *Чи пожертвувати гроші справді доходять до знедолених?* (<http://www.dw.de>); *Papieżdo szefów: Czy nie zatrudniacie na czarno? Placicie uczciwie?* (Wprost. - 20.02.2015);

– ще - jeszcze: *Ще один позитив - ухвалення збалансованого бюджету, який підкорегують до 15 лютого* (Ukrainian Courier. - 31.12.2014); *Pod koniec okresu karnawalowego odbywają się studniówki w szkołach polskich we Lwowie. Tej tradycji w szkołach ukraińskich nie ma, więc jest to jeszcze jedna odrębność tych szkół* (KurierGaliczjski. - 13.02.2015);

– навіть - nawet: *Багато з них приїхали у Німеччину ще на початку 2000-х і відтоді навіть не були вдома, в Україні, роками уникаючи зустрічі з поліцією* (Access mode: <http://www.dw.de>); *Za odbudową kryje się najczęściej jkakaś postać czy grupa entuzjastów, którzy swoim zapalem, presją, talentem poruszają z miejsca nawet monolity urzędniczego nieuctwa* (Kurier Galiczyjski. - 02.02.2015).

However, it is important to note that particles that seem to be the same at first sight can perform different pragmatic functions in the text. This requires a detailed comparative analysis because interlingual lexical relations are the multifaceted and multi aspect phenomenon. It is this multi aspect phenomenon that leads to the fact that the speakers of affined languages can make many speech errors. It should be emphasized that interlingual homonymous relations are connected neither to the scope of use of vocabulary nor to the language-part it belongs to. That is why the studies of contrastive linguistics contributing to the detailed study of languages and helping to avoid mistakes connected to the transfer effect are important.

Therefore, the comparative analysis is important to systematize a set of units in each language, special laws of their combination and functioning for performing the same type of communication tasks. A detailed study of speech in comparative terms is necessary

for studying a foreign language in order to gain speech experience and to overcome the influence of spontaneous occurrence of native speech.

The proposed study outlines a range of further research on the implicit possibilities of Ukrainian and Polish particles as well as identifying their functional differences.

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