

Hryhoriy Arkushyn

Lesya Ukrainka Eastern European National University, Lutsk

UNCHANGEABLE WESTERN POLESIAN LEXEMES

The comparative analysis of unchangeable lexemes in the literary Ukrainian language and words used in Western Polesian Dialects has been conducted. The collections of texts, which contain the stories of native speakers from three dialect groups of Volyn Polesia, Brest Region and Podlasie, have been served as the source material for the research. Both in the literary and dialect language, all adverbs are unchangeable (not taking into account the formation of degrees of comparison); prepositions, particles, conjunctions and interjections also have been found to be unchangeable, and they represent almost the same number of lexemes in these two language systems, rare borrowings are among them. The results of the analysis enabled us to identify only a few common literary and dialect nouns — *ательє, фойє, пані, поні, таксі*; other unchangeable words that are borrowings turned out to be simply unnecessary in dialectal speech (for example, *амплуа, боа, імброльйо, какаду, Борнео, Пількомайо*). Some of the literary unchangeable words, which soon became dialects, have either a full declension paradigm, that is change according to all seven cases (*авто, кіно, радіо*), or flexions of one or two cases (*бюра, дена, за сільном*). The difference between the two language systems (literary and dialect) is in the fact that within the dialects, unchangeable words are not borrowings; these words have been used since time immemorial. In oral dialectal speech unchangeable lexemes have been found among all nominal parts of speech, cf.: nouns *ма, бра, сна, дорож, тилілі, шитькі*, adjectives *рад, глуп, скуп, косян, дерев'ян, вишнев*, numerals *до п'ятдесят, без двісті, більше шістсот*, pronouns *всяк, жоден, сво, ничо*; and they also occur among verbs — *хо, не хо, дя*, some of the lexemes being used only in the territory of Western Polesia (the noun *людя*, the adjective *б'айкі*). Of the two borrowings from the Polish language — *леда* and *ніц* — the former has almost gone out of use, while the latter is being actively used.

Undoubtedly, Western Polesian dialects are no exceptions regarding the presence of the unchangeable words which are nominal parts of speech; therefore more records of dialectal vocabulary usages of all fifteen Ukrainian dialects are necessary in order to identify them.

Keywords: *borrowing, unchangeable words, case paradigm, Western Polesian dialects, Volyn Polesia, Brest Region, Podlasie.*

Мовна мозаїка

ЛІСОСТЕП, АЛЕ МОНГОЛО-ТАТАРИ

Чому складні слова *лісо степ, глинопісок, залізобетон, льонолаван, торфогній* та ін. в українській мові пишемо разом, а *монголо-татари, угро-фіни, Австро-Угорщина* та ін. — через дефіс? А тому, що перші утворені з двох іменникових основ за допомогою сполучного голосного *о* і виражають єдине поняття, а в других цей сполучний голосний поєднав два самостійних іменники на означення окремих понять.

Катерина Городенська