

GRAMMATICAL AMBIGUITY OF THE PARTICLE IN MODERN UKRAINIAN: RESEARCH PERSPECTIVES

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all homonymic words belonging to different parts of speech, that is, grammatical homonyms, we must first describe some methods of recognizing different parts of speech of the same phonetic form in Ukrainian on the example of particles.

Ukrainian language belongs to the East Slavic languages both by genetic and typological characteristics (BACEVICH, 2014). The issue of grammatical ambiguity of lobes in Ukrainian language was studied by such scientists' linguists as (BACEVICH, 2014) The issues of ambiguity functionality in Ukrainian language were studied by (SHIPNIVSKA, 2020; KUSHLIK, 2017). In structural-typological terms, Ukrainian is a flexible language. Considering the various linguistic features of words, it should be emphasized that the main source of replenishment of words of this group is the possibility of using a word in speech in the meaning of another part of speech. The consequence of this process is the fixed in the language transition of a word from one part of speech to another. More precisely, we are not talking about one word, but about several: because they, although they are written and sound the same, differ in grammatical and lexical meaning, semantic issues, morphological features, syntactic role, place of emphasis. Particles from discursive words, as carriers of complex pragmatic communicative meanings, are the most active in speech use. Fractions are directly related to the mental-psychological, volitional, aesthetic features of the speakers. The perspective of the modern Ukrainian language, as functionally communicatively developed, leads to a variety of ways of dialogization and expression of the personal beginning.

INTRODUCTION

The search for ways to separate words into parts of speech continues in modern linguistics, is a topical issue for modern grammar. Transpositional formations that occur between words act as stylistic reflections, resulting in grammatical homonyms. The peculiarities of the mechanism of transposition processes resulting from such transformations of grammatical homonyms is a prerequisite for diversity in terminology (DEMSKAYA, 2019).

At the present stage of the study of particles as a semantic-functional class of words, which are mainly secondary formations from other parts of speech, service words and interjections, they are the object of research in many linguistic works (KALJANOV, 2021).

The analysis of the criteria used to distinguish grammatical functional homonyms focuses on the grammatical criterion, because it is the one that allows us to calculate the distribution ratio between the components of a combination of words or word combinations in a linear sequence.

This standard is effective in exploring the transposition prerequisite of functional synonymy development, since in the process of lexical and grammatical transformation words can change their formal valence, and especially their syntactic function, inherent in the traditional distribution. Considering first of

Accordingly, the purpose of this article is to investigate the grammatical ambiguity of fractions in the modern Ukrainian language, as well as the prospects of their use. The object of the study is fractions and their grammatical use in the modern Ukrainian language. The subject of the study is a comprehensive analysis of particles and morphological homonymic models in the language and in a stylistically differentiated corpus of texts. In the process of analyzing the lexical-semantic and pragmatic structure of particles, special syntagmatic significance is given to their equivalents. The understanding of the particularization of conjunctions and interjections in the Ukrainian language is quite controversial. The study is devoted to the analysis of what participatory processes condition the additional semantic meaning of particle class replenishment.

METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY RESEARCH MODEL

METHOD

The work used the methodology of system-structural linguistic research to identify the functional-semantic features of grammatical ambiguity of fractions in the Ukrainian language. In the process of work, the criteria of Ukrainian language fractions were used. Features of the functions of grammatical ambiguity of particles were investigated through the use of the methods of cognitive pragmatics to separate the types of situational context of the realization of fractions; and using the determination of the types of contextual effect created by particles.

RESULTS

In studies of linguistics, there is a need to distinguish between the state of language and the development of speech. This distinction exists because of the phonetic envelope and has a morphological category. The comparison and description of lexical factors depend on linguistic and non-linguistic reasons. Words are defined as units of language, and many of them depend on standards and methods of creation. In the lexical sense, a word is defined as a unit of naming, which has lexical and semantic meaning and can express a separate concept.

In modern Ukrainian grammatical ambiguity emphasizes the ambiguity of the word. Grammatical homonyms of Ukrainian lobes can be traced to the peculiarities of certain grammatical forms, retain their lexical meaning.

Grammatical (morphological) homonyms, or homoforms, are often called separate grammatical forms of different words corresponding to different words. Examples of such word forms are: «muzzle» (noun) and «trunk» (middle verb past tense) "bark" (noun) and «bark» (imperative verb) «saw» (noun) and «saw» (past tense verb) «poem» (noun) and «poem» (past tense verb) «argument» (noun) and «argument» (short form adjective) «family» (singular noun in accusative case) and «family» (operative numeral).

Sometimes grammatical homonyms act as a formation resulting from the transition of one part of speech to another, that is, conversion. For example: «evil» (noun) and «evil» (adverb), etc. Such words are sometimes regarded by some linguists as a special kind of grammatical homoform.

Morphological (grammatical) homonyms (homoforms), which usually contain pronunciation and grammatical forms of the same word, include, for example, the following words: «bone» (nominative; noun singular) and «bone» (case singular), «bones» (noun cases singular), «bones» (partial cases singular), «bones» (noun and accusative case plural) and others. These grammatical forms in these circumstances are grammatical or morphological morphemes, due to which equivalent word forms are formed. This is the type of homonymic relations, the common understanding of which results in different words, and such formed words are not homonyms.

Considering for comparison similar processes in modern Polish, we see that ambiguity in it is presented as a theoretical problem in many works on lexicography, semantics, as well as in linguistic encyclopedias and terminological dictionaries. In the Polish linguistic community, the recognized authority on ambiguity is D. Butler. It is this conceptual apparatus that is most often taken as the basis for the study of this phenomenon in Polish. It is noteworthy that D. Butler understands ambiguity only as the casual identity of forms of two words with different meanings (BUTLER, 2007).

Morphology of the Ukrainian language considers the phenomenon of interparticle ambiguity as a topic, which determines the linguistic status of words. Ukrainian explanatory dictionaries do not always solve problems because of differences in the description of homonyms and inaccurate explanations.

Sometimes the same sound complex in one dictionary is referred to as homonyms, while a similar compound in another is treated as an independent meaning of a multi-valued unit. This difference is due to the lack of objective standards for determining homonyms between words, and these objective standards are caused by the transition of a word from one lexical grammatical category to another. The exception of particulation is a characteristic of the grammatical system of the Ukrainian language. It is due to the properties of the law of language development and the need of the speaker in communicative behavior.

The mechanism by which different parts of speech are transformed into particles is controlled by many factors, and the fact of transposition may be detected by many criteria, among which the choice of synonyms and the classification of syntactic functions for independent parts of speech will dominate. As a way of homonyms, the share is an interesting linguistic phenomenon, because it gives an idea of the natural and spontaneous process of development of Ukrainian morphology and shows a wide range of possibilities of realization of word signs in context. In connection with the rapid development of interparticle ambiguity, the topic of particulation deserves increased attention, becoming the subject of various discussions. Despite the fact that grammatical ambiguity can be regarded as a concept of polysemantic character, it also contains to a great extent linguistic significance.

The mechanism of the emergence of interparticle homonyms, understanding their internal aspects is a complex and multifaceted process. The basis of the problem lies in the interpretation of the part-nominal status and changes in the grammatical and lexical meaning of a word. The grammatical basis of transitive phenomena in the system of parts of speech, according to V. A. Gorpinich's theses, is such a change in the syntactic significance of words, which stimulates the transformation of the lexical and categorical meaning of the word. Such a change forms in it new meanings of grammatical features (GORPINICH, 2004).

Similarly, grammatical ambiguity belongs to the phenomena, the analysis of which is impossible without taking into account the lexical meaning of the word.

During the transition of words from one part of speech to another, a problem arises: the distinction between ambiguity and polysemy at the lexemic level. Within the framework of interparticle homonyms there is such a transitive phenomenon as particulation. This phenomenon is characterized as the transition of pronouns, verb forms, adverbs, conjunctions into a part. For example:

1. And those claptrap papers are lethal beachheads (L. Kostenko).
2. My second heart was born as I recognized it. At that minute a fiery miracle happened ... (Lesya Ukrainka).
3. For the hetman everything collected here is more than just a treasure (Yu. Mushketik).
4. Without metal words and without useless sighs in your own footsteps we will go at least to death! (O. Teliga).

The share most often acts as a means of expressing the negation of information expressed in the previous context, performing an anaphoric function, referring the addressee to the known information and acting as a contextual synonym for the share «no». For example:

«It's been a long night of darkness, one said:

«Two weeks,» the second: «One month!»,

Another one: «Where!»

(Lesya Ukrainka).

«He touched the cabman by the shoulder:

- Guy, have you seen the Gaydamaky?

- Gaydamaky? - Uncle interrogated, turning his young face into rows of neatly trimmed hair. - Yes, where! Why do I need Gaydamaky» (L. Kovalenko).

Similar processes of interparticle ambiguity occur with the word 'was'. Acting as a lobe, it is used with past tense verbs to amplify, and with future and present verbs to express the transposition of the tense grammar. For example:

1. «We were always going to the mowing for a long time. The sun was already going down, but we were still going» (A. Dovzhenko. Enchanted Desna).

2. «Oh! I was stuck here in the mire; I ran into the window, and she saved me» (points to Mawka) (Lesya Ukrainka. Forest Song).

The past tense of the middle gender of the verb singular, which turns into the unchanged form, that is, part of the procedural meaning becomes a modality.

Unlike particles, single-syllable adverbs are used in insertions. In addition, it can sometimes be replaced by a synonym for time. For example:

«These days Mina Omelkovich even became smooth - what it means to be a man in his element! Earlier, he was walking around like an emaciated, gray man...» (GONCHAR, 1980).

Therefore, one of the ways to form interparticle homonyms is to particulate verbs.

The formation of such conjunctions, «as», «and» and «and», according to V. A. Gorpinich, is possible on the basis of conjunctions. It is usually considered that at the present level of the development of speech it is incorrect to talk about the morphological and syntactic methods of creation (particulation) of conjunctions and introductory words, because these words are very ancient. The mentioned problem requires thorough research in the future (GORPINICH, 2004).

The particles «was,» «happened,» «know,» «as,» «mol,» and others may be used in the function of verb word forms. The different filing in the dictionaries results from the presence of interparticle homonyms. The conclusion that these words are adverbs is correct. For example, when the word «see» can be replaced with other words - «he», «here» - it becomes a part. The functioning of the word in the process described as colloquial can be seen in fiction. For example: «In the cities of the gentlemen, and live see how well they live, how cleanly dressed they are, which all tasty things they eat.» Unlike the share of «see», the single-sounding adverb (introductory word) is separated by commas:

«The kid's making a big fuss. - Well, be quiet, be quiet! And if you don't keep quiet, I'm going to give you to Grandpa Ho... - the nurse gets angry and takes the child to the window. - Oh, see, there stands Grandpa Ho with a sack on his shoulders... « (KOTSYUBINSKY, 1999).

In this example, the introductory word is used because of the need to draw the interlocutor's attention to a certain aspect of thought.

The vowel for the word «see» can be picked up by a synonym «ba!». This is one example of an independent way of determining the part-nominal status of such problematic linguistic units in practice, one of the methods of distinguishing lexico-grammatical classes of words. The interjective «see» is used to express surprise, admiration, rebuke, displeasure, etc. For example:

«- I mean, am I lying? - Here Wolf shouted to him: - Look! The chatterboxes have become ... Such a scoundrel has never been!» (L. Glebov. The Wolf and the Lamb).

The second person singular imperative form of the verb «to see» is non-normative, but illustrates its context: «I said to the Creator, 'Attention! Open your eyes and ears! Hear, hear! « (SAMCHUK, 1997).

In such a sentence, we can trace a part-nominal understanding and the syntactic function of the predicate word form «see,» which is not present in the above examples.

An adverb as an independent part of speech absolutely predictably enters into the processes of particulation, which is characterized by orthologic uncategorization and immutability (BACEVICH, 2014). Such transformation of adverbs into lobes is accompanied by a change in the internal transition. The wide volume of semantic fractions, as well as the variability of lexico-grammatical meaning depend on syntactic word usage, which creates not clear separation of some parts of speech from others (DEMSKAYA, 2017)

To observe this meaning of adverbial particles shows the collected factual material of grammatical homonymy. As an example, we can take the functioning of the lobe «there» in similar sentences and find out its meaning:

«Love is only for you. And this is her wreckage, this is wine over the edge! Into the air of après trees! It's happiness that grows in the tight embrace of a closed soul's frame and tears that frame! To scatter its surplus pearls: to some there a touch of hands, to some a hot laughter. This is how the moment comes when a heavy necklace of pearls flies to random feet» (O. Teliga).

An identical view of ambiguity of lobes has never been formed in traditional mental space. Defining ambiguity as a certain violation of the law of sign, it is often seen as a phenomenon that impedes the process of communication. This refers to the principle of integral description of the vocabulary of any language, according to which all units of language should have a proper description in a dictionary, with the possibility of forming a general doctrine of language functioning in formal and substantive means. In a practical sense, it predetermines the necessity of constructing improved special dictionaries and adequate grammars.

So, a perfect analysis of the principles of homonyms, based on a large number of studies, allows us to assert that the prerequisite for establishing a synonymic relation is the expression of the identity of at least one component of the plan and the difference of the content of one of the components of the plan. Considering the fact that the meaning of morphemic expression and sound expression are equal, let us agree that this corresponds to two linguistic forms: written and spoken utterance, which are separate phenomena. At the present stage of studying Ukrainian language linguistic words are actively used in the process of «live» utterances by speakers of many languages. They are also called elements of vocabulary. They are formed due to the coherence of the discourse (text), and at the same time make other communicative meanings synthetic and enrich them with semantic-pragmatic properties.

The special means of affirmative sentences used to enhance the expressiveness of the statement include the following fractions: «yes», «good», «in fact» (g), «same» (g), «of course», «yes-yes», «as well as», as well as their lexical equivalents: «good,» «really,» «really,» «really,» «of course,» «undoubtedly,» «undoubtedly,»

«- Yes, an eagle can only build herself a sturdy house on a sharp and smooth spire and live in it.» (Lesya Ukrainka).

«- Well, I'll shut up ... But you, Mitya, must know everything ...» (P. Zagrebelny).

Fractions in the Ukrainian language from the whole list of discursive words are the most active. Also, they, as carriers of complex pragmatic communicative meanings, are the most active in speech use. Fractions directly related to the mental-psychological, volitional, aesthetic features of speakers. The perspective of the modern Ukrainian language, as functionally communicatively developed, leads to a variety of ways of dialogization and expression of the personal beginning (BARANOVA, 2021).

It is known that a large number of discursive words clearly indicate the personal beginnings in communication and play the role of a reference point. In particular, when considering particles, it should be noted that they are not included in the list of parts of speech with the problematic of deictic. However, definitely deictic lobes «he», «here», «it», «it» are mentioned. In the mentioned set of semantic signs, the lobes are distinguished according to semantic-pragmatic characteristics: «he», «here», «this».

According to F. Bacevich, the grammatical ambiguity of particles «here», «he», «it», «here» and their synonyms «here», «here-there», «it», «he-on», «won», «won», «here» for the first time in Ukrainian linguistics becomes a subject of a separate scientific study, although certain aspects

of their semantic and pragmatic features, paradigmatic and syntagmatic features have been considered. The lexemes «here», «he», «he-he», «out», «it», according to modern lexicographic sources and scientific research, are treated as particles expressing various semantic-pragmatic meanings, modal functions, not entering into homonymic connections with other lexico-grammatical classes of words - except for particles «this» and «here», consonant with the middle gender forms of nominative and accusative cases of pronouns «this» and «that». The particle «here» also enters into a homonymic relation with shout,

Such particles, entering into syntagmatic connections with other lexico-grammatical classes of words, are able not only to realize all kinds of communicative modality, but also to nominate the circumstances of action, in particular to express the semantics of time and space.

The criteria for distinguishing homonymic particles, as A. Sokolova (2004) showed, are semantic or paradigmatic analysis in a broad sense, which implies not only consideration of word change in the system of forms, i.e., in the morphological paradigm. On the basis of the distributive analysis of word-forms it is possible to find out their category features. Determination of particle belonging of functional homonyms through the selection of synonymic and antonymic series is also effective (SOKOLOVA, 2010).

Thus, the lexemes «here», «he», «it», «here», «here here», «it», «he-he», «out», «out», «here», depending on their ability to form synonymic and antonymic rows of distributional possibilities and contextual surroundings, act as grammatical homonyms - adverbs and particles (the lexemes «this» and «here» also coincide with the middle gender of the singular nominative and accusative cases of the pronouns «this» and «that» accordingly). As adverbs, these lexemes most often express locative and temporal meanings; as particles, these words express a wide range of modal meanings or express the general deixis of physical and psychological detachment (SOKOLOVA, 2010).

In some contexts, it is difficult to unambiguously interpret the semantics of the deictic units under study. In such cases, we observe the phenomenon of syncretism. The dominance of signs of this or that class of words in these lexemes will be due to both semantic-grammatical and functional-semantic features. The prospect of further research consists in elucidating the grammatical ambiguity of particles (and their equivalents) and pronouns with the term «place» («there», «here», «where», «where»).

For example, in combination with the words «look», «look», «see», «look», «hear», «listen» deictic lexemes refer to the above particles and are used to attract, enhance, focus the attention of the interlocutor, to express encouragement, encouragement, softening of orders, often forming stable phraseological combinations of words: «he sees», «he looks», «here see» etc.

The grammatical functioning of homonyms depending on the contextual environment

Changes in the syntactic distribution on the example of the pronouns «here» and «there» can lead to semantic and functional changes in the features of the lexeme, belongs to a new context. Although the meaning of this kind of existence is ambiguous, it is supported by the semantics of mature components, which still indicates the connection with a separate category of units in terms of relevance, which does not allow it to get rid of its content completely. But at this stage of formation, various units have been developed, moving in the direction of acquiring by linguistic symbols a full state with their basic characteristics. In other words, they belong to several symbolic meanings of the same meaning at the same time: transposed and several similar meanings expressed by different symbols. Partial word equivalents clearly demonstrate their potential symbolic singular functions, forming both synonymic and homonymic p. The appearance of homonyms may appear in the field of words equivalent to words, the status in the sphere of fractions (SOKOLOVA, 2010).

It should be noted that the derivative particle «there» expresses a significantly greater volume of semantic-communicative functions as compared to the particle «here». The general function of particle emphasis and amplification is also more expressive, and its semantic-pragmatic meaning is realized. Using the example of the historical development of the Finnish language. The process of introducing homonyms, which shows that homonyms can be noticed not only in every modern language, but also by studying ancient languages (WOJAN, 2007)

Fractions in this language are mostly used in combination with pronouns or adverbs, forming incomplete lexical complexes, or particle equivalents. Particle equivalents are a stable compound with the following characteristics: the unity of meaning has an almost constant and unchanging form. For example:

«Abandoned in the middle of the road by buckets or there hemp, she runs as hard as an American superwoman ...» (A. Irvanets).

More often than not, this particle acts as a means of explicating gradational semantics, to strengthen the thought; one or the other meaning. For example:

«Here we can't breathe out our own curiosity, so we can also smell it on you» (G. Tyutyunnik).

Thus, according to F. Bacevich, the dominant semantic-pragmatic sense of the share here is the addressee's interest in the situation of things or information, which he reports in his own examples.

For example:

«Can you imagine, here is such a ...» (V. Androsov).

«Yes ... There's such a carambole ... You know» (A. Malash).

Note at once that the «here» particle is not antonymic to the «there» particle. Usually, such particles are a means of interpreting progressive semantics to enhance the understanding of a particular meaning. But these particles are bound together by a common communicative meaning: reference, combined with a personal relation to the facts communicated in the communication.

The analysis of grammatical ambiguity of particles «where» and «where» allows their detailed description with generalization of properties, which allows us to define the general theory of the lexical and grammatical level. Combining words with particles «want», «unknown», «not very» («not knowing», «not seeing»), it is possible to convey the semantics of spatial uncertainty.

For example:

«Ulyana has disappeared into the unknown.» (A. Dovzhenko).

«Malusha's advice was to lie down anywhere. They would say she slept right on the ground» (S. Sklyarenko).

A similar lexical meaning «in some uncertain place, direction» is expressed by lexemes that are synonyms to those analyzed at the word-formation level, in particular: «somewhere», «somewhere», «somewhere», «where», «don't know where», «unknown where», «hell knows where» and «where», «somewhere», «where», «unknown where», «hell knows where», «hell knows where».

As a part of speech, adverbs are one of the most effective ways to form other parts of speech. The adverb becomes a part that acts as an intermediate unit, has the function of increasing. It is this function - expression in particle function - that makes possible the use of other parts of speech in a sentence. Such a characterization of the capabilities of particles makes it possible to present more accurately the available system of context to trace trends in their development.

So, the defining function of particles is the ability to combine different forms, emotional and expressive expressions in a class of function words to express all parts of speech.

DISCUSSION

In modern linguistics there is still a search for such a distribution of words into parts of speech, if the layers of units are not left out of the classification, are not subsumed under any category. About the possibility of a positive solution to this question will be answered by history, but modern scientists' aspirations on this are quite powerful, which contributes to the diversity of views on the same facts of the linguistic system. The class of units, referred to in Ukrainian studies as particles, is no exception. Questions remain open as to whether lobes can be qualified as parts of speech, what arrangement their internal organization has, how lobes relate to parts of speech, equivalents of words or sentences they are, and so forth. Despite numerous

studies devoted to the problems of transposition, migrative ambiguity, and grammatical ambiguity, there are still many questions that require linguistic interpretation. One of the urgent tasks today is to establish the lexico-grammatical and functional status of permanent lexemes, which are ambiguously interpreted in various linguistic studies.

Fractions as a semantic-functional class of words, which are mostly secondary formations of other parts of speech, service words, are the object of study in many linguistic works through the prism of heterogeneous features. We do not aim to formulate within the limits of this work a clear definition of particles as an auxiliary word, taking into account different approaches to the modern understanding of fractions in linguistics, because we see the main task in distinguishing between fractions and their grammatical homonyms. We use the term «grammatical ambiguity» taking into account the ambiguity of interpreting fractions in the system of parts of speech.

The phenomenon of prepositionalization is characteristic of the grammatical system of the Ukrainian language. It is caused by the internal laws of language development. The mechanism of transposition of various parts of speech into prepositions is regulated by various factors, and the fact of transposition may be detected by means of a number of criteria, among which the determinative ones are: the highlighting of the lexical meaning of the initial part of speech, but the acquisition by it of the category meaning of relativity, that is, the ability to express the relation between the significant words in the sentence determines the syntactic gender; for independent parts of speech that enter into the processes of prepositioning, changes on the morphological level. We can point out that interparticle homonyms resulting from prepositionalization are syncretic formations, because the output forms and transposites are characterized by the commonality of the sem. context. Prepositionalization as one of the ways of the emergence of interparticle homonyms is an interesting linguistic phenomenon, because it illustrates the natural and spontaneous processes of development of the morphological system of the Ukrainian language, shows the wide possibilities of realization of word signs in context.

RESEARCH PERSPECTIVES

The prospect of further research, we believe, lies in elucidating the grammatical ambiguity of particles and their equivalents and improving the description and explanation of homonyms in Ukrainian explanatory dictionaries. The functional-semantic field of ambiguity of lobes in the Ukrainian language is Monocentric. In its center is the category of species, which covers the whole system of Ukrainian particles. Coexistence next to particle-equivalents of the word their grammatical homonyms, especially in the circle of denominative words, obviously serves as a reminder factor of the presence of lexical meaning of these structures, which is sometimes noted by researchers, noting that fractions «have an element of denotative meaning» (BACEVICH, 2014).

In general, fractions in the language are used primarily with a specific stylistic purpose - to emphasize a thought, so they are especially intensively used in artistic, journalistic and colloquial styles. Only thanks to the context the semantics of the word is realized, some meanings are neutralized and others are actualized. Hence F. Mauler's opinion that «the linguistic community cannot create all new graphical-sounding forms to denote the multitude of realities of the changing world, because the number of words in any language is limited and psychologically motivated. Therefore, the existence of ambiguity in a language is necessary, and ambiguity itself is a positive rather than a negative phenomenon, such that it contributes to the compactness of the language system.

So, accepting the positive and negative aspects of homonyms in the text-broadcasting, as in the language system ambiguity as a universal category is devoid of coloring, we still refuse a one-sided - negative or positive - perception of it, recognizing for it in the textual space a certain specific function in specific conditions. Such an approach will be promising for us.

CONCLUSION

The existence of grammatical homonyms is a reminder of the structural-lexical meanings in these groups of words, as noted by researchers. A thorough analysis of the features of the homonyms of individual particles and the interaction between their equivalent words and other

lexical and grammatical units contribute to the solution of the problem of the meaning of the word and the problem of the state of the language. So, the group of particles under consideration has a multifaceted representation of common communicative meaning; it occupies the position of a common grammatical structure. Considering the future work of the translator, thus forming a clear paradigmatic structure of deictic particles. Therefore, the phenomenon of particulation is a characteristic of the grammatical system of the Ukrainian language.

Transposition from different parts of speech to partials is regulated by various factors, and the fact of transposition can be revealed by means of a number of criteria: the choice of synonyms, the particles in question most often realize their semantic and pragmatic meanings as part of multicomponent particle equivalents (syntagmas). Thus, the final goal of the functional-grammatical theory is to explain the mechanisms of the construction of statements by describing the types of nominative units intended for certain syntactic positions. The study of this problematic in the future will allow us to apply the theory to the study of the principles of organization of communicative units.

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Grammatical ambiguity of the particle in modern ukrainian: research perspectives

Ambigüidade gramatical da partícula no ucraniano moderno: perspectivas de pesquisa

Ambigüedad gramatical de la partícula en ucraniano moderno: perspectivas de la investigación

Resumo

O artigo é dedicado à questão da ambigüidade gramatical das frações na língua ucraniana moderna. Trata da ambigüidade das partículas, paradigmas e fatores de gramaticidade de frações na língua ucraniana moderna. Foram analisados os fatores pragmáticos, sintagmáticos e semântico-estruturais que determinam a atribuição das palavras analisadas com uma fração na língua ucraniana moderna. Caracteriza-se os critérios utilizados para distinguir homônimos funcionais gramaticais. A atenção principal é dada ao critério gramatical, uma vez que permite calcular a proporção da distribuição entre os componentes da combinação de palavras ou combinações de palavras em uma sequência linear. Foi revelado que os advérbios são uma das formas mais eficazes de formação de outras partes da fala. A novidade científica reside no fato de que a ambigüidade gramatical é um pré-requisito para entender o lobo fonético como uma unidade estrutural-semântica da linguagem.

Palavras-chave: Ambigüidade gramatical. Lóbulos. Sincretismo. Partículas. Sintagmática.

Abstract

The article is devoted to the issue of grammatical ambiguity of fractions in the modern Ukrainian language. It deals with particle ambiguity, paradigm and factors of grammaticality of fractions in the modern Ukrainian language. The pragmatic, syntagmatic and semantic-structural factors that determine the attribution of the analyzed words with a fraction in the modern Ukrainian language have been analyzed. The criteria used to distinguish grammatical functional homonyms are characterized. The main attention is paid to the grammatical criterion, as it allows to calculate the ratio of the distribution between the components of the combination of words or word combinations in a linear sequence. It has been revealed that adverbs are one of the most effective ways of formation of other parts of speech. Scientific novelty lies in the fact that grammatical ambiguity is a prerequisite for understanding the phonetic lobe as a structural-semantic unit of language.

Keywords: Grammatical ambiguity, Lobes. Syncretism. Particulation. Syntagmatic.

Resumen

El artículo está dedicado a la cuestión de la ambigüedad gramatical de las fracciones en la lengua ucraniana moderna. Se trata de la ambigüedad de las partículas, el paradigma y los factores de la gramaticidad de las fracciones en la lengua ucraniana moderna. Se han analizado los factores pragmáticos, sintagmáticos y semántico-estructurales que determinan la atribución de las palabras analizadas con una fracción en la lengua ucraniana moderna. Se caracterizan los criterios utilizados para distinguir los homónimos funcionales gramaticales. La principal atención se presta al criterio gramatical, ya que permite calcular la relación de la distribución entre los componentes de la combinación de palabras o combinaciones de palabras en una secuencia lineal. Se ha revelado que los adverbios son una de las formas más eficaces de formación de otras partes de la oración. La novedad científica radica en que la ambigüedad gramatical es un requisito previo para entender el lóbulo fonético como unidad estructural-semántica del lenguaje.

Palabras-clave: Ambigüedad gramatical. Lóbulos. Sincretismo. Particulación. Sintagmática.