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**PREPOSITIONAL SYSTEM OF THE UKRAINIAN LANGUAGE:
SEMANTIC ASPECT**

Abstract. *The article is aimed at the interpretation of prepositions of the modern Ukrainian language, in particular the study of semantic types of secondary prepositions. The purpose of the work involves solving the following tasks: 1) substantiation of the theoretical origins of the preposition; 2) establishing the conditions and ways of transition of independent parts of speech into prepositions; 3) clarification of semantic-functional typology of prepositions. The study of the prepositional system developed in three main directions. The most common concept is the interpretation of the preposition as an official part of speech with a weakened lexical meaning. Derivative prepositions are units (structurally - synthetic (one-component) / analytical (multicomponent)), functionally and semantically identical to prepositions, but structurally more complex.*

Key words: *prepositional system, secondary prepositions, derived prepositions, lexical meaning, semantic type.*

The Problem Statement. The prepositional system of the Ukrainian language has repeatedly been the subject of study of Ukrainian as well as Russian, Belarusian, and Polish linguists. An example of such cooperation is the work of research teams of the International Open Research Project (Belarus, Russia, Ukraine, Poland, Bulgaria, etc.), which examines the features of grammar in various aspects of the Slavic preposition (see the works of M.V. Vsevolodova, A.P. Zagnitka, M.Y. Konyushkevich, Ch. Lyakhura, G.V. Sitar, I.G. Danilyuk, I. A. Shchukina, etc.). **The Analysis of Sources and Recent Researches.** The most solid and complex analysis of prepositions of the Ukrainian language belongs to I.R. Vykhovantsev. The scientist, based on the teachings of E. Kurilovich, O. O. Potebnya, interprets the preposition as an analytical syntactic morpheme, distinguishes between primary (non-derived) and secondary (dérive) prepositions,

gives their exact number, the origin of secondary prepositions (Vykhovanets, 1980; Kurylovych, 1962; Potebnia, 1958).

Instead, I. Kucherenko interprets the preposition as a part of speech with a full lexical meaning. The linguist insists that prepositions are adverbs of generalized meaning that form a compound part of a sentence. According to I. Kucherenko, prepositions are identical in their grammatical features with verb connections (Kucherenko, 1973). Supporters of the traditional point of view define prepositions as special lexical and grammatical units (Ivanenko, 1967; Melnychuk, 1961). First, prepositions as lexical units can enter into synonymous, antonymous relations, and secondly, have a weakened lexical meaning (especially secondary prepositions).

So the lexical meaning of prepositions is related to their origin. In particular, the newest derived prepositions (we mean those units that have moved to the category of prepositions in recent decades, the emergence of which is due to modern communication needs, the transfer of the finest, most accurate semantic nuances between full components) have not lost their lexical meaning. According to O.M. Seliverstova, the proper lexical meaning of the preposition is an indication of a particular relationship (Selyverstova, 1999).

The Main Material Statement. Obviously, given the different views on the lexical meaning of the preposition, the following statement is justified: prepositions have a weakened lexical meaning, which is manifested in various semantic types that the preposition adds to the phrase (sentence) - place, time, purpose and so on. Since the value of cases (with which prepositions cooperate) is general, the number of primary prepositions is limited, there is a need to develop (expand) the quantitative and qualitative limits of secondary prepositions. Currently, secondary prepositions serve the purpose of updating the old form, developing new meanings in the language. Due to the lack of unanimity in the interpretation of the preposition, the constant transition of full words into prepositions, the development of new semantic types denoted by secondary prepositions, we can state the relevance of the chosen topic.

The aim of the research is to analyze the prepositions of the Ukrainian language with a consistent clarification of their origin and semantic types.

Our efforts are aimed at solving the following **tasks**: 1) substantiation of the theoretical origins of the preposition; 2) establishing the conditions and ways of transition of independent parts of speech into prepositions; 3) elucidation of semantic-functional typology of prepositions. The object of research is the system of prepositions of the modern Ukrainian language. The research takes into account the theoretical foundations of our native and foreign linguists, which in one way or another face certain research issues. The subject of analysis is the semantic dimension of prepositions (primarily secondary) of the modern Ukrainian language, presented at the structural level. The source base of the research is a

constantly updated card index, which includes about 5,000 derived prepositions of the modern Ukrainian language, selected from scientific literature, texts of works of art, journalism of the Ukrainian language, both print and online sources.

The history of Ukrainian linguistics begins with the study of the preposition on the grammar of the Church Slavonic language "Adelfotes" (Lviv, XVI century), where prepositions and prefixes have the same meaning and are used together with words (Kucherenko, 1973). Later, in the grammar of Lawrence Zizanius (1590), words are divided into eight parts of speech, among which a special place is occupied by the preposition.

In Russian grammar M.V. Lomonosov interpreted prepositions as prefixes used to express the relationship between subject and action while researching words by partial linguistic affiliation. The scientist was one of the first to consider the transition of adverbs into prepositions, considered the relationship of prepositions with individual cases, gave advice on the use of some synonymous prepositions (Kucherenko, 1973).

The study of the prepositional system by F.I. Buslaev deserves attention as well. The scientist considers prepositions in the historical aspect, studies the functions of individual prepositions, but the author does not distinguish between prepositions and prefixes according to the functions performed – to manage cases (Buslaev, 1959). O.O. Potebny's research outran his time, because the scientist claimed that that thinking can be objectified through language (now we are talking about the reasons for the appearance of secondary prepositions). According to, O.O. Potebny prepositions were formed from full words (pronoun adverbs) (Potebnia, 1958, p. 123).

Ukrainian linguists of the twentieth century had their own view on prepositions. According to A.M. Pashkivsky, prepositions are service words, divided by morphological expression into proper prepositions and full words used as prepositions: "верх", "кінець", "коло", "край", "круг" or adverbs: "крім", "кругом", "мимо", "напроти", "назад", "недалеко", "обік", "обіч" etc. (Pashkivskyi, 1937).

Thus, in modern linguistics there is no common vision of the role and place of prepositions in the system of parts of speech. The most common concept is the interpretation of the preposition as a service word with a weakened lexical meaning. This opinion is shared by a number of linguists in Ukrainian, Belarusian, Russian, and Slavic grammar in general: V.O. Bondarenko, A.M. Pashkivsky, A.S. Kolodyazhny, O.S. Melnychuk and others (Bondarenko, 1961; Pashkivskyi, 1937; Kolodiazhnyi, 1960; Melnychuk, 1961). The problem of the status of the preposition is closely related to the question of its etymological and semantic possibilities. Giving the preposition the status of a word (official or independent) means allocating to it not only grammatical but also lexical meaning, because the word is characterized by the unity of lexical and grammatical meanings.

Accordingly, we can distinguish the main meanings of prepositions: grammatical and lexical. Grammatical meaning in general ("formal", according to O.O. Potebnya) is a meaning that is inherent in all words of the morphological class and is expressed not by the word itself, but by additional means (change of words, ability to combine with other words, etc.) (Potebnia, 1958).

As for the lexical meaning of prepositions, it is closely related to their origin (etymology). Prepositions are heterogeneous in origin and are divided into primary (or non-derivatives), and secondary (or derivatives). Until recently, prepositions derived from other words were considered primary, and secondary - derived from full words. It is difficult to accurately separate prepositions according to these criteria, as their etymological and synchronous characteristics do not always coincide. Yes, some of them ("*зокрема*", "*крім*" "*крізь*", "*ради*", "*завдяки*" and others) deetymologized, which means that in modern language the words from which they were formed have disappeared, and as a result began to be perceived as non-derivatives.

According to the time of creation, prepositions can be divided into old: "*в*", "*на*", "*за*", "*нід*" etc. and new (new, derived, secondary, functional homonyms): "*з метою*", "*нід час*", "*у комбінації з*", "*віком до*" etc.

Thus, I.R. Vykhovanets, considering prepositions from a synchronous point of view, considers their division into primary and secondary according to the functional criterion to be the most effective. According to this criterion, the primary ones include prepositions used in the language only in the position with the semantics of the preposition, and the secondary - prepositions that in the language system have corresponding homonymous full words (Vykhovanets, 1980, p. 60; Jakobson R. 1984). In addition to the main differential feature (absence of homonymous form with a full word), primary prepositions have the following features: 1) monosyllabic, monomorphemic (dichotomousness is mostly due to phonetic variants, "*над - наді*", "*нід - ніди, нідо*"); 2) broad polysemy and greater semantic abstraction compared to secondary prepositions (primary prepositions show a higher degree of abstraction than full words, but do not reach the degree of generalization that is inherent in cases); 3) greater correspondence in some positions of the values of the preposition and the case (Bezpoiasko, 1993, p. 279).

I.R. Vykhovanets adds to these features the features of primary prepositions: 4) the presence of binary (antonymic) positions: "*від - од*", "*з - без*", "*над - нід*" etc.; 5) the possibility of separation from the noun and merging with the verb as a postfix (talking about postnames) (Vykhovanets, 1980, p. 61).

According to I.R. Vykhovanets, the group of primary prepositions has about 80 units, taken from the common Slavic language. Most of the derived prepositions originated from Ukrainian land. The composition of primary prepositions remains unchanged, while secondary prepositions are constantly replenished due to the constant development of language. The basis of primary prepositions are

prepositions that have no relative features either semantically or formally with any part of speech, they are diachronically primary prepositions: "без", "біля" "в (у)", "від (од)", "до", "з", "за", "к" (rarely used), "коло", "крізь", "крім", "між" "(межи)", "на", "над", "о (об)", "окрім", "перед", "під", "по", "при", "про", "ради", "серед", "через" and also "новз", "проз" formed as a result of the fusion of prepositions "по" "про" with obsolete prepositions "уз (вз)". The group of primary includes those formed by a combination of two or three primary (from the genetic point of view), but indecomposable in the grammatical system of the Ukrainian language without losing their semantic and grammatical function: "задля", "заради", "з-за" "з-межи (з-меж)", "з-над", "з-перед", "з-під", "з-поза", "з-поміж (з-помежки)", "з-понад", "з-поперед", "з-понід", "з-посеред", "з-проміж", "насеред", "побіля", "поза", "поміж (помежи)", "понад", "поперед", "понід", "посеред", "проміж" as well as the merging of the pronoun "що" the preposition "до": "щодо" Thus, the primary prepositions are words that have lost touch with full parts of speech, are a group of words of the modern Ukrainian language that have changed their meaning, morphological structure, gained the ability to express new relationships in modern lexical system (Vykhovanets, 1980).

Secondary prepositions cause much more controversy when talking about semantic types, lexical meaning, stylistic features, morphological expression of the main component (in case of multicomponent prepositional formations), time of occurrence and so on.

New types of derived prepositions (proper-noun, adverb, verb) began to take shape in the ancient Russian era. Their growth was insignificant. Spatial adverbs became the source of the formation of derived prepositions, less often - noun and verb forms with spatial semantics.

The structure of secondary prepositions is divided into simple and compound. The first consists of a single word (synthetic), and compound - a kind of analytical complexes, which combine simple non-derivative prepositions (one or two) with the forms of nouns, adverbs, verbs.

The most numerous group consists of prepositions of adverbial origin. I.R. Vykhovanets mentions 77 prepositions corresponding to morphological adverbs: "близько", "вглиб", "вдовж", "вздовж", "впоперек", "впродовж", "всередині", "всередину", "вслід", "всупереч", "довкола (довкіл)", "довкруг", (довкруги)", "збоку", "зверх", "зверху", "ззаду", "з-позад", "зсередини", "кругом", "ліворуч", "мимо" etc. (Vykhovanets, 1980, p.63). These are simple derivative prepositions (synthetic). Another group consists of prepositions corresponding to adverbialized prepositional singular noun forms, this group is small - 7 prepositions (according to IR Vykhovanets): "кінець", "коштом", "край", "круг", "протягом", "ціною", "шляхом". These noun forms (nouns in the nominative – less often, mostly in the instrumental case) fell

into the category of prepositions through the stage of the adverb (Vykhovanets, 1980).

Prepositions corresponding to analytical adverbs (prepositional-singular forms) are the most productive class in the modern Ukrainian language. This group of derivatives of compound (analytical) prepositions is constantly replenished. Obviously, it is impossible to determine their exact number, although I.R. Vykhovanets insisted on 37: "в ім'я", "в інтересах", "за винятком", "за допомогою", "за посередництвом", "за рахунок", "з боку", "з метою", "з нагоди" etc. (Vykhovanets, 1980, p. 64). This category is mainly made up of nouns in the genitive singular, less often plurals that have passed the stage of the adverb.

The fourth group is formed by prepositions corresponding to adverbialized verb forms (Vykhovanets, 1980, p. 64). Their number in comparison with other groups of derived prepositions is small: "включаючи", "виключаючи", "незважаючи на". This is one of the least productive prepositional groups.

Prepositional complexes are units formed from morphological or analytical adverbial forms and primary prepositions. According to I.R. Vykhovanets, there are 39 such prepositions: "близько від", "виходячи з" (it is unclear why I.R. Vykhovanets referred this preposition to analytical adverbial), "відповідно до", "далеко від", "залежно від", "збоку від", "ліворуч від", "на відміну від", "недалеко від" etc. (Vykhovanets, 1980, p. 65).

The semantics of different prepositions are different in their range: some of them, primarily primary, have a fairly extensive range of meanings ("в", "з", "на"), others, secondary - a narrow and more specific meaning, stylistically limited use ("близько від", "відповідно до", "по лінії"). Semantically, primary prepositions are less specific, with more generalized content and complex semantic structure (set of meanings) than secondary prepositions, which express mostly one meaning, have more specific semantics, which is largely related to homonymous forms. Unlike primary simple prepositions, derived prepositions, even out of context, retain a meaning that is, of course, unequal and closely related to the semantics or semantic nuance of the full part of the language from which the preposition originates, such as a noun or adverb. In the new lexical environment, the basic meanings of prepositional constructions can be neutralized, as a result of which derivative meanings are formed in them, which serve as a basis for the formation of derived prepositions. The value of derived prepositions lies in the variety of semantics associated with the lexical meaning of the original full component, which allows such prepositions to convey the subtlest nuances through cases (Brugman, 1980; Bierwisch, 1988; 24. Evans, 2004; Lakoff, 1990). Theoretically, we can assume three variants of the semantics of the derived preposition: 1) derived prepositions are characterized by clear semantics, so the prepositional construction will convey a clearly defined relationship: з метою

отримання високих результатів... (semantics of purpose). These are the cases when the lexical meaning of the full component coincides with the semantics of the secondary preposition; 2) secondary prepositions have clear semantics, but the prepositional construction within a certain phrase, the sentence acquires a new meaning: *під час бесіди пролунав дзвінок* (temporal relations), *під час війни місто було зруйноване* (temporal relations complicated by causation due to the dominance of the first); 3) the secondary preposition (this is rather an exception) is able to serve different semantic relationships, mostly two: *Живецький підкрутив гніт і підсунув ближче до ліхтарні клішиногий столик, на якому писар вдень реєстрував відвідувачів* (Andriiashyk) (locative relations); *Ближче до ранку пройшов дощ* (temporal relations) and so on.

The main semantic groups of secondary prepositions include circumstantial and attributive (definite). The largest group consists of circumstantial (in the formal-grammatical aspect) secondary prepositions, which are semantically divided into several subgroups: spatial, temporal, target, comparative, measures and degrees, mode of action, causal, conditional, admissible, quantitative. By circumstantial we mean such relations that explain the action, state, rarely the subject, naming their method, measure and degree, place, time, reason, purpose, condition and so on. Less common are attributive semantic relations of derived prepositions (characterize various features of the subject). As for object semantic relations, they should be considered as a separate type of circumstances, because the circumstantial semantic relations, expressing spatial, temporal, target semantics, indicate the object with which certain actions occur in space and time.

The Conclusions. Thus, the study of the prepositional system developed in three main directions. The most common concept is the interpretation of the preposition as an official part of speech with weakened lexical meaning (see the works of V.O. Bondarenko, A.M. Pashkovsky, A.S. Kolodyazhny, etc.). Derivative prepositions are units (structurally – synthetic (one-component) / analytical (multicomponent)), functionally and semantically identical to prepositions, but structurally more complex.

The transition of adverbs (or only their temporary, positional functioning) into prepositions has been noticed for a long time. Within each part of the language there is a gradual demise of the old quality and the accumulation of new, resulting in the transition of the word from one part of the language to another, the emergence of word equivalents. A full word loses its previous lexical meaning and acquires a new one - lexical-grammatical (with a predominance of grammatical), becomes an indicator of the grammatical category of another full word or an expression of the syntactic connection between words in a sentence. When a word passes from one part of the language to another, lexical, morphological, and syntactic changes occur in the language.

The description of the semantics of derived prepositions is a certain classification of all cases of its use, taking into account the individual case meaning and the immediate context. The main semantic types of derived prepositions include circumstantial and attributive (definite). The largest group consists of circumstantial prepositions (both primary and secondary), which, in turn, are divided into: spatial, temporal, target, comparative, degree and degree, mode of action, causal, conditional, permissible, quantitative. Attributive semantic relations (characterizing various features of the subject) are less common.

The proposed research is promising and versatile, as our further research will relate to the cognitive aspect of the study of derived prepositions, first of all we plan to explore the conceptual aspect of secondary prepositions in modern literary texts.

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