

DERIVATIVE POTENTIAL OF UNOFFICIAL ANTHROPNOMS: LEXICO-SEMANTIC METHOD OF NAME PRODUCTION

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Abstract: The article carries out a derivational analysis of unofficial anthroponyms of Ukrainians, in particular, residents of Western Polissia. It has been found that nickname creation is a special linguistic phenomenon, which, on the one hand, is extraordinary in the manifestation of individual methods or word-formation models, and on the other hand, consistently preserves the dialectal word-formation norm. Despite the anthroponymic instability and the open nature of nickname nouns, they still represent a partial tendency in the use of specific lexemes, demonstrate a set of polyfunctional, patronymic, matronymic, patronymic-possessive formants inherent in this type of naming. It has been established that like in nicknames, two methods of creation are productive in surnames: lexical-semantic and morphological (suffixing). Among the analyzed folk anthroponyms, lexical-semantic formations, especially adjectives, prevail, which is caused by the productivity of nicknames-characteristics according to the external and internal features of the carriers. Such word-forming phenomena in the production of proper names as transonymization, onymization, double semanticization, semanticization of composites, compound forms, word combinations, and substantivization are characterized in detail. The lexical-thematic groups (LTGs) that most often undergo anthroponymization are comprehensively analyzed: fauna and flora names, names of clothes, shoes, dishes, details of household life, family relations, locative names, agentives. It was observed that along with the transition to the class of onyms, the word changes its emotional and evaluative color: it turns from neutral to positive (less often) or negative (comparatively more often). The following groups of onyms are subjected to transonymization during the production of nicknames: personal names, surnames, names of famous persons, movie or cartoon characters, toponyms, zoonyms. Among the factage of appellative-derived nicknames, the names of the "nomina personalia" categories are more manifested, less – "nomina impersonalia". Despite the laws of speech economy inherent in nicknames, very often an unofficial anthroponym can be formed by a phrase or a whole sentence. Such formations are more extensive and informative, because they always have several individual characteristics (name, indication of some trait, attachment to some event, family affiliation, etc.).

Keywords: anthroponyms; dialect; word formation; nickname.

1 Introduction

Ukrainian anthroponymy as an organic basis of the proper composition of the vocabulary is outlined by linguistic traditions and local features. The three-component official anthroponym system is represented by surnames, personal names and patronymics. Nicknames perform the main functions of anthroponyms in everyday communication, realized in the dialect spoken environment and in social micro-communities. A nickname is an additional name that is often given to a person in addition to the real surname and first name. These personal anthroponyms are always motivated. Nicknames with motivation lost at the level of the carriers function sporadically. Informal names in speech usually perform identification, nominative, differential, evaluative functions. They are necessarily connotative units, that is, they contain mainly a negative emotional component. Nicknames "reflect the cultural, socio-economic and political circumstances of the people's life, reveal the aesthetics of the people's thinking, the imagery and wit of the people's speech" [7, p. 17]. These names represent the original language of the people.

In the colloquialisms, there is evidence of a wide term synonymy for unofficial anthroponyms, which, on the one hand, is due to the instability of the all-Ukrainian anthroponymic term system, and on the other hand, the dialectal uniqueness of the language areas. The term *прівисько* (*prívisko*) functions productively, especially its phonetic variant *прóзвісько* (*prózvísko*). The forms *вуличне прівисько*, *прівиське влицьке* (*street nickname*) are

used. The use of the terms *меню'ха* || *миню'ха* || *миню'ша* (with the meaning 'offensive nickname') is traced. There are word-forming variants of *применю'ха*, *меню'х*. The term *прóзвище* is observed. In colloquialisms (dialects), the Polonism *назвісько* (*nazvúsko*) in the sense of "surname" functions sporadically. The terms *фамілія*, *відумка* (family, idea) are also used to designate unofficial anthroponyms. Jargonisms *клічка* || *клічка* are characteristic of youth communication, word-forming modifiers *клик'уха* || *клик'уха*, *клик'учка*, *поганя'ло*, as well as *сільські клічки*. Specific synonyms have been found in some of the researched dialects: *прізва*, *віслови*, *псевдо*, *візвиська*, *псевдоніми*, *відірки*, *тутулі*. I. Khmil recorded the form of *зідвиш* "a derogatory nickname in the village" (emphasis not indicated) in the dialects [11, p. 225].

Every modern surname is a kind of "preserved" ancient unofficial name (surname), which became hereditary and now lives only as a nominative sign in language practice. With this in mind, we consider it expedient to study the word-forming features of unofficial names of persons on the synchronous section, because "the functional analysis of nicknames is important both for understanding the nicknames themselves and for clarifying the nature of other proper names that appeared on their basis" [8, p. 214].

Yu. K. Redko states: "Nicknames and surnames (with the exception of only a small number of the ones based on foreign-language by origin) are names formed by the people themselves according to the laws of national word formation, and their creative bases are national appellative lexicon and proper names of other classes" [19, p. 7]. Morphological models of individual nicknames require detailed scientific consideration. From this point of view, there is no doubt that the word-forming status of each personal street name should be determined only through the involvement of motivational characteristics and connotative content as inseparable elements of the derivation act, which determines the word-forming uniqueness of these linguistic units. In nicknames that have a clear motivational sign, there can no longer be word-forming ambiguity or opacity, as in surnames where structural reconstruction is used to determine the way of word formation. Thus, the unofficial anthroponyms *Банячók*, *Барабáнцьo*, *Кабáнчик* (*Banyachók*, *Barabántsyo*, *Kabánchuk*), which attest to the motivational feature of "stout, of short stature" and have an expressive diminutive component, appeared as lexical-semantic derivatives. This is confirmed by the reproduction of their appellative doublets *банячók*, *барабáнцьo*, *кабáнчик*. In homonymic anthroponyms with motivational sign (MS) '*син (онук)*' ('son (grandson)'), family belonging, neutral connotation, relevant suffix formants of patronymic (propatronymic) *-ок*, *-ц'о*, *-ик*: are highlighted: *Банячók* 'son (grandson) of *Баняк*', *Барабáнцьo* 'son (grandson) of *Барабáн*, *Кабáнчик* 'son (grandson) of the *Кабáн*. Undoubtedly, such formations are morphological derivatives; together with word-formative and motivational differentiation, a functional one is also revealed in them: in the first case, anthroponyms vividly implement a characteristic function, in the second - a function of belonging. Only nicknames with lost motivation can have an ambiguous word-forming interpretation. The basic motivational feature and the functional factor determine the way of word formation in other classes of anthroponyms, cf. *Мирóн* < *Мирончук*, *Миронець* (*Мурон* < *Мурончук*, *Муронетс*) (rederivation), *Мирóн* (*Мурон*) 'son (grandson) of *Мирон* (*Мурон*)' (semanticization).

It has been established that both in nicknames and in surnames, two methods of creation are productive: lexical-semantic and morphological (suffixing). Researchers call anthroponyms of the first type primary, and the second – secondary. Word-forming analysis of nickname units shows that among unofficial names, semantics clearly dominates. According to the researchers, "as a result of reinterpretation, common names of objects, phenomena of nature and social life can acquire the function of epithets,

applications, nicknames of people, and later, losing their attributive meaning, turn into proper names, surnames of people" [20, p. 53]. The statistics of the researched anthroponymic register show that 65 % of all nicknames are lexical-semantic formations. As G. L. Arkushin notes, "surnames confirm the synchronic essence of lexical-semantic word formation as much as possible: a significant part of such unofficial names of people arise "before the eyes", "live" and "grow", becoming the creative basis for other derivatives, and some of these names may disappear; nicknames are created both from appellatives and from onyms" [3, p. 600].

Almost every nickname demonstrates lexical-semantic creation, even those that already have an affixal load, e.g., nicknames of pronominal origin such as *Гаврульчик*, *Гантонец*, *Петіще* have undergone the stage of transonymization: name → name variant → nickname, cf. *Гаврило* → *Гаврильчик* (*Gavriilo* → *Gavrilchik*) (name variant) → *Гаврі́льчик* (*Gavrúlchik*) (surname). Appellative nicknames-connnotations with qualitative affixes, such as *Вусьо*, *Вухар*, *Вусач* (*Vúsió*, *Vukhár*, *Vusách*), were only onymized, cf. *вусач* (*vusách*) (appellative designation of a person) → *Вусач* (*Vusách*) (nickname based on an external feature). O. V. Antoniuk emphasizes that "the boundary between onymous and appellative vocabulary at the level of a nickname nomination is extremely shaky, so sometimes it is difficult to trace the moment of transformation of an appellative into a proper name. At the same time, it is necessary to take into account the ability of a word to occupy a certain kind of transposition between common and proper names" [1, p. 9]. It was observed that along with the transition to the class of onyms, the word changes its emotional and evaluative color: it turns from neutral to positive (less often) or negative (comparatively more often).

Conducting a derivational analysis of the popular names of Ukrainians, we use scientific approaches to the description of the lexicon of the surnames suggested by L. O. Kravchenko [13], G. D. Panchuk [17], V. D. Poznanskaia [18], P. P. Chuchka [22]. We consider the dialectal approach to be important, since the nickname as a colloquial unit accumulates in itself all the features of local sayings, and the basis of many unofficial anthroponyms that appeared in a lexical-semantic way was the dialect vocabulary.

During the last decades, studies of the word formation of unofficial anthroponyms have intensified in Ukrainian onomastics. In particular, the derivational features of the nicknames of Boykivshchyna were studied by D. G. Buchko and G. E. Buchko; R. I. Ostash and O. S. Verbovetska covered Galicia with their study, G. D. Lishchynska of Pokuttya, M. P. Lesyuk – Hutsul region, Transcarpathia was covered by the research of P. P. Chuchka, Transnistrian region – M. Ya. Nalivaiko, Luhansk region – N. M. Fedotova, Donetsk region – O. V. Antonyuk, Nizhny Transnistrian region – V. A. Chabanenko, Western Polissia – G. L. Arkushin and N. M. Shul'ska. Researchers also pay attention to word-forming types of unofficial anthroponyms (L. I. Lonska) [14], emphasize the structural aspect, morphological and non-morphological methods of creation, production of derivational types of unofficial names (G. L. Arkushyn [4–6], O. S. Verbovetska [23; 24], O. I. Mykhalchuk [15], V. A. Pavlyuk [16], N. M. Shul'ska [21; 22]). However, the lexical-semantic type of word formation of popular household names needs detailed consideration, in particular, the study of its role in the process of the appearance of nicknames in the informal communication of Ukrainians.

2 Materials and Methods

The source base of the research was constituted of the own records of anthroponymic factage, made in the settlements of Western Polissia. The material was collected through written and dictaphone recordings directly from respondents of different ages, primarily dialect speakers. The work methodology is determined by the general goal and set tasks. The method of linguistic description and its main techniques are used: inventory and systematization of language material in synchrony. Of the specific linguistic methods of research, the method of word

formation analysis is used in the work. With the help of quantitative calculations, the composition and performance of the derivative models were established.

The scientific research represents the derivational analysis of unofficial anthroponyms of Ukrainians, in particular, the study of the lexical-semantic way of creating nicknames. Such word-forming phenomena in the production of proper names, such as transonymization, onymization, double semanticization, semanticization of composites, compound forms, word combinations, and substantivization are characterized in detail. The quantitatively most common lexical-semantic formations are differentiated. The lexical-thematic groups (LTGs), which most often undergo anthroponymization, are comprehensively analyzed.

3 Results and Discussion

Transonymization

People's common names can be formed from already existing proper names (25 % of lexical-semantic formations), which indicates the unlimited possibilities of unofficial anthropomorphization. When nicknames are nominated from existing onyms, transonymization is observed in this case. Transonymization in unofficial anthroponyms is demonstrated at different levels of nomination:

1. Use of proper personal names.

The structure of many unofficial anthroponyms can be related to full, truncated, truncated-suffixed personal names expressed by qualitative attributes (hypocoristics, diminutives, and pejoratives). Such formations mainly have a direct nominative motif relative to the bearer, and only in some cases it is possible to name according to a relative.

Among the anthroponymized full personal names, rare names or the names of some of the ancestors are most often found, cf. individual names-surnames: *Ібрагі́м*, *Кір'я́н*, *Марко́*, *Марти́н*, *Матві́й*, *Регі́на*, *Роза́ріо*, *Самсо́н*, *Са́ра*, *Яре́ма* (*Ibraгі́m*, *Kiryán*, *Markó*, *Martín*, *Matvíy*, *Regína*, *Rozárió*, *Samsón*, *Sára*, *Yaréma*). In this case, nicknames such as *Кири́ло* < Кирилюк, *Марти́н* < Мартинюк, *Юхи́м* < Юхимець, *Яре́ма* < Яремчук (*Kyrílo* < Kyrylyuk, *Martín* < Martynyuk, *Yukhím* < Yuhymets, *Yaréma* < Yaremchuk), which appeared morphologically, are differentiated. Matronymic and promatronymic transfer of the finished name is also recorded: *Васи́лінка* < Васи́лінка (*Vasylínka* < Vasylinka) (mother ↔ grandmother), as well as identical formations *Мару́ся*, *Пала́зя*, *Прі́ська*, *Харті́нка*, *Явдо́шика* (*Marúsyá*, *Palázya*, *Príska*, *Hartínka*, *Yavdóshka*).

This variety of names also includes family names: *Ганто́ні*, *Кале́ники*, *Кири́лі*, *Марти́ні*, *Никоді́мі*, *Юхи́мі*, *Яре́мі*, etc.

Qualitatives with the features of hypocoristics, diminutives, and augmentatives mainly function among the structures of proper nicknames. According to the specific weight of nominal forms, the most common are established: *-ак-а*: *Васи́ля'ка*, *Вася́ка*, *Ганя́ка*, *Петра́ка*, *Толя́ка*; *-ан*, *-ан'*: *Петра́нь*, *Тарася́н*; *-ик* || *-ік*: *Бо́рик*, *Ва́сік*, *Ві́тик*, *Дині́сик*, *Пе́трик*, *Са́вчик*, *Тара́сик*; those that characterize children's pronunciation: *До́дик* < Володик < Володимир, *Зьо́зік* < Звоя < Сірожа < Сергій, *Льо́дзік* < Ляоня < Леонід, *Фа́фік* < Сашик < Саша < Олександр; *-ій*: *Ганзі́й* || *Гандзі́й*, *Карпíй*, *Миките́й*, *Тарасе́й*; *-к-о*: *Демко́*, *Колько́*, *Корні́лко*, *Мака́рко*, *Марти́нко*, *Пана́ско*, *Яцько́*; *-о*, *-у'*: *Бодзьо́*, *Васьо́*, *Гри́ньо*, *Льо́дьо*, *Миро́ньо*, *Міла́ньо*; *Іго́рцьо*, *Ме́цьо*, *Ні́цьо*, *Микола́йцьо*, *Рба́цьо*, *Серге́йцьо*, *Сла́вцьо*, *Серге́йцьо*, *То́льцьо*, as well as extended formations *Васіо́ньо* < Васюнь і тотожні *Владзіо́ньо*, *Гандру́ньо*, *Грицо́ньо*, *Місю́ньо*, *Петю́ньо*, *Сахару́ньо*; *-ун* || *-ун'*: *Валькун*, *Василю́нь*, *Вітлю́нь*, *Володо́ун*, *Гавру́нь*, *Гальту́нь*, *Гандзіо́нь*, *Нелькун*, *Федору́нь*.

Other derivatives are observed: *Ганішко, Василечко, Васечко, Михалечко, Ванюшко, Іваніло, Зин'уль, Марке'ло, Марч'ло, Валькось, Моськось, Павлю'ка, Фідуль, Вітох, Василю'х, etc.*

This group includes family and generic names based on the qualitative name of the first bearer: *Гантонці, Кирилкі, Кліментій, Лаврики, Муті, Міци, Пилипкі, Сахаркі, Сачкі, Семенкі, Сидралі, Хвилі, etc.*

Among the variants of proper personal names, which form the basis of many modern nicknames, there are many truncated forms that demonstrate apheresis, apocope, or syncope. Truncation of the base of the name often acts as a kind of reaction to cumbersome and inconvenient to interpret names, and also indicates how the speaker treats a particular bearer of the name. "Truncation of names, on the one hand, reveals a new phonetic modification of the name, generated by various sound changes, the result of which is not just new variants of names, but also with a new emotional tone" [12, p. 55]. Among the distinguished derivatives, apheresis is evidenced in nicknames that reflect mostly the children's pronunciation of their name: *Кóла < Микола, Лáдик < Владик, Лóдька < Володька, Сак < Ісаак, Силь < Василь, Шик < Сашик, Шу'ньо < Сашуно (Кóла < Mykola, Ládyk < Vladyk, Lódka < Volodka, Sak < Isaak, Sil < Vasyl, Shyk < Sashyk, Shy'nyo < Sashunyo). Apheresis with a suffix was detected: Гнáтчик < Ігнат, Дáнця < Богдана, Дáнчик < Богдан, Дáруша < Одарка, Натóльо < Анатолій (Hnátchuk < Ignat, Dántsia < Bohdana, Dánchuk < Bohdan, Darýsha < Odarka, Natólyo < Anatoly). Some anthroponyms show apocope: Вóло < Володимир, Грíгор < Григорій і синкопу: Вóдя < Володя, Гáла < Галина, Мíхлик < Михайлик, Сэрже < Сірожа < Сергій (Vólo < Volodymyr, Grúhor < Hryhoriy and syncope: Vódyá < Volodya, Gála < Galina, Múhlyk < Mykhailik, Serzh < Sirozha < Serhiy).*

It was observed that individual structures and their variants, which make up the creative base of many street names (so-called *імена-прізвиська* (names-nicknames)), mostly continue to retain their original qualitative component after their transition to another anthroponymic class. Marking is more expressive when an additional motivational sign (MS) is expressed, e.g., in the diminutives *Петрусь, Сахарко, Тольцьо* "bearers of short stature"; in the pejoratives of *Василіяча, Петіце* "stout, stocky". We believe that MS does not always determine the connotation of the affix, because, taking into account the unusual nature of nicknames, there are antithetical nicknames, occasional formations, etc. Some of the demonstrated units have lost their original semantic load and among nicknames function mainly with an identification purpose. This is characteristic of the diminutive names of older speakers: while in childhood a distinctive nickname such as *Михáлко, Кóльцьо, Слáвцьо* still indicated a diminutive and caressing tone, over time it noticeably lost its expressive component.

2. Use of surnames. Often in family and generic names, the last name is semanticized, performing the function of unofficial anthroponyms, cf. *Гуменюкі, Курнічичи, Морозі, Новосади, Панасюкі, Пóпки, Тарасюкі.*

3. Use of the names or surnames of famous persons, film and cartoon characters: *Бен Лден, Брeжнев, Будулай, Децл, Гітлер, Горбачов, Кличко, Кармеліта, Масяна, Пушкарьова, Ющенко (Bin Laden, Brezhnev, Budulai, Decl, Hitler, Gorbachev, Klitschko, Karmelita, Masyan, Pushkaryova, Yushchenko).*

4. Use of toponyms. Based on the motives, such street names mostly characterize territorial belonging (although not native), more rarely show metaphors: *Гавана (Havana)* "has a dark skin color", *Чечня (Chechnya)* is "very angry". Other nicknames are observed: *Америка, Китаї, Лондон, Японія, Канада, Кутаїсі, Україна (America, China, London, Japan, Canada, Kutaissi, Ukraine).* Local toponyms are used in the structure of nicknames: *Манєвічи, Цумань (Manevichy, Tsutan).*

5. Use of zoonyms. Surnames of this type are recorded sporadically: *Жу'чко, Жу'чка* "black-haired girl", *Рекс (Rex)* "liked to talk about dogs", *Му'рчик* "from the cat's nickname".

The analysis of the register of nicknames showed that the number of unofficial anthroponyms which appeared through transonymization is much smaller than that of appellative derivatives.

Onymization

Surnames formed from other onyms make up a significant share of recorded anthroponymic factage (40 % of lexical-semantic derivatives).

In the composition of appellative-based nicknames, the names of the "nomina personalia" categories are more manifested, less – "nomina impersonalia". The lexical and word-forming content of each of these groups is considered in detail.

I. Street names of the category "nomina personalia" appeared on the basis of those common names that directly reveal some MS already at the appellative level, that is, they act as vivid definitions of a person by physical, mental, territorial, professional features, etc. Only direct (immediate) motivation can be traced in such nicknames. Determining the lexical-semantic and appellative creation of an unofficial anthroponym, its original appellative origin, observed in the literary language or dialects, otherwise known as "situational" or analogical appellatives, is established.

The analysis of the lexical factorization of the Western Polissia unofficial names showed the following groups of lexemes-manifestants:

1. Names-characteristics of a person's appearance

This group is significantly dominated by adjectives characterizing people by their physical features.

Quantitatively, there are extremely many nicknames-adjectives, because the main function of unofficial anthroponyms is the characteristic of the denotation in a certain communicative society, and adjectives most fully perform a characteristic function in nicknames. The most common folk personal names that appeared on their basis are given.

Body features: *Велікий || Велика, Грубий || Груба, Довгий || Довга, Дрібний || Дрібна, Малий || Мала, Товстий || Товста (Large || Large, Stocky || Stocky, Long || Long, Small || Small, Little || Little, Thick || Thick)*

Features of body parts: *Бородатий, Вухатий || Вухата, Гархатий || Гархата, Горбатий || Горбата, Головатий || Головата, Губатий || Губата, Зубатий || Зубата, Кривий || Крива, Носатий || Носата, Патлатий || Патлата, Чубатий || Чубата (Bearded, Eared || Eared, Curly || Curly, Humpbacked || Humpback, Big-headed || Big-headed, Lipped || Lipped, Toothy || Toothy, Crooked || Crooked, Nosed || Nosed, Shaggy || Shaggy, Forelock || Forelock).*

Pigmentation: *Білий || Біла, Вишневий, Жовтий || Жовта, Ріжний || Ріжа, Червоний, Сіний, Сівий || Сіва (White || White, Cherry, Yellow || Yellow, Ginger || Ginger, Red, Blue, || Gray-haired).*

This group includes compound adjectives *Гологолівий, Грубонога, Кривомордий, Кривов'язий, Курносий, Однокрилий, Твердолобий, Чорнонога (Bald-headed, Rough-legged, Crooked-nosed, Crooked, Snub, One-winged, Hard-headed, Black-mouthed).* Specifically, derivatives with the first component *довгий-* (*long-*) are dominant among Western Polissia nicknames: *довгий-*: *Довголана, Довгоногий, Довгоносий, Довгорукий, Довготелесий, Довгоший (Long-pawed, Long-legged, Long-nosed, Long-armed, Long-bodied, Long-necked).*

Among the assets of the observed formations of this group, formations were identified in which connotative suffixes were allocated at the appellate level.

The specificity of the use of negations among nicknames-characteristics determined the nature of the corresponding lexemes, which are dominated by the meaning "carrier of a negative sign". The following nicknames and, accordingly, identical situational appellatives are recorded: *-ай*: *Вусай, Вухай, Головай, Губай, Довгай, Зубай, Носай*, cf. identical appellatives; *-ак, -ак-а*: desubstantives *Кульбак, Курцак*, cf. appellatives *силак, дивак* [6, p. 45], deadjectives *Синяк, Слипак, Цибак*, cf. appellatives *лівак, слипак, босяк* [6, p. 284], *Кривундяка, Рудака*; *-ан, -ан'*: unsubstantives *Вусань, Горбань, Губань, Дзьобань, Зубань, Носань*; unadjectives *Глухмань, Довгань* || *Довгань*, identical appellatives were found, cf. *брохан, великан, довган, чолан* [9, p. 30]; *-ар*: unsubstantives: *Вуцар, Губар, Дубар, Чубар*, deadjectives *Синяр, Червоняр*, appellatives *глухар, сухар* [6, p. 288]; *-ас'*: *Горбась, Довгась*, cf. appellations *молодас, зрубас* [6, p. 288]; *-ач*: unsubstantives *Вусач, Вухач, Головач, Горбач, Гембач, Носач, Патляч*, unadjectives *Білач, Рижач* with identical appellatives; *-ец'*: *Вухець, Губець, Носець*, cf. appellatives with another sign, *швагерць, бахурець* [6, p. 92]; *-ик || -ік*: *Білик, Вушик, Күцик, Рудик, Худік*, cf. appellatives with some sign *орантук, родик* [6, p. 100], on the other hand, such names can be composite formations from Slavic autochthonous names; *-ій*: *Бородій, Вухій, Головій, Горбій, Грудій*, identical appellatives *лобій, носій, вухій, губій, бородій* are observed [6, p. 143]; *-к-о*: unsubstantives *Кривулько, Носько*; *-ул'*: *Вухаль, Довгаль, Носаль, Нохаль*, cf. appellatives *бородаль, горбаль* [6, p. 48]; *-ун*: desubstantives *Горбун, Лівун, Пузун*, cf. appellatives *карачун, красун, лівун* [6, p. 213], deadjectives: *Бридун, Гладун, Довгун, Смаюн*, cf. appellatives *кривун, гладун, товстун* [6, p. 317]; *-уб'*: *Гембусь*, cf. dialect *тэмба 'губа', Кривусь*, cf. appellatives *нервус, малькус 'лівша'* [6, p. 351].

In this group, there are personal names, which at the appellative level are formed by the word-forming pair "без + флексія" with an indication of the absence of something, cf. *Безбородий, Безвусий, Беззубий, Бизногий, Безрукій (Beardless, Earless, Lipless, Legless, Armless)*. Unsubstantive derivatives characterizing a person's appearance are also observed: *Безвусико, Безголовець, Безносько*. Anthronyms with the prefix *без-* performed the function of names among the ancient Slavs, cf.: *Безнос, Безрад, Безсон* [8, p. 12].

2. Nomens that reproduce the inner world of a person: *Балабон, Бандит, Вредний, Добродій, Добрничко, Духовний, Жадний, Зляканий, Круць, Лизуха, Мудра, Мудрагеля, Мудрачина, Причєна, Скупий, Розумяха, Тихун, Тихоня, Хитрий*.

3. Names-pointers indicating the type of occupation or procedural action of the bearer

Nomens, denoting the names of professions or occupations, clearly manifest the process of onymization, they are very old in the anthroponymic system. It is proven that agentives have different productivity (and, accordingly, the degree of onymization) in the folk anthroponymy of Western Polissia. By occupation and profession, the following titles are common: *Аеронім, Академік, Бондар, Бціман, Бригадир, Гінерал, Габраль, Коваль, Кравець, Кухар, Мельник, Лісник, Моряк, Рибак, Пасічник, Пастух, Пожарник, Поштарка, Свинярка, Ткач, Чабан (Agronomist, Academician, Cooper, Brigadier, General, Blacksmith, Tailor, Cook, Miller, Forester, Sailor, Fisherman, Beekeeper, Shepherd, Fireman, Postman, Swineherd, Weaver, Cheban)*.

There are names which function according to some procedural human action: *-ал-о*: *Бўняло, Мєкало, Рїкало, Рубало, Пікало, Щобало*, cf. identical appellatives *півзало, тупцало, дрїпало, шморгало* [6, p. 351]; *-ан*: *Брикан, Мовчан, Шовган*, пор. інші аепелитиви *итовхан, стусан, шльопан* [6, p. 353]; *-ац*: *Блукач, Бобомкач, Вєкач, Клєндач, Мєкач, Плєскач*, [6, p. 364]; *-ій*: *Сопій, Трубій*, cf. appellatives *крутій, палій* [6, p. 388–389]; *-уо*: *Крикунцьо, Ловцьо, Шлїбцьо*, formed

similarly to personal nouns such as *хрицїонцьо, кумцьо* [6, p. 230].

A significant number of verbatives testifies to the formant *-ун*, which indicates its distribution in the names of this type: *Гілитун, Облазун, Рєвун, Свистун, Сисун, Сміон, Сопун, Стригун, Шептун, Шморгун*, cf. similar appellatives with a hint of contempt *лизун, хронун, мазун* [6, p. 417].

This includes formations that appear mainly as null suffixes among appellatives: *Баля'ка, Бєба, Галака, Дзя'ма, Лама, Льбна, Ля'са, Рїда, Піка, Причєна*.

4. Nominations according to the specifics of speech: *Базїкало, Балакін, Бубнач, Заїка, Тарактанка, Трандачіха, Триндуля, Лепетуња, Ляпавка, Сьбало, Хамрушник, Піка, Шепеляїло, Щебетуха, Язикўля*. In many manifested names at the appellative level, the productive formant *-ун* is present: *Булькотун, Булькун, Бурчун, Верзун, Говорун, Лепетун, Пискотун*.

5. Names expressing national or territorial characteristics: *Американець, Білорўска, Грузїн, Нїмець, Поляк, Рўский, Ятїонець, Гуцўл (American, Belarusian, Georgian, German, Pole, Russian, Japanese, Nutsyl)*. Catonymic-based names such as *Берестянець* || *Берестянка, Віжовець* || *Вїжовка, Городицїанець* || *Городицїанка, Гўтенець* || *Гўтенка, Журавець* || *Журавлянка* are included in this variety.

Names such as *Городицїак, Курпильяк, Чорнижак* (Horodyshák, Kurpylyak, Chornyzhák) are found in the West Polissia unofficial names; cf. appellatives *гуцўляк, сибирак* [6, p. 45]; *марамороцїак, подольяк, порїчняк* [9, p. 29]; *Варшав'яка, Гуцўля'ка; Городицўк, Смидю'к, Ситню'к, Сваловчўк; Поля'ка, Циганя'ка, Гутєня, Камєня, Рудєня; Жиудњо, Хєрсњо*. Such units at the appellate level had a quality that was lost when they moved to the class of street anthroponyms.

6. Names according to family relationships.

Often, nomens related to family relationships are represented in the nicknames by appellative synonymous series that have undergone anthroponymization, cf. *Батько – Тато – Папа, Мату – Мама, Дїчка – Дїнька (Father – Dad, Mother – Mom, Daughter)*. In addition, at the appellative level, these derivatives are suffixally filled, cf. *Баба → Бабўля, Бабєк, Бабча, Бабун, Бабцьо*, etc.

Some semanticized names based on family affiliation are implemented one-sidedly: *Вдовї, Дитїна, Дїд, Син, Сестра, Дядько, Тїтка, Онўк, Онўчка, Кум, Кумї, Приїмак, Тєца, Сват, Рїдич, Сирїта (Widow, Child, Grandfather, Son, Sister, Uncle, Aunt, Grandson, Granddaughter, Godfather, Godmother, Adoptive, Mother-in-law, Matchmaker, Relative, Orphan)*.

II. Informal personal names of the category "nomina impersonalia" are no less common in the colloquial and everyday practice of the Polissia inhabitants than the previous variety. Street names related to a person's environment are productively semanticized in nicknames, as well as lexemes of the "nomina personalia" category. Such names constitute a special mental-regional phenomenon, reveal historical and cultural informativeness, ethnographic potential. To outline the expressive language picture of the observed lexemes in nicknames, the following lexical-thematic groups (LTGs) were selected:

1. LTG "Faunonomens and flaronomens". This LTG is clearly implemented mainly in street names based on the appearance of the bearers, cf.: 'tall': *Жирїфа, Лозї, Топїля (Giraffe, Vine, Poplar)*; "strong build": *Бєгємот, Брїлер, Бугї (Hippo, Broiler, Bull) < bugїi "uncastrated breeding bull"* [3, I, p. 35], *Вєдмїдь (Bear)*; 'according to the specifics of body parts': *Бакун < бакун 'тютюн' ('tobacco')* [3, I, p. 8], *Баран, Блоцїчка, Гарбўз, Гїчка < їчка 'beetroot leaves'* [3, I, p. 89], *Гусь, Гладїолус, Зїсць, Кїт, Кїблїк < кїблїк (Goose,*

Gladiolus, Hare, Cat, Kóbylyk < kóblyk) 'small river fish; gudgeon' [3, I, p. 231], *Куніяця, Шундик < шндик* 'cabbage that has not formed into a head' [3, II, p. 278]; 'by pigmentation': *Баклажэн, Каштэн, Палітуда < палітуда* (Eggplant, Chestnut, Palúmuda < palúmuda) 'red biting ant' [3, II, p. 23], *Цьопа́к < ц'опа́к* 'chicken' [3, II, p. 241].

The analysis carried out shows a wide range of faunonyms use as nicknames, because the names of animals are especially popular in the nickname creative base and quickly undergo onymization. The specificity of these anthroponyms is that they are always polysemantic. Of course, in nicknames formed by anthroponymization of fauna, the external characteristics of a person prevail, but other components of the moral and ethical plan are also observed, cf.: *Зісць (Hare)* "fearful", *Карась (Crucian carp)* "likes to fish", *Кім (Cat)* "lazy, likes to sleep", *Мўха (Fly)* "annoying", etc.

2. LTG "Names of the realities of household life"

There is a lot of ethnographic material in the lexical layer of street nicknames, which not only demonstrates a cultural regional phenomenon, but also indicates the lexical content of anthroponymic units.

In the analyzed LTG, the names *Банка, Баня́к < бан'ак* 'cast iron pot of any capacity' are singled out [3, I, p. 10]; *Бóчка, Бўйка < бўйка* 'vessel for churning butter' [3, I, p. 35]; *Бутэ́лька < бутэ́лка* 'bottle' [3, I, p. 40]; *Бўте́ль < бўтел'* 'a glass vessel with a high neck, with a capacity of 2-5 liters' [3, I, p. 40], *Ві́нік, Глек, Кошэ́лікі < кушэ́лік* 'basket woven from vine' [3, I, p. 268], *Кутáч < кутáч* 'poker' [10, II, p. 333], *Манта́чка < мантачка || ментáчка* 'wooden spatula for sharpening a scythe' [3, I, c. 304], *Сага́н < сага́н* 'big skull pot' [3, II, p. 132], *Сарафа́н, Сві́та, Спі́ця, Табака́рка* [11, p. 219], *Товка́ч* [11, p. 219] < *товкач* 'a wooden device for pounding potatoes cooked for pigs' [3, II, p. 202], *Халáт* [11, p. 219], *Ча́ра < ча́ра* 'big glass' [10, IV, p. 344], *Че́пик < че́пик* 'cap' [10, IV, p. 451].

It was observed that the onymized name of any lexical category (nominations of dishes, household items, clothes, etc.) in nicknames is expressed by a characteristic function. After all, the main purpose of the already onymized appellative (nickname) is to characterize the denotation in a certain communicative community.

3. LTG "Names of dishes and food products"

Specific nomens for the names of dishes and food products, reflected in unofficial names: *Бори́, Кефа́р, Капусня́к, Ма́сло, Налё́сник, Роза́лик, Сало (Borscht, Kefir, Cabbage soup, Butter, Pancake, Bagel, Salo)*.

Dialecticisms are observed: *Бе́цка, Бе́цько*, possibly derived from *бец* 'potato pancake' [3, I, p. 16], *Бульба́ник < бул'ба́ник* 'potato pancake' [3, I, p. 36], *Йу́ц < йуц* 'pig's stomach, which is used to make saltison' [3, I, p. 284], *Кли́цко < кл'у́ц'к'і* 'dumplings' [3, I, p. 228], *Магла́й < магла́й* 'milk dish made from dough and apples or cherries' [3, I, p. 300], *Мазу́рка < мазу́рка* 'a twisted shape bun baked for Easter' [3, I, p. 301], *Палі́нка < dialect. пал'інка* 'loaf' [3, II, p. 23], *Пля́чок < dialect. пл'а́чок* 1. 'cake made of unleavened dough'. 2. 'potato pancake' [3, II, p. 434], *Тукма́ч < тукмач'і* 'boiled and mashed potatoes as a dish' [3, II, p. 212].

4. LTG "Anatomical names"

Against the background of other groups, this LTG is represented relatively weakly, in its composition there are few nicknames: *Більмо́, Вўса́, Гу́ба, Зуб, Рóдімка, Спина́ (Eyesore, Mustache, Lip, Tooth, Mole, Back)*.

5. LTG "Abstract titles"

Usually, specific appellatives of different semantic groups undergo anthroponymization. Nicknames rarely contain abstract nomens that are incomprehensible in themselves without an

established characteristic-motivation relative to a specific bearer. Such nicknames are original, cf.: *Бўра́ (Storm)* 'has lush hair', *Висо́та́ (Height)* 'for height', *Лі́хо (Trouble)* 'who always has trouble', *Ма́са* 'has big weight', *Сма́к (Taste)* 'tastes everything', *Сові́сть (Conscience)* 'for character traits', *Тумáн (Fog)* 'with gray hair', *Тя́га (Thrust)* 'restless'.

The lexical-semantic method also includes appellative composites, suffix-complex and syllabic forms, word combinations, as well as a kind of spliced constructions, since such nicknames have undergone significant semanticization.

Double semanticization

A unique phenomenon is observed in nicknames - double semanticization, when the motivational sign and the original name (nickname) are in the identical lexical-semantic relationships. Such semanticization is revealed in the names formed from other anthroponyms: surnames: *Бев < Козел (Kozel), Ква-Ква́ < Качинська (Kachynska), Лана́ < Нора (Noga), Пря́ник < Овсянников (Ovsyannikov), Пра́чик < Жаб'юк (Zabyuk), Презіде́нт < Кравчук (Kravchuk), Пті́ца < Ворона (Vorona), Соба́ка < Бобик (Bobyk), Шака́л < Соко́лец (Sokolets)*; nicknames: *Бе́та < Альфа (Alpha), Бжик < Пчола (Bee), Бик < Корова (Cow)*.

This phenomenon is also evidenced in nicknames for indicating professions: *Бер, Електрóд, Фа́за* 'electrician', *Бик* 'veterinarian', *Джбу́ль* 'physics teacher', *Палу́ба* 'sailor', *Цвях* 'carpenter'. Interference synonymy was observed: *Джон (John) < Ivan*.

Semanticization of composites and compound forms

Surnames with composite appellative bases are interesting not only from a structural point of view, but also from a semantic point of view: they have a distinct metaphorical, figurative nature. The stem component in such derivatives is rarely used in the preposition (*Женьо́царевич*), but more often – in the postposition (*Криворо́т, Яйцего́ловий*).

Forms with a joint connection are formed mainly by nominative derivatives: *Баберáйке < баба Райка (peasant woman Rayka), Женьо́царевич < Женя Царевич (Zhenya Prince)*, as well as appellatives: *Вушлáн, Жабосві́н, Свічка́лп, Сорокопу́д*.

The subjunctive connection in the nicknames of this word-forming type is represented by the following combinations:

- "adjective + noun", which most often serves to describe the appearance of the carrier: *Білівўс, Грубоно́га, Жо́втозуб, Капінóс, Криво́морд (White mustache, Big foot, Yellow tooth, Hunchbacked nose, Crooked muzzle)*;
- "noun + truncated verb form", which indicates the occupation of denotation: *Бармагло́т, Вовкода́в, Громобóй, Гу́бошльóп, Жабóйд, Жабóлов, Козо́ндс, Ликодрáй*. According to researchers, such derivatives are of very ancient origin [6, p. 577];
- "adverb + verbal noun": *Довгостро́й, Скороход́* (Long-term construction, Outrunner).

The statement that there are no fewer suffix-complex formations in Western Polissia dialects than ordinary composites [6, p. 579], justifies the use of nicknames.

Such derivatives, on the one hand, are close to situational appellatives, on the other hand, they are occasional regular nickname: *Богомо́льчик, Бронета́нкович, Велико́дник, Грубийно́сець, Золотово́лка, Криво́ртов, Лошкомо́йник, Малоалфа́вїтний, Мишоло́ва, Мухоло́вка, Скоро́сп'лка, Черно́рówka*. Basically, all analyzed names are inherent in the external characteristics of people, and only some of them testify to the specificity of the type of occupation of the bearer (*Богомо́льчик, Лошкомо́йник, Мухобóйчик*).

Compound names can convey richer semantics than simple names [6, p. 574]. This feature is traced in the material of unofficial names, where many nicknames are formed by

combining tokens. Such constructions are especially colorful and interesting, they resemble a “game with words”, where an incomprehensible combination of words, different parts of speech – verbs, adverbs, exclamations, etc. – are often used. G. L. Arkushyn notes that word formation in Western Polissia dialects is unproductive [6, p. 574]. In nicknames, on the contrary, compound names are very common.

Two equal substantives (*Тато-Мама, Чай-Кіфе (Dad-Mom. Tea-coffee)*, etc.) can be formed into a nickname by way of word formation.

We note that word formation in folk anthroponyms is traced on various images of the nomination:

- Name-based formations (in this respect, the stem component *Вася-* dominates): *Вася-Гіяля, Вітя-Вася, Тася-Вася, Лю'бка-Ля'ля*. Often, such derivatives also have an additional indication that motivates the choice of the second component: *Волідик-Молоковоз, Гіяля-Пріішка, Мітя-Кінь, Пєтя-Гуґа*. Sometimes, the naming motif is determined by both components of the nickname: *Сяня-Ваня* < Олександр Івченко;
- Rhyming word formation: *Віталій-Каніталій, Іван-Барабан, Міша-Ріша, О'ля-Пасоля*;
- In terms of speech (repetition of words), rhymed constructions prevail: *Віше-Ніше, Гон-Стон, Злата-Пузата, Се'чка-Грєчка, Сьбе-Тбе, Халам-Балам, Ця'сі-Ля'сі, Шіри-Біри*.

Such nicknames include many synonyms, cf.: *Варіла-Пекла, Гуси-Лєбіді, Дзень-Бом, Тато-Мама, Чай-Кіфе, Чікі-Бікі*.

In Western Polissia appellatives, among the names of persons, the names of grandfather and grandmother predominate in word formation [6, p. 574]. This trend is also traced in the nicknames: *Баба-Гром, Баба-Жаба, Дід-Мед, Дед-Драндулет, Дід-Пердід*. Both in common names and anthroponyms, the observed components appear mostly with a negative connotation.

Semanticization of phrases

Despite the laws of speech parsimony inherent in nicknames, very often an unofficial anthroponym can be formed by a phrase or a whole sentence. Such formations are more extensive and informative, because they always have several individual characteristics (name, indication of some trait, attachment to some event, family affiliation, etc.).

Surnames-word combinations mainly express semantic unity, although some components can exist independently, that is, there are so-called “structural” synonyms (where there is no family anthroponymic omonymics), for example: *Толік Курносій (Tolik Snub-nosed)* and *Курносій (Snub-nosed), Толік Твердій (Hard Tolik)* and *Твердій (Hard)*. But the former have a more specific feature than their anthroponyms-doublts.

The following groups of subjunctive phrases have been revealed:

Phrases connected by a conjunction of agreement. Phrases of this type are formed mainly by a common or proper name and an appellative meaning, which can stand both in the preposition (*Кривєнька Кічичка, Козацький Син (Crooked Duck, Cossack Son)*) and in the postposition (*Лев Головатий, Ле'на Чорна (Lev Golovatyu, Le'na Chorna)*). Minigroups of this variety of nicknames are distinguished:

1) Formation according to the “designation + anthroponym (proper personal name)” model: *Малєнький Юля, Ріжсий Ванька, Спокійний Вовдя, Касбій Вька, Сухій Дайд, Чорна Катя, Чорний Іван, Шчербатий Йосьо (Little Kolya, Red Vanka, Calm Volodya, Oblique Tolka, Dry David, Black Katya, Black Ivan, Gapped Yosyo)*. It was observed that the appellative designation in the manifested personal names performs the main characteristic load, as it clearly emphasizes some feature of the external or internal state of the bearer, while

the anthroponymic component appears in a neutral position, which is due to the presentation of the name in its official or colloquial version, and not in some caressing or rude forms. The proposed nicknames-phrases with an indication of one's own personal name have the highest degree of identification among all unofficial anthroponyms formed by a phrase.

2) Formation according to the “designation + appellative-noun” model: *Алюмінівий Зуб, Баба Базірна, Бурхлівий Ураїн, Добра Пампушечка, Залізна Баба, Наше Радіо, Переля'каний Льотчик, Сліпє О'чко, Соколе' О'ко, Рвдне В'хо (Aluminum Tooth, Bazaar woman, Stormy Hurricane, Good Pampushka, Iron Woman, Our Radio, Frightened Pilot, Blind Eye, Hawkeye, Torn Ear)*. Such derivatives reveal a metaphorical content, they are more “characteristically closed” than the previous type of nicknames. Among the anthroponyms of a family nature, formations with differential age meanings-epithets *малий, старий* (little, old) are recorded, cf.: *Бєцук Старій і Бєцук Малій, Засць Майій і Засць Старій, Матня' Старій і Матня' Малій*;

Phrases connected by a control link (found less often). Formations of this type are represented by prepositional constructions and can be expanded to three- or four-component: *Бчка з Дстом, Булка з Молом, Гандя в Бпх Кєдах, Королє'ва Дискотє'кі, Рая з Дубчків, Слєва України, Слуга Народу*.

Phrases connected by the conjunction of adjacency (found sporadically): *Скажї Так, Так Сказатє (Say Yes, So to Say)*.

It has been established that among the nicknames-word combinations, the most used ones are appellatives *баба* and *дід* (grandmother and grandfather), which is due to the semantic ramifications of these nomens.

Appositive-type anthroponymic formations are also recorded: *Катєріна Капїсє, Косар Мішка, Марїйка Закїфїка, Семєн Тараїїка*. Often among the word combinations in nicknames, there are nomens that have acquired semantic and grammatical unity already at the appellative level: *Баба Базірна, Кїсле Молоко, Пан Козцький, Пана Карло, Язиката Хвєся (Bazaar woman, Sour milk, Pan Kotsky, Papa Carlo, Tongued Khvesya)*.

Sporadically, nickname models can develop into multiple-words ones, resembling sentence constructions: *Власне Кжучи Мабуть Так, Несє Гіяля Воду, Сто П'ятдєсят і Двє Яїця, Тьбтя Дўня Як Часї, Чи То Файба Чи Чойний (As a matter of fact, probably yes, Galya carries water, One hundred and fifty eggs, Aunt Dunya is like a clock, Either paint or ink)* often repeated: “*Чи то фарба, чи чорнило*” (“Is it paint or ink”). Among informal anthroponymic formulas, there are incomplete sentences: *Прощї Грїатє* (I'm asking you, play).

Substantiation in nicknames

Substantiation of adjectives

Surnames - substantive adjectives are extremely common among West Polissia unofficial anthroponyms. After all, every adjective in a certain informal situation can become a nickname. Examples of unofficial personal names that appeared on the basis of substantive adjectives have already been discussed above (see names of the category *nomina personalia*).

Substantiation of numerals

As G. L. Arkushyn notes, “in Western Polissia dialect colloquialisms, the so-called ordinal or, as they are also called, adjectival numerals are most easily transferred to the noun class” [6, p. 593]. The same is observed in nicknames with creative bases-ordinal numerals: *Пє'рви* ‘перший син у сім'ї’ (‘the first son in the family’), *Тринадцятий* ‘став тринадцятим агрономом у колгоспї’ (‘became the thirteenth agronomist in the collective farm’).

Sometimes, complex and compound numeral forms are used as nicknames: *Двісті Двоцять* 'висока', *Двісті Двоцять Вільт* 'має кучеряве волосся', *Тридцять Два* 'коли сміється, то видно всі зуби' (*Two hundred twenty* 'tall', *Two hundred and twenty volts* 'has curly hair', *Thirty two* 'when laughs, all his teeth are visible').

Quantitative numerals can be combined with a noun in a preposition: *Сто Грам* 'просив налити сто грамів', *Три Копійки* 'у дитинстві просив три копійки', *Три Ножі* 'як бився, то хапався за ножі'; or in the postposition: *Брильянт Два*, *Брильянт Один*, *Руб Двоцять*, *Руб Брок* (*One hundred grams* 'asked to pour a hundred grams', *Three kopecks* 'in childhood, he asked for three kopecks', *Three knives* 'when he fought, he grabbed knives'); or in the postposition: *Diamond two*, *Diamond one*, *Ruble twenty*, *Ruble forty*.

Substantiation of pronouns

In the active form of street anthroponyms, possessive pronouns that preserve the peculiarities of local dialect speech are most often substantivized: *Моя*, *Наша*, *Ваша*, less often – other varieties: *Всьо*, *Вун*. The pronoun *Вимé* is borrowed from another dialect area. Sometimes, pronominal forms are used as part of phrases *Наш Ваня*, *Наше Радіо*, *Нашу Тато*.

The use of pronouns in the role of nicknames is mostly observed among those names that indicate the repetition of a word by the speaker.

Substantiation of verbs

Substantivized verbs occur only in nicknames that express the specifics of the speakers' speech, in particular, the repetition of verbs. Different tenses and personal verbs can be used in informal names, although the first person and the present tense predominate, cf. *Бачте*, *Вірвó*, *Вібачте*, *Клянóся*, *Не Розумію*.

Transformed adjectives are the most common among verb forms. Most often, these are names based on external or internal features, speech, cf. *Вкопанний*, *Пéчений*, *Порвáтий*, *Припáяний*, *Спúтаний* (*Digged*, *Baked*, *Torn*, *Soldered*, *Tangled*).

Substantiation of adverbs

The transition of adverbs into nicknames is evidenced only among a group of informal names according to the speaker's speech (the same feature as when substantivizing verbs), where the influence of local dialects is noticeable: *Вóниєм*, *Вчєрá*, *Корóче*, *Пустé*.

Substantiation of service words

The use of service parts of speech in nicknames is found only when the informal name reflects a person's repetition of a word. Among official words in anthroponymy, exclamations dominate: *Альó*, *Га*, *Бєбé*, *Гон*, *Кис*, *Ку*, *Кус*, *Ой*.

Participles due to the peculiarities of speech are sporadically found in nicknames: *Асáме*, *Бодáй*, *Вот*; conjunctions: *Кєп*, *Алє*. All these formations demonstrate the speech specificity of the studied region. It was observed that the analyzed substantivized nickname formations have an expressive load only at the semantic level - when establishing the motive of the name. As we can see, the anthroponymization of onyms (transonymization) and appellatives in nicknames are equally representative, although the appellative anthroponymization is much more productive and is manifested by nominations of various thematic groups. We consider splicing constructions to be specifically semantic, which, on the one hand, seem to be close to common names, on the other hand, they can be qualified as occasional nickname derivatives. Such names are productive among nicknames characterizing the speech characteristics of people (often repeated words by the speaker, speech defects, children's pronunciation).

In many settlements of Western Polissia, the fusion of the type "za (exclamation) + personal name (name variant)" is seen: *Гавáся*, *Гадóдик*, *Гамі́тя*. Other formations are also observed: *Аапéтя*, *Вавáня*, *Вавáся*, *Вайвáся*, *Грицпíц*, which characterize people who stutter. Usually, two or three words which a person constantly repeats "splice" into a nickname: *Бачунібáчу*, *Богзнáцб*, *Вотватовó*, *Кокогáм*, *Мусітобіло*, *Субіпáн*, *Такчине́*, *Цьоговонó*.

Other nominations are observed: *Килиминіó* 'knew only this sequence of letters at school', *Магайбá* 'greeted everyone like this (помагай, Боже)', *Кукінквáкін* 'once said: "Як я тебе кукну, то квакнеш"' ("If I tap you, you will quack"), *Газмолоко́* 'once exclaimed: "Ой газ, молоко!"' ("Oh gas, milk!"); she forgot to turn off the stove when went to the store'. Sometimes such names are expanded with additional pointers: *Льóнька Тухлія́йця*.

Therefore, the uniqueness of non-consecutive splicing formations at the nickname level causes their ambiguous word-forming interpretation, since observed forms that do not have direct analogues among common names can be considered also in the context of lexical-syntactic creation.

4 Conclusion

Among the analyzed nicknames, lexical-semantic formations, especially adjectives prevail, which is caused by the productivity of nicknames-characteristics according to external and internal features. The following lexical and thematic groups are often anthroponymized: fauna and flora names, names of clothes, shoes, dishes, details of household life, family relationships, locative names, agents. Transonymization (transition of proper names, names and surnames of famous persons, toponyms, zoonyms into nicknames) also testifies to the wide possibilities of creating nicknames. A unique phenomenon of nickname semanticization is double semanticization, as well as semanticization of composites, compound forms, word combinations.

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