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**South Ukrainian National Pedagogical University named after
K. D. Ushynsky**

Harbin Engineering University

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This international yearbook, as a periodical, includes scientific articles of Ukrainian and Chinese scholars on the problems of Sinology, Cross-cultural Communication, Pedagogics and Psychology: contemporary review. Odessa, Ukraine; Harbin, China

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The second issue of the materials represented by the Ukrainian and Chinese scholars are dedicated to acute issues of General and Contrastive Linguistics within the Chinese, English, Ukrainian and Russian languages; linguodidactic problems of teaching native and foreign languages within polycultural educational space; peculiarities of cross-cultural communication in geopolitical space alongside with psychological aspects of overseas students' and teachers' adaptation to study / work abroad.

The given articles may be of use to researchers, graduate students, postgraduates and practising teachers who are interested in various aspects of Sinology, Cross-cultural Communication, Pedagogics and Psychology.

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都受到一定的约束-比如主语和谓语，公认简单句结构，以及补语、一些状语。

研究表明句子结构和状态的相同性是由基本结构模型统一提供的。分析语都属于 SVO 类型的语言，因为这种类型是最常见的。句子类型变化的基本过程密切相关 - 这是因为他们的语法意义提案的结构和句法和语义角色模型之间有直接的关系。最常见的类型是主客关系，它与结构模型 SVO 及其相应的语义结构相关。

描述和认知语义语法理论的说明，证明是由于认知的语义和句子结构的辩证统一。建设脱离实际的片段的感官知觉的句子是通过在实际的句子形成的情况句子完型的算法。

同时也研究了汉语句子中的词序，主要是状语的位置。

关键词: 汉语、英语、俄语、乌克兰语、标准句型，词序

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CONSTRUCTION FEATURES OF THE VOCABULARY ENTRIES IN THE ETYMOLOGO-SEMANTIC DICTIONARY BY I. I. OHIYENKO

In this article some aspects of the scientific conception of I. I. Ohiyenko as a lexicographer, including the analysis of the entries features used in his work "Etymologo-semantic dictionary of the Ukrainian language", are analyzed. The structure of the entries represented in the designated dictionary is specified. The research outcomes confirms a great interest to the development of scientific

vocabulary within our native language as well as communicative features of the word. The author's conception to consider nominative units as units of speech is revealed.

Key words: *Etymologo-semantic dictionary, dialect language, theory of a semantic field, semantic analysis, secondary nomination, dialect speaker system.*

Nowadays the problem of the Ukrainian dialects seem to topical for proper understanding of the great linguists' works written the past in order to grasp modern linguistic theory more thoroughly. The figure of the great son of Ukraine, a scholar, a public figure, an educator the I.I. Ohiyenko continues to impress descendants with its versatility. The researchers of our time pay attention to the study of various aspects of I.I. Ohiyenko's ideas. The author dedicated his work *Burachok, Matsko, Movchun, Zadorozhnyy* and others to the study of language, in particular. Yet some aspects of I. I. Ohiyenko's linguistics needs fundamental consideration.

A live national language occupied a significant place in the circle of I. I. Ohiyenko's scientific interests. Besides the scientific works by *Potebnya, Sobolyevskyi, Fortunatov, Vostokov, Buslaev, Sreznevskyi, Obnorskyi, etc.*, the researcher studied the works of *Franko, Gnatyuk, Wozniak, Zylinskyi, Pankevych* and others.

A significant contribution to the development of the Ukrainian lexicography was the publication of four volumes "Etymologo-semantic dictionary" by I. I. Ohiyenka (ESSUL) [4]. One of the greatest scientists published this dictionary in the journal "Faith and Culture"; he never saw the light in a book during his lifetime. Later, he addressed to Y. Mulyk-Lutsyk; a four-volume dictionary was published in Winnipeg (1979-1994). As you know, the ESSUL stated his considerable lexicographical experience – he was the author of 10 published manuscripts and 5 dictionaries [1, p. 7]. The ESSUL is an etymological dictionary of the Ukrainian national language, its contribution to

the development of dialects is undeniable. Therefore, some aspects of the scientist's conclusions remain relevant today.

I. I. Ohiyenko introduced interesting forms of interpretation of lexical material in ESSUL when attention is paid to the phenomenon and semantic fields of the vocabulary alongside with the phenomenon of secondary nomination, verbalized communication units of the language which are enrich modal speech.

We have highlighted some contemporary theoretical trends which have been developed in the Ukrainian dialects lately, traced methodological principles enabling the description of the ESSUL vocabulary (they are – the principles of the semantic field theory, the issue of the second category, the dynamics of the semantic structure of the dialect vocabulary) [2, p. 34-35].

The progressive ideas of the I. Ohiyenko in the field of semantic motivation and secondary category can be illustrated by the example materials from the ESSUL which demonstrate particular entries forming methods. Let us consider the dictionary entry token "baba". It should be noted that students pay great attention to every shift in semantic token details within a certain semantic field organised on the analysis of a dialect speech. So, a "baba" in the ESSUL is "a father's or mother's mother, sometimes a married woman. Art. sl. woman. Word Slavic, Indo-European " [3, p. 108-109].

The author examines interesting ways of occurrence of the secondary nomina "baba" in the Ukrainian language, emphasizes an inextricable link between a semantic field of the language and its dialects. "Baba Praslov, faced with the baby talk ba, twin mom, dad, theta, aunt, mammy, uncle, father, grandfather". The first meaning stipulated the further semantic development of the word "Baba" which, in the long run, became a polysemantic one. There are some examples in B. Grinchenko's dictionary (eg., 27) – "takes up the values of our "grandmother." Baba – has a brother or a sister, a rozrosle in Ukrainian: grandmother, Babin, babuvaty and others. Baba – all married women. Baba -

midwives, originated from baby talk ba-ba-ba! ... Baba – husband often calls his wife "baba", but more often - "old", even though she was young. Somewhere in the XVII century there appeared a diminutive form: Dragonfly and others. In Ukrainian. Often grandmother, granny, grandma. In XV the word "baba" got the meaning "a married woman", "a woman Pryzvashe Nyunylu" (Prologue, XV). Still later the word "baba" obtained a contemptuous shade of meaning: That woman, tie all! Baba – the Turkic peoples – is the name of honour every older age. "Baba" and "Dragonfly" – Easter special cookies known throughout Ukraine as the national language and literary. In "Ukrainian dictionary by Hrinchenko one can find that in Poltava a grandmother was called papushnyk. The word is locally used, still a widespread one. The word "baba" [1, p.55] is given in B. Grinchenko's dictionary as an example of Nosyma: Hazyayinova napeche hostess cakes and stuff: panyky and gentlemen, there papushnyky, women, Pundyk. So, "papushnyk" means both "a woman" and "small different cookies" [3, p. 108-109]. In our opinion, such a big advantage of building a dictionary entry, is that the phenomenon of semantics shifts and a secondary nomination gets submitted by scientists in a diachronic aspect. Therefore, it should be noted that the ESSUL enters the Ukrainian dialect lexicography as elements describing the dynamics of the semantic structure of dialectal names.

The appeal to the semantics of a lexical item in the structure of a phraseological dialect language, the connection between morphological representation of a grammatical form and its content are the characteristics of I.I. Ohiyenko's scientific conceptions. The author's interest to communicative features of a living national language, dialectal units of a text, speech verbalization intentions and so on are implemented into the ESSUL, which is clearly distinguished in the methodological principles of the ESSUL communication tools aimed at expressing the formation, the representation of various interjections and particles, conjunctions in their semantic completeness, to be more precise.

Innovative, in our opinion, for the time is I. Ohiyenko's conception to consider semantic fields of components within the dictionary entry tokens, which allows the author to focus on lexical richness of the native language. There is some specificity, for example, while considering a dictionary entry "Division". I. Ohiyenko says: "The word "separation" determines the separation of the whole". Ex .: 1. Cast – liquid, generally liquid, water, milk, kvass and so on. Al. 2. Pour – that thick. Mound of sand, borscht. 3. Breaking – hands on a separate piece. Vlamay bread, rolls, wood, and so the staff. Al. 4. Tyaty – or cut, slice. Ucria bread (knife). Cut a piece of board (saw). 5. Nip – separate the fingers a little piece of that. Ushypny for sparrow bread. 6. Hack – separate ax. Cut off this piece. 7. prick. Separate from a small piece and a long part. Since this. 8. Separate the unit from the whole. Father son separated on individual lives. Daughter separated – passed into the cabin. This pile of firewood departments separately. 9. Breeding (separation) divorce – men and women, statute (judicial) their differences. 10. shove that what. Slide the barn to the house. When himself, Xia added. Move over a bit! 11. Tear – separate hands or other whole as any. You pulled me buttons. The car tore off the floor. 12. Vidshmatuvaty. Tear off a piece of the big hands. Vidshmatuvav bread" [3, p. 225-226]. Now the development of the theory of the lexical-semantic structure of a language dialect, modelling dialectal vocabulary on the basis of semantic fields are perspective trends in the study of the Ukrainian dialects [2, p. 35].

So, in the middle of the last century I. I. Ohiyenko in his fundamental work, which is the ESSUL, raised the issues which now seem to occupy a central place in the development of theoretical linguists, dialectologists, to be more precise, in finding out the ways facilitating the study of dynamics of dialectal vocabulary semantic structure. These trends play a significant role in the further development of Ukrainian Linguistics at the present stage, and works of I.I. Ohiyenko retain a high scientific value for Ukrainian dialects and linguistics in general.

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在词源语义字典中字结构特点

乌克兰目前，方言不会在现代语言学理论的发展方面失去意义了过去的伟大的语言学家作品的治疗。乌克兰科学家的伟大儿子，公众人物，教育家 Ogienko 继续打动他们的科学论文后人的多功能性。本文的目的 - 把重点放在功能性词汇和语义分析“乌克兰语言的词源语义字典”中的元素 Ogienko 但从文献学的现代潮流的地步。工作 Ogienko 我们考虑密切方言讲话为国语的主要来源的概念联系在一起。Ogienko 介绍词汇材料的解释

有趣的形式，适用于词汇语义场的现象，以及二次提名的现象。科学家提请注意语言的句法结构是密切与思维范畴的发展相关联的事实。注意在方言的语言措辞结构的词汇元素的语义，以动词化语法形式与内容之间的关系 - 科学概念的特点 Ogienko。我们认为，已在今天的乌克兰方言演变而来，并且第一个现代的理论方法已在已部分使用 Ogienko，语义场论，即原则，二次提名的问题，方言词汇的语义结构的动态。因此，在上个世纪，II 的中间 Ogienko 在他的基础性工作，这一点，把那些在语言学家方言，即语言方言的语法和词汇水平之间的关系的理论著作占据了中心位置的问题，“乌克兰语言的词源语义辞典”；提名过程中，方言词汇的语义结构的动态等等。工作 Ogienko 目前维持在一般的乌克兰方言和语言学很高的科学价值。

关键词：词源语义词典，方言词汇，语义场，语义分析，二次提名，说方言的系统理论。