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**ONE-MEMBER SENTENCE AS A PARAMETER OF INDIVIDUAL
STYLE OF DARA KORNIY (ON THE MATERIAL OF THE NOVEL
«REVERSE SIDE OF DENSE»)**

Introduction. Problems of structure, semantics and functions of a sentence are discussed in modern linguistic science. The one-member sentences, as a formally-syntactic version of sentences, is actively studying today on the material of Ukrainian [3, 4, 5], as well as other languages [1]. However, some issues relating to its theoretical interpretation need to be extended and refined.

The problem of the functioning of the one-member sentence in author idiostyles is one of the factors which determine the relevance of our work.

The purpose of the paper is to analyze the formal semantic features of the one-member sentences found in the novel by Dara Korniy "The Reverse side of the dense".

In general, one-member sentence are quite widely represented in the works of the writer: *Мій світ (My world); Теплі млинці, мед, узвар (Warm pancakes, honey, uzvar)*.

The difference in the expression of the main component of such sentences gives grounds for differentiating them on types: verbal, noun, infinitive, adverb [2: 95-100].

In the Dara Korniy's discourse, the most commonly used are verbal one-member sentences, in particular the definite-personal sentence with the main member, represented by the verb in the form of the 1 st and 2 nd person of the singular and the plural of the present time in the indicative mood (*Світлим теж повідомлю/ I'll tell to the light too*), as well as the verb in the imperative mood (*– Візьми. Твій тут не працює/ Take it. Yours here does not work.*).

This main component mostly indicates:

movement (*to go, to walk* etc.): – *Підійди до дерева (- Come to the tree);*

communication (*farewell* etc.): *Йменням Сварожого кола прощаюся з тобою, безсмертна (I say goodbye to you with the name of Svarogozha, immortal);*

speech (*answer, speak, say* etc.): *І не розповідай мені про безглуздя (And do not tell me about meaninglessness);*

emotional state of a person (*love, rejoice, hate* etc.): *Кохаю вбивцю, відступника, зрадника (I love the killer, the apostate, the traitor).*

The rest types of verbal one-member sentences in the studied literary work are recorded singly:

impersonal: *Сіріло (It was gray);*

generalized-persons: *Люби ближнього, говори тільки добрі слова, усміхайся світу і собі (Love your neighbor, speak good words only, smile at the world and yourself);*

undefined-persons: *Через це ї взуття не носять (Because of this, the shoes are not worn).*

Dara Korniy also quite actively uses nominal one-member sentences, including nominative, where the main member is the noun in the nominative case. We found unextended (*Ініціація? (Initiation?); Творець? (Creator); Шанс? (Chance?); Божевілля! (Madness!); Космос! (Space!); Мушля (Shellfish).* and extended (*Мертва річка (Dead river)*) structural varieties of such sentences.

The main member of the nominative sentences is explicated by proper nouns (*God, Віу, Navia, Ніян, Hudich, Perun, Pripekalo, Stribog* for example: *Вію, Ніян, Навія, Худіч, Припекало та інші, інші, інші... / Віу, Ніан, Navia, Khudich, Pripikalo and others, others, others...*), and common nouns (*father, children, mother, grandchild, son, orphan*, for example: *Діти Прадуба Шума (The children of the pruduba of the noise)*). Among the previous words, perhaps, the most numerous group consists of nouns with emotionally-evaluative characteristic values, which define "the person according to the features of temper, temperament, etc." [4: 192] (*egoist*, for example: *Клятий егоїст/ Evil selfish*).

Such types of nouns one-member constructs as genitive (*Без фанатизме/ No fanaticism*), and vocative sentences (*Птахо, Птахо!/ Bird, Bird!*) are rarely used in the idiostyle of Dara Korniy.

Peripheral in the text of the novel are adverbial (*Легше не ставало/ Easier did not happen*) and infinitive (*– Не треба встановлювати свої порядки!/ - Do not set your own rules!*) one-member sentences.

Conclusion. Consequently, a one-member sentence is quite widely functioning in the individual style of Dara Korniy. The highest level of use is inherent in definite-personal verbal constructions with the semantics of movement, communication and speech, and also the emotional state of person. Nominal one-member sentences, the main component of which is proper, common or emotionally evaluated name of people are rarely used. Adverbs and infinitive sentences are at the extreme peripherals.

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TOWARDS THE DIMINUTIVE CATEGORY: STRUCTURAL-SEMANTIC FEATURES OF DIMINUTIVE ORGANIZATIONS IN UKRAINIAN

The objective of the paper is to discuss the topical issues of structural-semantic features of diminutive organizations in the Ukrainian language.

1. The term “diminutive” qualifies the diminished words, whose content structure represents (according to Makarov A.I) “a kind of semantic synthesis that integrates simultaneously the value of the dimensional feature of the objectively existing objects and emotional and appraisal relation to them from the speaker” [3: 24]. But deminutiveness is not limited to the expression of only a reduced and subjective evaluation, it is much broader: “it covers also the concept of reduced, lowered quality of objects of things or phenomena... As the real reduction is interpreted also the incompleteness of the manifestation of a sign of an object or a phenomenon” [2: 117]. Within the meaning of objective diminution, it is also necessary to distinguish the importance of the minority, that is a kind of objective reduction.