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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.

2. For the correct definition of the affiliation of a word with one of the three main categorical semantic values – “diminution”, “emotionality” or “diminution-emotionality” - the following criteria should be taken as the basis:

1) the word belongs to the category of “reduced”, if it is related only to quantification. It can define size, volume, degree of appearance of a sign, quality or condition (*ямка, горішок, хутірець, хустинка, аніскілечки, анітрішечки, гиденський, далеченький, слабенько, куценько*). The suffix of such a word can be replaced by a lexical synonym (*малий, слабкий, невеликий, тендітний*), which expresses size, volume or degree, and emotionality in the first, and in other cases it will be absent or almost absent, because “... the meaning of objective diminution dominates over the value of caress, but it does not alleviate completely” [4: 132]. For example, *табличка – мала таблиця, ранка – мала рана, туманець – слабкий туман*.

The category of objective diminution also integrates into itself the subcategory of the minority, within which the opposition of the names of creatures with a value of age, which indicate small animals, birds, insects, and others that have not yet reached the adult age, is differentiated: *голубеня, жабеня, хлопчєня, наймитча*; in Russian - *шимпанзєнок, москвичєнок, утєнок, пастушонєк*. Consequently, the word-building subcategory of the minority is based on the meaning of the accompanying predicate, correlated with such adjectives as *малий, молодий, недорослий*” [4: 145];

2) word expresses the estimated value, if it indicates the attitude of a speaker to the subject, the substance or the reality only in the qualitative dimension and does not cause any idea of the size, volume or degree of the sign of an object, phenomenon or being. It can express a positive or negative subjective assessment: *матуся, бідонька, масельце, п'янчужка, брєхунець, поєтик, свїтлесєнький, рябєнький, зграбнєнько, їстоньки, спаточки, обєйко*;

3) to the category of diminished-emotional words we refer words that, on the one hand, indicate the size of the subject, the creature or phenomenon or the degree of the sign, and on the other, this idea of the size is expressed through the prism of certain feelings. In contrast to derivatives with an objective and subjective value, in these words, the ratio between the value of the real diminution of the subject and its subjective perception is more balanced, that is, none of these values dominate over others: *голубочок, тиночок, камінчик, бджїлочка, невістонька, слабєнький, обєчко*.

3. The main formal components of the category of deminutiveness are:

a) system that unites the rows of grammatical forms with a homogeneous content (the morphological category represented by the affixal way of formation): *дубок, браток, котик, вогничок, бджїлочка, ротєня, манюній, добрєнький, спатоньки, ойойєчки*;

b) diminutive formations and their groups with incomplete grammarization (limited and irregular coverage of grammatical forms, represented by complex words, reduplication forms): *котик-коток, ротик-роток, золотєнький-золотєнький, милєсєнький-премилєсєнький, швидєнько-прешвидєнько*;

c) syntactic tools at the level of phrasal combinations and syntactic models:

*маленький синочок, рідненька донечка, старенька матуся;*

d) various combined and contextual means that reveal or intensify opportunities embodied in the semantics of diminished-emotional units, including those that belong to the sphere of “hidden grammar”. Thus, to contextual means that increase the significance of diminution-pettyness, we can include adverbs with a positive load:

*Затишно там, веранди у виноградах, металеві ворітця чепурно пофарбовані, а на ворітцях у кого що: у того якір, у того чайка, вирізана з жерсті, а в того вітрильце теж залізне (О. Gonchar);*

e) phonetic and accentological variants of diminished-emotional words: *березонька – берізонька, лебедонька – лебідонька, суботонька – субіточка; козаченько – козачёнько, дівчинонька – дівчиніонька, озёречко – озерёчко, зозуленька – зозулёнька, пісенька – пісёнька.*

4. Slavonic languages are provided with both synthetic and analytical means of the formulation of forms of diminutiveness. The development of synthetic and analytical forms of diminutive staging proceeded in various ways: in Slavonic languages synthetic forms appear later analytically, but the interval between these dates is relatively small [1: 41-50]. Modern scholars of the Slavonic languages are unanimous in affirming the decisive factor in the diminutive suffixes in creating emotional and expressive color in Slavonic languages: “Emotional suffixes play a decisive role in the design of emotional and qualification values of a large group of words in Slavonic languages, especially in Ukrainian.” [5:19].

5. Thus, diminutiveness is a complex and multiplicative language category that has objective-subjective character: these formations are implicated as a conceptual basis, which brings them together with nominative features, as well as a number of additional expressive-sensory emotional layers, the presence of which allows them to count them (along with de facto words) into the situational category, since they have a pronounced meaningful dependence on the situation.

The range of shades of the diminutiveness category is quite broad – from indicating the diminution of size, weight, age, volume; from enthusiasm, compassion, caress, meekness to insignificance, neglect, irony, sarcasm, and others like that. These and other shades of values are manifested in a broad or narrow context, which allows, although not always to the end, to delimit the significance of diminution and emotionality, which are often closely intertwined.

**Conclusion.** The symbolic representation of the category of demotivities in the Ukrainian language covers several levels of language. The system of means of expressing deminutiveness integrates phonetic, morphological, lexical, syntactic, and contextual means which are heterogeneous in structure, but are combined on the basis of the invariant meaning of diminutivity.

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## **ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF MULTILINGUALISM**

**Introduction.** The present-day global society has been changing and developing at an uncontrollable speed. According to records, there are 7000 languages spoken in the world. Thus, multilingualism is becoming a significant phenomenon in the modern language world.

**The objective of the paper** is to discuss the general issues of multilingualism, its advantages and disadvantages.

Multilingualism is understood as the ability of societies, institutions, groups and individuals to engage, on a regular basis, with more than one language in their day-to-day lives. In this context, a language is defined neutrally as a variant which a