Purpose. The article is devoted to connecting possibilities of Noun. The functional method helps to solve syntactical problems that regard to the structure of a sentence. Ukrainian linguistics has many studies that are devoted to Verb possibility of making sentences. The purpose of the article is to describe the possibilities of Noun to form Noun nomination of a few words.

Methods. The main methods of the study were: a descriptive method; comparison method; modeling method; method of distributive analysis.

Results. Noun has one of the central places in the system of parts of speech. It can denote items and can be the main component of a sentence. Noun is one of the components that organize a sentence.

Most semantic unities are based on synsemantical Noun, that can’t nominate object denotations. This property contributes to the forming of unities of different structure with the synsemantical Noun. Ukrainian synsemantical Nouns are formed from synsemantical Verbs, some absolute Nouns with certain meaning and nouns with figurative sense. Synsemantical Nouns can’t be formed from Verbs that mean nature state.

In Noun nomination of a few words the Noun forms strong position for depended component. This component compensates the Noun synsemantics. According to these depended components we can distinguish such models of Noun nomination of a few words: non prepositional Noun / Pronoun model, prepositional Noun / Pronoun model, infinitive model.

Synsemantical Nouns manifest selectivity according to dependent words. Such Nouns can’t connect with words that incompatible with their grammar or semantics. Grammatical connection is determinate by valence of synsemantical Nouns. The words that nominate object denotations with mutual exclusion can’t form the unity.

Conclusions. There are such groups of Noun nominations of a few words: according to the structure: two-component, three-component; according to the open / close structure: open, closed types; according to the Noun prognostication of position: one directional and two directional; according to morphological method of expression: non prepositional Noun nomination, prepositional Noun nomination, adverbial Noun nomination. At the same time two first groups are divided into such models: non prepositional Noun components in genitive case, in dative case etc.

Key words: semantic unities, semantics, synsemantical Noun, connecting properties of word, Noun nominations of few words.
1. Introduction

In modern linguistic science, attention is drawn to the issues that are now at the centre of interest of syntactic theorists and are receiving ambiguous answers.

Functional analysis helps to reflect the verbal nature of the syntax in the language system, its subordination to the two main functions of language – communicative and cognitive – more clearly.

Functional approach makes significant adjustments to the allocation of the system of syntactic units, their hierarchy and function.

In Ukrainian studies there is a significant theoretical and practical development in terms of the study of formal-grammatical, semantic and functional features of the verb (works by I. Vykhovenets, V. Rusaniyavskiy, A. Zagntiko, O. Melnychuk, K. Gorodenska, N. Ivanitska, S. Ermoelenko, J. Andersh, N. Guyvaniuk). Exploring the multilevel nature of the verb, scientists began to distinguish the following classes of verbal vocabulary: “relational” (N. Ivanitska, V. Schmialauer, A. Zagntiko); “Relative”, “independent” (L. Shcherba, V. Vinogradov); “Synsemantism” (A. Marti, O. Gulyga, N. Dziubyshyna); “Verbs of open semantics” (R. Haisina, G. Zolotova); “Semantically unsaturated” (W. Jung); “Not sufficient” (M. Marchenko); “Not closed” (M. Brinkman); “Intentional” (Y. Oravets, R. Mrazek, M. Volodchenkov); “Verb of incomplete predication” (V. Hak).

In Ukrainian studies, the first attempt to distinguish absolute and relative verbs was made by N. Dziubyshyna, she divided verbs into autosemantic and synsemantic according to their main feature “semantic completeness / incompleteness” (Dzyubushyna, 1979: 8). A. Zahntiko is inclined to think that the formal-grammatical and semantic-syntactic, as well as the actual syntactic organization of the sentence of the verb structure, depends on the absolute and relative properties of the verb vocabulary (Zahnitko, 2001: 270). Focusing on the formal-syntactic level of the sentence, N. Ivanytska connects the appearance of obligatory distributors in verbs with the inability of such verbs to express the finished meaning with their own phonemic composition (Ivanytska, 1986: 32–34).

Establishing semantic-syntactic classes of words, determining the patterns of lexical content of syntactic constructions, as well as identifying patterns of influence of word compatibility on the syntactic structure of a sentence allows solving the problem of interaction of lexica and syntax.

The Ukrainian language has a rather complex system of word relations. The word compatibility, the realization of its semantics depends on the part-of-speech affiliation, morphological structure, lexical and grammatical features. In our study, the components of Noun nominations of a few words are considered on the basis of the connecting properties of full words at the phrase level. The relevance of the research is due to the need for in-depth study of the semantic potential of the full word.

The noun belongs to one of the central places in the system of parts of the language (Vykhovenets, 2004: 41). Centrality is caused by the property of the noun to denote objects (semantic aspect) and it acts as the main component (formal-grammatical aspect). One of the organizing components of the sentence is the noun.

The purpose of the article is to find out the basic connecting properties of a noun.

The main methods of the study were: a descriptive method that made it possible to thoroughly analyze the binding properties of the noun; comparison method was used to establish the relationship between required and optional components; modelling method – to construct sentences with a sufficient set of components for the sentence as a communicative structure; method of distributive analysis – to identify the connecting characteristics of nouns in order to distinguish synsemantic ones among them.

2. Semantic unities of noun type

Noun nominations of a few words are formed on the basis of: two-element semantic unities – subordinate noun phrases with a basic synsemantic noun (відділення занять, втручання в будівництво, повернення боргу, поширення одушевлення, читання книги) and on the basis of three-element semantic unites with a basic synsemantic noun (надання допомоги малозабезпеченим, забезпечення населення електрикою).

The semantic unity of the noun type is joined by a large number of synsemantic noun words, which together with their dependent word forms form the ground of structures on the basis of which Noun nominations of a few words are formed.

Most noun words that form semantic unities of the noun type are words of a synsemantic nature because of their inability to nominate subject denotes by their own phonemic composition (Admoni, 1973). This property contributes to the formation of noun words of semantic unities of different structure, in which noun synsemantism is compensated by the dependent word forms of other parts of the language, mainly nouns. Synsemantism is peculiar to: a) verbal nouns (deverbatives) (Ivanytska, 1986: 38); b) autosemantic nouns in certain meanings; c) noun words with a figurative meaning.
The total number of noun words formed from verbs is much smaller than the verbs themselves. There are no verbal nouns formed from the vast majority of autosemantic verbs in the Ukrainian language. This is especially true of impersonal verbs, such as those denoting the state of nature (сніжити, перегриміти, зоріти, замрячити, дніти, віхолити, відтушити, вияснитися) or the physiological state of certain organs of the human body: боліти (about part of the body), терпіти (about the limbs), серебрити (about the body or its parts), німіти (about the body or its part), etc. Absolute impossibility of verb-noun word-forming correlation is revealed by autosemantic verbs to denote the state of nature with prefixes, for example, in a subgroup of verbs with semantics of ingression (завсягніти, завчерітися, замежитися, заузурдуватися), intensity (розвідніться, розгриміться), iterativity (повторитися), delimitativity (пахаритися), finiteness (передоходити). The above-mentioned regularity explains, first of all, the denotative fixity of semantics on the procedural in the complete absence of the subject denotation, and therefore the noun or pronoun in the function of a subset capable / incapable of being transformed into a generic noun (сліпима → сліпана (чого?!)).

Strong positions formed by noun words in noun-type semantic unities have the ability to substitute noun (pronoun) word forms in indirect pronouns without prepositions, which compensate for the synsemantism of noun words: брехнуть миш, винищують епідемію грипу, володіння зброєю, володіння майном, глядання собак, лаконізація села, запуск ракети, застосування законів, застосування зброї, збирання врожаю, оптимізація вирішення питань збуту сировини, отримання інформації, проблеми утилізації побутових відходів, проведення слідства, процес поширення інфекції, процес читання, розкрадання землі, розкрадання коштів, служіння народу, спіолучення друзів, стислість вкладу etc.

Like synsemantic verbs, synsemantic nouns are selective about dependent words with appropriate grammatical and lexical features and cannot be combined with others that are incompatible with their “grammar” or semantics. The grammatical compatibility is limited by the semantic-grammatical (valence) signs of the synsemantic nouns, and their lexical compatibility is denotative. Nouns with violation of structural and semantic laws of semantic unity formation: соління огірків, роз'єднання стосунків etc. cannot be obligatory compatibility. Also, words that denote subject denotations that mutually exclude one another cannot be combined (Ivanytska, 2001): роз'єднання геніїв, збирання початків etc. Words that have a partial match of some may be matched.

The semantic unity of the noun type has semes that are necessarily explicated, which leads to binding compatibility of reference words with dependent as compensators for incomplete noun semantics: Атмосфера гаряча, тривожна, вся небезпека і боротьба, вічний упадок і підйом, розкіят надій і розлукі, початка сили і знешкодля в інфекційи, довгого дороги <...> (M. Kochohinський); До найреальніших картин вона додає гірчичні покраї, що не раз накладають симфонії, де враження красівдії і почування душі звиваються в неподільні гармонію (Леся Українка); зрозуміння природи для сучасного людства мені істотне, ніж користання з неї (П. Загребельний). Понятість конфліктів, їхня роль у суспільному житті привертали увагу до них ще із часів глибокої старовини (Іж зурин); Свято – це генеральний огляд сил (В. Виниченко).

### 3. Types of Noun nominations of a few words

There are the following types of Noun nominations of a few words:

- by structure: two-element (споживання цукру), extended structure (здатність відновлення судин мозку);
- on the closed / open structure: closed type (допомога малозабезпеченим), open type (перевірка готовності <...>);
- predicted noun positions: unidirectional (махання руками), bidirectional (вручення премії переможцям);
- according to the morphological expression of the words dependent on the synsemantic noun: nonprepositions-noun (збирання врожаю), prepositions-noun (втримання у страну), infinitive (обрання вручну).

We distinguish the following main groups of models of compound nouns (of several words): without prepositional noun / pronoun, prepositional noun / pronoun, infinitive. Within each of these groups, there are variants of noun mandatory components with their formal and semantic characteristics.

The system of components of Noun nominations of a few words consists of nouns and infinitive word forms used in synsemantic nouns to compensate for their insufficient semantics in the semantic unities of different structures: спроба втручатися у діяльність підрозділу, прагнення до вступу в НАТО, переїзд приємників в іменник, незабаром до керівництва крупної, неможливість поспілкуватися з людиною, здатність словосполучення, забарвлення у речення, здатність слова до поєднання з (повноважним) словом, залежність слова від властивостей мотиватора, втручання в справи бізнесу, відмова підсудного від зусір'ї з адвокатом etc.

Considering the morphological expression, the dependent component of Noun nominations of a few words is classified according to the corresponding structural models, for example: without the preposition-noun / pronoun components in the genitive case, without the preposition-noun / pronoun components in the dative case, etc. In addition, taking into account the inter-component semantic-syntactic relations, and therefore the syntactic semantics of the obligatory noun component, we distinguish, for example, without preposition-nouns / nouns with object value (object semantics), preposition-noun / pronoun components with a circumstantial meaning (circumstantial semantics), etc.

### 4. Conclusions

Thus, the synsemantic noun “selects context partners”, in conjunction with which it implements semantics, thereby providing grammatical and semantic correctness, the linguistic normality of constructions – semantic unities, on the basis of which nouns are obligatory components with corresponding values.

Compulsory noun components are distinguished in the system of noun mandatory components, expressed in the forms of generic, dative, noun, and noun pronouns without nouns.

Further study of models of Noun nominations of a few words will allow determining what syntactic value the above-mentioned nominations can express.
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