

VARIANT PARADIGM OF UKRAINIAN NOUNS IN THE CONTEXT OF CODIFICATION, MODERN MEDIA AND SCIENTIFIC SPEECH

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Abstract: The article analyzes the paradigmatic types of nouns in the context of the reform of Ukrainian spelling, highlights the codified variants of the four declensions of nouns, characterizes the trends of their functional manifestation in modern media and scientific communication, in particular, distinguishes the dominant forms that are less used and not used in journalistic publications ("Gazeta po-Ukrainsky", "Day", "Competitor") and the specialized scientific and theoretical magazine "Ukrainian Language". The study of morphological variants of the first declension made it possible to include the majority of lexemes with a zero ending among the more frequent ones, and morphological synonyms, usually with the inflection of *-ie* (*-iv*), among the less used ones. The investigated corpus of factual material proved the uneven functioning of the variant forms of the second declension recommended in "Ukrainian Spelling" in media and linguistic speech. In journalistic and scientific texts, there is an established tendency to predominate in the dative and locative cases of nominations of beings with the endings *-ovi*, *-evi* (*-ovi*, *-evi*) and names of non-beings with the inflection *-y*. So far, the names of people proposed in the new edition of "Ukrainian Spelling" have not been recorded with endings in the local case, for example (*npiv*) *Onci*, *Cazeni*, *Isani*. Speech practice has shown that journalistic and scientific sources show different frequency of use of variants regulated in the "Ukrainian Spelling" with inflections *-i* and *-u*, characteristic of nouns of the third declension on *-m*, as well as several other substantives in the genitive singular. In media publications, long-established forms with the ending *-i* prevail, variants with inflection *-u* are usually single, but they are actively used in professional linguistic publications. It was found that the grammatical synonymy of nouns of the fourth declension is implemented by forms with the ending *-a* and the possible suffix *-en-*. In the corpus of research material, nouns with this service formant dominate. Instead, their correlates without this suffix are either rarely used or absent altogether. The method of describing parallel forms of nouns in the context of codification and modern language practice proposed in the article is promising for the study of case variants of other variable parts of speech.

Keywords: Ukrainian language; case; noun; ending; suffix; variant forms; language of mass media; professional speech.

1 Introduction

The Ukrainian noun paradigm has repeatedly been the subject of scientific research, but despite this, it does not lose its relevance even now, which is due to many factors. First of all, the question raised has a distinct applied character, because mastering the morphological norms related to the declension of words is a prerequisite for exemplary speech of every person. Secondly, the established paradigms of nouns serve as a means of distinguishing the Ukrainian language from others, highlighting its originality and difference from other case systems. Thirdly, in the history of Ukraine, there are known cases of the assimilation of the Ukrainian language to others, primarily to Russian, which provoked, according to M. I. Stepanenko, the deliberate displacement of its specific features to the periphery, the declaration of them as "harmful" or completely prohibited [10, p. 167]. The new edition of "Ukrainian Spelling" ("Ukrainsky Pravopys") is aimed at restoring historical justice, in which morphological variants, unjustifiably removed from previous editions of this work, appeared. Of course, in the future, language practice will show which of the synonymous counterparts will become dominant, non-alternative, and which will move to the passive, but already now it is possible to detect certain tendencies in living speech.

2 Method

Among the variety of studies devoted to the reform of the Ukrainian spelling system and the implementation of proposed changes and additions, the work of many linguists deserves attention. In particular, M. I. Stepanenko focused attention on

the principles of historicism, multifunctionality, continuity, universality, asymmetry, variability, which form the basis of graphic, orthographic and punctuation norms, and also named the main codifications that should be followed now [10]. K. G. Horodenska considered established and new forms of addressing in the context of spontaneous oral communication and normativeness [2]. Scientists repeatedly chose borrowed variants [6] and feminines [8] as the object of their research, which they analyzed in the sphere of social language practice and codification. In the field of interest of linguists, there were features of graphic development of nouns-anglicisms, which are now actively replenishing various spheres of linguistic usage and reveal multi-variant writing, in particular, that which goes beyond the shores of normativity [1; 7]. The issue of dynamics in Ukrainian noun declension [12] and the variation of case forms of nouns in different periods of the development of the Ukrainian literary language [3; 4], in particular, in the 20s and the 21st century [5], belong to the sphere of relevant ones. The raised problem became especially relevant in connection with the approval of the new edition of "Ukrainian Spelling", where the expansion of the variety of noun endings is presented [11]. With this in mind, it is important to find out which of the synonymous inflections codified in the previous edition and supplemented in the new edition dominate the modern linguistic practice, and which are less common.

The purpose and task of the research is to consider the paradigmatic types of nouns in the context of the reform of Ukrainian spelling, to identify the codified variant forms of the four declensions of nouns, to characterize the trends of their functional manifestation in modern media and scientific communication, in particular to distinguish the dominant, less used, and not used in well-known all-Ukrainian journalistic publications ("Gazeta po-Ukrainsky", "Day") regional "Competitor" and the specialized scientific and theoretical magazine of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine and the Institute of the Ukrainian Language of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine "Ukrainian Language".

3 Results and Discussion

In the modern Ukrainian literary language, the case belongs to a group of categories that, according to their functional features, perform the role of generalized grammatical means of contrasting the nominal parts of the language with the verb, which is characterized by a set of other categorical features, in particular, tense, manner, form, valence, etc. Within the noun, the case is an independent inflectional category that has the largest number of grammatical meanings, although not the same in different time periods. According to the sign of word change, the case forms of nouns, on the one hand, and adjectives, pronouns of the adjectival variety, ordinal numerals, on the other hand, show a certain commonality, which consists in the expression of grammatical meaning within the limits of one lexeme. However, with regard to independence/non-independence, they have an absolutely opposite character. Since adjectives, pronouns of the adjectival variety, ordinal numerals are subordinate to the reference noun word, their case is also non-independent category, absolutely dependent on the substantive. Recently, the case has been interpreted as a consistently correlative category, with a completely reasoned argument, attributing paradigmatic features to absolutely all nouns, in particular to those that have been assigned the status of unchanging words for a long time. I. R. Vyhovanets expresses convincing reasoning about the relationship of such linguistic units to the case paradigm: "Since any noun form performs a mandatory corresponding function in a sentence, so-called "indeclinable" nouns also have a categorical case system that determines them. These nouns, like declinable ones, are in a specific case position, i.e., they perform all the formal-syntactic functions of the subject and controlled secondary member of the sentence and the semantic-syntactic functions of the subject,

object, addressee, tool, means, locative inherent in “real” nouns. That is why the so-called “indeclinable” nouns do not fall outside typical noun grammatical characteristics. ... Morphologically, such nouns are divided into seven case homonymous forms - nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, instrumental, locative and vocative forms - with zero inflection” [13, p. 214]. In favor of the theoretical position expressed by I. R. Vyhovants, the opportunity to determine the case of words of the analyzed variety in the context serves, for example: *Чому «трицять» київське метро?* (Why does the Kyiv subway “crack”?) (title) (“Day”, March 23, 2001) – according to the concept of I. R. Vyhovants, the highlighted word is used in the nominative case; *У Києві біля метро «Голосіївська!» в житловому будинку стався вибух, є постраждалі* (In Kyiv near the Holosiivska metro station! an explosion occurred in a residential building, there are victims) (headline) (“Day”, July 08, 2017) – in the genitive case; *Марія Матіос: Я не хочу, щоб мене читали в метро* (Maria Matios: I don't want to be read in the subway) (headline) (“Day”, March 23, 2001) – in the local case. Guided by the presented theoretical propositions, scientists express the opinion that masculine, feminine, and neuter nouns with zero inflection consistently expressed in all case word forms, for example *бароко, леді, Чилі* (baroque, lady, Chile), form a separate paradigmatic type – zero inflection [13, p. 214–217].

The relation to the case paradigm, in particular to questions of variantness, reveals the problem of determining the number of gramemes of the analyzed category. Among a number of theories, the two most important ones dominate: according to the first one, characteristic of works of the Soviet era, nouns are characterized by six cases – nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, instrumental, locative and the seventh vocative form [9, p. 75]. In our opinion, the non-recognition of the vocative grameme as a full-fledged component of the case system can be explained by the fact that in Soviet times, the Ukrainian language and linguistics in general developed under the conditions of active political influence aimed at rapprochement with the Russian language and Russification in general in all spheres of life. Since the Russian language does not have special forms related to the expression of addressees, it was decided to assimilate Ukrainian to it in this regard, which became the basis for interpreting the case system as six-grammatic with an optional vocative form. Currently, there is no doubt that the case paradigm of nouns is seven-component [13, p. 89–117; 11, p. 100–133].

In the modern Ukrainian language, the morphological indicators of variable nouns are endings, according to the specifics of which the words of this part of the language are combined into groups of different types of generalizations. First of all, it is customary to single out declensions that reveal a relationship to the paradigmatic features of nouns. In addition to inflection, a preposition often takes an active part in determining the case form of a noun. As it is known, the prepositional-excellent form of local is the only variant of its formal expression. In other indirect cases, with the exception of the vocative, the operative word serves as an auxiliary, although often very important means of clarifying the belonging of the noun to a certain case, especially when the ending shows signs of homonymy. Cf.: *Кадиров закликав «стирати із землі» міста України. В РНБО відповіли* (Kadyrov called for “erasing” the cities of Ukraine. The NSDC responded) (headline) (“Gazeta po-Ukrainsky”, October 26, 2022); *До Землі з небаченою швидкістю наближається небезпечний астероїд* (A dangerous asteroid is approaching the Earth with unprecedented speed) (headline) (“Gazeta po-Ukrainsky”, October 27, 2022) – genitive case; *Усі злочини росіян на нашій землі ретельно документуємо* (We carefully document all the crimes of the Russians on our land) (“Gazeta po-Ukrainsky”, October 22, 2022); *Археолог-аматор Вольфганг Херкт виявив скарб кельтських монет у землі Бранденбург на північному сході Німеччини* (Amateur archaeologist Wolfgang Herkt discovered a treasure of Celtic coins in Brandenburg in northeastern Germany) (“Gazeta po-Ukrainsky”, November 01, 2022) – a local case. In the academic publication “Modern Ukrainian

Literary Language: Morphology” edited by I. K. Bilodid, it is stated that “in the Ukrainian language, the cases of nouns and prepositions mutually complement each other” [9, p. 77]. Focusing on the specifics of inflections and prepositions involved in the expression of the case form contributes to distinguishing the specific features of a specific language, including Ukrainian, and all others that show a variable character. Partly in the field of formal indicators, suffixes are attested in the part of nouns of the fourth declension and in the word *мату* (mother), which is traditionally considered within the scope of nouns of the third declension.

The morphological specialization of nouns in the Ukrainian language is related to their word-changing nature, according to which it is customary to distinguish a certain number of paradigmatic types of noun forms. The Ukrainian linguistic tradition is oriented towards the selection of four declensions of nouns, the distinction of which is determined by generic features and inflections of the nominative singular. Despite the fact that they are relatively stable groups, we still observe some changes within the selected paradigmatic types over time. In particular, in the academic edition edited by I. K. Bilodid, the first declension includes “feminine and masculine nouns ending in -а in the nominative singular: *жінка, хата, вітчизна, Україна, робота, Микита, Сава* (woman, house, homeland, Ukraine, work, Nikita, Sava). If the bases of the respective nouns end in a soft consonant or in [i], then in writing the ending is conveyed by the letter -я: *земля, Ілля, суддя, Мрія, надія* (earth, Ilya, judge, a dream, a hope). The 1st declension also includes dual (masculine and feminine) nouns: *сирота, плакса* (orphan, crybaby). According to this pattern, nouns with the suffix -иц-е change if they are used in the feminine gender” [9, p. 81]. In the collective work “Grammar of the modern Ukrainian literary language. Morphology” edited by K. G. Horodenska, words formed from feminine nouns with the suffix -иц- (бабище, відьмище, etc.) are classified as inflected, which served as the basis for considering them outside the four declensions [13, p. 208–212]. In the new edition of the “Ukrainian Spelling”, lexemes with suffixes of the augmentative-coarse meaning -иц-, -иць-, formed from nouns of all genders, are included in the second declension, for example: *вітрище, дідище, коронище, морозище, парубище, ножище, ведмедище; вовчисько, дубисько, їжачисько, левисько, сомисько, зайчисько, свекрушисько, хлопчисько* [11, p. 96]. Therefore, the demarcation of nouns with the suffix of roughness -иц-, proposed in “Ukrainian Spelling”, has become clearer and more consistent, since they are not at all among nouns of the first declension and are not taken outside the bounds of established paradigmatic types. A comparison with other grammatical works makes it possible to state that the expansion of the range of nouns of the second declension also occurred at the expense of nouns with the morpheme -иць- which has a certain stylistic color.

Next, we will dwell in more detail on nouns with variant case forms and the tendency of their use in media texts and scientific speech of linguists. For the objectivity of the research and the identification of the peculiarities of modern language practice, we focus attention only on those language units whose paradigmatic features are presented in the new edition of “Ukrainian Spelling”. Substantives of the first declension show the least synonymy of inflections. Moreover, variability is characteristic for them only in the plural. In “Ukrainian Spelling” it is stated that parallel forms are characteristic of some nouns in the genitive case, among which mostly different lexemes with a zero ending and the inflection of -ів are used, cf.: *зуб* and *зубів*, *легень* and *легенів*, *мамів* and *мам*, *бабів* and rarely *баб* [11, p. 110]. The processed corpus of actual material confirms that the forms *зуб*, *мам*, *бабів* dominate among the proposed options, for example: *Від незадоволеного виразу обличчя кутки його зуб скривлюються в різні боки* (The corners of his lips curl in different directions due to a dissatisfied facial expression) (“Gazeta po-Ukrainsky”, November 20, 2022); *Процедура зміцнить ясна, м'язи зуб і щік* (The procedure will strengthen the gums, muscles of the lips and

cheeks) (“Gazeta po-Ukrainsky”, November 9, 2022); *Для другого образу зірка одягла мініспідницю та топ із принтом губ* (For the second image, the star wore a miniskirt and a top with a print of lips) (“Gazeta po-Ukrainsky”, July 2, 2022); *На основі цього значення постало переносне – ‘назви риби за такою особливістю її губ’* (On the basis of this meaning, a figurative one appeared – “the name of a fish based on such a feature of its lips”) (K. Horodenska, “Ukrainian language”, No. 1, 2022); *Перемога вже так близько. Я в цьому впевнена на 100 відсотків. Я вас прошу живіть сьогодні, кайфуйте від дітей, чоловіків, мам, татусів. Просто обіймайте, цілуйте й кажіть, що ви їх любите* (Victory is so close. I am 100 percent sure of this. I ask you to live in the present, get high from children, husbands, mothers, fathers. Just hug, kiss and tell them you love them) (“Gazeta po-Ukrainsky”, October 27, 2022); *Біля одного села зустріли наших військових. Два молоденьких, років по 18, принесли листочки з телефонами їхніх мам, дружин, яким треба було сказати, що вони живі* (Our soldiers were met near one village. Two young people, 18 years old each, brought leaflets with the telephone numbers of their mothers and wives, who had to be told that they were alive) (“Gazeta po-Ukrainsky”, October 18, 2022); *В опитуванні 2015 р. ми робили припущення, що кількість російської мови в сім'ях з високим рівнем ФС (фінансового стану) буде зростати, оскільки частка російськомовних мам в таких родинах була більшою, ніж татів* (In the 2015 survey, we assumed that the number of Russian speakers in families with a high level of FS (financial status) would increase, since the share of Russian-speaking mothers in such families was greater than that of fathers) (T. Tkachuk, “Ukrainian Language”, No. 3, 2019); *Оволодівши такими важливими знаннями та навичками, діти зможуть рятувати життя своїх дідів та бабів, а також донести ці знання до дорослих у своїх родинах* (Having mastered such important knowledge and skills, children will be able to save the lives of their grandfathers and grandmothers, as well as convey this knowledge to adults in their families) (“Gazeta po-Ukrainsky”, September 03, 2021); *До речі, обох бабів звали Настунями* (By the way, both women were named Nastuny) (“Day”, December 11, 2020). The forms *губів*, *мамів*, *баб* are rarely used, and in some of the analyzed editions they are not found at all. For example: *У Меган Маркл прекрасна форма губів, ідеальна: нижня губа більша за верхню, яка ніжно спускається до куточків рота», – додає експерт* (The forms of lips, mothers, and grandmothers are rarely used, and in some of the analyzed editions they are not found at all. For example: “Meghan Markle has a beautiful shape of lips, ideal: the lower lip is larger than the upper one, which gently descends to the corners of the mouth”, adds the expert) (“Gazeta po-Ukrainsky”, January 12, 2018); *Під враженням від «Крейзі Хорс» художник Сальвадор Далі придумав відому канату у формі губів, що стало одним із символів кабаре* (Under the impression of “Crazy Horse”, the artist Salvador Dali came up with the famous sofa in the shape of lips, which became one of the symbols of the cabaret) (“Gazeta po-Ukrainsky”, February 11, 2012); *За освітою кухар, тому до дня закоханих повчає мамів, з якими гуляє у дворі, як приготувати романтичну вечерю* (He is a cook by education, so before Valentine's Day he teaches mothers with whom he walks in the yard how to prepare a romantic dinner) (“Gazeta po-Ukrainsky”, February 11, 2014); *В пологовому чоловік запропонував назвати доньку тим же іменем, що в її матері, обох баб і прабаби* (In the maternity hospital, the husband proposed to name the daughter the same name as her mother, both grandmothers and great-grandmothers) (“Gazeta po-Ukrainsky”, October 24, 2022); *Кажуть, сніг випадає в Єрусалимі раз на три роки, і традиція ліпити снігових баб там власна, а не привезена з багатих на сніг экс-батьківщин* (They say that snow falls in Jerusalem once every three years, and the tradition of sculpting snow women is its own there, and not brought from the snow-rich former homelands) (“Day”, December 7, 2017).

The noun *легень* (lungs) used in the genitive plural is somewhat inferior to the form of *легенів* in terms of the number of word usages, cf.: *Стережіться переохолодження. Це може призвести до запалення легень і гайморит* (Beware of

hypothermia. This can lead to inflammation of the lungs and sinusitis) (“Gazeta po-Ukrainsky”, November 24, 2022); *Транспорт оснащений новою кисневою системою, мобільним апаратом штучної вентиляції легень, дефібрилятором та електронним кардіографом* (The transport is equipped with a new oxygen system, a mobile ventilator, a defibrillator and an electronic cardiograph) (“Gazeta po-Ukrainsky”, September 8, 2022); *У нас виникла проблема із забезпеченням відповідним медичним обладнанням, у тому числі апаратами штучної вентиляції легень* (We have a problem with providing appropriate medical equipment, including ventilators) (“Day”, March 23, 2020); *За сім років, що працює тут, чотири рази мала запалення легень* (During the seven years she worked here, she had pneumonia four times) (“Competitor”, June 28, 2021) and *Якось узимку дідусь ніс відра з водою, послизнувся, облився, змерз і отримав запалення легенів* (Once in the winter, grandfather was carrying buckets of water, slipped, spilled, froze and got pneumonia) (“Gazeta po-Ukrainsky”, August 16, 2022); *У чоловіка поранення легенів, живота* (The man has injuries to his lungs and stomach) (“Gazeta po-Ukrainsky”, June 28, 2022); *Одного разу поштар упав у річку, застудився і від запалення легенів помер* (Once the postman fell into the river, caught a cold and died of pneumonia) (“Day”, September 17, 2015); *Данелія потрапила у лікарню через запалення легенів у лютому* (Danelia was hospitalized due to pneumonia in February) (“Competitor”, May 4, 2014).

In “Ukrainian Spelling”, among the codified versions, variants with zero endings *сосон* and *сосен* (pine trees), *воєн* and *війн* (wars) were considered [11, p. 110]. The form *сосен* prevails in almost all the studied sources, except for the regional publication of “Competitor”, where both nouns (*сосон* and *сосен*) are presented approximately equally. For example: *Від високих сосен на старі бетонні плити падає мереживна тінь* (A lacy shadow falls from tall pine trees onto old concrete slabs) (“Gazeta po-Ukrainsky”, May 24, 2022); *Пожжега пошкодила понад 100 сосен* (The fire damaged more than 100 pine trees) (“Gazeta po-Ukrainsky”, May 8, 2021); *Де вихід «із трьох сосен»?* (Where is the exit “from three pines?”) (“Day”, July 6, 2017); *На Волині чоловік незаконно зрубав п'ять сосен на території Національного парку, а коли його викрили – скинув дерева у лісосмузі та намагався втекти* (In Volyn, a man illegally cut down five pine trees on the territory of the National Park, and when he was found out, he threw down the trees in the forest strip and tried to escape) (“Competitor”, November 25, 2022); *Після 2012 р. Професор повертається в рідну Україну, на рідний Хутір, до своїх сосен і своєї Десни* (After 2012, the professor returned to his native Ukraine, to his native Khutir, to his pine trees and his Desna) (A. Arkhangel'ska, “Ukrainian Language”, No. 1, 2021); *Збитки від знищення сосен становлять 313 тис. грн* (Losses from the destruction of pine trees amount to UAH 313,000) (“Gazeta po-Ukrainsky”, November 23, 2018); *У північній Швеції, поруч з Полярним колом збудували незвичайну будівлю на верхівках 10-метрових сосен* (In northern Sweden, near the Arctic Circle, an unusual building was built on top of 10-meter pine trees) (“Gazeta po-Ukrainsky”, September 3, 2017); *Отруєння сосон біля станції метро «Лісова», як виявилось, стало першим кроком до знищення масиву зелених насаджень* (The poisoning of pine trees near the “Lisova” metro station, as it turned out, was the first step towards the destruction of a mass of green areas) (“Day”, November 13, 2018); *Величезний вибір сосон та ялин від Ковельського лісництва пропонує Віктор Марчук* (Viktor Marchuk offers a huge selection of pines and spruces from Kovel Forestry) (“Competitor”, September 20, 2022). Case variants of *воєн* and *війн* are relatively evenly presented, for example: *Ми знаємо, що більшість воєн закінчуються за столом переговорів* (We know that most wars end at the negotiating table) (“Gazeta po-Ukrainsky”, November 29, 2022); *Чужих воєн не буває* (There are no foreign wars) (“Day”, July 2, 2019); *Таких воєн, починаючи з XII ст. було дуже багато* (There was a lot of such wars, starting from the 12th century) (“Day”, May 16, 2022); *Під час першої та другої світових воєн робота над Словником переривалася* (During the First and Second World Wars, work

on the Dictionary was interrupted) (R. Dragichevich, "Ukrainian Language", No. 42, 2019); *Але проблема в тому, що до Росії відійшов воєнний арсенал колишнього СРСР, який встиг наштампувати зброї на декілька світових війн* (But the problem is that the military arsenal of the former USSR, which managed to stamp weapons for several world wars, went to Russia) ("Gazeta po-Ukrainsky", November 19, 2022); *Він переконаний, що без цього неможливо забезпечити світ від повторення таких війн, як російська агресія проти України* (He is convinced that without this it is impossible to protect the world from the repetition of such wars as Russian aggression against Ukraine) ("Gazeta po-Ukrainsky", November 17, 2022); *Україна отримала унікальне тритомне видання, присвячене історії війн та військового мистецтва у світі* (Ukraine received a unique three-volume edition dedicated to the history of wars and military art in the world) ("Day", December 5, 2020); *Значну кількість манускриптів знищено під час міжконфесійних непорозумінь та війн* (A significant number of manuscripts were destroyed during inter-confessional misunderstandings and wars) (R. Kotsa, "Ukrainian Language", No. 4, 2021).

In "Ukrainian Spelling", among a small number of variants, first declension nouns with parallel endings *-ми* and *-ами*, *-ями* are presented: *сльзьми і сльозами, свиньми і свинями* (tears and pigs) [11, p. 112]. The modern practice of usage attests to approximately the same functioning of both forms, for example: *Цей період Джамала згадує зі сльозами* (Jamal remembers this period with tears) ("Gazeta po-Ukrainsky", November 25, 2022); *Херсонці зі сльозами на очах зустрічають українських військових...* (The people of Kherson meet the Ukrainian military with tears in their eyes...) ("Day", November 11, 2022); *А батьки завжди зі сльзьми зустрічають дітей, які боронять нашу Україну* (And parents always tearfully welcome children who defend our Ukraine) ("Gazeta po-Ukrainsky", July 25, 2022); *Це та книга, типографська фарба якої пахне кров'ю і просякнута сльзьми* (This is the book whose typographic ink smells of blood and is soaked with tears) ("Day", November 3, 2020); *Нагадаємо, вчора неподалік Харкова сталася ДТП, в результаті якої перекинулася фура зі свиньми* (We will remind you that yesterday there was a road accident near Kharkiv, as a result of which a truck with pigs overturned) ("Gazeta po-Ukrainsky", September 26, 2016); *Від побаченого співробітники СБУ не змогли стримати сліз від сміху. Окупанти ділили стіл і сон зі свинями* (The SBU employees couldn't hold back tears of laughter at what they saw. The occupiers shared a table and sleep with pigs) ("Gazeta po-Ukrainsky", November 11, 2022).

Much more branching of parallel forms is characteristic of nouns of the second declension. In "Ukrainian Spelling", it is proposed to use variant inflections to register some names of settlements in the genitive case. If the suffixes *-ськ-*, *-цьк-*, *-ець-*, as well as *-ів-* (*-ів-*), *-ев-* (*-ев-*), *-ов-*, *-ин-* (*-ин-*), *-ач-*, *-ич-* with the possessive meaning and formants *-бург*, *-град* (*-город*), *-лінь* (*-поль*), *-мир*, *-слав*, *-фурт* are not presented in the structure of such sample [11, p. 114], then it can have inflections not only *-а*, *-я*, but also *-у*, *-ю* [11, p. 117]. In recent media publications, both options are presented, cf.: *За його словами, судно стоїть біля Аймаудена, неподалік порту Амстердама, і наразі незрозуміло, як довго воно там чекатиме* (According to him, the ship is standing near Eymauden, near the port of Amsterdam, and it is currently unclear how long it will wait there) ("Competitor", February 5, 2022); *Тварині, що живе в Орпінгтоні на південному сході Лондона. 26 років* (An animal that lives in Orpington in south-east London, is 26 years old) ("Gazeta po-Ukrainsky", November 27, 2022); *Тетяна Кравченко, яка ще до початку повномасштабної війни поїхала з сином до Парижа, розповіла, як поводяться українські біженці у Франції* (Tetyana Kravchenko, who went to Paris with her son even before the start of the full-scale war, told how Ukrainian refugees behave in France) ("Gazeta po-Ukrainsky", November 24, 2022); *Богдан Ліпич із дому відправився до Парижа. Та не автобусом, літаком чи автомобілем, а... велосипедом!* (Bohdan Lipych left home for Paris. Not by bus, plane or car, but... by bicycle!)

("Competitor", August 22, 2019); *Кладовищем російської військової техніки став аеродром у Чорнобайівці біля Херсона* (The airfield in Chornobayivka near Kherson became the graveyard of Russian military equipment) ("Gazeta po-Ukrainsky", December 3, 2022) and *Заяви союзників відображали переконання Вашингтону, Лондону й Парижу, що командири Путіна можуть готувати ґрунт для різкої ескалації у війні* (Allied statements reflected the conviction of Washington, London, and Paris that Putin's commanders could prepare the ground for a sharp escalation in the war) ("Gazeta po-Ukrainsky", October 25, 2022); *Один з найвідоміших та найстаріших ринків Амстердаму, який бере свій початок з кінця 19 століття. Це базар вуличного типу* (One of the most famous and oldest markets in Amsterdam, which dates back to the end of the 19th century. This is a street-type bazaar) ("Competitor", December 2, 2020); *Мене здивувало, що від самісінького німецького кордону до Амстердаму я проїхав по велосипедній дорозі* (I was surprised that I drove from the German border to Amsterdam on a bicycle path) ("Competitor", August 22, 2019); *Резніков приїхав у Чорнобайівку і сказав, що РФ може отримати від Херсону* (Reznikov came to Chornobayivka and said that the Russian Federation can get from Kherson) ("Gazeta po-Ukrainsky", December 3, 2022).

In "Ukrainian Spelling", it is recommended to use several variants of inflections to design common and proper names of hard, soft, and mixed groups in the dative and local cases of the masculine singular. In particular, nouns in the dative case can have the inflections *-ові / -у*, *-еві (-еві) / -ю*, for example: *козакові, козаку; Євгенові, Євгену; Дністру, Дністрові; мудрецеві, мудрецю; обрісві, обрію; Олесеві, Олесю; мечу, мечеві*. In the local case *-ові / -у*, *-ові / -у / -і*, *-еві / -ю / -і*, *-і / -ю*, *-і / -еві*, for example: *(на) козакові, козаку; (при) Євгенові, Євгену, Євгені; (по) Дністру, Дністрові, Дністрі; (на) мудрецеві, мудрецю, мудреці; (на) обрії, обрію; (при) Олесеві, Олесю, Олесі; (на) мечі, мечеві* [11, p. 102–104]. The list of forms not presented in the previous editions of "Ukrainian Spelling" includes forms of the local case with the ending *-і*, for example *(при) Євгені, Олесі*.

In the media editions "Day" and "Gazeta po-Ukrainsky", among the two forms of the dative case of the noun *козак* given in "Ukrainian Spelling" we come across only *козакові*, for example: *...пані Євгенія посміхається і стає подібною на замріяну дівчинку, що віддала своє серце славному козакові* (... Mrs. Evgenia smiles and becomes like a dreamy girl who gave her heart to the glorious Cossack) ("Day", October 13, 2010); *На одному з малюнків із дерев якісь чоловіки в кашкетах стріляють у спину козакові з пістолів* (In one of the drawings, hiding behind trees, some men in caps shoot a Cossack in the back with pistols) ("Gazeta po-Ukrainsky", June 23, 2022); *Українська дівчина Маруся допомагає запорозькому козакові пробратися крізь переповнену військами країну під час Руїни XVII століття* (Ukrainian girl Marusya helps a Zaporozhian Cossack make his way through a country crowded with troops during the Ruins of the 17th century) ("Gazeta po-Ukrainsky", April 9, 2020). In the regional publication "Competitor", only the last name *Козак* is presented, which is used with the ending *-у*: *Згодом генеральна прокурорка Ірина Венедіктова повідомила, що підписала підозру у державній зраді депутатам від ОПЗЖ Віктору Медведчуку та Тарасу Козаку* (Subsequently, the Prosecutor General Iryna Venediktova reported that she had signed a charge of treason against Viktor Medvedchuk and Taras Kozak, MPs from OPZZH) ("Competitor", October 8, 2021). In "Gazeta po-Ukrainsky", the noun *мудрець* (sage) is recorded in the dative form with the ending *-еві*, and in the publication "Day" – with the inflection *-ю*, cf.: *Захопився сектантством, писав листи якомусь китайському мудрецеві* (He became interested in sectarianism, wrote letters to a certain Chinese sage) ("Gazeta po-Ukrainsky", January 18, 2008); *Можливо, це було відомо її вірному другові Євгену Безніску, витонченому колористу й мудрецю в живописних роботах* (Perhaps this was known to her faithful friend Yevhen Beznisk, a sophisticated colorist and a sage in painting) ("Day", March 11, 2020).

Among the forms of *Євгеніві* and *Євгену*, only the first is used in “Gazeta po-Ukrainisky”, while in the media publication “Day”, although both occur, *Євгеніві* dominates; on the contrary, in “Competitor”, the version *Євгену* prevails: *Перед зустріччю з людьми в місцевому будинку культури політик поклав квіти до підніжжя пам'ятника українському письменнику Євгеніві Гребінці* (Before meeting with people in the local cultural center, the politician laid flowers at the foot of the monument to Ukrainian writer Yevhen Hrebinka) (“Gazeta po-Ukrainisky”, February 18, 2019); *На Фотовиставці «Дня»-2020–2021 як знак вдячної пам'яті представлено особливу композицію світлин, присвячену Євгеніві Марчуку* (As a sign of grateful memory, the 2020-2021 “Day” Photo Exhibition presents a special composition of photos dedicated to Yevhen Marchuk (“Day”, January 27, 2022); *На Одещині відкрили пам'ятник видатному громадському діячу Євгену Чикаленку* (A monument to prominent public figure Yevhen Chikalenko was opened in Odesa region) (“Day”, December 7, 2021); *НБУ вводить в обіг монету, присвячену Євгеніві Коновальцю* (NBU puts into circulation a coin dedicated to Yevgeny Konovaltsy) (title) (“Competitor”, June 10, 2021). In the specialized scientific and theoretical journal “Ukrainian language”, the analyzed noun of the solid group in the dative case was not found, but other proper names of the second declension are presented. It is noteworthy that they are designed only with the endings *-ові*, for example: *Отже, Іванові Боберському завдячуємо не лише поширенням серед українців інформації про копаний м'яч, а й започаткуванням українського футбольного дискурсу рідною мовою в Галичині та створенням футбольної термінології на національному ґрунті* (So, we owe Ivan Bobersky not only the dissemination of information about soccer among Ukrainians, but also the initiation of Ukrainian football discourse in native language in Galicia and the creation of a football vocabulary on a national basis” (I Protsyk, “Ukrainian Language”, No. 1, 2021). Among the possible options for *Олесеві*, *Олесю*, journalists prefer the first one: *8 травня київському письменнику Олесеві Уляненку виповнилося би 50* (on May 8, the Kyiv writer Olesya Ulyanenko would have turned 50) (“Gazeta po-Ukrainisky”, May 15, 2012); *Олесеві Гончару навіть загрожував арешт* (Oles Gonchar was even threatened with arrest) (“Day”, October 7, 2015). Linguists use only the form ending in *-еві*, for example: *Згадує Валерій, як Олесеві Шевченку не вдалося надрукувати розмовник слов'янських мов* (Valery mentions how Oles Shevchenko failed to print a dictionary of Slavic languages) (I. Renchka, “Ukrainian Language”, No. 1, 2021).

Within the proper names of non-beings, the paradigmatic features of which are presented in “Ukrainian Spelling” [11, p.104], the noun *Дністер* (Dniester) resides. The editions “Day” and “Competitor” do not have this lexeme in the dative case, and in “Gazeta po-Ukrainisky” it is presented only with the ending *-у*: *Черговий викид нафтопродуктів на Дрогобицькому нафтопереробному заводі завдав величезної шкоди Дністру...* (Another release of oil products at the Drohobyt'sky Oil Refinery caused enormous damage to the Dniester... (“Gazeta po-Ukrainisky”, August 12, 2021). A more formal branching is revealed by the indicated noun in the local case. Substantives with inflections *-у* and *-і* are almost equally represented in all investigated mass media, while forms ending in *-ові* were not found: *31-річний Олег Тумків торік тричі сплавився по Дністру* (31-year-old Oleg Tymkiv rafted down the Dniester three times last year) (“Gazeta po-Ukrainisky”, May 19, 2011); *«Греблі унеможливають розвиток популярного на сьогодні виду водного туризму – сплаву по Дністру», – акцентує координаторка з питань екополітики WWF в Україні Світлана Матус* (“Dams will make it impossible to develop the currently popular type of water tourism – rafting on the Dniester”, emphasizes Svitlana Matus, WWF ecopolitics coordinator in Ukraine (“Day”, August 10-11, 2018); *3 Чорного моря купці рухались по пд. Бугу, Дністру, Західного Бугу* (Merchants moved South Bug Dniester, Western Bug (“Competitor”, January 18, 2019); *Тоді місто було центром хлібної торгівлі на Дністрі* (At that time, the city was the center of grain trade on the Dniester) (“Gazeta po-Ukrainisky”,

October 7, 2021); *«Попри те, що плани побудови нових ГЕС на Дністрі суперечать природоохоронному законодавству і всі місцеві громади, на їх просування вже витрачаються десятки мільйонів гривень», – відзначає співкоординатор руху «Простір свободи» Тарас Шамайда* (Despite the fact that the plans for the construction of new hydroelectric power stations on the Dniester contradict environmental protection legislation and the will of local communities, tens of millions of hryvnias are already being spent on their promotion”, Taras Shamayda, co-coordinator of the “Space of Freedom” movement, notes (“Day”, August 10-11, 2018); *Українські прикордонники отримали нові катери, на яких спільно з колегами з Молдови патрулюватимуть кордон на Дністрі* (Ukrainian border guards received new boats on which they will patrol the Dniester border together with their colleagues from Moldova) (“Competitor”, September 30, 2022).

All three studied media sources do not present dative case forms of *обрієві*, *обрію* (horizon). Instead, among the recommended nouns (*на*) *обріі*, *обрію*, in the local case, only the first one is attested: *Ця вершина обов'язково ще має постати на українському обрії* (This peak must still appear on the Ukrainian horizon) (“Day”, August 28, 2015); *Вночі на обрії буде помітний яскравий спалах, а вдень димний слід від ракети* (A bright flash will be visible on the horizon at night, and a smoke trail from the rocket during the day) (“Gazeta po-Ukrainisky”, October 11, 2022); *Каріна Кисельова – фейсбук-персонаж, який з'явився на обрії близько двох років тому* (Karina Kiselyova is a Facebook character who appeared on the horizon about two years ago) (“Competitor”, September 15, 2020). Among the forms of the dative case of *мечу*, (sword) illustrated in “Ukrainian Spelling”, the editions “Day” and “Competitor” contain only *мечу*, and “Gazeta po-Ukrainisky” – *мечеві*: *Вони не раз спустошували Крим, що належить до Татарії, учиняли руйнування в Анатолії, брали Трапезунд і навіть сягли гирла Чорного моря у трьох милях від Константинополя, де, віддавши усе вогню й мечу, повертались потім з багатою здобиччю і деякою кількістю полонених, переважно дітей* (They more than once ravaged Crimea, which belongs to Tataria, caused destruction in Anatolia, took Trebizond and even reached the mouth of the Black Sea three miles from Constantinople, where, having surrendered everything to fire and sword, they returned later with a lot of booty and a number of captives, mostly children) (“Day”, December 01, 2006); *В ході експертизи з'ясувалося, що мечу близько тисячі років* (During the examination, it was found that the sword is about a thousand years old) (“Competitor”, March 29, 2016); *Мечеві близько 1 тис. років* (The sword is about 1,000 years old) (“Gazeta po-Ukrainisky”, October 4, 2018). We focus on other names of non-beings, which, although not given in the “Ukrainian spelling”, are included in the group of nouns of the second declension based on paradigmatic features. Media and scientific sources testify to the tendency to design them with inflections *-ові* (*-еві*, *-єві*), for example: *Першу сходинку віддали японському автомобілеві Hyundai Solaris* (The first step was given to the Japanese car Hyundai Solaris) (“Gazeta po-Ukrainisky”, October 11, 2022); *Він виділив в іменникові чотири морфологічних категорії – роду, числа, відмінка й істот / неістот – та визнав їх багатозначними одиницями* (He singled out four morphological categories in the noun – gender, number, case, and beings / non-beings – and recognized them as multi-character units (K. Horodenska, “Ukrainian language”, No. 3, 2021).

Limited variability is characteristic of nouns of the second declension in the vocative case. Among such nouns, there is the proper name *Олег* (Oleg), which is recommended to be used in the function of address with the established ending *-у* activated during the last tense *-е* [11, p. 108]. According to the observations of L. M. Kolibaba, “in today's linguistic practice, it is noticeable that the form *Олеже* has significantly supplanted the form *Олегу*, but the form *Олегу* has not yet completely fallen out of use” [5, p. 41]. We also trace this tendency in the studied media publications: *«Олег загинув у бою на Ізюмському напрямку. Вічна пам'ять тобі, Олеже! Слава Україні!*

*Слава її героям!» – написав мер („Oleg died in battle in the Izyum direction. Eternal memory to you, Oleg! Glory to Ukraine! Glory to her heroes!” – the mayor wrote (“Gazeta po-Ukrainsky”, June 22, 2022); **Пане Олесе, разом із тривожністю наразі маємо небачений сплеск єднання українців, коли усі гуртом облаштовують блокпости, збирають речі волонтерам...** (Mr. Oleg, along with anxiety, we currently have an unprecedented surge of unity among Ukrainians, when everyone sets up roadblocks in a group, collects things for volunteers...) (“Day”, April 29, 2022); – **Олесе Михайловичу, чому ви сьогодні в Луцьку?** (– Oleg Mykhailovych, why are you in Lutsk today?) (“Competitor”, April 9, 2021).*

According to the recommendations of the “Ukrainian spelling”, the synonymy of case forms of nouns of the third declension is not as extensive as within the boundaries of nouns of the second declension [11, p. 106–107, 128–130]. In the genitive singular, the inflection *-i* is regular, but the notes indicate that “nouns with *-ть* after a consonant, as well as the words *кров, любов, осінь, сіль, Білорусь, Русь* (blood, love, autumn, salt, Belarus, Rus) in the genitive singular can acquire *-u* as a variant of the ending: *гідності, незалежності, радості, смерті, честі, хоробрості; крові, любові, осені, солі, Білорусі, Русі* (of dignity, independence, joy, death, honor, bravery; blood, love, autumn, salt, Belarusians, Russians) [11, p. 128]. The specified nouns with the inflection *-u* are included in the list of changes that were not in the previous edition. Modern language practice confirms that media professionals usually continue to use established options with the ending *-i*. In the newspaper “Day”, only one lexeme (*Русі*) is presented with this inflection, instead proper and general names with the ending *-i* are consistently used, for example: *Із 16-го по 28 лютого в Україні тривають пам’ятні події, основним організатором яких є Національний музей Революції Гідності* (From February 16 to 28, commemorative events are taking place in Ukraine, the main organizer of which is the National Museum of the Revolution of Dignity (“Day”, February 20, 2022); *На День Незалежності ворожих обстрілів зазнали 58 населених пунктів України* (On Independence Day, 58 populated areas of Ukraine came under enemy fire) (“Day”, August 25, 2022); *На тридцять першому році незалежності ми зазнали хіба найтяжче випробування від 24 серпня 1991 року* (In the thirty-first year of independence, we experienced perhaps the most difficult test since August 24, 1991 (“Day”, August 17, 2022); *Українці в горі та радості* щодня переглядають тисячі коментарів про бойові дії (In grief and joy, Ukrainians view thousands of comments about hostilities every day) (“Day”, April 18, 2022); *Влада КНДР оголосила 11-денну жалобу у зв’язку з десятию річницею смерті колишнього лідера Кім Чен Іра* (The North Korean authorities announced 11 days of mourning in connection with the tenth anniversary of the death of former leader Kim Jong Il) (“Day”, December 17, 2021); *Це справа честі* для всього цивілізованого світу притягти винних до відповідальності, – Єнін у річницю катастрофи літака МАУ (It is a matter of honor for the entire civilized world to bring the guilty to justice, – Yenin on the anniversary of the UIA plane crash” (headline) (“Day”, January 8, 2022); *Саме тому оборона Донецького аеропорту стала еталоном хоробрості, витривалості й підготовленості* наших підрозділів (That is why the defense of the Donetsk airport has become a standard of bravery, endurance, and preparedness of our units) (“Day”, January 21, 2021); *Жителі італійської провінції Феррара можуть мати імунітет до коронавірусу через спадкове захворювання крові* або ж через поширення малярії (Residents of the Italian province of Ferrara may be immune to the coronavirus due to a hereditary blood disease or due to the spread of malaria) (“Day”, April 1, 2020); *З нагоди Міжнародного дня захисту дітей українські і грузинські дітки спільно намалювали «Карту любові»* (On the occasion of International Children’s Day, Ukrainian and Georgian children jointly drew the “Map of Love”) (“Day”, June 2, 2022); *«Ситуація стабілізується до осені, коли Київ підпише більші довгострокові контракти з іноземними постачальниками», – сподівається Кубраков* (“The situation will stabilize by the fall, when Kyiv will sign longer-term contracts with foreign

suppliers”, Kubrakov hopes (“Day”, June 19, 2022); *Вже зараз солі від цього виробника немає у сусідньому Бахмуті* (There is already no salt from this producer nearby Bakhmut) (“Day”, May 23, 2022); *Найгірше, що може відбутися там за кулісами – це домовленості щодо незалежності Білорусі й розпродажу білоруського державного майна* (The worst thing that can happen behind the scenes is the agreements regarding the independence of Belarus and the sale of Belarusian state property) (“Day”, February 23, 2021). In the palette of nouns of the third declension of the genitive singular, we occasionally come across the form *Русі* (Rus), which does not constitute a pattern of usage. Usually, authors of newspaper publications use *Русі*. It seems interesting that within one article we find two synonymous forms of the specified language unit in the genitive singular. In the title, the author gives, and in the text of the publication, first *Русі*, and then *Русі*, for example: *Про анонімну історію Королівства Русі* (heading). *У книжці історію Королівства Русі починають від так званих білих хорватів. ... Одні з цих князівств, розташованих у Прикарпатті, наприкінці X ст. були приєднані до Київської Русі великим князем Володимиром Святославичем, а пізніше в її складі утворили Галицьку землю. ... Після захоплення цих городищ і прилучення Прикарпаття до Русі життя в них відроджувалося повільно* (About the anonymous history of the Kingdom of Rusy (heading). In the book, the history of the Kingdom of Rus begins with the so-called White Croats. ... One of these principalities located in Prykarpattia at the end of the 10th century were joined to Kievan Rus by Grand Duke Volodymyr Svyatoslavych, and later the Galician land was formed as part of it. ... After the capture of these hillforts and the annexation of Prykarpattia to Russia, life was slowly revived in them) (“Day”, February 25, 2022). It is noteworthy that the use of the form *Русі* occurs in some other publications of the newspaper “Day”, printed before the time when the new edition of “Ukrainian Spelling” appeared, for example: *При цьому лист від 1075 р. засвідчує факт утворення Королівства Русі-України та коронацію Ярополка* (At the same time, a letter from 1075 certifies the fact of the formation of the Kingdom of Rus-Ukraine and the coronation of Yaropolk) (“Day”, October 24, 2018).

“Gazeta po-Ukrainsky” has more nouns with the *-u* inflection compared to “Day”. Some of them were applied even before the official approval of the “Ukrainian spelling” of 2019, for example: *Свободівець наголосив, що новий закон про вибори народних депутатів України був вимогою Революції гідності, передвиборною обіцячкою президента, а також був прописаний у коаліційній угоді парламенту* (Svobodivets emphasized that the new law on the elections of people’s deputies of Ukraine was a demand of the Revolution of Dignity, a pre-election promise of the president, and was also written in the coalition agreement of the parliament) (“Gazeta po-Ukrainsky”, June 20, 2017). At the same time, we cannot say that the *-u* forms prevail. Nevertheless, nouns that are given in the genitive singular with the ending *-i* remain dominant. Cf.: *Сергій Курченко втік з України після Революції гідності* (Serhii Kurchenko fled Ukraine after the Revolution of Dignity) (“Gazeta po-Ukrainsky”, October 12, 2022) and *Дмитро Козацький народився у місті Малін Житомирської області. 2014 року покинув навчання у Вищій школі інформаційних технологій та менеджменту у Ряшеві (Польща), щоб стати учасником Революції гідності* (Dmytro Kozatskyi was born in Malyn, Zhytomyr Region. In 2014, he left his studies at the Higher School of Information Technologies and Management in Ryaszew (Poland) to become a participant in the Revolution of Dignity) (“Gazeta po-Ukrainsky”, September 22, 2022); *Усі дивувалися премудрості й розуму юнака...* (Everyone was amazed at the young man’s wisdom and intelligence...) (“Gazeta po-Ukrainsky”, September 15, 2022); *Сьогодні православні вишнують преподобну Параскеву Сербську. Із часів Київської Русі цього дня господарям заборонялося робити будь-які домашні справи* (Today, the Orthodox honor Saint Paraskeva Serbska. Since the days of Kyivan Rus, housewives were forbidden to do any household chores on this day) (“Gazeta po-Ukrainsky”, October 27, 2022) and *Його блаженству, митрополиту Мстиславу,*

першоієрарху Української автокефальної православної церкви, місцєблєстителю Київського престолу, з воління Святого Духа свяцєнний Помісний собор, що зібрався в прадавньому княжому святому соборі Святої Софії **прємудрости** Божєї, у столицьому градї Києві, у складї первосвяцєнних архієпископів, пастирів і мирян, постановив піднести прадавню і славну Митрополїю Київську і всїєї Русї-України, яка має сталу тисячолїтню історїю, до **гїдности** Патріархїї (His Beatitude, Metropolitan Mstislav, First Hierarch of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church, Vicar of the Kyiv throne, by the will of the Holy Spirit, the sacred Local Cathedral, which gathered in the ancient princely holy cathedral of St. Sophia of the Wisdom of God, in the capital city of Kyiv, in the composition of the supreme archpastors, pastors and laymen, decided to elevate the ancient and glorious Metropolis of Kyiv and All Russia-Ukraine, which has a stable thousand-year history, to the dignity of the Patriarchate) ("Gazeta po-Ukrainsky", November 18, 2022).

Among the options presented in "Gazeta po-Ukrainsky", with the ending *-i*, there are only, tokens of *радості, смерті, честі, доблєстї, відданості, хоробрості, крові, любові, осені, солї, Білорусї* (joy, death, honor, valor, devotion, courage, blood, love, autumn, salt, Belarus), for example: *Ектор був неймовірно приголомшений вчинком наших захисників та лєдвє втримував емоції **радості*** (Nector was incredibly stunned by the act of our defenders and could barely contain his emotions joy) ("Gazeta po-Ukrainsky", October 25, 2022); *Наймасовішим випадком **смерті** мобілізованих ще до участі в бойових діях була стрїлянина у військовій частині в Белгородській області* (The most massive case of the death of those mobilized even before participating in hostilities was a shooting in a military unit in the Belgorod region) ("Gazeta po-Ukrainsky", October 21, 2022); *Бойовий прапор військової частини Збройних сил України є символом **честі, доблєстї, слави** й зобов'язує кожного військовослужбовця Збройних сил України віддано служити Українському народові...* (The battle flag of the military unit of the Armed Forces of Ukraine is a symbol of honor, valor, and glory and obliges every serviceman of the Armed Forces of Ukraine to serve the Ukrainian people faithfully...) ("Gazeta po-Ukrainsky", October 15, 2022); *Учимося в українських колег **відданості** й **хоробрості*** (We learn loyalty and bravery from our Ukrainian colleagues) ("Gazeta po-Ukrainsky", October 6, 2022); *Супільні верстви, накачані телевізійною пропагандою, аплодують кожній краплі української **крові**, кожному пострілу в бік Києва* (Social strata pumped up by television propaganda applaud every drop of Ukrainian blood, every shot in the direction of Kyiv) ("Gazeta po-Ukrainsky", October 28, 2022); *Цьогорічна річниця святкування Дня Незалежності залишиться у пам'яті багатьох пар символом єднання та **любові*** (This year's anniversary of the celebration of Independence Day will remain in the memory of many couples as a symbol of unity and love) ("Gazeta po-Ukrainsky", August 26, 2022); *З початку **осені** ЗСУ звільнили 544 населені пункти області* (Since the beginning of autumn, the Armed Forces of Ukraine have liberated 544 settlements of the region) ("Gazeta po-Ukrainsky", November 2, 2022); *ЗСУ терміново звернулися до армії та народу **Білорусї*** (The Armed Forces of Ukraine urgently appealed to the army and people of Belarus) (headline) ("Gazeta po-Ukrainsky", October 21, 2022).

Given the peculiarity of the use of the new recommended forms, the regional media source "Competitor" is close to the "Day" edition, in which journalists prefer established options with the ending *-i*, for example: *А на початку Революції **Гїдності** він (Кирило Стремєусов. – Я. П.) створив ГО «За президента України» у підтримку Віктора Януковича та співпрацював із організацією Віктора Медведчука «Український вибір»* (And at the beginning of the Revolution of Dignity, he (Kyrylo Stremousov. – Y.P.) created the NGO "For the President of Ukraine" in support of Viktor Yanukovich and cooperated with Viktor Medvedchuk's organization "Ukrainian Choice") ("Competitor", September 27, 2022); *«З Днем Незалежності!»: відомі волонери вітають зі святом* ("Happy Independence Day!": well-known Volyn residents

congratulate on the holiday) (headline) ("Competitor", August 24, 2022); *Ці люди готові піти на все, аби зберегти своє «тепле місце», прикриваючи банальну заздрість, бездіяльність та страх втратити посаду/політичний вплив за гучними гаслами високої моралі і **честі**...* (These people are ready to do anything to keep their "warm place", covering banal envy, inaction and fear of losing their position/political influence behind loud slogans of high morality and honor...) ("Competitor", October 30, 2022); *З його слів, українські бійці сповнені **хоробрості** й тримають оборону...* (According to him, Ukrainian fighters are full of courage and are on the defense...) ("Competitor", May 14, 2022). Nouns with the ending *-и* occur fragmentarily, in particular, in articles explaining the changes in "Ukrainian spelling", as well as in citations of religious texts, for example: *Основним нововведенням, з її слів, є розширення варіантності – варіантність поширили і на іменники 3-ьої відміни такого зразка, як **радість** – «**радості**» і «**радости**», «**можливості**» та «**можливости**»...* (The main innovation, in her words, is the expansion of variation – variation was extended to nouns of the 3rd declension of this pattern, as joy – "joys", "opportunities"... ("Competitor", May 26, 2022); *Архієрей нагадує слова зі Священного Писання: «Нїхто більшої **любові** не має над ту, як хто своєю душою поклав би за друзів своїх»* (The bishop recalls the words from the Holy Scriptures: "Greater love has no one than this: to lay down one's life for one's friends") (John 15:13)... ("Competitor", May 21, 2021).

In contrast to media people, linguists have recently been increasingly using forms with *-и*, which we consider quite natural, because they know the previous spelling codes where these variants are presented. In addition, scientists know about the active use of nouns ending in *-и* until the 30s of the 20th century and their removal, which occurred as a result of the forced assimilation of the Ukrainian language to Russian. That is why these forms dominate in the specialized scientific and theoretical magazine "Ukrainian Language", for example: *Усі варіантні аплєятиви зафіксовані як прїзвища українців, що віддзеркалює характерну особливість їхньої **ментальности** – диференціацію суб'єктів навколишнього світу за зовнішніми, досить помітними ознаками* (All variant appellatives are recorded as surnames of Ukrainians, which reflects a characteristic feature of their mentality – the differentiation of the subjects of the surrounding world by external, quite noticeable signs) (K. Horodenska, "Ukrainian Language", No. 1, 2022); *Безумовним досягненням дослідниці є опрацювання та залучення до аналізу великої **кількості** рукописних і друкованих текстів. Такий обсяг зовнішньої матеріалу дозволяє зробити надійні й обґрунтовані висновки* (The sure achievement of the researcher is the processing and involvement in the analysis of a large number of handwritten and printed texts. Such a volume of studied material makes it possible to draw reliable and well-founded conclusions) (V. Moisienco, "Ukrainian Language", No. 1, 2022). Analyzing the mentioned changes, L. M. Kolibaba argues with full reason that "the use of the genitive singular with the ending *-и* (instead of *-i*) of some nouns ... is not spontaneous, but conscious in nature, since those speakers who have the corresponding professional level and focused on the revival of specific grammatical features of the Ukrainian language attempt to restore it" [5, p. 40].

The variant forms of the instrumental plural of *костями* й *кістями* given in "Ukrainian Spelling" require a special comment, among which the second is defined as rarely used [11, p. 129]. Instead, the body of actual material attests to the opposite. In particular, all the studied publications show a commonality in the fact that they are dominated by form *кістями*: *...всі їхні слова про відданість цивілізаційним цінностям і демократичним реформам не варті жєдної уваги, якщо ці погані актори лягають **кістями**, аби залишити безкарним Кучму...* (all their words about devotion to civilizational values and democratic reforms are not worth any attention, if these bad actors lay down bones to leave Kuchma unpunished) ("Day", December 10, 2015); *Незалежність має голос. Це голос предків, які гинули в боях, в ГУЛАГах, пухли*

від голоду і кістми вмоиували дороги імперій... (Independence has a voice. This is the voice of ancestors who died in battles, in gulags, bloated from hunger and paved the roads of empires with their bones...) ("Gazeta po-Ukrainsky", August 24, 2022); «Керівництво Львівської митниці отримало команду з порушенням закону кістми лягти, але не пустити авто комерційного призначення», – заявили активісти ("The leadership of the Lviv Customs received a command, in violation of the law, to lie down, but not to let commercial cars go", – said the activists) ("Competitor", March 29, 2019).

By chance, we will point out the peculiarities of the use of case variants of the noun of the third declension *мати* (mother). According to current norms [11, p. 130] in mass media, the nominative singular form of *мати* is more often used, less often *матір*, cf.: *Мати* оружини п'ятого президента, народного депутата України Петра Порошенка Марини померла 10 листопада... (The mother of the wife of the fifth president, People's Deputy of Ukraine Petro Poroshenko, Maryna, died on November 10...) ("Day", November 10, 2020); *Головне управління розвідки Миноборони України опублікувало перехоплення телефонної розмови, в якій мати* окупанта, який воює в Україні, жорстко критикує російського президента (The Main Intelligence Directorate of the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine published an intercepted telephone conversation in which the mother of an occupier fighting in Ukraine harshly criticizes the Russian president) ("Gazeta po-Ukrainsky", November 3, 2022); *З того часу мати* втратила зв'язок із сином, єдине, що вселяє надію і досі – лист, написаний сином від руки і датований тридцятим травня (Since that time, the mother lost contact with her son, the only thing that still inspires hope is a letter written by her son's hand and dated May 30) ("Competitor", November 1, 2022) and *До Києва приїде «хрещена матір»* перформансу Марина Абрамович (The "godmother" of performance Maryna Abramovych will come to Kyiv) ("Day", June 14, 2017); *Цього року матір* видатного композитора Володимира Івасюка Софія Іванівна мала б відсвяткувати своє 85-річчя (This year, the mother of the outstanding composer Volodymyr Ivasyuk, Sofya Ivanivna, should have celebrated her 85th birthday) ("Day", October 13, 2007); «*Матір* залишилася у фільтраційному таборі на території "ДНР", а дівчинку із Запоріжжя забрали до себе родичі», – написав колишній посадовець ("The mother remained in the filtration camp on the territory of the DPR, and the girl from Zaporizhzhia was taken by her relatives", wrote a former official) ("Day", October 18, 2022). In some cases, we observe a violation of the norms of the modern Ukrainian language. The compilers of the new edition of "Ukrainian Spelling" recommend using only one accusative singular form – *матір* [11, p. 130]. Despite this, in some sentences, selected from the all-Ukrainian publication "Den", there is evidence that the nominative forms fall into the domain of the accusative case, in particular, *мати* is used as a direct object. For example, non-compliance with grammatical canons can be found in the construction *На Волині зять судді позбавив житла мати-одиначку* (відео) (In Volyn, the judge's son-in-law deprived a single mother of her home (video)) (headline) ("Competitor", October 12, 2022), where the highlighted word must be replaced with *матір*.

Similar to nouns of the third declension, nouns of the fourth declension are not distinguished by a branched system of case variants. The peculiarity of the words of this group lies in the fact that in them we often trace the synonymy associated not with inflections, as in all other linguistic units analyzed above, but with the presence/absence of the suffix *-ен-*, which can appear in the genitive, dative, instrumental, and local cases. It is important to emphasize that some nouns of this variety are devoid of such options. For example, the dative case of the nouns *тім'я*, *вим'я*, *сім'я* are endowed with two synonymous forms *тімені* / *тім'ю*, *вимені* / *вим'ю*, *сімені* / *сім'ю*, while *ім'я*, *плем'я* – only with one: *імені*, *племені*. There are differences in the use of the suffix, as well as in the inflectional expression of grammatical meanings, in the local case, cf.: *на імені*, *на племені* and *на тімені* / *на тім'ї* / *по тім'ю*; *на*

вимені / *на вим'ї* / *по вим'ю*; *на сімені* / *на сім'ї* / *по сім'ю* [11, p. 107].

In the studied media sources, the nouns of the fourth declension *тім'я*, *вим'я* are not frequently used, however, in the texts where they are presented, we find two variants in the local case – *на (в) тімені* (in the three studied editions), *на тім'ї* (only in the newspaper "Den"), and there is no form *по тім'ю*; only *на (у) вимені* (in the "Day" and "Gazeta po-Ukrainsky" editions). Cf.: *На Запоріжжі пішов з дому п'ятикласник Едуард Олійник. На вигляд 11 років, зріст 145 см, худорлявий, волосся темне, на тімені та потилиці місяцями сиве, обличчя кругле, очі зелені* (Eduard Oliynuk, a fifth-grader, left home in Zaporozhye. He looks 11 years old, 145 cm tall, thin, dark hair, gray in places on the crown and back of the head, round face, green eyes) ("Day", January 24, 2003); *З-за білої автівки виходить жінка в коротких шортах. Волосся зібране на тімені, у вухах блищать золоті сережки* (A woman in short shorts comes out from behind a white car. The hair is gathered on the crown, golden earrings shine in the ears) ("Gazeta po-Ukrainsky", July 22, 2018); *Від застуди лицьового нерву болітиме в тімені, лобі, поширюватиметься на обличчя й зуби* (From a cold, the facial nerve will hurt in the crown, forehead, and spread to the face and teeth) ("Gazeta po-Ukrainsky", September 3, 2012); *...волосся випадає передусім на тімені, а також при поєднанні лисини на тімені і скронях...* (hair falls out primarily on the crown, as well as with a combination of baldness on the crown and temples) ("Competitor", August 28, 2019) and *Доросла самка жовтогрудого золотомушки схожа на самця, але не має жовтогарячого пасма на тім'ї* (The adult female of the yellow-crested goldfly is similar to the male, but does not have a yellow-hot strand on the crown) ("Day", December 13, 2018); *У село приїжджав лікар, котрий був один на цілий повіт, він мав при собі гній-рідину від коров'ячих струнів, що вискакували на вимені корови, яка хворіла на коров'ячу віспу, робив дорослому чи дитині на руці чи на спині легку подряпину, намазував її отим гноєм, що привіз із собою, люди від того заражались коров'ячою віспою, але легко переносили її, одужували через кілька днів і більше не хворіли на справжню віспу, яка проходила в тяжкій формі і, як правило, закінчувалася смертю* (A doctor came to the village, who was the only one in the entire county, he had with him pus-liquid from cow scabs that popped out on the udder of a cow which was sick with cowpox, he made a slight scratch on the hand or back of an adult or a child, smeared it with the pus he brought with him, people got infected with cowpox from it, but they easily tolerated it, recovered after a few days and no longer suffered from real smallpox, which passed in a severe form and, as a rule, ended in death) ("Day", February 04, 2021); *А коли корови й овечки ввечері поверталися з поля, їх здоювали так, щоб у вимені не залишилося жодної краплі* (And when the cows and sheep returned from the field in the evening, they were milked so that not a single drop remained in the udder) ("Gazeta po-Ukrainsky", May 06, 2016).

Analyzing the functioning of other participle forms of the nouns *тім'я*, *вим'я*, we note that in newspaper publications we come across only the variant with the formant *-ен-*. For example, *Кінчиками пальців малими круговими рухами пройдіться вздовж лінії росту волосся від чола до тімені* (Move along the hair growth line from the forehead to the crown with your fingertips in small circular motions) ("Gazeta po-Ukrainsky", November 7, 2016); *Облісіння тімені попереджує про ризик серцевих розладів* (Baldness of the crown warns of the risk of heart disorders) ("Gazeta po-Ukrainsky", May 11, 2006); *Тут все повністю автоматизовано: спочатку миття вимені, обеззараження, масаж і доїння* (Here, everything is fully automated: first, udder washing, disinfection, massage and milking) ("Gazeta po-Ukrainsky", February 17, 2022) – genitive singular; *Апарат не містить соскової гумки, тому не шкодить вимені* (The device does not contain nipple rubber, therefore it does not harm the udder) ("Gazeta po-Ukrainsky", October 15, 2018) – dative singular.

In the genitive singular, the nouns *ім'я*, *плем'я* are endowed with the parallel forms *імені / ім'я*, *племіні / плем'я*, however, in the corpus of actual material we come across only the first, for example: *Навколо знаменитого імені можна й навіть потрібно організувати (як це в усіх містах і робиться) щось на зразок культурно-туристичної індустрії...* (Around a famous name, it is possible and even necessary to organize (like it is done in all cities) something like a cultural and tourist industry...) (“Day”, July 27, 2004); *Історія імені бере початок у IV ст до нашої ери, воно стало відомим завдяки мужньому царю Спарти Леонідасу...* (The history of the name begins in the 4th century BC, it became famous thanks to the courageous king of Sparta, Leonidas...) (“Gazeta po-Ukrainsky”, November 1, 2022); *Спеціалізована антикорупційна прокуратура не повідомляє імені підсудного* (The specialized anti-corruption prosecutor's office does not disclose the name of the defendant) (“Gazeta po-Ukrainsky”, October 27, 2022); *Карлик з орлиного племені* (Dwarf from the eagle tribe) (headline) (“Day”, February 21, 2019); *Труну з тілом передали представникам племені Абу Насир, до якого належав Хусейн* (The coffin with the body was handed over to the representatives of the Abu Nasir tribe, to which Husein belonged) (“Gazeta po-Ukrainsky”, March 03, 2022); *І на висоті 4000 метрів потрапив у гості до індіанців племені Кечуа, які святкували День святого Себастьяна* (And at an altitude of 4,000 meters, he visited the Indians of the Quechua tribe, who were celebrating Saint Sebastian's Day) (“Competitor”, February 12, 2022).

The presence of variant forms of the instrumental singular with and without the suffix *-ен-* is characteristic of the noun *ім'я*: *На Волині вшанували фельдшера, назвавши його іменем головну вулицю села* (In Volyn, a paramedic was honored by naming the main street of the village after him) (headline) (“Day”, February 05, 2014); *3 іменем Рівза найчастіше асоціюють лише фільм «Матриця», у якому зіграв хакера Нео* (Reeves' name is most often associated only with the film “The Matrix”, in which he played the hacker Neo) (“Gazeta po-Ukrainsky”, September 15, 2022); *Членкиня комісії Алла Доманська підтримала пропозицію загалом, однак, зауважила, що вулицю потрібно назвати саме іменем Андрія Кузьменка, а не Кузьми Скрабіна* (Commission member Alla Domanska supported the proposal in general, however, she noted that the street should be named after Andriy Kuzmenko, not Kuzma Skryabin) (“Competitor”, September 7, 2022) and *У чеському Мнєльніку на могилі української письменниці Наталени Королеви відкрили оновлену табличку з її ім'ям* (in the Czech Mnelnik on the grave of the Ukrainian writer Natalena Koroleva, an updated plate with her name was opened) (“Day”, August 16, 2019); *Тут викладали й навчалися десятки видатних науковців зі світовим ім'ям* (Dozens of outstanding world-renowned scientists taught and studied here) (“Day”, July 17, 2014); *Користувачі Telegram Premium мають спеціальний бейдж у вигляді зірки поруч зі своїм ім'ям* (Telegram Premium users have a special badge in the form of a star next to their name) (“Competitor”, October 24, 2022). The instrumental case of *ім'ям* is not attested in “Gazeta po-Ukrainsky”.

It is noteworthy that the paradigm of the lexeme *тім'я* in the plural is represented by forms without the servicing formant *-ен-*: *тім'я*, *тім'їв*, *тім'ям*, *тім'я*, *тім'ями*, *тім'ях*, *тім'я*. Instead, all case forms of the plural of the noun *імена* – only with this suffix: *імена*, *імен*, *іменам*, *імена*, *іменами*, *іменах*, *імена* [13, p. 107].

4 Conclusion

So, the morphological specialization of Ukrainian nouns is connected with their word-changing nature, according to which it is customary to distinguish four declensions of these linguistic units, and nouns of the first and second declensions, in view of the extensive system of inflections, are also combined into three groups – hard, soft, and mixed. The focus on linguistic dynamism and a detailed study of the paradigmatic signs of changing words served as the basis for making certain corrections in the new edition of “Ukrainian Spelling”. In particular, all nouns with suffixes of the augmentative-coarse

meaning *-иц-*, *-ицьк-* are considered within the scope of the second declension.

The study of the noun paradigm in the context of variation made it possible to distinguish those case forms that prevail in speech, on the one hand, and which are part of the communicative periphery, on the other. Modern linguistic practice shows that among noun variants of the first declension, lexemes with the zero ending *зуб*, *лежень*, *мам*, *сосен* and with the inflection *-ів* the word *бабів* dominate. Instead, *зубів*, *леженів*, *мамів*, *баб*, *сосон* are used less. The case variants of *воєн* and *війн* and some forms of the instrumental case are approximately evenly represented.

The developed corpus of actual material proves that not all variants of nouns of the second declension recommended in “Ukrainian Spelling” are evenly represented in media and linguistic speech. In the majority of editions, there is an established tendency to predominate in the dative and locative cases of nominations of beings with the endings *-ові*, *-еві* and names of non-beings with the inflection *-у*, and in the locative case also *-і* (по Дністрі). However, the media source “Competitor” is more conservative with regard to the endings, which are considered a special feature of the Ukrainian language (*-ові*, *-еві*, *-сві*), where the names of non-beings, and in some places also beings, are given with the variant ending *-у*. So far, the names of people proposed in the new edition of “Ukrainian Spelling” have not been recorded with endings in the local case, for example (при) *Олесі*, *Євгені*, *Івані*

In “Ukrainian Spelling”, nouns of the third declension in *-ть*, as well as several other nouns, in particular, *кров*, *любов*, *осінь*, *сіль*, *Білорусь*, *Русь*, are recommended to be used in the genitive singular with the long-established ending *-і*, as well as its synonymous counterpart *-и*. Modern language practice proves that the second variant shows a different frequency of use in journalistic and scientific texts. In media publications, forms with inflection *-и* are usually single, but they are actively used in specialized linguistic publications.

Grammatical synonymy of nouns of the fourth declension is implemented by forms with the ending *-я* and the possible suffix *-ен-*. In the corpus of research material, nouns with this servicing formant predominate. However, their correlates without this suffix are either rarely used, or they do not exist at all.

The method of describing parallel forms of nouns in the context of codification and modern language practice proposed in the article is promising for the study of case variants of other variable parts of speech.

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