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FUNCTIONAL-STYLISTIC APPROACH TO THE STUDY OF HUTSUL DIALECTAL PREPOSITIONS AND CONJUNCTIONS IN LITERARY DISCOURSE (BASED ON THE DICTIONARY «HUTSUL DIALECTAL LEXIS AND PHRASEOLOGY IN THE UKRAINIAN LITERARY LANGUAGE»)

Abstract. One of the important tasks of modern linguistics is the issue of interaction between the Ukrainian literary language and territorial dialects. The study of the main aspects of this problem makes it possible to more deeply clarify the role of local dialects in the formation and development of the literary language, the foundations of its phonetics, vocabulary, and grammar, as well as the features of its standardization and codification. As research shows, the Hutsul dialect is most extensively recorded in literary texts, apparently due to its vividness and specificity. From this perspective, the functional-stylistic aspect of studying Hutsul dialectisms in fictional texts is of particular interest. In the dictionary «Hutsul Dialectal Lexis and Phraseology in the Ukrainian Literary Language» a segment of the Hutsul dialect lexicon that has been adopted by fiction and actively used by writers for artistic purposes has been lexicographically processed. Dictionary entries contain information on the semantic characteristics of dialectal words based on their usage in literary texts, along with illustrative examples, which significantly expands the possibilities for studying the interaction between the literary language, literary style, and territorial dialects. The dictionary provides lexicographic treatment not only of lexical (content) words but also of function words, which forms the basis for a comprehensive study of the nature, types, and functional features of Hutsul dialectal grammatical words, as well as their relationships with other parts of speech. Among function words, an important component is constituted by dialectal prepositions and conjunctions, which are the primary focus of this study. The functional-stylistic approach to studying Hutsul dialectal prepositions and conjunctions in the Ukrainian literary language within language and literature education outlines new perspectives for understanding the nature, composition, and essence of these units, and expands knowledge about the prepositional and conjunctive system of the Hutsul dialect, its specificity, and distinctiveness.

Keywords: Hutsul dialectal prepositions and conjunctions; lexicographic processing; innovative technologies; methodological aspects; semantic-grammatical relations; functional-stylistic approach.

ФУНКЦІОНАЛЬНО-СТИЛІСТИЧНИЙ ПІДХІД ДО ВИВЧЕННЯ ГУЦУЛЬСЬКИХ ДІАЛЕКТНИХ ПРИЙМЕННИКІВ І СПОЛУЧНИКІВ У ХУДОЖНЬОМУ ДИСКУРСІ (ЗА МАТЕРІАЛАМИ СЛОВНИКА «ГУЦУЛЬСЬКА ДІАЛЕКТНА ЛЕКСИКА ТА ФРАЗЕМІКА В УКРАЇНСЬКІЙ ХУДОЖНІЙ МОВІ»)

Анотація. Одним із важливих завдань сучасного мовознавства є питання взаємодії української літературної мови та територіальних діалектів. Дослідження основних аспектів цієї проблематики дає можливість глибше з’ясувати роль місцевих говорів у формуванні й розвиткові літературної мови, підґрунтя її фонетики, лексики, граматики, а також особливості її нормалізації та кодифікації. Як засвідчують здійснені дослідження, гуцульський діалект найбільше зафіксований у художніх текстах, очевидно через свою колоритність і специфіку. Цікавим із цього погляду є функціонально-стилістичний аспект вивчення гуцульських діалектизмів у белетристичних текстах. У словнику

«Гуцульська діалектна лексика та фраземіка в українській художній мові» лексикографічно опрацьовано сегмент лексикону гуцульського діалекту, освоєного художньою літературою і затребуваного письменниками для художніх цілей. Словникові статті містять інформацію про семантичну характеристику діалектних слів на основі їх використання в художніх текстах разом із ілюстраціями-прикладами до них, що суттєво розширює можливості дослідження питань взаємодії літературної мови, художньої мови та територіальних діалектів. У зазначеному словникові лексикографічно опрацьовані не тільки самостійні, а й службові слова, що є підґрунтям різнобічного дослідження сутності, типів гуцульських діалектних неповнозначних слів, особливостей їх функціонування, взаємозв'язків з іншими частинами мови тощо. Серед службових слів важливим компонентом виступають діалектні прийменники та сполучники, на які зосереджено основну увагу у нашому дослідженні. Функціонально-стилістичний підхід до вивчення гуцульських діалектних прийменників та сполучників в українській художній мові на заняттях із дисциплін мовно-літературної освітньої галузі окреслює нові перспективи в осмисленні природи, складу, сутності цих одиниць, розширює відомості про прийменниково-сполучникову систему гуцульського говору, її специфіку та своєрідність.

Ключові слова: гуцульські діалектні прийменники та сполучники, лексикографічне опрацювання, інноваційні технології, методичні аспекти, семантико-граматичні відношення, функціонально-стилістичний підхід.

INTRODUCTION

The problem formulation. In contemporary Ukrainian linguistics, the dictionary «Hutsul Dialectal Lexis and Phraseology in the Ukrainian Literary Language» edited by Vasyl Greshchuk, is considered a unique publication, as it provides a systematic description of the dialectal vocabulary and phraseology of a single region the Hutsul one and traces the functioning of Hutsul dialectisms in literary texts. The dictionary records more than 7,500 units, including individual words, phraseological expressions, proverbs, and etiquette formulas. Each dictionary entry contains not only a definition of meaning but also illustrative material from literary works, which makes it possible to trace the functioning of a word in texts. Such an approach ensures the combination of lexicographic and text-centered principles in describing linguistic material, which significantly increases the scientific and didactic value of the dictionary. The dictionary includes lexicographically processed material not only on full-meaning (content) Hutsul dialectal words but also on function words, in particular prepositions and conjunctions, which function in Ukrainian literary texts on Hutsul themes. The identified Hutsul dialectal prepositions and conjunctions express the same semantic-grammatical relations as their standard literary counterparts and often differ from them only in phonetic form; therefore, their interpretation is carried out through corresponding equivalents and analogues of standard Ukrainian prepositions and conjunctions. The dialectal differentiation of the lexicographically interpreted prepositions and conjunctions is manifested in their phonetic form, as well as in certain semantic-grammatical features. The functional-stylistic approach to the study of such dialectal units in literary discourse contributes to the formation of subject-specific competences in language and literature education, expands knowledge about the linguistic worldview of the Hutsul people, and establishes the main aspects of the typology of relationships between dialect speech and the language of fiction.

REVIEW OF RESEARCH

The effectiveness and prospects of studying the functioning of Hutsul dialectal prepositions and conjunctions in the Ukrainian literary language, as well as their lexicographic processing in the dictionary «Hutsul Dialectal Lexis and Phraseology in the Ukrainian Literary Language» are confirmed by the linguistic studies of Vasyl Greshchuk and Valentyna Greshchuk (Greshchuk Vasyl, Greshchuk Valentyna, 2024; Greshchuk Vasyl, Greshchuk Valentyna, 2025; Greshchuk Valentyna, 2025). The methodological aspects of the outlined problem are the focus of many Ukrainian scholars. The theoretical foundations of Ukrainian dialectology have been thoroughly developed in the works of S. Bevzenko, who defines a dialect as a historically formed type of language existence that reflects the characteristics of life in a particular region. O. Ponomariv emphasizes that the literary language constantly interacts with dialects, borrowing lexical and stylistic resources from them. In contemporary research, particular attention is paid to the functioning of dialect vocabulary in literary language, which is reflected in the works of V. Greshchuk and his scholarly school. The linguodidactic aspect of the problem is addressed in the works of S. Karaman, who emphasizes the necessity of implementing a competence-based approach to teaching the Ukrainian language and using diverse linguistic resources in the educational process.

PURPOSE OF THE STUDY. The purpose of the article is to identify functional-stylistic approaches to the study of Hutsul dialectal prepositions and conjunctions in the Ukrainian literary language, as well as to highlight the lexicographic processing of such Hutsul dialectal units in the dictionary «Hutsul Dialectal Lexis and Phraseology in the Ukrainian Literary Language».

Objectives. The objectives follow from the stated purpose – to analyze the use of Hutsul dialectal prepositions and conjunctions in Ukrainian literary language, to present their lexicographic processing in the specified dictionary, to outline innovative approaches to studying the functioning of Hutsul dialectal prepositions and conjunctions in literary discourse.

RESEARCH METHODS

To study Hutsul dialectal conjunctions in the Ukrainian literary language, the following methods were used: the analytical-descriptive method, the comparative-historical method, methods of analysis and synthesis, and techniques of linguistic modeling.

RESULTS OF THE RESEARCH

The relevance of the study is determined by contemporary processes of transformation in language education in Ukraine, which involve not only the formation of linguistic competence and the acquisition of certain norms, but also the development of learners' ability to perceive language as a complex, multi-level, and variable system. Dialect vocabulary emerges as an important component of the linguistic worldview, reflecting the historical development of the Ukrainian

language, its territorial differentiation, and cultural diversity. In the context of the modernization of contemporary Ukrainian education, particular importance is attached to the implementation of innovative approaches to the study of dialect vocabulary using the materials of the dictionary «Hutsul Dialectal Lexis and Phraseology in the Ukrainian Literary Language». One such approach is the contextual-interpretive method, which involves analyzing dialectisms within the structure of a literary text. The illustrative material of the dictionary makes it possible to study the functioning of a word in a specific context, to determine its semantic nuances, stylistic role, and figurative potential. Equally important is the linguocultural approach, which allows dialect vocabulary to be considered as a reflection of the cultural realities of a particular region. The dictionary contains a significant number of phraseological units, paremias, and etiquette formulas that reflect the traditions, customs, and worldview of the Hutsuls. The analysis of such linguistic material contributes to the formation of learners' cultural competencies. An innovative approach is also the research-based method, which involves independent work with the dictionary: analyzing the structure of dictionary entries, identifying thematic groups of vocabulary, and comparing dialectal and literary equivalents. Such activities develop analytical thinking and form skills in working with scholarly sources, which is particularly relevant within the framework of a competence-based approach to education. A comparative-contrastive approach, which can also be implemented on the basis of the dictionary, enables learners to analyze the relationship between dialectal and literary forms, identify their similarities and differences, and thus contributes to the formation of a systemic understanding of language. The use of digital technologies is of particular importance in the study of dialect vocabulary. Based on dictionary materials, interactive exercises, multimedia projects, and individual mini-dictionaries can be created, which enhances the effectiveness of learning. For example, learners can develop digital dictionaries, interactive dialect maps, or video presentations demonstrating the functioning of dialect vocabulary in contemporary speech. An interesting option could be the interactive game «Visual Dictionary of the Carpathians», the task of which is to identify dialectisms in literary texts using the provided illustrations and literary equivalents, based on the dictionary «Hutsul Dialectal Lexis and Phraseology in the Ukrainian Literary Language». At the same time, learners have the opportunity to become familiar with the corpus of Hutsul prepositions and conjunctions attested in literary language.

«Prepositions, as analytical function elements, play an increasingly important role in the grammatical system of the modern Ukrainian literary language, acting together with synthetic relational morphemes as the most prominent markers of syntactic connections and semantic-syntactic relations» (Vykhovanets, 1980, p. 3). The same tendency is observed in the prepositions of the Hutsul dialect, which have become the subject of analysis in this study.

According to the materials of the mentioned lexicographic work, more than two dozen Hutsul dialectal (differential) prepositions function in Ukrainian literary language, representing all three semantic types – spatial, temporal, and logical (HSULM, 2017, p. 600).

The Hutsul dialectal preposition d, which is semantically closest to the standard Ukrainian preposition do, expresses the meaning of the final point of movement (Astafieva, Voronych, 2014, p. 422): <...> anu, naklykayte meni d'hati drobu (R. Fedoriv. Zhban vyna, 138); Ale meni treba ity d'hati. (M. Ostromyra. Nad bystrym Cheremoshem, 41); <...> a shi u vesillie uziev i dobru torbu yisty-pyty vinis d'stayentsi (V. Shkurgan. Maite na uvazi, 178); – Khody 'd babi, Petryku <...> (Marko Cheremshyna. Karby, vol. 1, 32); Khody d'meni, brachchiku!.. (M. Kotsiubynskyi. Tini zabutykh predkiv, 200); Ty z chym, kazhe, viishov d'meni na poiedynok? (V. Hzhytskyi. Opryshky, 56); <...> sho pryishly d'nam do vecheri <...> (P. Shekeryk-Donykiv. Dido Ivanchik, 66); – Vykhodte d'meni, yimoste□ku <...> (H. Khotkevych. Kaminna dusha, 25); Vsi hlyanuly d pivnochi i zhdaly (M. Pavlyk. Propashchyi cholovik, 81).

The related dialectal preposition id is characterized by the same semantic-syntactic relations: <...> popry same vorynnia zaidetsia id Reshetarevii tsarynci, vidtak id Fenchukovii, a vidtak pid horu Klotichku (Marko Cheremshyna. Zlodiia zlovyly, vol. 1, 70); <...> to porobyv dvi-try nedili ta y ziiishov na tyzhden id hati (A. Krushelnytskyi. Rubaiut lis, 322); <...> mozhe, she sy navernet moie sertse id tobi <...> (H. Khotkevych. Kaminna dusha, 126); // in a carol. Id tsemu dvoru, id veselomu (P. Fediuk. Sviata vecheria, 86).

Isolated examples also attest the prepositions k and ik with the same semantic-syntactic relations as d and id: <...> a dali yak prypade ik zaliznym gratam <...> (Yu. Fedkovych. Khto vynen, 279); Sklonyv zhe vin holovonku / K stolovi na rih (Yu. Fedkovych. Dezertyr, 54).

The literary language also records the Hutsul spatial preposition dov, which expresses the meaning of the limit of an action (Astafieva, Voronych, 2014, p. 454): <...> tai yshov studenyi moroz po tsilym tili, vyd holovy dov nih (P. Shekeryk-Donykiv. Dido Ivanchik, 40).

Among Hutsul spatial prepositions, compound forms prevail, which were formed through the fusion of the preposition pered ('in front of') with other prepositions of this type, in particular o, na, cf. opered (operet'), naopered, navpered: <...> Vsikh hutsuliv opered zamku sklykat'! (Yu. Fedkovych. Dovbush, abo Hromovyi topir i znakharskyi khrest, 358); I tak ya stoiu opered' banhofy <...> (O. Manchuk. Frantsuz, 34); Za richkov, naopered' samykh vykon <...> (P. Shekeryk-Donykiv. Dido Ivanchik, 8); Navpered khaty sydiv na osloni zhorblenyi maister <...> (Marko Cheremshyna. «Hrushka», vol. 1, 64).

Another group of Hutsul compound prepositions expressing spatial relations is formed by combining the preposition po with other prepositions, however po appears in preposition relative to the other component – pocheres, pokonets, povid: Iz staroho dvoryshcha pereliz ya pocheres perelaz na Rizhu (P. Shekeryk-Donykiv. Dido Ivanchik, 10); Po-cherez ploty ponadvysala chervona kalyna (Yu. Fedkovych. Opryshok, 322).

The word-formation structure of the compound dialectal preposition pokonets is also transparent, as it emerged from the fusion of the preposition po and kinets' ('end'): C h o n y i. Ya povedu yoho poza selom: kladkoiu pokonets sela za Cheremosh <...> (I. Franko. Yak Yura Shykmaniuk briv Cheremosh, vol. 21, 444).

The composite preposition povid indicates an object at a certain distance from which something occurs: <...> shi polizu na toi kostrubatyi konar', a ty na bilu solodku povid potoka <...> (V. Shkurhan. Solodki yabluka, 79).

The dialectal preposition protyv, used with the genitive case, denotes a person on the opposite side relative to whom an action takes place: <...> ty, Fedore, kazhe, pidesh z tymy protyv dovhopil'tsiv <...> (Yu. Fedkovych. Liuba-zghuba, 242). The preposition latyr indicates spatial proximity: Ot yikhav sobi [Yurii] latyr mene ta sumuvav (Yu. Fedkovych. Liuba-zghuba, 262).

Among dialectal temporal prepositions are okolo, pislid' (poslid'), zvysh and poverez: Okolo samoho pidpoludnia rushyv doshch (D. Kharoviuk. Smert Sorokaniukovoho Yury, 541); <...> bo pislid' mene bulo yshche shestero ditochok <...> (P. Shekeryk-Donykiv. Dido Ivanchik, 8); I poslid' toho znav vin <...> (P. Shekeryk-Donykiv. Dido Ivanchik, 28); Se buv statnyi chorniavyi hutsul, zvysh 40-litnii, uzhe davno zhonatyi (I. Franko. Hutsulskyi korol, vol. 22, 492); – A polia poverez piv tyshchi hektariv (V. Shkurhan. Perekaz, 97).

Logical prepositions express relations of cause, purpose, concession, and correspondence (Vykhovanets, 1980, p. 610). The preposition zadili indicates a person for whose sake something occurs: Shkoda takoi posteli zadili noho (O. Manchuk. Zarobok, 19); <...> bo tohdy trokhe slobidniishe bulo v horakh zadili striltsiv <...> (P. Shekeryk-Donykiv. Dido Ivanchik, 159). The prepositions mist', namist', navmist' indicate substitution of someone or something by another: Mist' pisnei z nykh posoky krovavi d hori b'iut' (Yu. Fedkovych. Yak to spivak proklynaie, 70); <...> kazav yomu sebe zadavyty namist' panottsia <...> (Marko Cheremshyna. Bodai yim put' propala!, vol. 1, 158); <...> aby mni kolbamy posikly na mak, navmist' tebe (Marko Cheremshyna. Pomennyk, vol. 1, 135).

In Ukrainian literary language, the Hutsul preposition navkirky is attested, indicating a person, object, or phenomenon contrary to which something occurs: A ya – ya khochu / Liubyty tak, yak khochu! / Hutsulam / Navkirky! (Yu. Fedkovych. Dovbush, abo Hromovyi topir i znakharskyi khrest, 401); // in comp. A Kostiuk, yakby navkirky vsim bidnym <...> (P. Shekeryk-Donykiv. Dido Ivanchik, 230).

The simple primary preposition o denotes a phenomenon with respect to which an action takes place: Koly zh ishche Koltso kazav sobi daty dobroho vyna ta pidpyv sobi, to zabuvsia y o sviti (M. Pavlyk. Propashchyi cholovik, 51).

In the Hutsul dialect, the preposition polud' is attested, used to denote correspondence of an action to something: <...> to klaly yikh za stiv polud' viku y za tse nikhto ny serdyvsy <...> (P. Shekeryk-Donykiv. Dido Ivanchik, 229).

In literary language, alongside expressive Hutsul prepositions, a number of Hutsul conjunctions are attested. Among them, coordinative conjunctions a and ba meaning 'and': Tysiachi a tysiachi usikh otykh kutkiv <...> (H. Khotkevych. Kaminna dusha, 345–346); A yasna zoria vse a vse ne skhodyt' (Yu. Fedkovych. Oskresny, Boian, 48).

The conjunction ba is also used as a repeated coordinative conjunction: Ot postiahali z nykh ba korali, ba monestva, ba poiasy, ba baiury <...> (Yu. Fedkovych. Sertse ne navchyty, 268); Nebo ba khmarne, ba mrachne (D. Kharoviuk. Litsytatsiia, 539); <...> vidty znov pryishov ba hreitsar yakyis', ba pomich vid liudei za vyhodu, shcho pozvoliav braty z lisa ba drov, ba krad'ky vid zlisnoho vsiakoi derevni (M. Pavlyk. Vykhora, 263).

From the Hutsul coordinative adversative conjunctions, ba and no 'but' are widely used in Ukrainian literary texts: Ba, ty meni y taka vdaeshsy (V. Shkurgan. Ne pershyi raz, 210); No yak dolia hlohova poranyt tia – hore <...> (Yu. Fedkovych. Na dorohu, 53). A number of Hutsul dialectal coordinative conjunctions are represented by disjunctive forms, in particular albo 'or' and ba 'then': Sprobuemo, chy ne vpryadu prosto v sertse. Albo v oko! (B. Zahorulko. Chornohora, book 1, 251); Ya vzhe yakshcho pyty, to albo mohorych, albo zapyty yake dobre dilo... (Iryna Vilde. Sestry Richynski, book 2, 673); <...> ale robota vse-taky ye: ba ploty zakladaty, ba peresypaty, ba odno, ba druhe (Yu. Fedkovych. Liuba-zghuba, 259); Vytak zachialy skhodytysia do noho lehini to po dva, to po try, ba z innoi kiechiry, ba z druhoi <...> (H. Khotkevych. Dovbush, 406).

The conjunction cy is used when connecting homogeneous members of a sentence and parts of a compound sentence: Polomyt ty kosti cy zastudyshsia <...> (M. Yanovskyi. Shtrykhar, 81); – To chyi budesh: tatova cy mamyna? (L.-P. Strynadiuk. A kiemuiesh, yek to bulo!, 65).

The repeated conjunction cy..., cy intensifies separation in alternation of listed objects, phenomena, actions, or their mutual exclusiveness: Cy vin koho ubyv, cy ni – ne znaie (M. Pavlyk. Yurko Kulykiv, 22); Cy ya, cy susida? (H. Khotkevych. Kaminna dusha, 8); Cy ty, Yvanku, z konia vpav, cy ty, Yvanku, vbyvsia? (B. Zahorulko. Chornohora, book 1, 206); <...> cy z-pered noho tikaty, cy molytysia, cy plakaty nad yeho vichnym kalitstvom, cy smiiatysy (O. Manchuk. Sviatyi Yurii, 12).

Another Hutsul coordinative conjunction ba i is also used to attach sentence members that add or specify the expressed idea: <...> parubky, divky, molodytsi, ba i z nashykh khloptsiv bulo kil'ka (Yu. Fedkovych. Shtefan Slavych, 287); <...> zvernuly svoi ochi yoho batko i Hershko, ba i Tanasii (A. Krushelnytskyi. Rubaiut lis, 186).

The dictionary also examines a number of types of Hutsul subordinate conjunctions: abismy, abi-smy, abi-smo, abi-ste, zheby, nai, which introduce purpose clauses meaning 'so that': <...> vzhe ne pryidesh do nas, abismy sy pohovoryly, abi-smy sy rozveselyly (M. Kozoris. Chornohora hovoryt, 279); Aby-ste v pamiat uzyaly (M. Karpenko. Doroha pnes'tsia vhoru, vhoru..., 127); <...> vizmy moiu bartku, zheby vona ne rzhavila bez boiu, zheby slava opryshkivska ne vmyrala razom zi mnoiu (R. Fedoriv. Zhban vyna, 309); Nai, dumaiu, khoch na starosti lit pobachyt liudyna take misto (M. Stelmakh. Nad Cheremoshem, 15).

Subordinate temporal conjunctions are used with the following meanings: zaky, zakym, zakiv ‘while, until’, kilko ‘as soon as’, nakoly ‘when, as soon as’, nakoly...to ‘when... then, as soon as... then’, nim ‘before, until’, pisliad’ toho yak ‘after’, chim lys...tym ‘as soon as... then’: Ta zaky pereishly polovynu dorohy, potemnilo <...> (R. Yarymovych. Lovy na gotura, 61); Ta zaky mene vbiut’, to kil’kokh z nykh pokladu (M. Ostromyra, Nad bystrym Cheremoshem, 118); Zaky yomu se brat rozkazuvav, vyishly sestry z tserkvy <...> (Yu. Fedkovych. Liuba-zghuba, 245); <...> pidozhdaty den’-dva, zaky Khudan ne zaghostyt do sela <...> (I. Berezovskyi. Khudan, 28); Zaky rozghliavusia u shyrokykh sinyakh <...> (H. Smolskyi. Oleksa Dovbush, 24); <...> namahavsia shchos’ skazaty, zaky vona rozchavyla yoho glyvkoiu stopoiu (R. Yendyk. Regit Aridnyka, 23); Zaky vony spaly, prypasovuiuchy kosti do miakoti <...> (T. Prokhasko. Neprosti, 35); Zakym stav hovoryty, to obzyravsia na vsi boky <...> (Marko Cheremshyna. Pomennyk, vol. 1, 133); Zakym holovni koliednyky kolieduvaly v popa <...> (P. Shekeryk-Donykiv. Dido Ivanchik, 76); <...> mene pantruie, / zakiv rostu (V. Shkurgan. Na didovii pechi oleni b’yut’sia, 36); Kil’ko misiats’ moloden’kyi / Krai moria zomlie (Yu. Fedkovych. Dezertyr, 169); Nakoly zachev Dzhyunda kolieduvaty koledu <...> (P. Shekeryk-Donykiv. Dido Ivanchik, 86); Ale ya spav malo i nakoly lysh zachelo zoriaty <...> (O. Manchuk. Frantsuz, 37); <...> nakoly monastyrski parubky perestaly pidpyraty yii svoimy spivankamy, tilko huhukaly shchos pid nosom, to Yustynu zrazu doreshty pokynula syla y volia... (M. Pavlyk. Vykhora, 195); Shchob tebe bula smaha spalyla, nim ya liagla z nym... (M. Kozoris. Chornohora hovoryt, 250); By nahadaty, yak kolys’ tam bulo, / Nim bozhe slovo z svitlosti ho pkhnulo (Yu. Fedkovych. Vechir na Pidhir’iu, 44); Navit’ pisliad’ toho yak smereka vpala yemu... (L.-P. Strynadiuk. U nas, hutsuliv, 161); Ta chim lysh vybih diedia, tym yak ne vdaryt hrim <...> (H. Khotkevych. Pocherez verkhy, 439).

Among subordinate conditional conjunctions, the following forms are attested: yik ‘if’, kob, koby ‘if, if only, would that’, nakoly ‘when, as soon as’, sly ‘if’: <...> klady na stil, bo yik ty ddyidya takomu lehinykovi <...> (M. Kozoris. Chornohora hovoryt, 180); Za taku, yak ty, kob ya buv molodshyi, dushu zaklasty ne poshkoduvav by (V. Sychevskyi. Vernys, Ruzheno, 202); Koby ho, Hospody, vkhopylo <...> (M. Pavlyk. Vykhora, 219); Koby ty mene liubyv, to mozhe... (R. Fedoriv. Vesilni vorota, 258); Koby znav – ne smiv by otak z matiriu rozmovliaty (V. Sychevskyi. Vernys, Ruzheno, 171); – Koby shche ochei hrun’, shcho za potokom <...> (A. Krushelnytskyi. Rubaiut lis, 374); <...> Koby syla, lastovytsieiu poletila b (S. Skliarenko. Karpaty, book 1, 222); Koby khoch de pobachytysia, naborzi do sebe vsmiikhnutysia <...> (O. Kobylianska. «V nediliu rano zillia kopala...», 136); – Ya by, Mikhailyku, vzhe za tebe don’ku dala, koby-s mav khoch chvertku grunty... (V. Shkurgan. Lohika, 187); // in Kolomyia songs. Koby richka ne shyrychka, ya by ne brodyla, / Koby Ihnat ne buv fainyi, ya by ne liubyla (M. Ostromyra. Nad bystrym Cheremoshem, 47); // in Kolomyia songs. Koby-m znala, mii mylen’kyi, shcho ya tvoja budu <...> (M. Yanovskyi. Hirske sertse, 174); // in Kolomyia songs. Ekh, koby sia buchok rozvyvavsia i ta Chornohora (V. Hzhytskyi. Opryshky, 199); <...> ta y zholodniili kolesa vhamuvalysia, nakoly «vkusyly» sukhoho (V. Shkurgan. Lohika, 184); A sly pytaty budut’, o shcho khodyt <...> (Yu. Fedkovych. Dovbush, abo Hromovyi topir i znakharskyi khrest, 358).

Literary language also represents concessive conjunctions nai, khot’ ‘although, even though’: Nai sho khotia robiie, a ty budesh moieiu (M. Kotsiubynskyi. Tini zabutykh predkiv, 187); Khot’ Kupalo, khot’ Lopushnyk, ale tse ye spravedlyvyi Ivan (Marko Cheremshyna. Na Kupala, na Ivana, vol. 1, 224).

Among explanatory conjunctions, a single form cy is attested in literary language: – Ne znayu, cy zmozhu (M. Yanovskyi. Sluzhnytsia, 28); – Pidu porazhusia z zhinkoiu, cy pozwolyt (M. Matios. Solodka Darusia, 103).

Comparative conjunctions in literary texts include: hei, heiby, hyy ‘as if, as though, like’, otiek, otik, takyik ‘as if, as though, supposedly’: Hora vid toho hudila, zdryhalasia, hei bubon (M. Yanovskyi. Zarva, 329); <...> my zbyhlisia, hei ti vivtsi, yak vatah klykne (A. Krushelnytskyi. Rubaiut lis, 326); Dovbush dyvyt’sia na hory, hei orel z vysoty khmar <...> (H. Smolskyi. Oleksa Dovbush, 15); Ty dykhav, hei viter nad verkhami <...> (M. Yanovskyi. Vhaduiu tvoiu teku chu dushu, 4); Hei viter z hir bizhyt, bryniat potoky (Vira Vovk. Mandrivnyk, 49); – Koby nevistochku mala, zakvitchala b, heiby sviatkovu yalytsiu <...> (I. Pil’huk. Pisniu snuie Cheremosh, 173); <...> kocheietsia shos kruhle, heiby kapschuk (M. Kotsiubynskyi. Tini zabutykh predkiv, 205); Tak, heiby rozum vtratyv (I. Bodnarchuk. Nad Cheremoshem, 25); A nyni natiahnesh v nediliu take vbrannia, heiby tobi kosivskyi starosta... (Ya. Stetsiuk. Shumyt Cheremosh, 116); <...> khaty vyplesnuly, heiby pecherytsi (R. Fedoriv. Zhban vyna, 21); Rozpavsia, heiby mzzychkoiu dribnoiu (Vira Vovk. Horiv Drezden, 47); <...> a vzhe breshet, hyy pes (H. Khotkevych. Kaminna dusha, 303); // in comparisons. A Vasyl upersia, otiek toi tsap (M. Ostromyra. Nad bystrym Cheremoshem, 27); // in comparisons. Otik dvi hlyboki kyrnytsi, spekoiu spaleni (Marko Cheremshyna. «Hrushka», vol. 1, 65); // in comparisons. – Yabluka rvy pocheres odno, takyik prorivai (V. Shkurgan. Solodki yabluka, 79).

CONCLUSIONS AND PROSPECTS OF FURTHER RESEARCH

Thus, the dictionary «Hutsul Dialectal Lexis and Phraseology in the Ukrainian Literary Language» records and lexicographically processes a significant segment of the corpus of Hutsul dialectal prepositions and conjunctions. It has been established that, alongside prepositions and conjunctions commonly used in the literary language, there is also a number of such units whose functioning is territorially limited to the area of Hutsul dialects or, in some cases, to adjacent dialectal regions. In texts, Hutsul dialectal differential prepositions and conjunctions perform important functions, including conveying the local color of the Hutsul dialect, ensuring artistic persuasiveness and ethnographic authenticity of the depicted reality, and contributing to the typification of characters’ speech. The study of Hutsul dialectal prepositions and conjunctions based on the materials of the dictionary «Hutsul Dialectal Lexis and Phraseology in the Ukrainian Literary Language» opens up new opportunities and prospects for understanding the nature, composition, and functioning of these dialectal units. It also complements, expands, and deepens knowledge of the prepositional and conjunctive system of the Hutsul dialect, illustrating and documenting the functional dimension

of dialectal function words. In the context of globalization processes and the rapid development of the information society, the issue of preserving linguistic identity and cultural heritage becomes particularly important. In this regard, the integration of dialect vocabulary into the educational process, especially in classes within the language and literature educational field, is highly relevant. The dictionary «Hutsul Dialectal Lexis and Phraseology in the Ukrainian Literary Language» serves not only as a scholarly publication but also as an effective didactic tool that enables the implementation of innovative approaches to teaching the Ukrainian language. It's use promotes the integration of linguistic and literary knowledge, the development of key competencies, and the formation of a value-based attitude toward the country's linguistic heritage. The implementation of innovative approaches to the study of Hutsul dialect vocabulary, particularly the corpus of dialectal prepositions and conjunctions based on the aforementioned dictionary is a promising direction for the development of language education. This makes it possible to overcome problems associated with the marginalization of dialects, increase the effectiveness of learning, and form in students a holistic understanding of the Ukrainian language as a multifaceted and dynamic system. Prospects for further research may be associated with the development of methodological recommendations for using the dictionary in the educational process, as well as with the creation of new educational resources based on it.

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