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**ACCENTUATION OF ADVERBS IN CONTEMPORARY INVESTIGATION**

**Introduction.** In recent years, Ukrainian researchers have become increasingly interested in accentology. Nowadays it is the least explored field of Ukrainian linguistics. But there are too many mistakes and misunderstandings connected with how and why in this or that way it is better to pronounce different words. The study of Ukrainian accent is multiple-aspect, but the most popular aspect is diachronic, because it allows to show historical suppositions of Ukrainian prosodic system. Diachronic accentology is explored by L. A. Bulachovskyi, I. I. Ogiienko, V. G. Sklarenko, Z. M. Veselovska, and V. M. Vynnytskyi, etc. O. O. Potebnia was the first in Ukrainian linguistics who investigated the accent. He applied a comparative method to the East Slavic stress system, collected accentual material of East Slavic languages. I. I. Ogiienko is another well-known scientist of the XXth century. Besides books devoted to the history of stress system, he systematized the well-organized Ukrainian stress system. The accent in the contemporary East Slaviс languages are typically characterized as either fixed or free in word-formative and form-building paradigms. Matthew Baerman studied the evolution of fixed stress in Slavic.

Although considerable amount of research has been devoted to the studying of the nature of Ukrainian accent, few attempts have been made to investigate it in an integrated manner.

The purpose of this paper is to give a complex summarizing of all present papers concerning adverb accent, pointed linguistic problems in this field need to be solved. It will be outlined the research method, then described the findings and finally, discussed the results.

**Methods.** The theoretical basis of the present work is a comparative method. It is important to keep in mind the general and systematic character of sound laws to contrast the analogical changes, where each case requires a separate explanation. There is also presented the statistic method.

**Results**. Modern scientists investigate phonetic laws comparing them and producing new regularities. They operate with different accentual types for better understanding the nature of accent and its movement in the form-building and word-building paradigms. There are such of them presented in the paper of Ilya Yakubovich:

* acrostatic (stress always on the root)
* mesostatic (stress always on the suffix)
* proterokinetic (stress on the root in .strong cases. and on the derivational suffix elsewhere)
* hysterokinetic stress (on the inflectional ending in weak cases and on the derivational suffix elsewhere)
* holokinetic (stress on the root in strong cases, on the inflectional ending in weak cases, and on the derivational suffix in locative sg.).

Zalizniak (Zalizniak, 1985, p. 15) marks out more accentual paradigms naming them according to the alphabet:

a – stress always on the stem;

b – stress always on the ending;

c – stress on the stem in sg., and on the ending in pl.;

d – stress on the ending in sg. and on the stem in pl.;

e – stress on the stem in sg & nom.pl., and on the ending in the other cases;

f – stress on the ending, except for n.pl.;

b’ – like b, but the stress is on the stem in instr. sg.;

d’ – like d, but the stress is on the stem in acc.sg.;

f’ – like f, but the stress is on the stem in acc.sg.;

f’’ – like f’, but the stress is on the stem in instr. sg.

Matthew Baerman (Baerman, 1999, p. 5-10) studied the evolution of fixed stress of all parts of speech in Slavic. He examined this issue from the reverse perspective. There was the classification of different approaches that could be applied to the analyses of fixed stress.

***Approaches***

***the morphemic the paradigmatic***

(accent is a prespesified property (accent assignment is

of individual morphemes) construed as an autonomous

plane of representation)

The first one was more popular and supported by Dybo (1981), Zaliznjak[[1]](#footnote-2) (1985), Halle and Kiparsky (1977).

L. A. Bulachovskyi devoted his papers to the theoretical problems. Results of studying accent of the suffixal adverbs in diachronic aspect in East Slavic may be presented such particularities as:

1) adverbs derived from nouns with the preposition have a prefix accent, e. g. *н****а́****верх, н****а́****спех, п****о́****просту, п****о́****ровну;*

2) adverbs derived from nouns with two preposition have an accent on the first prefix, e. g. *н****а́****искось, п****о́****одаль,* ***и́****сподволь;*

3) adverbs derived from ь-stem have a prefix accent, e. g. ***о́****бмаль, н****а́****рубень, н****а́****сторч, з****а́****любки* (Bulachovskyi, 1937, p. 27-39).

Z. M. Veselovska (1971) claimed that the stress system of East Slavic was based on the phonetic approach that is changed toward the morphological approach. This process causes mixing accent in the same word. Russian, Ukrainian and Belorussian sources are materials of her investigation.

**Discussion**. In general, the adverb is not a full-studied part of language according to its stress characteristic in the comparative aspect. Because a huge amount of analyzed papers and books are devoted to the studying of adverb accent in the synchronic aspect. And only a few works analyze adverb accent in diachronic aspect, for example, L. A. Bulachovskyi’s, Z. M. Veselovska’s and V. Yu. Galchuk’s works.

According to the results of investigation, there is an unsolved question about the accentuation of adverbs derived from pronouns, adjectives, numerals and verbs in diachronic aspect. The further researches will be advocated on the movement of the adverb accent in word-formative and form-building paradigms.

**Conclusion**. The research paper gave the complex summarizing of all contemporary papers concerning adverb accent. Linguistic problems in this field that are need to be solved were pointed. The adverb among other parts of speech is the least investigated according to its accent characteristic. The group of adverbs derived from pronouns and adjectives are the most studied than other derivative groups.

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1. Zaliznniak (1985) does in fact recognize the paradigmatic origin of some of the accentual specifications on morphemes, but the formalism he employs does not acknowledge this overtly. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)