

Title: Declensional Classes in the Plural in Hutsul and Transcarpathian Ukrainian Dialects:
New Data

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This paper compares declensional systems in the Transcarpathian and Hutsul dialects of Ukrainian. The Hutsuls, whose original territory lies to the north of the Carpathian Mountains, spread into the eastern part of Transcarpathia early in the 18th c., superseding the eastern dialects of Transcarpathia.

In most Transcarpathian dialects proper, the systems of noun declension in the plural display five declensional classes, with characteristic endings. The classes are: 1) former o- and u-stem masc. nouns; 2) former o-stem neuter nouns, 3) former a-stem fem. nouns and i-stem fem. nouns; 4) former i-stem (pluralia tantum) nouns; 5) former C-stem (-ę-) neuter nouns. In the west, class 1 is represented by 2 subclasses: masc. animate/personal and masc. inanimate; they differ in DLlpl endings. Class 2 (neuter o-stem nouns) tends to coincide with class 3 (fem. a-stem nouns); i-stem fem. nouns belonging to class 3 occasionally display their original forms characteristic of class 4. Hard and soft stems are not differentiated.

In the Hutsul dialects of Transcarpathia, the basic classes are similar to the ones in Transcarpathian dialects proper. However, there are some important differences, both archaisms and innovations: soft and hard stems take different sets of endings, at least in class 1; class 4 patterns with the soft stems of class 1; class 3 (fem. a-stem nouns) frequently displays Gpl endings characteristic of other classes: *-iw* - class 1, and *-əj* - class 4.

The paper examines new data on the Hutsul dialects gathered in their original territory (Ivano-Frankivsk), focusing on a comparison with the dialects of Hutsul settlers in Transcarpathia and with the Transcarpathian dialects proper. Conclusions are drawn about the origin of innovations in terms of their spatial and temporal perspectives.