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## 1. THE SCOPE OF COMPARATIVE GRAMMAR

### 1.1. General characteristics of comparative grammar.

#### Basic grammatical notions

Grammar is the study of the rules governing the use of a given natural language, and, as such, is a field of linguistics. The origin of the word “*grammar*” can be traced to the Greek “*gramma*”, or “*letter*”, as in an alphabetic letter. This is a development of the word “*graphein*” which means “*to draw*” or “*write*”. The plural form of the word is “*grammata*” which evolved at one point to mean the rudiments of writing, and eventually to mean the rudiments of learning.

Traditionally, grammar includes *morphology* and *syntax*. Morphology deals with the internal structure of the words, peculiarities of their grammatical categories and their semantics while syntax deals with the rules governing combinations of words into sentences.

Grammar may be *practical* and *theoretical*, *descriptive* and *comparative*. *Practical grammar* is a collection of rules which enable us to speak and write correctly. The aim of *theoretical grammar* is to offer explanations for these rules. A fully explicit grammar exhaustively describing the grammatical constructions of a language is called a *descriptive grammar*. *Comparative grammar*, as the notion itself reveals it, represents a linguistic subject of grammar based on the method of *comparison* or *contrasting*. Comparative grammar aims at establishing the most general structural types of languages on the basis of their dominant morphological and syntactical features. Apart from this, comparative grammar may equally treat dominant or common features only, as well as divergent features / phenomena only, which are found both in languages of the same structural type (synthetic, analytical) as well as in languages of different structural types (synthetic and analytical).

All Indo-European languages fall into two types: *synthetic and analytical*. *Synthetic languages* are those of internal grammar. All changes take place within their words. *Analytical languages* are those of external grammar. All grammatical relations and meanings are expressed by means of auxiliaries or function words in them. English is considered to be an analytical language, Ukrainian, full of inflexion, is a synthetic one. However, we cannot speak of purely synthetic or analytical languages. For

example, in Ukrainian we can observe some analytical devices (зроблю – буду робити), in English – synthetic devices (easy-easier-the easiest).

The number of different languages which may be subjected to comparative analysis is always predetermined by the aim pursued. The latter may be either theoretical or practical and involve the investigation of common or both common and divergent features/ phenomena of the compared languages. The final aims of investigations are the following:

a) to identify and classify accordingly main common and divergent features of languages under investigations;

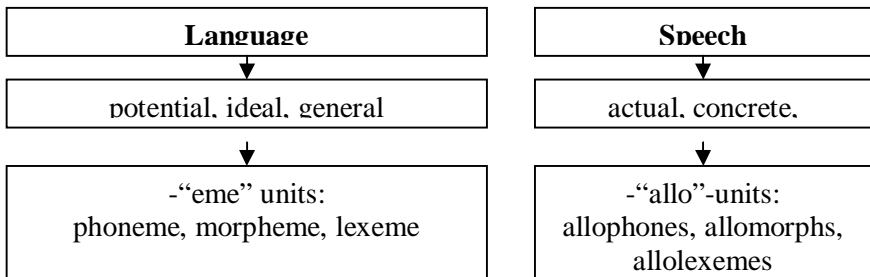
b) to draw from these common and divergent features respectively the isomorphic regularities and the allomorphic singularities in the languages compared;

c) to explain isomorphic and allomorphic features of the languages compared;

d) to establish on this basis the universal features / phenomena, which pertain to each single language or groups of languages.

Comparative grammar as a branch of linguistics employs different grammatical (linguistic) terms and notions. The principal and the most occurrent of them are the following: *language* and *speech*; *functions of language*; *language as system* and *structure*; *paradigmatic* and *syntagmatic relations*; *grammatical form*; *meaning* and *category*; *the notion of opposition*; *absolute* and *near universals*; *isomorphic* and *allomorphic features*.

*Language* is a collective body of knowledge. It is a set of basic elements and rules which can go into great variety of combinations. *Speech* is closely connected with language. It is the result of using the language, the result of a definite act of speaking. Language is opposed to speech and accordingly language units are opposed to speech units:



Any human language has two main *functions*: the *communicative* and the *representative* or *thought-forming*. People use language to communicate. That is why it performs the *communicative function*. The *representative function (thought-forming)* of the language is performed by means of linguistic signs. That is why we say that language is a semiotic system. There are other examples of semiotic systems but all of them are much simpler (traffic lights, computer languages). Language is universal, natural. It is used by all men of society, while any other sign systems are artificial and depend on the sphere of usage.

*Language* is a complex *system* of linguistic units (phonemes, morphemes, words, word combinations, sentences) that exist only in their interrelation and interdependence. *System* is a group of things or parts working together in a regular relation. Language is a *structural system*. Structure means hierarchical layering of elements in constituting the whole. In the structure of language there are four main structural levels: phonological, morphological, syntactical and super syntactical. The levels are represented by the corresponding level units:

Levels	Units	Definitions
Phonological	phoneme	the smallest distinctive unit
Morphological	morpheme	the smallest meaningful unit
	word	the smallest naming unit
Syntactical	word combination	
	sentence	the smallest communicative unit
Super syntactical	text	

The level units are built up in the same way. That is why the units of a lower level serve the building material for the units of a higher level.

As members of the system linguistic units get into *paradigmatic* and *syntagmatic relations*. *Paradigmatic relations* are associative in nature, they are observed in classes of units which can't be used in an utterance at a time (for example, cases of the noun, tenses of the verb). Paradigmatic

relations exist between the units that substitute one another. *Syntagmatic relations* are found between the elements of utterance. They are linear, those relations which are observed in speech. For example, in the sentence (utterance) “*The spaceship was launched five days ago*” the relations between *the* and *spaceship*, *five* and *days*, etc. are syntagmatic.

Each notional word is a unity of two types of *meaning*: lexical and *grammatical*. Lexical meaning is of individual character, peculiar to the certain word. *Grammatical meaning* is of general character. It is common for many words which have different lexical meanings. For example, the class of nouns have the grammatical meaning of thingness, the grammatical meaning of adjectives is qualitiveness, of verb – verbiability. Grammatical meaning is always expressed by a grammatical marker. A notional word may have several grammatical meanings: *children’s* – plurality, possessive case, *мальчикам* – masculine, plural, Dative case. There are some classes of words which have no lexical meaning because they have no references in the objective reality. These are functional words that possess only grammatical meaning. All functional words belong to the following groups: articles, particles, conjunctions and prepositions. The grammatical meaning can be *explicit* and *implicit*. The *explicit grammatical meaning* is always marked morphologically: *tables* – *s* is the explicit marker of plurality. The *implicit* grammatical meaning is not expressed formally. For example, the word *table* doesn’t possess the implicit meaning of inanimateness, however this meaning is not expressed in the form of the word. The grammatical form is revealed through the grammatical variations of a word having the same lexical meaning (*plays, play; столы, столам*). Two or more grammatical forms opposed to each other make up a *grammatical category*. All grammatical categories find their realization through the oppositions. *Oppositions* may be defined as pairs of grammatical forms opposed to each other in some way. For example, the grammatical category of number is realized through the opposition of singularity / plurality – *table / tables*. One member of the opposition is called *marked* (*tables*), because it has a special grammatical marker of plurality “*s*”. The meaning of the marked member is quite definite. Another member of the opposition is *unmarked* (*table*). The meaning of the unmarked member is less definite, therefore it can sometimes convey the meaning of the marked one ( for example, *cat / cats* – one / more than one, at least two or more). A two member opposition is

called binary. An opposition may consist of more than two members (studies / studied / will study – tense opposition)

*Absolute universals*, i.e. features or phenomena of a language level pertaining to any language of the world. *Near universals*, i.e. features or phenomena common in many or some languages under investigation. *Isomorphic features* are common features in languages which are analysed from the grammatical point of view. Isomorphic in English and Ukrainian are, for example, the categories of number, person, tense, the existence of different types of sentences, etc. *Allomorphic features* are the ones observed in one language and missing in the other. For example, the dual number of nouns in Ukrainian and the gerund in English. An exhaustive list of isomorphic and allomorphic features of a foreign language and of the native tongue can constitute a reliable basis for comparative grammatical analysis useful in the translating practices.

## 2. COMPARATIVE MORPHOLOGY

### 2.1. The problem of the parts of speech in English and Ukrainian. Word classes

The identification of the parts of speech in the compared languages is not always an easy matter though the main subdivision of words into notionals and functionals seems to be indisputable. The ambiguity of form and meaning of many English notional words, however, brought some grammarians to the assumption that there exist no proper grounds and justification for singling out some notional parts of speech in present-day English. C. Fries, for example, suggested a purely functional approach to the classification of English words. He singled out class 1 words (those performing the function of the subject), class 2 words (those performing the function of the predicate), class 3 words (adjectivals), i. e. attributives, and class 4 are were in Fries' classification adverbial function words or word-groups. C. Fries tried to avoid even mentioning the usual term of "parts of speech". The term is also avoided by this grammarian in his classification of "function words", which are allotted to 15 different groups and include also some pronouns, adverbs and verbs.

A typologically more relevant classification has been suggested for English notionals by C. T. Hockett who distinguishes in English "parts of speech" and "classes of words". Among the notionals three pure "classes of words" (or regular parts of speech) are distinguished: "class N words", "class V words" and "class A words" These "classes" are mainly singled out with regard to the morphological properties of these notionals which, having the structure of mere roots or stems, can "show more than one pattern of usage", as C. T. Hockett puts it. In other words, they may follow either the noun or the verb and an adjective pattern. Hence, the grammarian singled out apart from the N, A, V classes of words some double and triple word stem classes. These are, for example, the NA class, represented by many words, such as *American, human, innocent, private, sweet*, which may function both as nouns and adjectives (*American scientists, an American*). The NV class are words which can respectively have the meaning and perform the function of the noun and verb (*a book, to book smth.*). The AV class represents words which can show the adjective and the verb pattern (*clean hands, to clean the room*). The NAV class represents words which can follow the noun, the

adjective and the verb pattern respectively (cf. *the fat of meat, fat meat, to fat (up) fowls*). Thus, “classes of words” clearly reflect the amorphous grammatical nature of many English nouns, verbs, adjectives and sometimes adverbs which in the course of their historical development have been reduced, as a rule, to regular roots or stems. As a result, their true lexico-grammatical nature, i. e. their proper lexical meaning, and consequently their formal and functional characteristics can not be discriminated when taken out of a word-group or sentence. The word “*export*”, for example, may be noun or verb (when indicated by stress or determined by the particle “to”). “*Negro*” may also be noun (*a Negro*) or adjective (*Negro and white schools*): “*blue*” may be noun (*the blue of the sky*), adjective (*the blue sky*), or verb (*to blue smth.*).

In Ukrainian, on the other hand, the lexical meaning and “formal” (morphological) characteristics of such notional words as *експорт, негр, синь, синій, синіти, синіючий, синіючи*, etc. are always explicitly displayed already at language level, i.e. when taken separately, out of context (as in dictionaries). Therefore, many notionals in English, unlike their lexico-grammatical equivalents in Ukrainian, are variable, i. e. they may change their nature depending on the contextual environment and their functional significance which they acquire in a word-group or sentence.

The variability of some English notionals, which can often shift from one part of speech to another without any morphological changes in their form/structure is certainly the main allomorphic difference pertaining to the nature of some notional words as compared to the corresponding classes of words in Ukrainian. It becomes especially evident when dealing with the conglomerates like NV, AN, ND, NVA and the like, which are in reality no regular parts of speech but one-lexeme units able to realize different functional meanings depending on their functionally relevant place occupied in a syntaxeme.

Nevertheless, the existence of the kind of morphologically indistinct notionals in present-day English does not deprive the language of the regular system of notional parts of speech in general and those of nouns, verbs, and adjectives in particular.

There is much common ground for the comparative analysis of the functional parts of speech as well, which in English and Ukrainian have often their lexico-grammatical nature quite explicit already at language level. This is observed, for example, in case of conjunctions (*and, but, or*,

*if either - or, neither - nor, etc.*), prepositions (*at, in, on, under*), interjections (*ah, oh, alas, humph*), and some particles (*not, to*). Most of these functionals, except for the articles, have absolute semantic and functional equivalents in Ukrainian. For example: *and - і; but - але, проте, or чи; if—якщо/якби; either...or, чи чи; in - в/у, on — на, under — під, ah/oh—ах/ох*, etc. As a result, these and a number of other functionals in English and Ukrainian are isomorphic, in other words common.

It must be pointed out, however, that some parts of speech both among the notionals and among the semi-notionals/functionals are still disputable in the compared languages. Far from unanimously recognized as a separate part of speech by most Western and some Ukrainian and Russian linguists (A. Hryshchenko and co-authors, L.S. Barkhudarov, M.Y. Blokh) is, for example, the stative (*alike, asleep*), which is considered by these grammarians to be a "predicative adjective". Still other Western grammarians are not quite sure about the numerals which they are inclined to identify as nouns (cardinals) or as relative adjectives (ordinals).

On the ground of identical or similar semantic, morphological/formal and syntactic/functional properties pertaining to common lexico-grammatical classes of words, the number of notional parts of speech in English and Ukrainian may be considered all in all the same - **seven**. Namely: *noun, adjective, pronoun, numeral, verb, adverb, stative* – *іменник, прикметник, займенник, числівник, дієслово, прислівник, слова категорії стану*. As to *the functionals* (semi-notional words, as they are still sometimes called) their number in the compared languages is not identical because present-day English has the article which is missing in Ukrainian. The rest of functionals are all common: *conjunctions, prepositions, modal words and modal expressions, particles, exclamations, articles* (in English), *сполучники, прийменники, модальні слова та вирази, частки, вигук*.

## 2.2 Noun as a part of speech in English and Ukrainian. The category of definiteness and indefiniteness in the compared languages

The **noun** is the central lexical unit of language. It is the main nominative unit of speech. As any other part of speech, the noun can be characterized by three criteria: **semantic** (the meaning), **morphological** (the form and grammatical categories) and **syntactical** (functions, distribution).

Semantic features of the noun. The noun possesses the grammatical meaning of “thingness”, “substantiality”. According to different principles of classification nouns fall into several subclasses:

a) according to the type of nomination they may be **proper** and **common**;

b) according to the form of existence they may be **animate** and **inanimate**, animate nouns fall into **human** and **non-human**;

c) according to their quantitative structure nouns can be **countable** and **uncountable**.

This set of subclasses cannot be put together into one table because of the different principles of classification.

**Morphological** features of the noun. In accordance with the morphological structure of the stems all nouns can be classified into: *simple, derived* ( stem - affix, affix + stem - *thingness*): *compound* (stem+stem -*armchair* ) and *composite* (*the Hague*). The noun has morphological categories of number and case. Some scholars admit the existence of the category of gender.

**Syntactic features of the noun.** The noun can be used in the sentence in all syntactic functions but predicate. Speaking about noun combinability, we can say that it can go into right-hand and left-hand connections with practically all parts of speech. That is why practically all parts of speech but the verb can act as noun determiners. However, the most common noun determiners are considered to be articles, pronouns, numerals, adjectives and nouns themselves in the common and genitive case.

The noun is characterized in English and Ukrainian by a common lexico-grammatical nature of “*substantivity*” or “*thingness*”. This meaning (thingness) finds its realization not only in concrete nouns (*book, boy,*

*house, tree, fish, meat, etc.*) but also in abstract nouns (*love, hatefulness, business, information, etc.*). Hence, isomorphic are also the main paradigmatic classes of nouns, which are two: 1) *common nouns* and 2) *proper names*.

Each of these two main classes of nouns is subcategorized in English and Ukrainian into several minor groups:

**common nouns:**

- a) concrete nouns (*arrow, doll, tree; стріла, лялька, дерево*);
- b) abstract nouns (*fear, knowledge, news; страх, знання, вість*);
- c) collective nouns (*cattle, crew, militia; худоба, екіпаж, міліція*);
- d) names of materials (*air, salt, snow; воздух, сіль, сніг*);
- e) class nouns (*bird, desk, flower; птах, стіл, квітка*)

**proper nouns:**

- a) names / Nicknames of people(s), nationals (*Ann, Ukrainians, Yankeys; Ганна, українці, янки*);
- b) family names (*Adams, Smith; Аврамчук, Лукаш*);
- c) geographical names (*Alaska, Chicago; Аляска, Чикаго*);
- d) names of companies, newspapers, journals (*Ford, The Daily Telegraph; Форд, Всесвіт*).

Isomorphism is equally observed in the existence of some other grammatically relevant groups of nouns in English and Ukrainian. Among these are, first of all, life nouns (*boy, girl, cat; хлопець, дівчина, кіт*); inanimate nouns (*atom, bell, door; атом, колокол, двері*); count nouns (*pen, star, tree; ручка, зірка, дерево*), and non-count nouns (*air, honesty, slavery; повітря, чесність, рабство*). There is some allomorphy, however, in the realization of the meaning (and category) of number and quantity in some groups of nouns in the compared languages.

Among these are some collective nouns, which may be used in English both in singular and in plural (when the constituent members of these collective nouns are meant). Compare: *My family is small — My family are early risers. The crew has prepared the aircraft for the take off — The crew are all young*. Hence, in plural these collective nouns become nouns of multitude, as *militia, police, cattle*, having always, however, a singular meaning in Ukrainian (*вся родина зійшлася, поліція/міліція слідкує за порядком*).

The most characteristic divergent feature of English nouns as compared with the Ukrainian ones is their usually indistinct lexico-

grammatical nature at language level. As a result, determiners (usually the definite or the indefinite article or demonstrative pronouns) are used to identify these nouns: *the bear*, *the round of talks*, *that round of talks*. Besides, English nouns are often determined by the -'s/' element (*today's weather*, *ladies' gloves*).

The only morphological category of the noun which is almost always marked in present-day English is that of **number**. Like in Ukrainian, it is mostly realized synthetically, i.e. through zero and marked inflexions respectively. Eg: *child - children*, *ox - oxen*, and correspondingly *baths*, *jubilees*, *bushes*, *watches*, *countries*, etc. An irregularity can be observed in the position of the English inflexion -s in various compounds, eg: *take-off - take-offs*, *sit-in - sit-ins*, *forget-me-not - forget-me-nots*, *merry-go-round - merry-go-rounds*, *commander-in-chief - commanders-in-chief*; *passer-by - passers-by*.

Completely allomorphic, i.e. pertained only to the English language is the formation of plural number by way of sound interchange (ablaut) as in the following seven English nouns: *foot - feet*, *tooth - teeth*, *goose - geese*; *man - men*, *woman - women*; *mouse - mice*. A few simple life nouns have in English one and the same form for singular and plural (*sheep*, *deer*, *swine*, *plaiice*). Usually, these nouns also have the zero marked plural form: *carp*, *pike*, *trout*, *deer*, *salmon*. Apart from the genuinely English there are some borrowed noun inflexions. These are Latin: **-a** — **-ae**: *alga-algae*, *larva - larvae*; **-us** — **-i**: *stimulus - stimuli*, *terminus - termini*; **-um** — **-a**: *curriculum-curricula*, *erratum - errata*, etc. Several Greek borrowings preserve in English their singular and plural inflexions as well: **-is**—**es** (*analysis - analyses*, *basis — bases*, *ellipsis — ellipses*) and **-on** — **a** (*criterion - criteria*, *phenomenon - phenomena*), though some nouns often take regular English plural forms (*memorandums*, *solos*, *tempos*, *metropolises*, etc.). Unlike English, Ukrainian number inflexions are partly predetermined by the declension groups to which the nouns are allotted, and partly by the gender of nouns and final consonant or vowel, which can respectively be *hard*, *soft* or *mixed* (sibilant).

It should be emphasized that far from all Ukrainian singularia tantum nouns have corresponding equivalents within the same semantic groups in English (and respectively in Ukrainian). Among them are the following:

- a) English and Ukrainian nouns denoting parts of the world (*the North, the South; північ, південь, т.п.*);
- b) names of materials (*gold, water; золото, вода*);
- c) collective nouns (*hair, peasantry; волосся, селянство*);
- d) abstract notions as: *courage, knowledge; відвага, знання і т.п.*

No complete coincidence can be observed in the semantic classes of the pluralia tantum nouns in English and Ukrainian where common lexico-semantic classes are not completely the same either. Completely coincide only nouns belonging to the so-called summation plurals (*scissors, tongs, skates; ножиці, щипці і т.п.*). Besides, common are also the pluralia tantum nouns belonging to the group of geographic names (*Athens, the Netherlands, the Bahamas; Афіни, Нідерланди, Багами*); nouns denoting remnants are only partly common too (*leavings, remains; недопитки, недоїдки, залишки*).

Unlike the category of number, the category of **case** in present-day English has always been disputable. So was for some time the question of expressing case relations which has also remained for a longer time disputable. Some grammarians found in present-day English two cases (O. Jespersen, V. Yartseva, B. Rohovska), others found in English four cases (G. Curme, M. Dcutschbcin), and still other grammarians were inclined to see in English five, six and more cases (J. Nesfield, F. Sonnenschein). The Russian grammarian G. N. Vorontsova recognized no cases in English at all, since the '-s sign she treated as a postpositive particle expressing possession. R. Quirk, S. Greenbaum and co-authors speak of common and genitive cases (-'s genitive and of-genitive). As to Ukrainian nouns they may have 6 or 7 marked singular and plural oppositions in the nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, instrumental, locative and vocative case: *хмара, хмари, хмарі, хмару, хмарою, (на) хмарі, хмаро*; or in plural: *стени, стенив, стенам, стени, етенам, стенами, (у) стенах, стени*.

No identity exists in the compared languages in the expression of the category of **gender** either and many languages make these distinctions different and unequal. Thus, in Ukrainian, Russian, German and other languages there are three grammatical genders — masculine, feminine, and neuter. In Italian, Spanish, French, Danish — two genders (masculine and feminine), in Estonian, Finnish, Japanese and Turkic languages no gender distinctions are made, but in the Bantu language, as E. Sapir points out, there are about 42 genders realized with the help various inflexions.

The morphological category of gender in Ukrainian is identified either through separate inflexions of the adjunct/attribute or through the inflexion of the finite form of the verb that conjugates with a noun (*каштан цвів, яблуня цвіла, жито цвіло*). In present-day English no gender distinctions of the kind are possible (*the actor plays, the actress plays, the child plays*).

The noun in English and Ukrainian possesses the category of **definiteness and indefiniteness**. The category of definiteness and indefiniteness may be identified in English and Ukrainian both at language level (when the noun is out of a concrete context) and at speech level, i.e. in oral presentation or in a written microtext. The main means of making the noun definite in English is to use the definite or indefinite (zero) article or any other determining or identifying adjunct. For example: *Bristol* (zero article) means the town of Bristol, whereas *the Bristol* is the name of a hotel or a ship, etc. Similarly even with such a proper noun as Україна which, when used without the definite article, means the country of Ukraine, but when presented in inverted commas it will mean anything: готель “Україна”, концертний зал “Україна”.

The category of definiteness may be also indicated by syntactic or lexico-syntactic means. Namely, by an appositive noun or a substantivized numeral, an adjective or any other adjunct: *the Tory* government, King *Henry V*; уряд *торі*, король *Генріх*.

The category of indefiniteness apart from being indicated in English by the indefinite article *a/an*, may also be made explicit by the indefinite pronouns *any, some*, etc., and by the numeral *one* as well as by the indefinite *article plus an adjectival, participial* or any other adjunct (There is *some boy* wants to see you; **Was there a Mr Palgrave?** *Там ніякого містера Палгрейва не було?*). The expression of indefiniteness in Ukrainian is likewise realized with the help of the indefinite pronouns *якийсь (якась, якесь)*, through the indefinite numeral *один (одна, одне)*.

Unlike English where indefiniteness is expressed via corresponding markers, in Ukrainian it may sometimes be expressed also through grammatical shifting of the indefinite noun into the final position of the sentence. To express indefiniteness, the noun will be shifted to the final position.

### 2.3. English vs. Ukrainian Adjectives, Numerals, Pronouns

The **adjective** as a part of speech is characterized in English and Ukrainian by its common lexico-grammatical nature and common functions in the sentence. It expresses the quality of things or substances (*a nice flower, urgent measures*) and can serve as a predicative complement after the copula-verb (*the child was small, дитя було маленьке*), etc. Adjectives split into some isomorphic and allomorphic classes presented in the table below.

table 2.1. - Classes of English vs. Ukrainian Adjectives

Isomorphic Classes of Adjectives				Allomorphic Class
Qualitative Якісні	Relative Відносні	Possessive and relative Присвійно-відносні	Suppletive Суплетивні	Possessive Присвійні (only in Ukrainian)
<i>Cold, big, small, red, high;</i> <i>холодний, великий, малий, червоний, високий</i>	<i>Golden, wooden, English;</i> <i>золотий, дерев'яний, англійський</i>	<i>Byronian, Shakespearian, Shevchenkian;</i> <i>Байронівський, Шекспірівський, Шевченківський</i>	<i>Good, better, best; Worse worst;</i> <i>Добрий гарний, кращий, найкращий</i>	<i>Мамин/материн, батьків / татів, котиків / вовків (хвіст)</i>

Qualitative adjectives in both compared languages undergo grading, whereas relative adjectives express qualities characterizing objects and phenomena through their relation to other objects and phenomena. (*economic progress, private property; економічний розвиток, приватна власність*).

Relative adjectives in the compared languages fall into two subgroups: a) possessive and relative (присвійно-відносні), which are formed in English from nouns denoting family names or names of countries by adding the suffixes **-ic, -ian** (*Aesopian, Shakespearian, Shevchenkinian, Tolstovian, Lermontovian*); b) genuinely relative adjectives which have some inherent possessive meaning (*Cuban, Brazilian, Portugese, western, eastern*) or: *Kyiv parks, London docks, Taras Shevchenko Prize winners*, etc. Ukrainian possessive and relative adjectives are formed by adding the

suffixes **-евк/-івськ/-цьк-, -зьк-** to the noun stem: *батьківський, учнівський, Шевченківський, Малишківський, вояцький*, or only by adding the suffixes **-ин/-ін, -ач/-яч-** to the root: *журавлиний, качиний, зміїний*.

Pertaining only to Ukrainian (and to some other Slavonic languages), however, are *possessive adjectives*, which are formed from common and proper nouns denoting living beings by adding to their roots/stems the suffixes **-ів/-їв, -ин/-ін, -ов-а, -ов-е, -ев-а, -ач/-яч-**: *батьків, Сергіїв, Миколин, сестрин*. Their corresponding forms in English are genitive-case forms of nouns: *father's, Nick's*.

As to the structure of adjectives they fall in English and Ukrainian into three far from equal by their number groups.

**Base** (simple) adjectives, which are regular root words (cf. *big, bold, clean, high, old, red*). Such base adjectives are few though structurally regular stems in Ukrainian. Cf. *винен, давен, дивен, зелен, певен, ладен*. Regular base adjectives, like those in English, are rather rare a few in Ukrainian. They are: *варт, рад, жив (і здоров)*.

**Derivative adjectives** which are in English regular stems: *boyish, capable, despotic, grammatical, tedious*, etc. The Ukrainian language has many derivative adjectives though almost all of them are structurally non-stem adjectives. They are formed with the help of different suffixes, the main of which are as follows: **-н-, -езн-, -ськ/-зьк, -цьк-** (*товариський, паризький, бузький, козацький*); **-ан/-ян-, -ов/-ев-, -ев** (*гречаний, кропив'яний, березовий, грушевий, басвий*); **-льн-** (*доільний, поїльний*); **-езн-, -ач-, -яч-, -ущ-, -ющ-, -уват-, -еньк-, -есеньк-**, etc. as: *величезний, добрячий, багатющий, синюватий, білястий, непитущий, дрібнесенький*, etc.

Derivative adjectives are formed in English with the help of the following suffixes: **-al/-ial** (*annual, bacterial*); **-able/-ible** (*capable, sensible*); **-ary/-ory** (*contrary, advisory*); **-an/-ian**: (*urban, Ukrainian*); **-ant/-ent** (*defiant, divergent*); **-ern** (*eastern, western*); **-ful** (*tactful, useful*).

**Compound adjectives** unlike basic and derivative ones are characterized in both languages by some structural or lexical allomorphisms. They may sometimes not correlate in English and Ukrainian semantically. For example, the English compound adjective *breast-high* can have in Ukrainian only a phrase equivalent *занурений до грудей/що дістає до грудей*; *ice-cold* is *холодний як лід/ крига*. The English compound

adjective *upright* on the other hand corresponds to the Ukrainian simple derivative adjective *чесний* or *прямий, вертикальний*, which are structurally non-equivalent (they are not compound in Ukrainian). Of course, there exist also many equivalent compound adjectives like *four-storied, all-national, all-steel, all-powerful, many-sided*, and others which have corresponding semantic and structural equivalents in Ukrainian: *чотириповерховий, загальнонародний, суцільносталевий, всемогутній, багатосторонній* and others.

Absolutely allomorphic (for English) is the formation of Ukrainian adjectives with the help of diminutive and augmentative suffixes, the most often used being **-еньк-, -есеньк-, -ісінк-, -юсінк-**(*гарненький, малесенький, чистісінський, тонюсінський*), and **-єзн-, -єнн-, -ач-/яч-, -ущ-/ющ-** (*величезний, здоровенний, добрячий, багатющий, клятущий*). Absolute isomorphism is observed, however, in the existence of derivative prefixal and suffixal (префіксально-суфіксальних) adjectives in English and Ukrainian. For example: *abnormal/subnormal-анормальний/субнормальний, anti-national - антинародний, archbishopic - архієпископський, counteractive - протидіючий, indisputable - незаперечний/безперечний*, etc.

Most qualitative adjectives in English and Ukrainian are gradable. Gradability in both compared languages is achieved by means of the positive (звичайний), the comparative (вищий), and the superlative (найвищий) degrees markers. The way of grading in the compared languages may be synthetic or analytical. The employment of the synthetic way of grading is restricted in English mostly to base adjectives, eg: *big, bigger, biggest; long, longer, longest; young, younger, youngest*, etc. This way of grading have also English adjectives in **-able, -er, -ow, -y** (*narrow, narrower, narrowest; happy, happier, happiest*) and the two-syllable adjectives with the concluding stressed syllable (eg: *concise, conciser, concisest; complete, completer, completest*).

The analytical forms of grading are more often employed in English than in Ukrainian, eg: *important, more/less important, the most/the least important*. But: *більш/менш, найбільш/найменш придатний, більш/менш економний*.

In Ukrainian the synthetic way of grading is more often used. It is formed by means of the suffixes **-іш-/ш** - and the prefixes **най-, щонай-ор якнай-**, eg: *добрий, добріший, найдобріший/якнайдобріший; сміливий, сміливіший, найсміливіший*. Ukrainian adjectives that form

their comparative and superlative degrees by means of the suffix -ш- undergo some transformations in their stems which is allomorphic for English adjectives. These are as follows: a) the suffixes -к-, -ок-, -ек- fall out: *глибокий, глибший, найглибший; далекий, дальший, найдальший*); b) the suffix -ш- changes -ш- into -жч- (*дорогий, дорожчий, найдорожчий; близький, ближчий, найближчий; дужий, дужчий, найдужчий*); and c) the final consonant /с/ before /т/ changes as the result of dissimilation/assimilation processes into /щ/: *високий, вищий, найвищий*..

The comparative or the superlative (or both) degrees of some Ukrainian adjectives, as was already shown above, may be formed by analytical means, most of which are intensifying adverbs: *більш/менш, найбільше, багато/набагато, значно, куди*. Of isomorphic nature in the compared languages is the existence of suppletivity (in actually the same English and Ukrainian adjectives), eg: *good, better, best; bad, worse, worst; little, less, least; добрий, кращий, найкращий; поганий, гірший, найгірший; гарний, кращий, найкращий*.

The functions of adjectives in the sentence are common in the compared languages.

**The Numeral** in the compared languages has a common implicit lexico-grammatical meaning expressing quantity (*two, ten, twenty-one, два, десять, двадцять один*). It may denote a part of an object (*one-third, two-fifths, одна третя, дві п'яті*) or order of some objects (*the first, the tenth - перший, десятий*). The syntagmatic properties of numerals are characterized in the compared languages by the identical combinability of numerals a) with nouns (*four days, the first step; чотири дні, перший крок*); b) with pronouns (*all three, some five or so; всі три, якихось п'ятеро з них*); c) with numerals (*two from ten, one of the first; два від п'яти, один із перших*); d) with adverbs (*the two below/ahead, двоє спереду*); e) with the infinitive (*the first to come/to read; перша співати, другий відповідати*), etc.

In the sentence the numeral performs the same function as the noun (cardinal numerals) and adjective (the ordinal numerals), i.e. it can be subject (*Four are present*), object (*I like the second*), attribute (*It is my second trip*), a simple nominal predicate (cf. *the two there; їх десять там*) and the adverbial modifier (*they marched three and three; вони йшли по три*).

All numerals in the compared languages fall into some common and divergent subclasses. Common are 1) *cardinal*; 2) *ordinal* and 3) *fractionals* (common fractions and decimal fractions). Cardinal numerals in both languages denote number: three, five, ten, twenty-one, etc. три, п'ять, десять, двадцять один. Ordinal numerals denote order of persons or objects and are used in English speech with the definite article: *the third, the fifth, the one hundred and twenty-third*, etc. Ukrainian ordinal numerals are semantically of iso-morphic nature: *перший, третій, п'ятий, двадцять п'ятий, сто двадцять п'ятий*. The main allomorphic feature of numerals (like other nominals) find their expression in the existence of morphological/categorial endings pertained to most numerals that are declinable in Ukrainian. They have number, case and partly gender distinctions. For example, the category of case: *десять, десяти, десятьом, десятьма; другий, другого, другому, другим; дві треті, двох третих, двом третім; дві цілих і три десятих, двом цілим і трьом десятим*, etc.

An exception makes the category of gender of the cardinal numerals *один* and *два* which have three gender distinctions (*один, одна, одне; два, дві, двоє*). All other cardinal numerals have a common form for masculine and feminine genders and a separate form for the neuter gender, eg: *три жінки, три чоловіки, but троє дітей; п'ять дубів/ лип and п'ятеро курчат*. The category of number have only ordinal numerals in Ukrainian. Cf. *перші (вони були першими), другі (прийшли другими)*.

Apart from the above-given subclasses, the Ukrainian language has two more subclasses of numerals unknown in English. Namely: 1) The **indefinite cardinal numerals** which express a) common homogeneous objects (*декілька/кілька голубів/риб; кільканадцять книжок; кількадесят/кількасот чоловіків, жінок*) or b) an indefinite quantity of objects: *багато/небагато книжок (добра, користі)*. 2) Ukrainian has also **collective numerals** which denote a quantity of objects in their totality (сукупність) or indivisible unity, eg: *двоє, троє, семеро, п'янадцятєро, тридцятєро* (дітей, вікон, чоловіків). This can be seen from the given table below.

**table 2.2. - Classes of Numerals in English vs. Ukrainian**

Isomorphic/Common Classes			Allomorphic Classes (Ukr.)	
<i>Cardinal</i> <i>Кількісні</i>	<i>Ordinal</i> <i>Порядкові</i>	<i>Fractional</i> <i>common/decimal</i> <i>Дробові</i>	<i>Indefinite</i> <i>Cardinal</i> <i>Неозначені</i>	<i>Collective</i> <i>Збірні</i>

one, ten, fifteen, один, десять	the first, the tenth перший, десятий	one-third, five and two-thirds, одна третя, п'ять цілих та дві третіх	кілька, кількадесят	двоє, обоє, четверо
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**The Pronoun** as a part of speech correlates in English and Ukrainian with the following parts of speech as their deictic substitutes: a) with nouns: *he/Pete, she/Ann*, etc.; b) some classes of pronouns may also correlate (attributive function) with adjectives (*his, her, your*, etc. *book*); the first/second; c) several pronouns also correlate in English and Ukrainian with numerals when they denote generalizing quantity: *кілька, декілька (some, much, few/a few)*. Their Ukrainian equivalents *кілька, декілька, кільканадцять*, however, belong to indefinite cardinal numerals. Hence, these words correlate lexically and functionally, performing in both languages the attributive function. Eg: *some/few friends, much snow/water, кілька/декілька друзів. Багато снігу/води*, etc.

Most Ukrainian pronouns have the following morphological categories: 1) that of number (*мій-мої, наш-наші*); 2) case (*мого, моєму, моїм*) and 3) gender (*мій брат, моя сестра, моє завдання*). English pronouns have nominative case (*somebody*), genitive case (*somebody's, my, his, her, your, their*), and objective case (*me, him, her, us, them, whom*).

There exists generally almost complete isomorphism in the classes of pronouns though some of them are not yet finally identified and unanimously accepted by many grammarians, at least by the majority of West European grammarians. To these belongs the whole group of indefinite pronouns. Some grammarians restrict this class of pronouns quantitatively by singling out of the class some semantically distinct subclasses of them. Thus, the authors of the Ukrainian scientific Morphology allot to this class only the following undoubtedly indefinite pronouns: *дехто, будь-хто, будь-що, хто-небудь, нічий, ніякий, котрийсь*, and some others. The Kharkiv grammarians Khaimovych B. and Rohovska B. subdivide the English indefinite pronouns into some subclasses. Namely, into: negative pronouns (*nobody, nothing*, etc.), generalizing pronouns (*all, both, every, each*), quantitative pronouns (*little, many, much, few*) and contrasting pronouns (*another, other, othewise, one, ones*). The Petersburg grammarian I.

Ivanova and her co-authors restrict the class of indefinite pronouns to *some, any, every, no* and to their *derivatives (somebody, anybody, nothing, nobody, etc.)*. There also exist some quite different nomenclatures within the group of indefinite pronouns in other English and Ukrainian grammars. Despite all this the class of indefinite pronouns can not be questionable or discarded altogether since it is in the typological system of this subclass of pronouns not only in all European languages. The matrix of English and Ukrainian pronouns can be presented in the following eight classes of them:

**table 2.3. - English and Ukrainian Pronouns**

Personal/ Особові:	Possessive/ Присвійні:	Reflexive/ Зворотні:	Demonstrative/ Вказівні:
I, he, she, it, we, you, they; я, ти, він, вона, воно. ми, ви, вони.	my, his, her, its, our, your, their, mine, hers, yours, ours; мій, твій, її, наше, ваше.	myself, itself, yourself, yourselves, our- selves; себе, собі, собою.	this (these), that (those), such a, the same; цей, той, ті, той самий, та сама/ такий само.
Relative/ Відносні:	Interrogative/ Питальні:	Indefinite and Negative / Означальні і неозначені	Reciprocal / Взаємні:
who, what, which, whose, хто, що, який	who, whose, what, which, how much; хто, який, котрий	anybody, somebody, something, nobody, none, nothing; дехто, декого, декому.	each other, one another; один одного, одна одну, одне одного, одні одних

## 2.4. Comparative analysis of the English and Ukrainian Verb. Verbals in the compared languages

Grammatically the verb is the most complex part of speech. It performs the central role in the expression of the predicative functions of the sentence, i.e. the functions establishing the connection between the situation named in the sentence and reality. This part of speech in English and Ukrainian has the largest number of features in common. They include first of all the general implicit meaning (the lexico-grammatical nature) of the verb which serves to convey verbality, i. e. different kinds of *activity* (*go, read, skate*), various *processes* (*boil, grow, obtain*), the *inner state* of a person (*feel, bother, worry*), *possession* (*have, possess*), etc. Due to these lexico-grammatical properties the verb generally functions in the sentence as predicate going into some combinations a) with the nominal parts of speech performing the functions of the subject (or the object) of the sentence, for example: The sun *shines*. The trees *grow*. The student *passed* his examinations. Сонце *світить*. Дереваростуть. Студент склав іспити; b) The verb goes into combination with verbs (*to want to know, to want to read; хотіти вчитися/знати*) or with adverbs (*to read well гарно читати*); c) with prepositions (*to depend on smb/smith. залежати від когось*) and also with conjunctions (*neither read nor write, to work and rest ні читали, ні писати, працювати і відпочивати*).

Allomorphic is the combinability of English verbs with postpositional particles (cf. *sit down, stand up, put off, read through*) which need not be confused or in any way compared to their ability of being identified with the Ukrainian subjunctive mood particles б or би (as in *німи б, хотів би, знав би*). The verb in the compared languages has its characteristic stem building suffixes or postfixes. In English these suffixes are: **-ate** (*antiquate, liquidate*), **-fy** (*beautify, defy*); **-en** (*blacken, darken*); **-ize** (*antagonize, colonize, emphasize*), **-esce** (*acquiesce, coalesce, phosphoresce*). In Ukrainian these distinguishing suffixes are: **-ти/-ть** (*брати, брать*); **-тися** (*братися, знатися*); **-тисья** (*вчиться, молитись*), **-сь** (*вчитись, молитись, обмитись, etc.*).

Ukrainian verbs, unlike the English ones, may also be formed with the help of diminutive suffixes **-ки, -оньк-и, -ці** (*спатки, їстки, їстоньки, спатоньки, питоньки, купці-люці*) and some others.

Among the many prefixes that form the verb stem in English, the following are the most often used: **ex-** (*exclaim, excavate*); **in-/il-,ir-** (*introduce, illustrate, irrigate, irritate*); **contra-** (*contradict*); **con-** (*contribute*); **counter-** (*counteract*); **re-** (*restore, reduce*); **over-** (*overflow, overlap*); **under-** (*undertake, understand*); **out-** (*outfit, outflow*); **super-** (*superadd, supervise*); **sub-** (*subdue, submit*); **rais-** (*mislead, mistrust*); **un-** (*unbind, uncover*). The most productive verbs forming prefixes in Ukrainian are: **в-/у-** (*вбігти/убігти, внести/ унести*); **ви-** (*вибігти/вибігати, вискочити*); **від-/од-** (*відбити/ відбивати, оддати/оддавати*); **до-** (*довести/доводити*); **за-** (*завести/заводити, зайти*); **з-/с-, зі-** (*злетіти, з'їхати, сплести, зіпхнути*); **на-** (*набрати, нанести*).

The main classes of verbs as to their functional significance are common in the compared languages. These are a) notional verbs (*go, ask, write; іти, запитувати, писати*) and b) auxiliary verbs. The latter split into primary (*be, do, have; бути, мати*), modal (*can, may, must, could, should, need; могли, мусити, сміти, мати, etc.*) and linking verbs (*appear, look, become, turn, grow; ставати, здаватися*).

English lexical/nominal verbs split into two subclasses which are not available in Ukrainian. These are 1) regular verbs forming their past stem and the past participle with the help of the ending, -ed, -d or -t (*dressed/worked, paid/said, learnt/sent*); 2) irregular verbs having their past stems and the past participle formed by way of alteration of their base vowel (*bind - bound - bound, take - took - taken, begin - began - begun*). Some irregular verbs also have vowel mutation + the past indefinite/past participle -d or -t ending (*tell - told - told, keep -kept - kept, think - thought - thought*). There are also some mixed-type verbs in English (*show - showed - shown, crow - crew - crowded*). A separate subclass of irregular verbs form the so-called invariables, which have the same form for the present and past stem/past participle; *cast - cast - cast, cost - cost - cost, let - let - let, put-put -put, etc.* They are not available in Ukrainian, though suppletive verbs are common, however (*be - was - were, go - went; бути - є, іти - пішов, пішла, брати - взяв, узяли*).

The subdivision of verbs into classes is based in Ukrainian on the correlation between the infinitival stem of the verb on the one hand and its present or simple future stem on the other. On this morphological basis thirteen classes of verbs are distinguished in Ukrainian.

As regards their role in expressing predicativity, verbs in the compared languages may be a) of *complete predication* or b) of *incomplete predication*. Verbs of complete predication split into some common groups singled out on the basis of their implicit dependent grammatical meanings. These groups are:

a) **subjective verbs** (always intransitive) like *to act, to go, to sleep, to glisten* (діяти, йти, спати, блищати and others);

b) **objective verbs** (only transitive): *to give, to take, to envy* (брати, давати, заздрити and others);

c) **terminative verbs**, expressing action having final aims (*to close, to open, to come, to find; зачиняти, приходити, заходити*) ;

d) **durative verbs**, expressing action with no final aim: *to like, to love, to hate, to hope, to work* (подобатись, любити, ненавидіти).

e) **mixed-type verbs, which** can have both terminative and durative meaning: *to sit, to stand, to know, to remember* (сидіти, стояти, знати, пам'ятати, etc).

f) **Reflexive verbs**, which are formed in English with the help of reflexive pronouns *oneself, myself, himself, ourselves: to wash oneself, to shave himself; to see herself in the mirror, etc.*

Reflexive verbs in Ukrainian have some peculiar allomorphic features. Regular equivalents to English verbs can be observed only in the group of the so-called *reflexive verbs proper* (*to wash oneself, to dress oneself, to shave oneself, to powder oneself, etc.*), which have also corresponding forms in Ukrainian (вмиватися, голитися, одягатися, нудритися, купатися, розчісуватися, etc.).

Other groups of Ukrainian reflexive verbs have no equivalents in English and thus form an allomorphic feature in the compared languages. These verbs are identified as follows:

a) **reciprocally reflexive / взаємно-зворотні** (зустрічатися, змагатися, вітатися, листуватись, цілуватись);

b) **indirectly reflexive / непрямо-зворотні** (радитися, збиратися в похід), лаштуватися в дорогу);

c) **generally reflexive / загально-зворотні** (милуватися, дивуватися, злитися, журитися, мучитися);

d) **active-objectless / reflexive verbs** (активно-безоб'єктні): кусатися (собака кусається), хвицатися (корова хвицається), дряпатися (кішка дряпається);

е) **Passively-qualitative/reflexive пасивно-якісні**: *гнути́ся, бити́ся, ламати́ся, м'я́тис'я, ко́лотис'я* (дерево гарно колеться.), *кривити́ся* (залізо гнеться, скло б'ється, дитина кривиться).

ф). **Impersonal-reflexive verbs / безособово-зворотні**: *не спити́ся, не їсти́ся, погано/гарно живеться, не лежиться*.

Verbs of incomplete predication are of isomorphic nature. They are presented in English and Ukrainian in four common groups.

**1. Auxiliary verbs** (*to be, to do, to have, shall/will*), which are used in English in the corresponding person and tense form to express the following categorial meanings of the verb: a) the continuous aspect, i. e. the present, the past and future continuous/progressive tenses (*/ am/ was, shall be reading*); the interrogative and negative or future tense forms of the Indefinite group of tenses (*Does he speak English? He did not know me. Will he come soon?*); the imperative mood/imperative and incentive meanings: *Do it now! Do come, please!* The perfect aspect forms of the verb: *I have done it. He had had his dinner by then already. We shall have translated the text by ten tomorrow.* To express the so-called subjunctive form of the verb: *He ordered that everybody be present. Whoever you be you have no right to offend him.*

Auxiliary verbs in Ukrainian are restricted only to one verb *бути*, which is polyfunctional and is used to form some categorial meanings: a) the passive voice (текст був перекладений); b) the analytical future tense form (текст буде перекладений); c) some subjunctive mood forms (якби я був знав, я був би прийшов); d) the pluperfect tense form, which fully corresponds to the English past perfect. (Ніби й задрімав був зразу, але щось приверзлося, то й проснувся. Я заходив був до вас якось улітку, але вас не застав тоді вдома).

2. Close to the auxiliary by their function (and often by their lexical meaning, too) are English and Ukrainian **modal verbs**. Their number and nomenclature is larger in English (allomorphism) than in Ukrainian:

**English**: can, may, must, should, **Ukrainian**: вміти, могли, мусити, would, ought (to), have to, to be to, слід/треба, мати (маєш знати shall, will, dare, daresay, need має бути), сміти, потребувати.

**Linking verbs** (дієслова-зв'язки) in both compared languages are used to form a verbal, nominal or mixed-type compound predicate. They fall into three main groups:

a) **linking verbs of being**, which do not always have direct equiv

alents in English and Ukrainian. Cf. *to be, to feel, to look, to seem, to taste, to smell* - *бути, виявлятися, зватися, вважатися, доводитися* (He *looks* young/tired) or in Ukrainian: Це *зветься* роботою. Це *здається* правдою;

**b) linking verbs of becoming (not all of which have equivalents in Ukrainian):** *to become, to get, to grow, to turn* - *ставати, робитися* (They *grew* stronger/Вони *стали* міцнішими. Ліс *зробився* рудим.). He *became* a teacher - Він *став* учителем. But: He *turned* gray/ Він *посивів*. Вона *постаріла*. She *grew* older;

**c) linking verbs of remaining (to remain, to keep, to stay, to continue):** He remained silent/satisfied. Він *зостався* задоволеним. The weather *kept* obstinately *hot* and *dry*. Погода *вперто стояла жаркою і сухою*.

The finite verb in the compared languages has six common morphological categories which are realized partly with the help of synthetic means (inflexions) and partly through different analytical means. Thus, the categories of person and number are realized in both compared languages synthetically, whereas the category of tense is realized both synthetically and analytically; the category of aspect is realized in English synthetically or analytically (continuous) but only synthetically in Ukrainian; the category of voice is realized only analytically in English but it may be realized synthetically and analytically in Ukrainian. Similarly with the category of mood, which is realized in both languages synthetically and analytically.

Generally common, with the exception of the continuous aspect, which is not available in Ukrainian, is the nomenclature and nature of the existing morphological categories of the verb. Absolute isomorphism is also observed in the means of realization of the following morphological categories in the compared languages:

a) *person and number* (with the help of synthetic means, i. e. forms of words and their inflexions. Cf. He *is* - they *are*, I *was* - they *were*. She *works* - they *work*. Я *пишу* - ви *пишете*. Я *писав* — ми *писали*;

b) *the imperative mood forms* with no reference to a definite person, as in the following sentences: Stop talking! Sit still! Let us sing. Не розмовляти! Сидіти тихо! Нумо заспіваємо. Нум я вам розповім;

c) *the affirmative and some interrogative forms* of the Indefinite group of tenses and of the pluperfect (давноминулий) tense: I *work*. I *worked*. I *shall work*. He *had left* before I arrived. Я *працюю*. Я *працював*. Я *буду*

*працювати*. Він якось *заходив був*, але мене тоді не застав на роботі.

*Isomorphism* also exists in the correlation of the time of action in the matrix close with the time of the expressed action in the subordinate clause: He *says* she *lives* in Kyiv. He *said* she *lived* in Kyiv. He *will say* she *will live* in Kyiv. Or: she will say that she lived in Kyiv or: she thought that she *came/would come*. Or: I thought she *had come*. Similarly in Ukrainian: Він *каже*, що вона *прийшла*; він *скаже*, що вона *прийде/що* вона вже *приходила*; він *казав*, що вона *приходила/приходила* була. *Isomorphism* is also observed in the existence of tenses not correlating with the time of actions expressed in the matrix/main clause, eg: He *will say* that he *knows/ knew, had known* it. Він *скаже*, що вона *прийшла (приходила) приходила* була. *Isomorphism* is likewise observed in the existence of some identical forms expressing those same subjunctive mood meanings referring to present or future or to some past action/event. d) *Isomorphism* is also observed in both languages in the existence of analytical passive voice forms in the past and Future Indefinite tense: He *was invited*. She *will/will not be invited*. Він *був запрошений*. Вона *буде/не буде запрошена*.

Besides, allomorphic features find their expression in the ways of realization of some morphological categories in English and Ukrainian. These allomorphic ways are observed in the following:

a) In the use of analytical paradigms in English to express tense, aspect and voice forms, as well as in negative/interrogative forms like: He *is reading* now. /5 he *reading* now? *Does/did* he speak English? The passage *is being translated*. The article *will have been translated* by then, etc;

b) in the absence in Ukrainian of the continuous aspect, whose durative meaning can be expressed by the transitive verb stems with the suffixes -сь, -ся and a corresponding adverb/adverbial phrase identifying the moment/period of action. Cf. Петренко *зараз/ще, вже*, давно/будується. Школа *ще* (тоді) *будувалась / будуватиметься*;

c) *allomorphy* exists in the expression of the category of person in Ukrainian imperative mood forms which is alien to English. For example: Пиши! (Ти пиши!) Пишіть! (Ви пишіть!) Іди! Будьмо/будьте здорові! Встань! Встаньте! Не вір! Не вірте!

Analytical imperative mood forms may have corresponding personal pronouns in English with the verb *let* (Let *me* say. Let *him/us* say. Let them come/say it). The corresponding Ukrainian forms have the particles *ну* or

*нумо* (for singular or plural forms respectively) and also person and number inflexions of the notional verb. Cf. *Нум я запитаю. Нумо заспівайте! Нумо до праці, брати!*

The nomenclature of **verbals** in the compared languages includes some common / isomorphic and some divergent / allomorphic forms as well. Common are the *infinitive* and the two participles; divergent are *the gerund* in English and *the diyepryslivnyk* in Ukrainian. Far from identical are the morphological categories pertaining to these non-finite forms of the verb either. Thus, verbals from transitive verbs have the following categorial distinctions in these two compared languages.

**table. 2.4. - English versus Ukrainian Verbals**

Verbal	English	Ukrainian
Infinitive	<i>active:</i> to ask; to understand <i>passive:</i> to be asked; to be understood	<i>активний:</i> запитувати <i>пасивний:</i> бути запитаним
Non-progressive	<i>active:</i> to ask somebody <i>perfect:</i> to have asked somebody <i>passive:</i> to have been asked by smb.	<i>недоконаного виду:</i> лить, цвісти, їсти, <i>литися</i> , молитися; <i>доконаного виду:</i> збити, зацвісти, відцвісти, поспати, попоїсти
Progressive infinitive	<i>active:</i> to be asking somebody <i>perfect:</i> to have been asking somebody	not available not available
Gerund	<i>active:</i> asking <i>passive:</i> being asked <i>active perfect:</i> having asked <i>passive perfect:</i> having been asked	Gerund – not available <i>Дієприслівник активний теперішнього часу:</i> йдучи, маючи <i>Дієприслівник активний минулого часу:</i> йшовши, мавши, знавши

Participle I	<i>Present active</i> : asking <i>passive</i> : being asked <i>Perfect active</i> : having asked <i>Perfect passive</i> : having been asked	<i>Дієприкметник активний</i> теперішнього часу: читаючий, читаюча, читаюче <i>активний минулого часу</i> : перемігший, здолавший, усміхнений
Participle II	<i>Passive (only past)</i> : asked, made, decided, seen	<i>Пасивний минулого часу</i> : запрошений, здійснений, пройдений

## 2.5. English and Ukrainian Adverb. Statives

**The adverb** in English and Ukrainian is an indeclinable notional word expressing the quality or state of an action, the circumstances in which the action proceeds, or a degree of some other quality. Adverbs in English and Ukrainian have some common, as well as some divergent features in their morphological structure and partly in their syntactic functions. Thus, English adverbs are mostly formed with the help of the suffixes *-ly* (*greatly, slowly*), **-ward** (*seaward, eastwards*), **-ways** (*sideways*), **-fold** (*twofold*) and partly with the help of the prefixes *-a-* (*aback, aside; astride*) and **be-** (*before, besides*).

Adverbs in Ukrainian may be formed by means of suffixes, eg: *-о* (*гарно, надійно*), *-е* (*добре, зле*), *-а* (*дарма, лежма*), *-й* (*по-людськи, по-французьки*), *-ому* (*по-їхньому*), *-єму* (*по-моєму, по-своєму*) and by means of prefixes and suffixes (combined), eg: **по-** (*по-людськи, по-свинськи*), **най-** (*найкраще, найзручніше*), **щонай-** (*щонайбільше*); **якнай-** (*якнайшвидше*).

Several prefixes in Ukrainian and some **in** English (cf. *ahead, across, beside, outside*, etc.) form adverbs from other parts of speech. Thus, the prefix **В-/у-** in Ukrainian may form adverbs from nouns in direct and indirect cases or from numerals, eg: *в + гору - вгору, в + день - удень/вдень, в + друге - вдруге, в-/у-+ третє - втретє/утретє*. A characteristic feature of Ukrainian adverbs is their correlation with indirect case forms of prepositional nouns, for example: 1) adverbs correlating with the genitive case forms of nouns and the prepositions **без, від/од, до, з/с, за:** *безвісти, безперестанку, відразу/одразу, догори, додому, зранку, зрання, скраю, спочатку*, etc.; 2) adverbs correlating with the accusative case forms of nouns and the prepositions **в/у, на, за, над, під, по, через:** *вдень/удень, вмить/умить, надвечір, навіки, заміж., надвір, підряд, повік, через силу*, etc; 3) adverbs correlating in Ukrainian with nouns in the instrumental case and the lexicalization of different phrases: *водночас, насамперед, напівдорозі, віч-на-віч, всього-на-всього, пліч-о-пліч, день у день, нога в ногу, рік у рік*, etc. Consequently, they correspond to the following English compound adverbs and adverbial phrases: *day-long, henceforward, upside-down, moreover, therefore, within, by chance, by heart, by turns, one by one, day in day out*, etc.

Equally common in both languages is the formation of adverbs by way of reduplication, eg: *so-so, willy-nilly, fifty-fifty; ось-ось, ледве-ледве, скоро-скоро, тихо-тихо*, etc.

A morphologically common group present pronominal adverbs (simple and compound) which are of the same roots as their corresponding pronouns. These adverbs indicate in a relative way **time, place, direction or manner** in which the action/state proceeds. In accordance with their lexico-syntactic meaning, adverbs in the compared languages fall under the following three main divisions: a) **qualifying adverbs** denoting the quality or state of an action; b) **adverbs expressing the manner** in which the action is performed, and c) **adverbs giving a quantitative characteristics** of an action/quality. These adverbs modify the verb, the adjective, or the adverb (cf. *to pronounce* sounds *distinctly вимовляти звуки виразно*).

Qualifying adverbs in both languages may be qualitative (*badly, fast, slowly, well* - погано, добре, швидко, повільно) or those denoting manner of action (*unawares, upside-down, topsy-turvy, by chance—нехотячи, догори дном, випадково, невідомо, спроквола*).

Qualitative adverbs also include adverbs of degree (denoting the degree of a quantity: *almost, entirely, too, rather, enough, almost - майже, цілком, дуже, досить, досить-таки*). These adverbs in English and Ukrainian express the intensity of an action, eg: “She *scarcely* knew her neighbours yet”; “I was *completely* happy” or quantity: **almost** nine, **almost** two-thirds. Вона **майже** не знала ще своїх сусідів. Я був **цілком щасливий**. Десь було **біля** десяти. **Майже** дві третіх.

Qualitative adverbs in both compared languages may be used in the comparative and superlative degrees. They are formed with the help of synthetic or analytical means. Synthetic means are suffixes **-er, -est** in English and **-ше, -іше, -ній** in Ukrainian. Unlike English, however, prefixes in Ukrainian are also used to form the superlative degree of qualitative adverbs (**най-, щонай-, якнай-**): *найшвидше, найцікавіше, якнайшвидше, щонайменше, щонайбільше*.

The analytical means include auxiliary words (adverbs, particles): *more, most, still more, less, least, still less* in English and their equivalent adverbs and particles in Ukrainian, eg: *quickly, quicker, quickest, more quickly/less quickly, least quickly: slowly, more slowly, less/ least slowly*; In Ukrainian *ясно, ясніше, найясніше, більш/менш ясно*,

найбільш/найменш ясно; ясно — ще ясніше/трохи ясніше, набагато ясніше.

The suffix *-ій/-чій* is used to form the comparative degree of the adverbs *хутко* — *хутчій, мерціій*. Eg: *А йди хутчій. Біжи мерціій додому.*

A separate group in both languages constitute suppletive adverbs, whose grading is generally achieved by synthetic means, eg: *well, better, best; bad, worse, worst; little, less, least; far, further, furthest*, etc. Such adverbs are fewer in Ukrainian: *добре, краще, найкраще; погано, гірше, найгірше; гарно, краще, найкраще.*

A particular (allomorphic for English) feature of many Ukrainian qualitative adverbs is their ability to take diminutive suffixes (*-еньк-, -есеньк-, -юсінк-, -очк-, -чк-*) and become diminutive: *гарно - гарненько - гарнесенько — гарнюсінько; тоненько — тонюсінько; трохи — трішечки; рядочком, шнурочком*, etc.

The large common group present adverbs denoting different circumstances. They are :

a) **adverbs of time**: *now, always, then, today, tomorrow, just, so far, sooner or later* — *зараз, тоді, завжди, сьогодні, ввввв, щойно, рано чи пізно*. Here also belongs the negative adverb *never* that has other similar negative derivatives within adverbs of place (nowhere *ніде*) and adverbs of direction (nowhence *нізвідки*, nowhere/ nowhither *нікуди*);

b) **adverbs of frequency/repetition** of an action: *always, daily, frequently, twice, usually* — *завжди, щоденно, часто, двічі, звичайно*;

c) **adverbs and adverbial phrases of place or direction** of an action: *here, there, inside, inwards, outside, somewhere, nowhere, to and fro*, etc. *тут, там, надворі, десь, ніде, туди й сюди*, etc.;

d) a small group of adverbs in both compared languages is presented by those **expressing cause and purpose**. Eg: *rashly згарячу* (Марків партнер палахнув *ізгарячу* в його з обріза.); *headlong спрожогу/прожогом*: Петро *спрожогу* вибір. Very few adverbs express also *purpose*, as for instance: *purposely/intentionally, deliberately навмисне/навмисно*. *Дерева, здавалось, навмисно заступають дорогу; ostentationally напоказ*: Дами охали та пищали, кривлячи уста та виставляючи *напоказ* які-то вони чулі та м'якого *серця*.

An isomorphic feature is the existence in both languages of a large group of pronominal adverbs some of which are not available in English.

Among these are: a) **interrogative and relative adverbs**: *where, when, why, how* — *де, куди, коли, звідки, чому, як, поки, доки*; b) **demonstrative adverbs**/ *there, here, then, so* - *там, тут, сюди, туди, тоді, так*; c) **complementing adverbs**: *always, everywhere, sometimes, otherwise* — *завжди, всюди, інколи, по-всякому, по-іншому*; d) **negative adverbs** (more numerous in Ukrainian): *nowhere, never* — *ніде, нізвідки, нікуди, ніяк, нізащо*; e) **indefinite adverbs** which are more numerous in Ukrainian as well: *ever, somehow, somewhere, erewhile* — *десь, де-небудь, колись, коли-небудь, кудись, чомусь, казна-звідки, казна-коли, хтозна-де, казна-куди, etc.*

Adverbs in English and Ukrainian perform three main functions in the sentence serving as:

a) identifying complements (cf. *very tall, rather better today, дуже високий, значно краще сьогодні*);

b) as attributive adjuncts (*quite a man, the voice inside, майже озеро, голос нізвідкіль, голос ізнадвору*);

c) as different adverbial complements: of place (to live *here/there, everywhere* мешкати *тут/там, скрізь*); of time (to arrive *today/soon* приїжджати *сьогодні/невдовзі*); of cause and purpose (*Why do you think so? Чому ти так гадаєш?*).

Pertaining to Ukrainian (allomorphic for English) is the use of adverbials in the function of a simple nominal predicate. Eg: Сонце *вгори*. Стежка *справа*. Городи *скрізь*. І ні душі *ніде*.

**Statives** in English and Ukrainian are invariable notional words whose logico-grammatical function is to denote the physical state of persons, things or phenomena, the psychological state of persons, state in motion, etc. English statives have a characteristic prefix *a-* formerly added to the roots of nouns, adjectives or verbs (cf. *afire, aflame, aknee, ablaze, afloat, alike, astride, ashudder, etc.*). “The lamps were still *alight*...”. “Her little resolute face... was suspiciously eager and *aglow*”; “I woke at six the next morning and found George *awake*”; “He had been *ashamed* and *afraid*”.

Ukrainian statives, on the contrary, are formed with the help of some suffixes, which are the following: **-o**: Романові стало і *прикро* і яюсь *соромно*; **-a**: *Треба* хазяїну на хутір... *Шкода* журитись, молодичко!; **-e**: *Добре*.

The category of state may be expressed in the compared languages by means of nouns (in English by prepositional nouns only). Cf. “She seemed *on fire*”. “You keep me *in the know*”. *Сором* слів, що ллються від безсилля. Не раз він був у *відчай*. *Страх* бере, їх охоплював *жах*.

Statives in the compared languages rarely correlate lexically. Thus, English statives have mostly predicative verbs, adverbs or adjectives for their equivalents in Ukrainian. For example: “*I lay awake* a long time”; “Ruth was *aghast*”. Мені довго *не спалось*. Рут *була приголомшена*.

Among isomorphic features one more should be pointed out: some statives may have grading. Cf. He is *more dead* than *alive*. She was *more ashamed* than anybody else. Йому стало *краще*. Нам тут *гірше*, їй там було *найкраще*. Йому *це холодніше*, ніж було досі. The combinability of English and Ukrainian statives is characterized by both isomorphism and allomorphy. Isomorphic are the following patterns of stative word-groups in English and Ukrainian: stative + Vinf: *afraid to answer*; *треба працювати*; (йому) *соромно це згадувати*; St. + prep. + N: *ashamed of the deed/step*; *соромно за хлопця* (йому *соромно за свій вчинок*); St. + prep. + Q: *afraid of the two/three*; *треба для /на двох*; *краще для обох*.

Pertaining only to English is the combinability of statives with the gerund (cf. *afraid of answering*, *ashamed of having said that*). Allomorphy is also pertained to Ukrainian in which some statives may take instead a direct prepositionless nominal complement also other indirect case forms which is impossible in English. For example *шкода праці*, *треба часу*, *сором сліз* and *легше вже йому* (dative case, object) *вже краще малому / старшому, обом*, etc. Hence, the prepositionless objective case in Ukrainian (*краще йому старшому/обом*, etc.) is impossible in English where nouns have only the genitive case (Ann's, Peter's). Similarly with other nominals, except some personal pronouns and the interrogative pronoun *whom* which have the objective case forms (cf. *me, him, her, them*). A common syntactic function of statives in the compared languages is that of the predicate or predicative: a) as predicative: “Ruth was *aghast*”. Йому все-таки *було тоскна...* на серці; b) As simple nominal predicate: *He, afraid*. Мені їх не *шкода*, мені їх не *жаль*.

Allomorphic for Ukrainian, however, is the function of the attribute, typical of the English language only (the child *asleep*, the house *ablaze*, the shore *afar*, etc).

## 2.6. Functional words in the compared languages

The number of functionals in the contrasted languages is practically the same, the only exception being the article in English. Their nomenclature is as follows: 1) *modal words (and modal phrases)*; 2) *the preposition*; 3) *the conjunction*; 4) *the particle*; 5) *the interjection*.

Modal words and phrases are characterized in both languages by their meaning of “modality”. They are used to express the speaker's judgement concerning the action/event or object in the utterance/ sentence. These words/phrases in English and Ukrainian are as follows: *certainly, indeed, maybe, perhaps, possibly, probably, of course, no doubt* - *певне, напевне, звичайно, може, можливо, безумовно, безсумнівно* and others.

Modals are traditionally classified as follows:

a) **modal words/phrases expressing various shades of certainty**: *certainly, of course, surely, no doubt, assuredly, indeed, undoubtedly, really* (*певне, напевне, звичайно, безсумнівно, безперечно, безумовно, зрозуміло, правда*);

b) **modal words expressing various degrees of probability**: *maybe, perhaps, possibly, probably* (*може, можливо, мабуть, ймовірно, видно, здається*);

c) **modal words expressing various shades of desirability** (*fortunately, unfortunately*), which have a restricted number of semantic equivalents in Ukrainian (*на щастя, на жаль, шкода*);

d) **Modal words expressing doubt, uncertainty** and coinciding in form with the modal words denoting **probability** (*maybe, perhaps, probably*-*може, можливо, мабуть*).

Modals, like statives, originate from different parts of speech or phrases which acquire some modal meaning in the sentence. These parts of speech are: a) **adverbs** (*really, probably, fortunately* *справді, очевидно, дійсно*); b) **nouns** with or without prepositions (mainly in Ukrainian): *in one's view, in one's opinion, to one's judgment* - *сором, страх, на мою думку, на мій погляд*; c) **verbal phrases and sentences** (*it seems, you see* — *здається, бачите, як бачите, кажуть*); d) **statives** (in Ukrainian): *чутно, видно, etc.*

The common feature of modals in the compared languages is their position in the sentence. Most of them may occupy any position according to

the emphasis they are given by the author/speaker. Cf. *Perhaps* he will come. He will, *perhaps*, come. He will come, *perhaps*. (Можливо, він прийде; він, *можливо*, прийде; він прийде, *можливо*).

**Prepositions** in English and Ukrainian are characterized by both isomorphic and allomorphic features. Isomorphism is clearly observed in the morphological structure of prepositions which can be in the compared languages as follows:

### in English

**Simple:** at, in, on, of, with, to, by

**Compound:** inside, into, within, without, throughout, upon, etc.

**Derivative:** along, below, beside, inside, outside, etc.

**Composite (Phrase prepositions):** by means of, because of, in accordance with, owing to, in front of, in spite of, with regard to, on account of, etc.

### in Ukrainian

**Прості:** в, з, о, під, на, за, при, без

**Складні:** із-за, з-під, з-понад, попід, поперед, посеред, поміж, щодо, задля

**Похідні:** внаслідок, завдяки, коло, круг,поверх, поперек, довкіл, etc.

**Складені:** в справі, на відміну від, у зв'язку з, поруч з, згідно з, незалежно від, у відповідь на, збоку від, близько від, в межах, у плані.

Mainly common are the parts of speech from which many prepositions are formed (except the *diyepryslivnyk*). They are: a) **nouns:** *beside, in front of, in accordance with внаслідок, у зв'язку з, слідом за, коло, кругом;* b) **verbals** (participles, *diyepryslivnyks*): *owing to, concerning, including включаючи, завдяки, зважаючи;* c) **adverbs** (the largest number): *along, before, down, among близько, довкола, ззаду, обабіч, серед,* etc.

The lexico-grammatical meaning of prepositions as semi-notional words is isomorphic in both languages as well. Prepositions may be **temporal** (*before* попереду до обіду, *after that після того, during* the war під час війни, *since* Monday від понеділка, *until he came - доки* він не прийде, etc.); **local** (*along* the road *вздовж* дороги, *across* the street *через* шлях, *among* the books *серед* книжок, *in front of/ме переді* мною), *behind/over* the house *за/над* хатою; **causal** (*because of* that *через те що, in view of* all this *з погляду на* це, *or pervasive* (he poured water *all over* me з голови до ніг); **concessive** (*despite* his expectations *всупереч* його очікуванням).

According to their meaning prepositions in the contrasted languages may express various syntactic relations, the main of which are as follows:

a) **agentive relations:** *the play written by Shakespeare* *бути /нід чиеюсь високою рукою/нід орудою;*

b) **objective relations:** *to be angry/ satisfied with somebody* *сердитись на когось, помиритися з кимсь;*

c) **attributive relations:** *birds of a feather, the man in question* *товариші по школі, друзі з Канади;*

d) **various adverbial relations:** **temporal:** *to depart on Monday, to arrive in spring* *від'їжджати в понеділок, приїхати в березні/через нівроку;* **local:** *in the cottage, behind the fence, in front of the house* *у хаті, за тином, нід лісом;* **of direction:** *into the room, go out of the room, he went to the door* *у кімнату/з кімнати, зайдіть до хати;* **of manner or comparison:** *to look in astonishment, the air came in a warm wave* *глянути з подивом; радіців у серці через край;* **of attendant circumstances:** *Winter set in early and unexpectedly with a heavy fall of snow.* *Зима прийшла зі снігопадами;* **of cause:** *My dog pants, with the heat* *собака задихається від спеки. Троє діток на віспу вмерли;* **of concession:** *they continued their way despite the rain, he would do it in spite o/the obstacles.* *Чорнявому зрадливому на лютее горе. Він приїде незважаючи на хворобу;* **of possession:** *books of his brother, the windows of the cottage. Стояв генерал... при всіх орденах.*

**Conjunctions** in the compared languages are functional words realizing the connection of homogeneous parts in co-ordinate word-groups and sentences or linking subordinate clauses in composite sentences. As to their structure, conjunctions in English and Ukrainian are generally characterized by isomorphism. The various types are as follows:1) **Simple** (*and, but, or, if, that, till; i /ї, а, бо, ні, та.* 2) **Derivative/compound:** *all + though - although, un + less - unless, be + cause -because, un + till - until, where + as - whereas, а + бо - або, за + те — зате, про + те - протє, як + що - якщо, як + би — якби, etc.* 3) **Composite** (складені): *as if, as soon as, in order that; так що; через те, що; для того, щоб; з того час, як; відтоді, як, etc.*

The use of conjunctions may be non-repeated (*and, but, since а,але, що*) and repeated (in Ukrainian) or correlative (in English), eg: *both... and, either..or, neither... nor, no sooner... than (i - і, ні - ні, то — то, чи — чи, не то — не то, не стільки — скільки).*

As to their syntactic functions, conjunctions in the contrasted languages fall into two common-isomorphic groups: a) co-ordinating conjunctions and b) subordinating conjunctions. Co-ordinating conjunctions in the compared languages fall into the following subclasses:

**a) copulative** (єднальні): *and, nor, neither... nor, as well as, both... and, not only... but also; i/ї, та, також, і... і, ні... ні, як... так і, не тільки... але й/ї*. Copulative conjunctions in the contrasted languages have a bilateral combinability. They connect separate components, componental parts of word-groups or clauses in compound sentences which are of equal rank, eg: In the afternoon **he and Jolly** took **picks and spades** and went to the field, "It was a cold fall **and** the wind came from the mountains". По обіді **він і Джоллі** взяли **кайла і лопати** й пішли на поле. Була холодна осінь, і вітер віяв з гір. / *пить* будем, *і гулять* будем. (Ukr. folk-song);

**b) disjunctive** (розділові) conjunctions denote in both languages separation. They are: *or, either... or або, або, чи, або... або, чи... чи, то... то, чи то...чи то*, eg: "I must weep, **or** else this heavy heart will burst". "I have nothing of the artist in me, **either** in faculty or character". Я мушу плакати, **або** від горя серце розірветься. "Все пішло *то* на податі, **то** на борги, **то** на оренди".

**c) adversative** (протиставні): *but, still, yet але, проте, зате, однак, все ж* and others. Eg: Andrew turned towards her distressed, **yet still** determined to carry out his intention. Ендрю повернувся до неї занепокоєний, *але* готовий здійснити свій намір;

**d) resultative** (пояснювальні): *so, hence так, що, тож/отож, тобто, а саме, як от*, eg: The grass was drenching wet, **so** he descended to the road. У траві стояла вода, **тож** він вийшов на шлях. І він катапультується, **тобто** вистрелює себе з літака разом з сидінням;

**e) the causal conjunction** (for) is pertaining only to English, eg: The windows were open, for it was hot. The corresponding semantic equivalent of this conjunction in Ukrainian are, **бо, тому що, оскільки** - all of subordinating nature which testifies its allomorphy in the system of co-ordinate conjunctions in the contrasted languages. Consequently, it is sometimes far from easy for Ukrainian students to differentiate Ukrainian causal clauses in a complex sentence.

It is not so with the **subordinating conjunctions** introducing

subordinate clauses. These conjunctions also include in both languages the group of the so-called connectives standing separate from regular subordinating conjunctions. Regular conjunctions of this group are: *that, whether, if, що, чи, якщо/якби* which are used to introduce in both languages subject, object, predicative and attributive clauses. Eg. *Whether/if* he is going to come or not is still unknown. The question is *whether* he is going to come or not. He asked *r/she* was going to come. I know *that* he is going to come. This is the flower *that* was bought there, etc. Similarly in Ukrainian: *Чи він прийде ще - не відомо. Питання полягає в тому, що/ чи він ще прийде. Я вірю/знаю, що він прийде.* Common functions in both contrasted languages are also performed by connective or conjunctive/relative (as they are often referred to) pronouns: *who, what, which, how many, хто, що, який, котрий, чий, скільки*; and by connective/conjunctive adverbs: *where, when, how, why, де, коли, куди, як, чому*.

Subordinate conjunctions introducing adverbial clauses are of isomorphic nature, i. e. common in both contrasted languages, too. They express different sense relations and fall into the following groups:

**a) conjunctions of time:** *since, until, till, as long as, after, before, while, as soon as, коли, відколи, поки, аж поки, доки, аж доки, як, після того як, в міру того як, як тільки, тільки що, щойно, ледве;*

**b) conjunctions/connectives of place and direction:** *where, wherever, whence, де, де б, куди, звідки;*

**c) conjunctions of cause or reason:** *as, because, since, seeing, бо, через те що, тому що, з тим що, оскільки;*

**d) conjunctions of condition:** *if, unless, provided, supposing якби, якщо, якщо б, коли б, аби, скоро;*

**e) conjunctions of purpose:** *lest, that, in order that, so that, щоб, для того щоб, з тим щоб;*

**f) conjunctions of result:** *so that, that, так що, отож, тож;*

**g) conjunctions of concession:** *though, although, as, even if, even though, however, wherever, whatever, whichever, хоч, хай, нехай, дарма що, незважаючи (на).*

**Conjunctions of comparison:** *as, as...as, not so... as, than, as if, as though, як, що, мов, мовби, немов, немовби, наче, неначе, начебто, ніби, нібито.*

**Particles** in English and Ukrainian are unchangeable words specifying some component in a phrase or the whole phrase (a sentence/clause). Unlike

conjunctions or prepositions, particles do not express any syntactic relations. Their function is in both languages to emphasize, restrict or make negative the meaning of the units they specify by giving some additional shade (emotional, evaluative, etc.) to their meaning/sense. Therefore some particles may perform a form-building function (cf. To be or *not* to be. Shakespeare) *бути чи не бути*. Besides, particles in both contrasted languages express an attitudinal relation to action, state or the whole message/or to reality, as well as to expressing the attitude of the speaker to the content of some message. Hence, the categorial meaning of a particle in both contrasted languages comes to influencing the content/sense expressed in the utterance.

As to their morphological structure, particles in the contrasted languages may be: **simple** (*all, else, even, just, too, yet, not, a, i/й, так, ну, не, ж, еге* and others); **derivative** (*alone, merely, scarcely, simply, нум, нумо, було, просто, все, воно, собі, та, те, це, оце, а, чи*); **compound** (*almost, also не вжє, якраз*).

Isomorphic is the homonymy of many particles in English and Ukrainian with the following parts of speech:

**a) with adverbs:** *exactly, precisely, never, simply, still, просто, лиш, там, це, вжє*; **b) with adjectives** (in English): *even, right, just*; **c) with pronouns:** *all, either, все, воно, собі, те, то*; **d) with conjunctions** (very few in English): but they are in Ukrainian (*a, i, та, чи*); **e) with articles** (in English only): *the more, the better; the longer, the better*.

Quite common, although not always equally represented, are the semantic groups of particles in both contrasted languages. Namely:

**a) particles of emphatic precision** (емфатичного уточнення): *absolutely, exactly, precisely, right, точно, справді, просто, прямо* and others;

**b) demonstrative particles / вказівні:** *here, there, ось, от, це, оце, онде, ген, воно*;

**c) affirmative particles/стверджувальні:** *well, now, yes, так, гаразд, еге, еге ж, ато ж*;

**d) intensifying particles / підсилювальні** are rather numerous in English and Ukrainian: *all, but, just, even, simply, yet, still, etc. i, й, та, таки, аж, навіть, вжє, ж, бо, же, etc*;

**e) negative or form-building (заперечні й формотворні) particles:** *not, never, no, не, ні, ані*;

f) **interrogative particles/запитальні частки**: *well, really, no, why, why not, га, ну, невже, хіба, та ну, що за;*

g) **connecting or linking particles / присднувальні частки**: also, too (тож, також, теж, до того ж ще й).

A distinguishing feature of present-day Ukrainian is a more extensive use of particles in speech (especially of emphasizing and modal particles). The latter constitute a large group including such particles as *б, би, мов, мовби, бодай, хай, нехай, може, нум, нумо*, etc. Cf: А *бодай* вам весело було. Пройти *б* на старе бойовище. *Хай* тільки-но зачеплять.....зморшки на чолі *все* глибшають у мене. Ukrainian has also a wide use of interrogative particles. Cf. *Невже* не можна ради дати серцю?.. Те дерево, що я садив, *чи* діждеться весни? *Хіба* є хто на світі криватіший за людину? *Це* ти Шовкун?

Unlike notionals, **interjections** in English and Ukrainian do not correlate with notions, they do not express any relations or point to any connection with words in an utterance. Interjections are unchangeable words or phrases expressing emotional and volitional reaction of the speaker on some event. Hence, there are to be distinguished communicative, emotive, and signaling interjections, which express respectively joy or pleasure, sadness, warning or repugnance. Interjections in English and Ukrainian utterances mostly occupy a front position, rarely a midposition or a closing position. Cf.: А ми! *хе! хе!* а ми жонаті. І одного часу, як гукне, так, *ої-ої-ої!*

Interjections may be primary (первинні) and derivative (похідні). According to their structure, interjections may be simple, compound and composite, or phrasal.

1. **Simple interjections** fall into some subgroups, namely: a) interjections consisting of one or two sounds: *ah, a-ah, oh, oo, ooh, oof, coo, gee*. Or in Ukrainian: *а! е! о! е-е! ау! ах! ох! ха! хе! ух! ам! ем!* etc. b) Interjections may consist of consonant sounds only: *brr, mm, sh (sh-sh) зм! хм! цс! шш! бпп!*; c) interjections often consist of more than two different sounds which form one syllable: *gosh, tut, umph, whoop zai! zeï! zov! zon! nxe! nxu!* etc; d) interjections can consist of two syllables: *alas, ahem, boffo, hello/hullo, okey aga! ageï! агу! агусь! ану! люлі! нумо! овва! ого! музу!*; e) reduplicating (повторні) interjections are pertained to both languages as well: *ah-ah, ay-ay, ee-ee, goe-goe, how-how, ho-ho, hubba-hubba, chock-chock, ta-ta, tut-*

*tut*. Similarly in Ukrainian: *a-a, ану-ану, гай-гай, еге-ге, о-го-го, ну-ну, ха-ха*.

2. **Compound interjections** are more characteristic of English than of Ukrainian, eg: *heigh-ho, holla-ho, fiddlesticks, whoo-whoop, wo-ho, yo-ho*, etc. Cf: *Господи-Боже! Добридень! Спасибі! Боже мій!*

Derivative interjections constitute a common group in the contrasted languages too. They are mostly of common origin and sometimes even of identical lexical meaning. There are distinguished six types of emotional interjections in the contrasted languages: a) of **substantival** origin: *beans! bully! fiddle! hell! Lord! nuts! raspberry! rabbit! rats! taps! Господу! матінко! нене! Боже! леле! жах! страх! гвалт! слава! хвала! біда! горе!*; b) of **verbal** origin: *come! look! see! cut! bother! shoot! диву! гляди! бач! рятуйте! пробачте! даруйте! прощайте! побачимо! цур!* (from *цуратися*); c) of **adjectival** origin (mostly in English): *fine! grand! right! dear! swell! divine! gracious!*; d) of **adverbial** origin: *here! there! now! well! why? so! добре! зараз! тут! там! так! геть! прекрасно!*; e) of **pronominal** origin: "ay me! oh me!" (Shakespeare) *оаке! стільки ж! оакої!* "Куди ж писати?" "**Отакої!** Не знає куди!.."; f) of **phrasal** origin (contracted), which are rather numerous in English: *howdy* (from *how do you do*), *alright* (from *all right*), *my!* (from *my God/my Lord*), *dammit* (from *damn it*), *attaboy* (from *that's a boy*), etc.

3. **Derived** are also numerous idiomatic interjections of various componental nature and expressing different emotions, eg: *my eye! Holy Moses! the cat's pyjamas! gee whiskers! well I never! їй же бо! хай йому цур! кат їх бери! Боже ж мій! біда та й годі! де там! ой лелечко! де ж так!* etc.

4. **Emotive interjections** express various feelings, one interjection being often used in English and Ukrainian to express different meanings. These classes of meanings are as follows:

a) positive feelings (joy, satisfaction, sympathy) – *great, ooh, ooh; чудово, гу-у, з-уу;*

b) incentive orders (спонукальні накази) – *hey, here, quiet; гей, сюди, замовкніть;*

c) negative feelings (grief, sorrow, horror, alarm, disgust, etc.) – *oops, pshav, nuts; ух-ми, тьху, дурниці;*

d) greetings and partings which may sometimes be rather emotional as well – *Oh, hello! Howdy! Об привіт! Здоров!*

### 3. COMPARATIVE SYNTAX

#### 3.1. General Characteristics of syntax. Basic syntactic notions. Types of Word-Groups in English and Ukrainian

The grammatical structure of language comprises two major parts - morphology and syntax. The two areas are obviously interdependent, and together they constitute the study of grammar. Morphology deals with paradigmatic and syntagmatic properties of morphological units - morphemes and words. It is concerned with the internal structure of words and their relationship to other words and word forms within the paradigm. It studies morphological categories and their realization. Syntax, on the other hand, deals with the way words are combined. It is concerned with the external functions of words and their relationship to other words within the linearly ordered units - word-groups, sentences and texts. Syntax studies the way in which the units and their meanings are combined. It also deals with peculiarities of syntactic units, their behaviour in different contexts.

The syntactic language level can be described with the help of special linguistic terms and notions: *syntactic unit*, *syntactic form*, *syntactic meaning*, *syntactic function*, *syntactic position*, and *syntactic relations*.

*Syntactic unit* is always a combination that has at least two constituents. The basic syntactic units are a word-group, a clause, a sentence, and a text. Their main features are:

1) they are hierarchical units - the units of a lower level serve the building material for the units of a higher level;

2) as all language units the syntactic units are of two-fold nature:

Syntactic unit =	content side	—————>	syntactic meaning
	expression side	—————>	syntactic form

3) they are of communicative and non-communicative nature groups and clauses are of non-communicative nature while sentences and texts are of communicative nature.

*Syntactic meaning* is the way in which separate word meanings are combined to produce meaningful word-groups and sentences. For example: *Green ideas sleep furiously*. This sentence is quite correct grammatically. However it makes no sense as it lacks syntactic meaning.

*Syntactic form* may be described as the distributional formula of the unit (pattern). *John hits the ball* - N1 + V + N2.

*Syntactic function* is the function of a unit on the basis of which it is included to a larger unit: in the word-group “*a smart student*” the word “*smart*” is in subordinate attributive relations to the head element. In traditional terms it is used to denote syntactic function of a unit within the sentence (subject, predicate, etc.).

*Syntactic position* is the position of an element. The order of constituents in syntactic units is of principal importance in analytical languages. The syntactic position of an element may determine its relationship with the other elements of the same unit: *his broad back, a back district, to go back, to back smb.*

There are a lot of definitions concerning the **word-group**. The most adequate one seems to be the following: the word-group is a combination of at least two notional words which do not constitute the sentence but are syntactically connected. According to some scholars (the majority of Western scholars and professors B. Il'yish and V. Burlakova – in Russia), a combination of a notional word with a function word (*on the table*) may be treated as a word-group as well. The problem is disputable as the role of function words is to show some abstract relations and they are devoid of nominative power. On the other hand, such combinations are syntactically bound and they should belong somewhere.

General characteristics of the word-group are:

a) as a naming unit it differs from a compound word because the number of constituents in a word-group corresponds to the number of different denotates: *a black bird – чорний птах, a blackbird- дрізд; a loud speaker, a loudspeaker, etc;*

b) each component of the word-group can undergo grammatical changes without destroying the identity of the whole unit: *to see a house – to see houses;*

c) a word-group is a dependent syntactic unit, it is not a communicative unit and has no intonation of its own.

Word-groups can be classified on the basis of several principles:

a) according to the structure: **simple** (all elements are obligatory), expanded (*to read and translate the text, читати та перекладати текст* – expanded elements are equal in rank), extended (a word takes a dependent element and this dependent element becomes the head for another word:

*a beautiful flower - a very beautiful flower, цікава книга – дуже цікава книга*);

b) according to the syntagmatic relations: **coordinate** (*you and me, ми та я*); **subordinate** (to see a house, a nice dress; бачити дім, чудове плаття); **predicative** (*for you to decide; вирішувати вам*).

**Co-ordinate word-groups** in English and Ukrainian are formed from components equal in rank which are connected either syndetically (with the help of conjunctions) or asyndetically (by placement). For example: *books and magazines; to read, translate and retell; neither this nor that, книжки й журнали; читати, перекладати й переказувати, ні те й ні се*. Co-ordinate word-groups are non-binary by their nature; they may include several components of equal rank, though not necessarily of the same lexico-grammatical nature. Cf. They were *alone and free and happy* in love.

Such and the like word-groups in both compared languages perform the function of homogeneous parts of the sentence, eg: *There they were: stars, sun, sea, light, darkness, space, great waters. – Тут ними були: зірки, сонце, море, світло, темінь, простір, великі води. He was clean, handsome, well-dressed, and sympathetic. Він був чистий, гарний, прекрасно одягнений і симпатичний. It was done thoroughly, well and quickly.— Це було зроблено досконало, гарно й швидко.*

According to the structure of the components co-ordinate word-groups may be elemental and enlarged. Elemental word-groups consist of two components only, eg: *Pete or Mike, he and she, read and translate, all but me; Піт чи Майк, він і вона, читати й перекладати, всі крім мене.*

Enlarged co-ordinate word-groups consist of structurally complicated components: to read the text, to analyze it stylistically and translate it — читати текст, аналізувати його стилістично і перекладати його.

**Subordinate word-groups** in all languages are binary by their nature. It means that they consist of a head component, which is the nucleus of the word-group, and of one or more adjuncts/complements. These may be either a single notional word or a group of words/word-group functionally equal to it and having the function of a notional word, eg: *my pen, his "oh", your "r", her father and mother, take part in the games, bad for you, the film "They fought for their Motherland", Peter's brother, etc.*

Among the existing classifications of word-groups the morphological (paradigmatic) classification remains one of the most embracing. It is based on the lexico-grammatical nature of the head component or on its functional

substitute. As a result, the following seven (according to the number of national parts of speech) common paradigmatic classes of subordinate word-groups are to be singled out in English and Ukrainian.

1. **Substantival Word-Groups**, in which the mainly attributive adjuncts may be in pre-position or in postposition to the noun head. Their way of connection is analytical in English and synthetic in Ukrainian (*cotton yarn, the child asleep, rays of hope; гра оркестру, моя праця, підпис для розгляду*).

2. **Verbal Word-Groups** are also characterized in English and Ukrainian by some isomorphic and allomorphic features. Generally common in both languages are the structural types of verbal word-groups that may be:

a) with simple objective or adverbial complements; b) with extended or expanded complements; c) with simple or extended/expanded objective and adverbial complements. Of common pattern in both languages are verbal word-groups with pre-posed and postposed complements.

Simple unextended word-groups with the transitive verbal head include nominal and adverbial complements/adjuncts. Their pattern is common in English and Ukrainian. Cf. V<N or I, Q, A, Stative: *to like books, to receive four, to love her, to prefer blue (to red), to love it, to be asleep; любити книжки, отримати четвірку, кохати її, любити синє, щиро любити, почуватися краще*, etc. The head verb may also be extended or expanded: *to ardently love somebody (дуже любити когось), знати й уміти щось робити*, etc.

3. **Adjectival Word-Groups**. Due to the restricted combinability of different notionals with the adjectival head, this paradigmatic class of word-groups has a much smaller number (and varieties) of structural models. The most productive and usual in English and Ukrainian are the following simple and extended models with different dependent components: adverb+adjective (*simply beautiful, просто гарний*); adverb + infinitive (*eager to know, радий чути*); adverb + noun (worth the efforts, *вартий зусиль*); adverb *for* + noun + infinitive (*easy for Nick to read, легкий для Миколи читати*); adverb *than* + noun / pronoun (much younger than Ann / she, *багато молодший ніж Петро / він*); etc.

Pertaining to English only are adjectival word-groups with gerundial complements (A<V<sub>ger</sub>), eg: *worth reading (being read)*: A<V<sub>ger</sub>N(P): *worth reading the book*; AprepN(I)V<sub>ger</sub>: *proud of Pete / him being decorated, proud of his having been invited*.

Apart from the non-existence of gerundial complements, Ukrainian adjectival word-groups are characterized by some other features of their own. Among these, for example, is the free location of most of adjectival and complements adjuncts which is absolutely impossible in English. Cf. *дуже добра — добра дуже; радий чуту — чуту радий*;

4. **Pronominal Word-Groups** in the contrasted languages have some general features in common. Thus, most often the heads are indefinite, negative and mostly demonstrative pronouns, and much rarer personal and reflexive pronouns. The usually common adjuncts in both languages are pronouns, prepositional nouns, adjectives or adjectival word-groups, infinitives, verbal word-groups and subordinate clauses. The most common placement of these adjuncts is postposition, though in Ukrainian they may be used in preposition as well. Besides, Ukrainian pronouns are all declinable. Cf. *ми всі — нас усіх — нам усім — нами всіма; хто з учнів — кого з учнів — кому з учнів/з них*.

A characteristic/allomorphic feature of Ukrainian pronominal word-groups is their considerably free position within the pattern which is never possible in English. Cf. *щось нове — нове щось, нічого казати -казати нічого, дехто з учнів — з учнів дехто*.

5. **Numerical Word-Groups** form a separate group in the English and Ukrainian languages as well. They can not and should not be neglected or avoided, since they have in English and Ukrainian some isomorphic and allomorphic features of their own. One characteristic feature of most Ukrainian numerical word-groups (except those with the sub-clauses) is their considerably free permutation (change of place) of the components, which is impossible in English word-groups of the same structural models. Cf. *двох з того класу — з того класу двох; перший співати — співати перший; п'ятий із тих попереду — із тих попереду п'ятий; чимало грошей — грошей чимало*, etc.

Isomorphic, however, is the ability of numerical word-groups to become extended. For example, *the second man to come* may be extended to *the first man to come here* or even to *the first man to come here tomorrow*, etc. Similarly in Ukrainian: *перше бажання виграти - перше бажання виграти там — перше бажання виграти там узавтра*.

6. **Statal Word-Groups** rarely correlate in the compared languages semantically and structurally. This is because English statives have few direct lexical equivalents in Ukrainian and vice versa. Moreover, Ukrainian statives are often identified only at the syntactical level, since the

same word may be in one word-group or sentence an adverb and in the other - a stative. Cf.: Він живе добре (adverb). Кому там добре (stative). The English equivalent of “добре”, however, is either an adverb (well) or an adjective (good).

Unlike the previous two types of word-groups, i.e. the coordinate and subordinate word-groups, the extensively used in English **predicative word-groups** are only partly found in present-day Ukrainian. Completely isomorphic, naturally, are primary predication word-groups, which are singled out in the sentence and comprise the subject and the predicate. For example: *The students work hard. The book was published last year. Студенти багато працюють. Книжка була опублікована торік.*

The syntactic interdependence between the components *The students* and *work hard*, *The book* and *was published* remains unchanged when the predicative word-group is singled out of the sentence. So are the syntagmatic relations between the components reflected by the verb **works** (The students *work* and *was published* (the book) — *Студенти працюють. Книжка опублікована була.* **Secondary Predication Word-Groups / Syntagmemes.** Apart from the primary predication word-groups there also exist the so-called “complexes” which are mostly termed by our grammarians as “*secondary predication word-groups*”. These pertain to the English language, though Ukrainian utterances are not always devoid of some similar structures either.

The secondary predication syntagmemes/word-groups are represented in English in the following structural types or syntactic constructions which are often referred to as complexes.

1. **The objective with the infinitive** constructions which are pertained not only to English, but also to German, French, Italian, etc. may have the following structural models: NVinf, IVinf, NPVinfNP, N/Iinf prepN and some others. For example: Again he saw *Michael moisten his lips.*, I heard *him roll in blankets.* This almost caused *Jemima to faint with terror*

2. **The subjective with the infinitive** constructions in English are of the following models: NVinf, IVinf, NPVinfNP, eg: *Irene was known to take* very sudden decisions. *He is reported to have been taken* into custody. *The young man's ears seemed to droop* on his skull. *He was a fool to attempt to make a pretence* that way.

3. **The infinitival prepositional** constructions of the forN/IVinf, or the forNPVinfN(I), forN(I)Vinf, etc. models: *For you to go there* fast now would be to walk into a trap with your eyes open. The only thing to do is

for you to whip him, Edward. The boy stood aside for me to go by.

4. **The objective with the participle** constructions in English are of the following models: NVing, IVing, I/NVen(D), VenNP, NPVen phrase, etc: I'm sorry to have kept *you waiting*... Morning found *him still reading*. I saw *Fleur coming*. He could see *her face bent* over the little kitten in her arms.

5. **The subjective with the participle** constructions in English are of the following models: N... VingNP, NP...VenNP, NP...Ving: *He* could be *seen following* her with his eyes. From time to time *their voices* could be heard *uplifted* in clamorous argument. *The rain* was heard *clattering*..

6. **The gerundial constructions/complexes** are of the following models: IpossVger, N'sIVger, prepN/IVgerNP: Hope you don't mind *my comings*. I wonder at *Jolyons allowing this* engagement... Excuse *my being busy* He was aware of *Tanya watching his face*.

7. **The objective with the adjective, stative, or noun** constructions are in English of the following models: VI/NA: Get the *coffee/it ready*. VNStative I woke... and found *George awake*. VNN: They called the *baby Arthur*.

8. **The nominative absolute participle** constructions which exist in English in the following structural models: NVingNP: The two walked in silence, *Soams watching him out of the corner of his eye*. IVingNP: *They having the keys*, no entrance was possible. INDVing: Jame's face protruded *naively, his mouth slowly opening* . IVingD: *This being so*, I should like to go out.

The Ukrainian language has only two structurally similar, if not identical, models of syntagmemes expressing the so-called secondary predication. They are: a) the participle constructions having the same grammatical nature and semantic meaning as the corresponding English constructions of the NVing, IVing, NPVing, NVen, IVen, NPVen and NA models. For example: дівчина застала двері зачиненими; б) the second type of objective secondary predication constructions in Ukrainian constitute the NN and IN models/patterns word-groups which are used in the following sentences: Ми вибрали *Іваненка головою*; Вони назвали *хлопця Петром*. The italicized parts of the sentences are treated in Ukrainian as the so-called *double predicates*.

### 3.2. The Sentence. Types of sentences in English and Ukrainian

The definition is rather difficult to give because the sentence has so many specific features that it seems difficult to combine all of them in one definition. There exist, in fact, more than 300 definitions given by different scholars.

The sentence can be treated by form the external (communicative) and internal (structural) approach to language. So both approaches should be considered if we look for a proper definition. This definition should include the following points.

1. The sentence is a syntactical level unit and occupies the appropriate place in the hierarchy of units.
2. The sentence is a predicative unit.
3. The sentence is a complex language sign (context and expression sides).
4. The sentence is the minimal communicative unit.
5. The sentence is the minimal syntactical construction, used in the acts of speech communication, characterized by predicativity and having a definite structural scheme.
6. The sentence is the independent unit of finite predication, which possesses communicative force and can occur as an independent unit of information.

The sentence in the compared languages has a large number of features in common. The existence of such isomorphic features both in the simple and in the composite sentence is predetermined by the main common types of aspects characteristic of the sentence as a peculiar language unit. These aspects are three: a) structural; b) semantic and c) pragmatic. This aspective trichotomy directly correlates with the meaning, form and functioning of the sentence in speech where it realizes its explicit form of an utterance corresponding to a logically complete proposition. These three aspects are practically of universal nature; they constitute the main basis for a systemic arrangement and systemic contrasting of simple and composite sentences in all languages. Apart from this, the mentioned aspects can also serve as reliable distinguishing features between the main syntactic units, i. e. sentences on the one hand and the word-groups that are used to form sentences, on the other.

The principal distinguishing features characterizing the sentence as a universal language unit are as follows: a) *the sentence is the main language unit*, b) *it is the main syntactic unit* and c) *it is the main integral part of speech*, in other words - *the principal communicative unit*. Unlike word-groups, sentences in the compared languages are distinguished from word-groups and words, that are as lower in rank language units, by some peculiar features, the main of which are the following four: a) *an intonation contour*; b) *predication*; c) *modality*; d) *and a relative sense completion*.

According to the way in which the expressed content correlates with reality, there are distinguished in the compared languages the following common structural types of sentences: 1) *two-member sentences*; 2) *one-member sentences*.

Binary sentence structures are more characteristic of English, i.e. they are represented by a larger variety of paradigmatic subtypes than in Ukrainian. This quantitative correlation of two-member sentences in English and Ukrainian constitutes *the main typological difference* in the system of simple sentences of the two languages. As a result, English two-member sentences are represented by a larger variety of extended and expanded models, than Ukrainian two-member sentences.

The basic kernel structure of two-member sentences constitutes the binary S—P (Subject — Predicate) model which can be extended through complementation to S—P—O, S—P—O—M, S—P—O—M—M, etc. Thus, a kernel (ядерна основа) of the simple extended sentence *Dave stayed in the house for another four months* is, of course, *Dave stayed* which is enlarged (extended) to *Dave stayed in the house* and then to the complete sentence *Dave stayed in the house for another four months...* This process of extension can be observed in Ukrainian as well: Дейв залишився, Дейв залишився в будинку, Дейв залишався жити, Дейв залишався жити в будинку ще якихось чотири місяці.

Simple two-member sentences in the compared languages are equally exposed to the syntactic process of expansion, i. e. enlargement of their component part through the coordinate catenation of homogeneous elements/parts of the sentence. Cf: *Mr. Dick and I soon became the best of friends...* *Fields, trees, hedges* streamed by. The woman... *turned round, traversed* the crowded room... and *clutched* the lean arm of her host. Similarly in Ukrainian: *Містер Дік і я невдовзі стали найкращими друзями. Пробігали поля, дерева, живоплоти.*

Two-member sentences in the compared languages may be of two subtypes: a) *conventionally complete* and b) *properly complete*. The former are elliptical sentences in which any part/some parts of the sentence is/are deleted: "And when are you going?"—"On *Monday*". Nobody under the table, nobody under the sofa. "What time is it now, Dick?".— "*Quarterpast nine*". The same in Ukrainian: "І коли ви від'їжджаєте?" — "В *понеділок*". "Нікого під столом, нікого під канапою". "Котра година, Діку?" — "*Чверть на дев'яту*".

Two-member sentences have a larger representation in English than in Ukrainian, which constitutes a typologically allomorphic feature of the two languages. The only two-member sentences, which are non-existent in Ukrainian, are the following:

a) *impersonal sentences* which are introduced by the impersonal pronoun/subject *it* (it is thundering. It drizzles. It snowed. It has rained/snowed);

b) *indefinite personal sentences* in which the subject is expressed by the indefinite personal pronouns *one, they, you*, eg: **One** says. **They** say. **You** don't say so;

c) *sentences with the above-mentioned introductory "it" or "there "* like It is time to start. **There** is nothing/much to say;

d) *sentences with the implicit agent* and passive predicate verb followed by a preposition like He was **sent for**. The project is **objected to** everywhere;

e) *sentences with the above-mentioned secondary predication constructions* as the following: I thought *him to be a teacher*. We saw *her cross the street*. She made *herself seem* friendly. All were waiting for *the results to be announced*. He is said *to be a sportsman*. She was seen *crossing the street*. She is said *to be preparing* for the examination. He entered the room, *pipe in month*. Such English two-member sentences have in Ukrainian either simple or complex definite personal sentences for their semantic equivalents. Cf. Я думав, *що він учитель*. Ми бачили, *як він переходив вулицю*. Кажуть, *що він спортсмен*. Він зайшов у кімнату з *люлькою в зубах*;

f) *Sentences with the gerundial complexes* used as predicative (secondary predication) constructions. These sentences have in Ukrainian complex or simple sentences for their semantic equivalents. For example: We learnt of *his being decorated*. They spoke of *her passing* all exams successfully. You can rely on *her coming* in time. Ми дізналися про *його*

*нагородження* (про те, що його нагороджено). Ви можете розраховувати на її *вчасний прихід* (на те, що вона вчасно прийде).

**A composite sentence** in English and Ukrainian, like in all other languages, contains two or more primary predication centres mostly represented by as many corresponding clauses. The structural types of the composite sentence are identified on the ground of the syntactic reflection (and connection) of its predicate parts which are not always distinctly identified. Thus, common in the syntactic systems of English and Ukrainian are sentences that are semantically intermediate between simple extended on the one hand, and composite sentences on the other. These are the so-called semi-compound and semi-complex sentences. For example, the sentence "*One does not give up a god easily and so with White Fang.*" can not be treated as a simple extended one. Neither can it be identified as a composite sentence since the second part in it ("and so with White Fang") contains no subject and no predicate and wholly depends on the predicative centre of the first clause. Though the implicitly perceivable subject is the demonstrative pronoun "it" which logically requires the predicate verb "be". Cf. *One does not give up a god easily, and so (it is/or was) with White Fang* in Ukrainian equivalents are as follows: Не так легко відмовитися від свого власника – бога, *саме так і в Білозубця*; Не так легко відмовитися від свого власника – бога, *саме так і Біло зубцєсі*.

Similarly with English extended sentences containing the secondary predication constructions or complexes, as they are traditionally called, that represent semi-complex sentences as well. They mostly correspond to Ukrainian complex sentences. Cf. *White Fang felt fear mounting in him again*. Білозубець відчув, що "ним опановує страх" (the construction "fear mounting in him" becomes an object clause: *White Fang felt /how?/that fear was mounting in him*).

Present-day Ukrainian has only some similar constructions of this nature: Він застав дверізачиненими. = Він застав двері (вони були) зачиненими; Санітари знайшли *вояка пораненим*. — ... (Він був) пораненим.

Clauses in **compound sentences** of the compared languages are mostly joined by means of co-ordinate conjunctions. Conjunctions joining clauses in compound sentences of the compared languages are practically of the same semantic nature: copulative, adversative, and causal for (in English only). Equally common in the compared languages are various connectives that join

co-ordinate clauses. These are as follows: *therefore, consequently, accordingly, then, hence, so, while, as well as* and some explanatory connective words (*that is to say, such as, like, let me say* and others), which have corresponding functional (and semantic) equivalents in Ukrainian (*отже, та, а саме, звідси, тобто, тоді, як-то, так-як, ...так, скажімо, то...то*).

Coordinate conjunctions, as well as various connectives, realize their functional and semantic meaning in structurally and semantically identical English and Ukrainian compound sentences. This is to be explained by the existence of common relations that are created between the coordinate clauses of compound sentences and to a large degree by the semantic meanings of conjunctions/connectives that join these clauses.

As a result, isomorphism, if not exact likeness, is observed in the nature of some subtypes of English and Ukrainian compound sentences. These isomorphic features find their expression in the existence of the following subtypes of them:

- a) compound sentences with free/neutral interrelation between their clauses (*It was like singing and it wasn't like singing. Це було схоже на спів і це не було схоже на спів*);
- b) compound sentences with adversative interrelations between their clauses (but, still, yet, а, але, та, однак) (*Two of the ways were alongside canals, but they were long. Два шляхи вели вздовж каналів, але вони були довшими*)
  - compound sentences with anaphoric pronouns (We quarrel and that makes the time pass. Ми гиркаємося, і це коротає наш час);
  - compound sentences with disjunctive interrelations between clauses (or, either...or; або, або...або, чи...чи, чи то ... чи то, не то ... не то) (I must weep or else my heart will burst. Я плакати мушу, а то в мене серце розірветься.);
  - compound sentences with causative and consecutive interrelations between clauses (for, тим-то, оскільки) (But the scholarship would help him a great deal for they were not rich people. Зате стипендія дуже б допомогла б йому, адже / оскільки вони були не з багатіїв);

- compound sentences with determining clauses (different conjunctions, determining clauses in English and Ukrainian have more or less reference to some adverbial meaning - temporal, casual, resultative, concessive, etc.) (Suzanne waited for him to go and Larry puffed at his pipe. Лепі попихкував люльку, а Сюзанна чекала на нього;
- c) contrastive and adversative compound sentences (and, a) (Than Jim made some kind of a noise and she heard it and waited a minute, and then she said... Потім Джек злегка зашарудів, а вона почула це, зачекала якусь мить, а тоді сказала ...);
- d) compound sentences with asyndetically adjoined clauses (Young John has never studied a doctrine for himself; he has never examined a doctrine for any purpose. Молодий пастор Джон ніколи не вивчав якоїсь віри, (i) він ніколи не заглиблювався в неї з якоюсь певною метою.

Like the simple and compound sentence, **the complex sentence** too presents a universal unit in the syntactic systems of all 5,651 languages of the world. Consequently, this type of composite sentence has some isomorphic features of its own. They are in the compared languages as follows: *a) the complex sentence has a polypredicative nature; b) it is characterized by the subordinate way of joining the clauses to the principal/matrix clause; c) it may consist of homogeneous clauses or of consecutively dependent clauses joined to the matrix clause or to each other syndetically or asyndetically; d) the arsenal of syndetic means of connection includes conjunctions, connective pronouns, connective adverbs and subordinating connective words; e) the connectors join clauses and express some logico-grammatical relations formed within the complex sentence.* These include predicative, objective, attributive and various adverbial relations expressed by the corresponding clauses which may occupy either the preceding or the succeeding position/place in regard to the matrix clause.

The nature of the many logico-grammatical relations created between the subordinate and the matrix clause generally corresponds to the nature of relations created between the adjuncts/complements and their heads in subordinate word-groups. Hence, there are distinguished the following typologically relevant groups of subordinate clauses:

**In English****Substantive-nominal:**

- a) subject subordinate clauses;
- b) predicative subordinate clauses ;
- c) objective subordinate clauses.

**Qualitatively-nominal:**

- a) descriptive attributive clauses;
- b) restrictive and limiting attributive clauses.

**Adverbial Clauses:**

of time, place, purpose, cause, attending circumstances, condition, concession, result, etc.

**In Ukrainian****Субстантивно-номінативні:**

- a) підметові підрядні речення;
- б) присудкові підрядні речення;
- в) додаткові підрядні речення.

**Квалікативно-номінативні**

- a) описові атрибутивні підрядні речення;
- б) обмежуючі атрибутивні пірядні Речення.

**Адвербіалні підрядні речення:**

часу, місця, мети, причини, способу, дії, умови, допусту, наслідку, тощо.

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