

VERBS IN UKRAINIAN AND ENGLISH: MARKERS OF SYNTAGMATIC CORRELATION

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INTRODUCTION

Current comparative linguistics is considered to be a complex area of study comprising different fields (comparative and historical¹, typological², universal linguistics, cognitive linguistics³). The importance of identifying universals and conceptual distinctions in languages have been mentioned by well-known linguists⁴. Cross-linguistic studies from a contrastive perspective⁵ have great advantages over other approaches to language comparison⁶. On the other hand, the contemporary linguistics focuses deeply on the syntagmatic relations between words⁷. Traditionally, syntagmatic processes are viewed as linear, “horizontal”, in contradistinction to paradigmatic processes, which deal with “vertical” or alternative substitutions in a phrase⁸. The relations of coexistence and sequence have a long linguistic history. The works of Ferdinand de Saussure, Baudouin de Courtenay, M. Krushevskyi started the structural approach to the language. European scholars (the Geneva School of

¹ Широкова А.В. Сопоставительная типология разноструктурных языков : Фонетика, морфология. Москва : Добросвет, 2000. 196 с.

² Defrancq B. Contrasting contrastive approaches. *Language in contrast*. 2015. № 15. P. 1–3. DOI: 10.1075/lic.15.1.01def.

³ Корольова А.В. Когнітивна лінгвокомпаративістика: від реконструкції граматичних форм до реконструкції структур свідомості. *Вісник Київського національного лінгвістичного університету. Серія «Філологія»*. 2017. Т. 17. № 2. С. 94–101.

⁴ Fathy Khalifa M. Contrastive Analysis, Error Analysis, Markedness Theory, Universal Grammar and Monitor Theory and their Contributions to Second Language Learning. *International Journal of Linguistics*. 2018. № 10. P. 12–41. DOI: 10.5296/ijl.v10i1.12479.

⁵ Cruzo O., Hansen-Schirra S. Crossroads between contrastive linguistics, translation studies and machine translation: TC3-II. Berlin : Language Science Press. 2016. 134 p.

⁶ Filipovic L. Applying typological insights in professional practice. *Language in contrast*. 2017. № 1. P. 255–278. DOI: 10.1075/lic.17.2.05fil.

⁷ Koning E. Contrastive linguistics and language comparison. *Language in contrast*. 2012. № 2. P. 3–26. DOI: 10.1075/lic.12.1.02kon.

⁸ Croft W. Syntactic categories and grammatical relations. Chicago & London : University of Chicago Press, 1991. 331 p. DOI: 10.1017/S0022226700015164.

Albert Sechehayle and Charles Bally, The Prague School of Roman Jakobson and Nikolai Trubetkoi, the Copenhagen School of Louis Hjelmslev, the Paris School of Algirdas Julien Greimas and) as well as American linguists (Leonard Bloomfield, Charles Hockett, Noam Chomsky) were challenged by the key points of structuralism. It should be noticed that syntagmatic and paradigmatic relations provided the structural linguists with a tool for categorization the language items.

Combinability is concerned to be a key point for syntagmatic studies⁹. The approaches of using this notion are rather different and each of them has its own methodological framework. For example, Western linguistics tends to use a notion of valency as a crucial stage for revealing syntagmatic relations. The invention of valency is often associated with French linguist Lucien Tesnière, whose *Esquisse d'une syntaxe structurale* appeared in 1953¹⁰.

Tesnière's notion of valency has been studied and developed in continental Europe, especially Germany, since the 1960's. They say that the idea of valency is close to the "dependency theory" (J. Ballweg, U. Engel, B. Engelen, H.-J. Heringer, J. Kunze, H. Schumacher, H. Vater) and was the basis for developing Case Grammar of Ch. Fillmore¹¹. The latter highlighted the fact that syntactic structure was predicted by semantic participants (an agent, a patient, purposes, locations, and so on). These participants called "cases" are corresponded with semantic roles (thematic relations) and have identify with theta roles of generative grammar.

London School of Linguistics (L.R. Firth, W. Sidney, M.A.K. Halliday) contribute the linguistic studies the situational theory of meaning in semantics. The terms "collocation" and "colligating" are used there to describe the co-occurrence of lexical items (in contrast to the notion of essential semantic relations by B. Portsyhe and lexical solidarity by E. Koseriu).

American descriptive linguistics point out the concept of distribution, or the environment of a linguistic unit, as an implemented linear series without taking into account the paradigmatic aspect¹². Theories of

⁹ Bowers J. Arguments as relations (linguistic Inquiry Monographs). Cambridge: MIT press, 2010. 239 p. DOI: 10.1017/S0022226711000417.

¹⁰ Tesnière L. *Esquisse d'une syntaxe structurale*. Paris, 1953. 254 p.

¹¹ Fillmore C.J., Kay P. Construction grammar course book. Berkeley: University of California, 1992. 113 p.

¹² Hartmann R.R.K. Contrastive linguistics and bilingual lexicography. *Woerterbuecher Dictionnaires. International Encyclopedia of Lexicography* / ed. by F.J. Hausmann. De Gruyter, 1991. Vol. III. P. 2854–2859.

compatibility have found an active development in linguistics¹³. The contemporary theories and concepts attempt to indicate the key factors determining the combinability of the word, and to differentiate syntactic, semantic and lexical syntagmatics¹⁴.

Syntactic syntagmatics is a relatively new field of study, reflecting the functional approach to language, i.e. the description of connected speech, or discourse. Syntactic syntagmatics focuses on the regularities of the syntactic combinability of formal, positionally determined units. The rules of syntactic syntagmatics are built on the combination of grammatical classes of words in speech in the aspect of their formal expression¹⁵. The scholars who work in this field use such concepts of syntactic syntagmatics as syntactic relationships and syntactic links. These notions are believed to be basic units for the syntagmatic syntax¹⁶. Syntactic syntagmatics is qualified as a set and conditions for the implementation of the syntactic links of a word, the combinability of certain grammatical categories of words.

The main achievement of semantic syntagmatics is the creation of the law of semantic agreement (iterations of the semes, imbrication, extension of a seme). The theoretical qualification of this law is built on the works of Western European and American as well as Eastern European linguists¹⁷. The scholars give the grounds of semantic combinatorics (semantic agreements). They backed up their conclusions and presented the rules of semantic composition (Ch. Osgood), borrowed from the theory of grammatical pleasanism, compulsory repeatability of meanings (M. Masterman), doubling of meaning and semantic compression (N.M. Leontieva), semantic synthesis (Yu.D. Апресян, I.O. Melchuk), the syntagmatic interaction of meanings, the identification of the so-called iterative semes as a formal way of organizing syntagma and semantic agreement (V.G. Hak), etc.

¹³ Syleymanova K. Text Forming Potentials of Verbs. *International Journal of English Linguistics*. 2015. № 5. P. 153–155. DOI: 10.5539/ijel.v5n5.

¹⁴ Кубрякова Е.С. Язык и знание: на пути получения знаний о языке: Части речи с когнитивной точки зрения. Роль языка в познании мира. Москва: Языки славянской культуры, 2004. 560 с.

¹⁵ Ivanytska N.B., Ivanytska N.L. Ukrainian and English verbs: bilateral contrastive cross-linguistic perspective. *Advanced Education*. 2008. Issue 9. P. 213–218. DOI: 10.20535/2410-8286.13275.

¹⁶ Загнітко А.П. Теоретична граматика сучасної української мови. Морфологія. Синтаксис. Донецьк: ТОВ «ВКФ «БАО»», 2011. 992 с.

¹⁷ Апресян Ю.Д. О семантической непустоте и мотивированности глагольных лексических функций. *Вопросы языкознания*. 2004. № 4. С. 43–44.

The subject of lexical syntagmatics is mostly considered to be “lexical syntax”, that is, the lexical compatibility of words in a linear series, in contrast to the “grammatical” syntax¹⁸. In this context, a detailed description of the syntagmatic characteristics of units at the level of word in the is developed in the theory of I.O. Melchuk “Meaning ↔Text”¹⁹. The lexical syntagmatics also relates to the realized ability of a word to be combined in a text with a limited number of words without special emphasis on common semantic signs, a concrete realization in the speech of the valence of a word, a combination in the text of semantically related words, the ability of a word to combine with other words in the text²⁰.

Contemporary linguistic works tend to a complex, level-to-level study of syntagmatic properties of linguistic units in general and verbs in particular. In this way, scholars argue that the functioning of language as a system is possible only under conditions of close interaction and coexistence of all its elements. In this context, more and more emphasis is placed on the syncretic nature of syntagmatic relationships, especially within verbal classes. The scholars point out that it is necessary to combine the semantic and grammatical aspects of combinability and bring into use such definitions as semantic-syntactic, semantic-grammatical, lexico-syntactic, lexico-grammatical combinability, etc^{21, 22, 23}.

It should be noted that there is coexistence and sometimes undifferentiated use of a number of notions, in particular, “combinability”, “combinatorics”, “combination”, “communicative clutch”, “semantic potency”, “syntagmatics”, “collision and collocation”, “semantic or

¹⁸ Уфимцева А.А. Лексическое значение: Принципы семиологического описания лексики / под ред. Ю.С. Степанова. 2-е изд., стереот. Москва : Едиториал УРСС, 2002. 240 с.

¹⁹ Мельчук И.А. Опыт лингвистических моделей «Смысл↔Текст». Москва : Наука, 1974. 260 с.

²⁰ Киселева С.В. Предикаты партитивной семантики в современном английском языке : дис. ... канд. филол. наук : 10.02.04. Санкт-Петербург, 2000. 193 с.

²¹ Вихованець І.Р. Нариси з функціонального синтаксису української мови. Київ : Наук. думка, 1992. 224 с.

²² Deshors S. Zooming in on Verbs in the Progressive: A Collostructional and Correspondence Analysis Approach. *Journal of International linguistics*. 2017. № 45. P. 260–290.

²³ Haspelmat M. The Serial Verb Construction: Comparative Concept and Cross-linguistic Generalizations. *Language and Linguistics*. 2016. № 17 (3). P. 291. DOI: 10.1177/239700221562689.

lexical selectivity”, “context”, “valency”, “distribution”, “intention”, “configuration”, etc. Despite the different theoretical basis all these notions reveal the general property of the notional words – the contextual opportunities of combinability. At the same time, contemporary linguistics tries, on the one hand, to distinguish the notions and attempt to synonymize them, on the other hand.

We stick to the opinion that such notions as “valency / combinability”, “valency / distribution”, “combinability / distribution”, “valency / intention” are believed to be contiguous, but not identical in their essential and functional capacity. In particular, traditional distinction between valency and combinability is based on the distinguishing between potency / realization (language / speech)²⁴. The distinction between valency and distribution is based on the ratio of the typical and concrete (situational) semantic environment²⁵. In other words, the potential character of valency is opposed to the breadth of distribution, that covers the syntactic function of the word, its position in a sentence, using in a context, that is, outside the sentence. The differentiation between such definitions as “combinability” and “distribution” is based on the distinguishing between limited / unlimited realization of a word’s semantics. “Valency” and “intention” are supposed to be relevant, but not identical. The valency has syntactic character while intention has semantic one. O.I. Leuta, having examined in detail the distribution theory, followed by Y.F. Andersh, undoubtedly points out that the valency-intentional potential of the verb, which in his concept appears as one of the ways of describing the verb sentence, encompasses the totality of all functional-syntactic (valency) and functional-semantic (intentional) positions of the verbal lexical-semantic variant²⁶.

1. The problem’s prerequisites emergence and the problem’s formulation

Our research focuses on the typology of the formal markers of syntagmatic correlation that seems promising for revealing isomorphic and allomorphic characteristics of the Ukrainian and English verbs. The aim of our study emphasises such controversial issues as: identification

²⁴ Aarts B., Meyer C. The verb in contemporary English: theory and description. Cambridge University Press, 2006. P. 328–329.

²⁵ Леута О.І. Структура і семантика дієслівних речень в українській літературній мові. Київ : Такі справи, 2008. 208 с.

²⁶ Андерш Й.Ф. Типологія простих дієслівних речень у чеській мові в зіставленні з українською. Київ : Наук. думка, 1987. 192 с.

the notion “marker of syntagmatic correlation” from the cross-linguistic perspective; giving proofs for using the markers of correlation as special tool for building the syntagmatic series in the comparable languages; to demonstrate the ability of markers of syntagmatic correlation to be *tertium comparationis* for cross-linguistic study of the verbs.

Our study is believed to suggest a new approach to the verb’s syntagmatics from the cross-linguistic perspectives. We propose the bilateral way for estimation the syntagmatic correlation between Ukrainian and English verb’s systems. The methodological framework of our study has grounds for revealing formal markers of syntagmatic correlation of the contrasted Ukrainian and English verbs. The typology of the markers of syntagmatic correlation is based on the contemporary syntax approach that comprises combinability and valency theory.

In the context of our research we are close to the concept of valency according to which valency is viewed as the ability of a word to determine the quantity and quality of dependent words, due to its semantic and grammatical properties. The notion of valency appears relevant to the solution of the above problems in the field of cross-lingual analysis of syntagmatic parameters of comparable verb’s systems. We stick to the opinion that potential combinability of a word is an essential factor that determines the specificity and regularity of the syntagmatic relationships that arise in the process of functioning the verb’s systems in the Ukrainian and English languages.

The contemporary interpretation of verb’s valency is based on the Western European, in particular, French and German, linguistic theories of narrow (that is verbal) study, traditionally connected with the verbal-centric theory of a sentence. This theory was widespread in the concepts of East Slavic linguists²⁷. English linguists also discussed the problems of the valency potential of a verb^{28, 29}. Explaining the notion of valency, which was originally correlated with the grammatical (formal) level and the definition of the quantitative set of participants in the situation, the researchers also emphasize the semantic (lexical, semantic-logical)

²⁷ Abraham W. Language universals. *Universals of language* / ed. M. Kefer, J.V.D. Auwera. Brussels : Editions de l’Université de Bruxelles, 1989. P. 9–25.

²⁸ The Verb in Contemporary English: Theory and Description / ed. by Bas Aarts and Charles F. Meyer. Cambridge : Cambridge University Press, 2006. 328 p.

²⁹ Mukhalad Malik. The significance of the use of lexical relations in English language. *International Journal for Advanced Researches*. 2017. № 5 (4). P. 944–947. DOI: 10.21474/IJAR01/3900.

aspect of valency, defining the obligatory and optional, external and internal, content and formal valency³⁰.

It is also important for our study the thesis that valency as systemically predictable combinability (in particular, verbal) is represented by a subordinate syntactic connection as one of clause-generating connection³¹. Such a connection is a formal factor that enables to make the syntagmatic parameterisation of verb's systems. The syntagmatical classification of the verb is based on the number of factors: predictability / unpredictability, obligation / optionality, expediency / in expediency, sufficiency / insufficiency, etc. The distinction of these factors is connected with the valency potential of the verbs. The force of this subordinate connection has become a criterion for the classification of the verbs into the units with mandatory / non-mandatory complements and distinguishing between autosemantic / synsemantic units. Comparison of the autosemantic / synsemantic verbs can show their correlation in capability to nominate procedural denotations.

Thus, the syntagmatic parameterisation of the Ukrainian and English verb's systems can have several dimensions: syntactic, semantic, lexical. There are attempts to combine these aspects of syntagmatic measurements.

The research is based on the patterns from dictionaries, fiction and national corpora. We used online service of British National Corpus (BNC) (<https://www.english-corpora.org/bnc/>) that contains samples of text from a wide range of genres (e.g. spoken, fiction, magazines, newspapers, and academic). Ukrainian patterns were selected from «Корпус української мови» (КУМ) (<http://korpus.org.ua/>).

2. Discussion

2.1. Markers of syntagmatic correlation in the Ukrainian and English Verb's Systems: cross-linguistic perspectives

To start a cross-linguistic comparison of syntagmatics of the Ukrainian and English verb's systems we are consistent with some key guidelines. Syntagmatic correlation can be revealed by formal expressions. These formal verb's characteristics can be non-verbalized (zero) and verbalized (non-predicative / predicative / semi-predictive,

³⁰ Іваницька Н.Б. Дієслівні системи української та англійської мов: парадигматика і синтагматика : монографія. Вінниця : СПД Главацька, 2011. 636 с.

³¹ Leech G. Meaning and the English Verb. Pearson Education, 2004. 141 p.

synthetic / analytic, simple / complicated, one-position / multi-positional) units that form the corresponding paradigmatic series in the comparable languages.

To start a discussion, it is necessary to point out that in our study we use the term “marker” in the meaning “a sign that something exists or that shows what it is like” (<https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/marker?q=marker>). It should be noticed we differentiate narrow and broader (generalized) meanings of the term in the context of our study. The narrow meaning of the notion “marker” is estimated and does not go beyond the expressive means (formal representations, formal reproduction, formal expression) of the corresponding categories or their semantic variants of a particular language. Within the verbs of a particular language, the interpretation of the term “marker” has variation due to the number of the verbs. For example, the Ukrainian informatively insufficient verb «могти» has a specific marker – infinitive form of the verb that completely accompanies this verb. This is believed to be a syntagmatic unambiguous morphological form-marker of the informative insufficiency verb (*могти*). This marker of the verb’s meaning is considered to be a formal marker of a specific verb. The higher degree of abstraction is inherent in markers of the corresponding categorical meanings, which are based on the plurality of verbs’ variants (in a specific language). Thus, we can assume that in Ukrainian the exploratory of informatively insufficient verbs is their absolute syntagmatics, which is manifested in the syntagmatic series of combinations of corresponding verb variants with infinitives: *могти, мусити, зволити, перестати* + (infinitive form). Such markers cover the formal meanings of intra-language categories and can be used in the study of one language.

We stick to the opinion that markers always reflect denotata characteristics. In our study they are oriented on a procedural denotata. The reproduction (naming) of a procedural denotata by the means of a particular language is an exploratory paradigm of the language, its lexical-grammatical resource capability, that has a theoretical value. For example, Ukr. *рухатися* denotes procedural denotata by the explicated system of specific phonemes. The Ukrainian verb *хвалити* does not have enough strength to express the procedural denotata; it needs some more language means for it and predict the obligatory substantive complements (*хвалити кого-н.: товариша, друга, брата* etc.). The substantive units expressed by the indicative case form serves as a formal marker of verbal sense semantics of the Ukrainian verb *хвалити*.

The term “marker of syntagmatic correlation” has got a specific meaning from the cross-linguistic perspective. In the regard of contrastive study of syntagmatics of the Ukrainian and English verb’s systems the essence of the notion “marker (marker = “form of expression” = “the way of representing something”) is sustained in the complex term “marker of correlation”. Yet we consider it a rather bit differently. We expand (distribute) it on the similar units of the comparable languages (Ukrainian and English). In this regard, the term “marker” gets another interpretive status. We use it as a specific tool that helps to reveal “formal expression (formal representation) of something” that can be absolutely identical (isomorphic), partly shared or missed in the comparable languages. In this sense, the “marker of syntagmatic correlation” can be a *tertium comparationis*.

The markers of syntagmatic correlation from the cross-linguistic perspective are based on the comparison of the syntagmatic indexes of the verbal forms. This approach focuses on the valency of a verb and theories of combinability, and syntagmatic dependencies. To start a comparative analysis, it is necessary to put attention on such notions as “obligatory formal-syntactical component”, “compensator of semantics”, “necessarily component determined by a verb”, “obligatory distributor”, which generally identify the identity with the term “marker”.

Ukrainian studies use a notion “verb-determined, obligatory constructive element of the formal-syntactic sentence structure”. This obligatory component is considered to be a non-predicative unit (a word, a combination of words, a phrase) when we analyse a simple sentence. If we focus on the complex sentence this component is viewed as a predicative unite.

Taking into account various formal-grammatical (formal-morphological and formally-syntactic) means of explication that are relevant to the comparison of verbs’ systems of the Ukrainian and English languages, we regard them as formal markers of correlation. The basic classification parameter of the analysis is the presence / absence of obligatory components, that makes it possible to reveal syntagmatic correlations from the cross-linguistic perspective. This parameter allows us to distinguish between verbs with zero distribution, or the verbs with zero markers and the verbs with verbalized (expressed) markers.

2.2. The markers of syntagmatic correlation: autosemantic verbs

Zero markers are pertained to the Ukrainian and English autosemantic verbs. To consider specific sentence structures for the purpose of distinguishing verbs with zero forms of distribution, we adhere to the principle of strict separation of obligatory / optional adverbial components determined by verbs in the formal-syntactic sentence structure. We analyse unextended verbal sentences like Ukr.: *Вимер уцух; Він хоче вмирати. Він хоче жити* (М. Коцюбинський); Eng.: *I shall never recover* (R. Stevenson); *He was laughing* (M. Scott); *I should have died* (C. Dickens); *I'm not joking* (J.K. Jerome). We analyse also extended sentences with optional verb-determined components: Ukr.: *Перед вікнами шуміли дерева, спалахували короткі блискавки* (Ю. Мушкетник); *Над Солотинським ярмом розтанув останній промінь, у лісі почало темніти* (М. Хвильовий); Eng.: *Weeds have risen overnight; New building are rising every day; Once more, the two spectators started <...>* (C. Dickens); *After supper you cannot smoke* (J.K. Jerome); *Here he walked even faster than before* (C. Dickens).

The contrastive analysis proves that zero markers of cross-linguistic syntagmatic correlation specifies three major categorical meanings of the verbs. To prove the idea there are examples.

Ukr.: *Папуги вміють говорити* –

Eng.: *Parrots can talk;*

Ukr.: *На вулиці співали пташки* –

Eng.: *The birds were singing outside;*

Ukr.: *Конверт не заклеюється* –

Eng.: *The envelop will not stick;*

Ukr.: *Хворі страждають* –

Eng.: *Sick people suffer;*

Ukr.: *Вода і масло не з'єднуються* –

Eng.: *Water and oil will not unite*

} subcategory
“process-action”

} subcategory
“process – state”

} subcategory
“process –
relation”

We find most correlative structures in the field of the autosemantic verbs that denote the following microcategories:

1) “action-sounding”: Ukr.: *Загавкало собача* (О. Гончар); *Коти збіглися звідусіль і відчайдушно нявкали* (В. Малик); *Пес тривожно в буді скавулів* (Г. Чубач); *Ворон крумкнув удруге* (О. Донченко); *Польові коники дзизкотіли в стерні* (Г. Тютюнник); *А він міг тільки люто й безсило гавкати та гарчати* (КУМ); *З'їхали з пагорба, вгорі курликав журавлиний ключ* (КУМ); *Тривожно дзвенів контрольний сигнал індикатора* (КУМ); *Деся далеко, очевидно в селі, тьохкав соловей* (КУМ); *На березі біля самої води квакали жаби, цвірчали цикади* (КУМ); Eng.: *Another dog began to bark, this time inside the house* (R. Black); *The dogs snarled and cowered about his ankles* (A. Ellis); *The piping stopped abruptly and a horse neighed* (N. Bawden); *A cat, black and fat, mewed softly* (L. Alcott); *The lion was roaring* (A. Grey); *Bells ring, or warble, or bleep, almost everywhere: on aircraft, in cars, in trains, in the street, in restaurants, even in concert halls* (G. Landley); *When your dog barked, the other dog will bark again* (BNC); *The word roared over a row of Henley Heselteenies and reverberated in the gods* (BNC);

2) “state – physiological state”: Ukr.: *У неї боліла голова* (І. Ле); *Праве плече нестерпно нило* (І. Цюпа); *Серце боляче защеміло* (В. Підмогильний); *У нього тряслися руки* (КУМ); *Його лице постійно сіпалося, очі нервово вишукували чергову жертву* (КУМ); *Очі йому замастились, і дрижало гладке підборіддя* (КУМ); *Хоча приморожені його щоки не загоїлись, щеміли і ятрились, він вирішив негайно обслідувати грот біля полюса* (КУМ); *Вийшов той осколок із кістки, і рана затяглася, і вже не гноїлася, і той чоловік – як на світ заново народився* (КУМ); Eng.: *My head aches all the time* (N. Williams); *He began to sob and then shudder under the weight of his grief* (K. Dayus); *Her stomach ached dully but distractingly* (BNC); *She was tired out now, her eyes ached from lack of sleep and jet-lag* (BNC);

3) “state being (existence)”: Ukr.: *Ми хочем жити!* (Б. Лепкий); *Як почує товариство, не животіти тоді мені* (Панас Мирний); *Ну як же можна матері вмирати, коли життя в неї не було* (А. Чубинський); *А як після сього незабаром вмер і у неї батько, а там і мати* (КУМ); *Пообкладав той князь усі села такими податками, що люди ледве-ледве животіли* (КУМ); *Герда спробувала зорієнтуватися, засікти маркери кораблів ворога, але довкола панував справжній хаос* (КУМ); Eng.: *Without oxygen, the heart will fail and the brain will die* (R. Black); *She walked to work,*

hoping that the troubles of the day before **had vanished** with the night (A. Ellis); They **had existed** long before it: they **were to exist** long after it (A. Grey);

*These records just **vanished*** (BNC); *Fear of death **had vanished** once and for all* (BNC);

4) “state – optical quality”: Ukr.: *Серед стени **блищав** Дніпро* (О. Довженко); ***Іскрилися** вкриті снігом узгір'я* (І. Ле); *Внизу, вибиваючись із ряски, **лисніло** на сонці брудне плесо* (Є. Гуцало); Eng.: <...> *the moonlight **sparkles** on the snow* (M. Connel); *They **glinted** in the torchlight* (J. Yeovil); <...> *her eyes **glittered** terribly* (G. Cross); *The summer pipers **have flickered*** (A. Ellis);

5) “state – movement”: Ukr.: *Он **проїздить** колона танків* (І. Вільде); ***Летить** комета* (Л. Костенко); ***Пливають** гуси* (Остап Вишня); *Глухо **човгав** вартовий* (Б. Харчук); Eng.: *He **walks** round the streets that first morning* (M. Frayn); *Next morning I **limped*** (D. Francis); *Besides, if it looks right, it **will fly** right, and this machine looked right* (M. Falk).

At the same time, we notice that when we have elliptical sentence the non-verbalized (zero) markers are rather relative. They can be verbalized easily due to the substantial semes in the semantic structure of the verbs: Ukr.: *Дитина спить? Я піду **перевірю*** (В. Канівець) / Eng.: *Is the baby asleep? I'll just go and **check*** (P. Pope) (*перевірю + що? = перевірю, чи дитина спить; check + what? = check if the baby is asleep*); *Вони ж повинні були прийти. Я **не розумію*** (О. Десняк) і англ. *Where is the water? I **do not understand*** (*не розумію + що? = розумію, чому вони не прийшли (to not understand + what? = to not understand where the water is)*).

Thus, the markers of autosemantics correlation have unverballed forms, which is due to the closed nature of such verbs. If the autosemantic units denote the correlative denotative features within the subcategories “process-action” and “process-state”, zero markers of correlations formalize the correlation between the verbal units being compared, or their classes, which indicates the isomorphism of the syntagmatic parameters in the pair of correlates.

2.3. Typology of markers of syntagmatic correlation: synsemantic verbs

Syntagmatics of Ukrainian and English synsemantic verbs in verbal phrases and semantic unions reveals various markers of verb's

synsemantics. Qualitative and quantitative indicators of these markers can be corresponding parameters of contrastive study of verb's systems. The typology of markers of correlation in the systems of the synsemantic Ukrainian and English verbs is based on the following intra-language formal characteristics: 1) non-predicative / predicative / semi-predictive constructive elements as compensators of verbal synsemantics; 2) synthetism / analytism; 3) uncomplicated / complicated; 4) the number of expressed strong verb's positions; 5) morphological status.

2.3.1. Non-predicative / predicative markers of syntagmatic correlation

The basic criterion “non-predicative / predicative / semi-predicative” allow to reveal the constructive components that can be compensators of verbal synsemantics. Thus, we can distinguish non-predicative, predicative and semi-predictive markers of correlation in the field of the synsemantic verbs. The first and the second markers pertain to the verbal systems of the two comparable languages, and the latter serves as a specific feature of the English verbal system. Non-predicative markers of verbal synsemantics are lexical-grammatical formal means, that are strongly determined by the verb in semantic units and create mainly “actual verbal phrase” in the structural syntax (the term of I.R. Vychovanets), or “semantic unity” (the term of N.L. Ivanytska): Ukr.: *виконувати* (що?) **план**, *розташовуватися* (де?) **на галявині**, *змилюватися* (над ким?) **над потерпілим**; *позбавитись* (чого?) **недоліків** і под.; Eng.: *to shine* (what?) **boots**, *to shock* (whom?) **everyone**, *to sign* (what?) **a document**, *to sing* (what?) **a hymn**, *to remember* (what?).

Predicative markers are also used in complex sentences. They are combined with synsemantical verbs. These predicative “compensators” of verbal semantics have significant differences in comparison with non-predictive obligatory distributors in terms of the expression of procedural denotations in both languages. Predictive markers are supposed to be not nominees of substantive denotata, but express the whole situation in naming the denotata.

We can reveal some types of the predicative markers of syntagmatic correlation:

1) subordinate clauses of compound sentences that function as compensators for verbal synsemantics: Ukr.: *Хотів би я знати*, (що?) **про що той струмочок у мріях своїх гомонить між травою**

(П. Тичина); Eng.: *Sister asks (what?) if you will come to help* (M. Ripley); *Now could I ask (what?), if there are any term matters on there where you have found and error* (BNC); *Jervis, let me ask (what?), if he can stoop to like such a poor girl as me* (BNC); *Tell your boyfriend (what?), if you can bring yourself to* (BNC); *Sellafield officials normally insist (what?) that everything is safe* (BNC); *The parents have no right to insist (what?) that the councillor should get involved* (BNC);

2) subordinate clauses of conjunctionless complex sentences: Ukr.: *Як іду поміж вас, чую: (що?) крила ростуть за плечима і душа для польоту в незвідане їх розкриває* (Н. Гнатюк); Eng.: *I though (what?) you would come by this train* (W. Maugham); <...> *but we insist (what?) he must stay awake to eat* (D. Lodge); *But we still insist (what?) we've got this special relationship* (BNC); *They insist (what?) she puts a blanket over her knees to damp down the chief rabbi's blood* (BNC); *His country still insist (what?) he must turn out in an African Nations Cup qualifier against South Africa* (BNC);

3) sentences with direct speech: Ukr.: *«Ти молодий, чому ж ти не піднімеш тої зброї, що батькові зі старечих рук упала?» – закликала (до чого?) вона (Леся Українка)*; Eng.: *“Oh! Will you open it (the little) and put my mind at rest, father?” – she implored (what?)* (A. Cronin).

Semi-predicative markers of synsemantics are specific for the English verbal system, eg: Eng.: *Everybody expected her to marry him?* Ukr.: *Всі сподівалися, що вона одружиться з ним.* The essence of the term “semi-predicative” in our study is somewhat different from Ukrainian linguistics. The Ukrainian scholars use it for the qualification of structures that are not part of the positional and syntactic sentence structure. Within the framework of this study the semi-predicative markers are considered to be the specific units that contain formal means of expressing semantic content in comparison with the corresponding subordinate clauses. The formal features of the semi-predicative markers, in particular, the inconsistency of subjective-predicate relationships in the structure, are associated with the phenomenon of secondary predication, the revealing predicate's actants, sentential complement, etc. English scholars consider the structures of secondary predication as non-finite clauses”³² or “subjectless non-finite clauses and non-finite clauses

³² Palmer F.R. Grammatical roles and relations. Cambridge : Cambridge University Press, 1994. DOI: 10.1017/S00222267000163.

with the subject”, without distinguishing between the semantic non-elementality and structural (formal) complication, but not the complexity of such sentences.

The functioning of semi-predicative structures as a kind of compensators of synsemantics from the cross-linguistic perspective is determined not only by the synsemantic nature of a verb, but also by the typological features of the language. While the Ukrainian language doesn't use semi-predicative markers of synsemantics regularly English takes advantage of these markers and examines them as peculiar superstitious complement of the so-called original predicate-synsemantic verb.

The formal expression of this sententious complement, that is traditionally named Complex Object, or Nexus Object is based on the combinability of substantial and verbal non-finite (infinitive, participle) forms: *She wanted **him to suffer** as much as possible* (N. Bawden); *Philip wanted **her to go*** (M. Connell); *I heard **her carriage arriving*** (G. Cross); *I watched **my fingers fade** before my face* (R. Elliot); *He wanted **him to stop inventing strategy*** (BNC); *They wanted **him to like this house*** (BNC).

The complexes that are forms can be rather complex due to structural or communicative purposes. The obligatory or optional distributors of a non-finite verb can take the position of latent, implicant, predicative actant: *He wanted **me to pass on a message to the police*** (A. Ellis); *She heard **him climb out of bed, and go to his own room*** (M. Falk); *Just then they noticed **a woman walking towards them*** (M. Frayn); *I desperately wanted **him to see the right “way to go”*** (A. Hassall); *In fact we expected **them to solve the problem for us*** (M. Binchy); *She wanted **him to be someone she could love and idealised the future in her head*** (BNC); *She turned and noticed **a family moving towards the doorway*** (BNC); *One might have expected **him to seek less damaging alternatives*** (BNC); *She expected **him to take the opportunity to cross-question her about the murder*** (BNC); *But I never really expected **him to understand and sympathize*** (BNC); *We half expected **them to come back a few days later*** (BNC).

2.3.2. Synthetic / analytical markers of syntagmatic correlation

The criterion “synthetism / analytism” classifies the markers of verbal synthemantics into synthetic (one-word structure) and analytical (some words structures).

In most cases, both Ukrainian and English verb's systems possess synthetic markers of synsemantics that is represented by a substance (including substantiated) nomination: Ukr.: *Розповідь моряка захопила хлопчиків; Мандрівник розповідав про свої пригоди; Вітряки з дитячих літ приваблювали Христину* (М. Стельмах); *Доручення ваше виконав: лікаря викликав, ліки купив, труну замовив і на кладовищі яму викопав* (КУМ); *А коли на могилці бур'яни полола та квітки поливала, то часом не могла втримати свого жалю* <...> (КУМ); *Мешканці Єрихона вирощували ячмінь і пшеницю і завдяки гарним урожаям жили заможнo* (КУМ); Eng.: *Bella married a butcher who displayed her photographs while she charmed the customers in the same way she had charmed the stars* (D. Vernon).

The correlation capacity of the markers in analytical constructs in both languages is based on the common properties of notional words that function as components of semantic unities in strong verb-determined positions. They lose their meaning and accumulate a quantitative measure of the expression of a substantive denotate denominated by a determined word, often a noun: Ukr.: *Юний друже, через книгу ти пізнаєш багато нового, незвичайного й прекрасного* (І. Цопа); *Чужий голос увірвався в коло його думок* (Леся Українка); *Хазяйка спекла штук з п'ять картоплин* (А. Хижняк); *Це небесна риба, яка мандрує в зоряному океані небес* (КУМ); *І всі ці істоти, за вірою греків, втручалися в справи людей і могли порушувати звичайне життя природи і творити чудеса* (КУМ); *Татко Ольги об'їздив свого часу трохи не весь знаний світ* (КУМ); Eng.: *Richard saw a flood of wagons, trucks, cabs, vans and street-cars* (O. Henry); *Mary gave him a tin basin of water and a piece of soap* (M. Twain); *He opened a small can of apricots* (E. Hemingway); *I stayed but two months with my wife and family* (J. Swift); *I spent many days alone in my room* (J. Escott).

The Ukrainian and English synsemantic verbs contain specific (peculiar) analytical markers of verbal synsemantics. English has nominal phrases with prepositions while Ukrainian uses nouns without prepositions in generic case. The interconstructive relations are based on the dependence of the noun forms of these unities. The analyticity of such markers is determined by the formally dependent component of semantic unity. It also manifests itself in the structural-semantic nature (structural-semantic or informative insufficiency of the first element of unity). In such cases, the content of unity is shifted from the first element

to the second (dependent): Ukr.: *У безкрайому океані звуків неповторно звучить мелодія рідної мови* (А. Коваль); Eng.: *Clearly, it's time someone gave you a bit of advice* (J. Rose); *I think it's possible to make a bit of money* (BNC); *We all need a bit of light relief and the whole country could be bankrupt by Christmas* (BNC).

It should be noticed that the English markers that are expressed by semi-predicative non-finite complexes (Complex Object) are supposed to be specific to compare with the Ukrainian language: *They asked me to tell you this* (E. Hemingway); *I expect Father has written to you* (W. Maugham).

2.3.3. Uncomplicated / complicated markers of syntagmatic correlation

The criterion “uncomplicated / complicated structure” classifies the syntagmatic verbs into simple and complex. We emphasise on the closed formal and semantic nature of the obligatory distributor (in most cases non-predicative and semi-predicative). To prove the idea there are example. The predicative markers expressed by autosemantic verbs are believed to be simple (they don't need to be distributed by obligatory components): Ukr.: *Старий вечеряти просить* (Марко Вовчок); *Повезли діда **вмирати** в своє село* (А. М'ястківський); Eng.: *He remained late to chat and drink* (L. Alcott); *She has gone to cry outside* (R. Blackmore); *We come here to live and not going to leave* (R. Green). While the markers of synsemantic verbs in the following sentences need obligatory components for fulfilment the utterance: Ukr.: *У мамі вони просять дати їм свої чоботи* (У. Самчук); *Могутні Святогори та Микули виходять **внука** з космосу **стрічати*** (А. Малишко); Eng.: *He promised to abstain from smoking* (M. Twain); *Some English boys and girls are coming to see me tomorrow* (L. Alcott).

The complexity of the markers appears when non-predicative obligatory verb-determined components are expressed by infinitives: Ukr.: *Та закордон ще приїде до вас, приїде **подивитися на вашу ніч** під небом <...>* (О. Довженко); Eng.: *Finally, she decided to come to Greece again* (D. Lodge); *One day he arrived to give a new-born filly post-foaling antibiotic and tetanus cover* (D. Vernon); *They failed to achieve their objectives* (J. Hook).

The markers of synsemantics have tendency to be complex when they are expressed by a synsemantic noun (in Ukrainian) and the Gerund (in English): Ukr.: *Острозька Біблія поповнила численну **колекцію***

старовинних **першодруків** (З газ.); *Нині в людини виникає природна потреба **убезпечити** майбутні **покоління від помилок минулого*** (З газ.); Eng.: *She avoided **looking at him*** (T. Vicary); *She risked **putting the lamp on*** (E. Blair); *I mostly enjoyed **staying with my friends away from home*** (R. Butters).

The English language has complex markers of synsemantics in the semi-predicative structures with non-finite verbs if the latter are synsemantic: *He expected **her to trust him*** (R. Kee); *I have heard **him criticising his players*** (P. Holton); *I could not understand what they were shouting, but I heard **them throwing things*** (A. Grey).

2.3.4. One-position / multi-position markers of syntagmatic correlation

The criterion “the number of expressed strong verb’s positions” classify the markers of synsemantics into the one-position and some-position.

One-position markers of correlation of the Ukrainian and English verbs are non-predicative or predicative constructions (synthetic or analytical, simple or complex) that fill only one strong verbal position in the structure of two-component semantic unions for balancing verb’s synsemantics.

The markers of correlations between the Ukrainian and English synsemantic verbal systems in two-component semantic unities are rather revealing, first of all, in terms of the manifestation of their quantitative representations in the comparable languages. They are nouns, pronouns and adverbs that marker synsemantics.

It is essential to consider that the synsemantic verbs (both Ukrainian and English) have obligatory compliments expressed by non-prepositional noun clusters: Ukr.: *Виготовляти **продукцію, розробляти план; розв’язувати проблему, пекти хліб, готувати сніданок, відстоювати незалежність***; Eng.: *To **take machines, to love a woman, to learn English, to lead a demonstration, to know literature, to kill one’s enemy, to interrupt the speaker, to improve the situation, to hold a spoon.***

Two-component semantical units have a fixed position for the markers of verbal synsemantics. The post-verb position is believed to be typical for the contrasted languages: Ukr.: *Безсмертні всі: **той виростив дитину, той пісню написав, хоч і єдину. А той, хто не зумів цього зробити, біля дороги посадив калину*** (Д. Павличко); *Клубок куль **пройшов крізь саме серце і розколов його***

(М. Стельмах); Eng.: *People played polo* (F. Fitzgerald); *A wise man changes his mind, a fool never will* (Prov.); *It contained clear guidelines* (R. Black).

Multipositional markers of syntagmatic correlation can be both non-predicative and predicative by grammatical nature (synthetic and analytical expression, simple and complex structure). They fill up two strong verb positions in the structure of three-element semantic units.

There are synsemantic verbs (Ukrainian and English), the syntagmatics of which include not one (as in two-element semantic units), but at least two constructive elements necessary for the realization of the meaning of a synsemantic verb such as Ukr. *приносити* (що-н. кому-н.) – *приносити сестрі подарунок*; *розташовувати* (що-н. де-н.) – *розташовувати приладдя на столі*; *змащувати* (що-н. чим-н.) – *змащувати торт кремом*; *приєднувати* (що-н. до чого-н.) – *приєднувати училище до інституту* тощо; Eng.: *To combine* (smth. with smth.) – *to combine good taste with real skin, theory with practice*; *to count* (smth. smb., smth.) – *to count him the best writer*; *to deal* (smb. smth.) – *to deal the boy a blow*; *to choose* (smb. smth.) – *to choose smb. a good apple*; *to declare* (smb. smth.) – *to declare him an invalid*.

The ontology of such markers is generally identical for verb nominations of both languages. All verbs of this type nominate dismembered procedural denotations. The specific nature of such verbs, in contrast to synsemantic verbs in two-element semantic units, in relation to their ontological-denotative nature is that the nominations of procedural denotations involve synsemantic verbs together with two obligatory constructive (syntactic) elements of dismembered denotation.

The multiposition of markers of the syntagmatic correlation can be realized by a combination of non-predicative and predicative components. In such cases, predicative structures, expressing individual situations, in a way “fit” into the syntactic paradigm of a complex sentence in the role of a subjunctive. The expressive (linguistic) features of the dismembered procedural denotation are based on “clarity”, the core element in the corresponding constructions of which is a synsemantic verb.

Analysis of verbs (they are all synsemantic) of Ukrainian and English, which showed the ability to form three-element semantic units, shows that Ukrainian and English verb systems have a set of formal features that can serve as formal markers of the syntagmatic correlation of such systems.

2.3.5. Morphological classes of the markers of syntagmatic correlation

The criterion “morphological status of the marker” is relevant to the non-predicative markers. One-position markers can be expressed by nouns, pronouns (with or without prepositions), adverbs, infinitives and Gerunds (in English): Ukr.: *Світ осяває сонце, а людину знання* (Н. тв.); *Сонце вже торкалось землі і висівало на стелі червоний пилік* (Г. Тютюнник); Eng.: *I heard a noise behind me* (J. Swift); *I admired the man's ingenuity* (R. Stevenson); *Then we lit the candles* (M. Twain).

Both languages contain markers expressed by nouns without prepositions: Ukr.: *Світ осяває сонце, а людину знання* (Н. тв.); *Сонце вже торкалось землі і висівало на стелі червоний пилік* (Г. Тютюнник); Eng.: *I heard a noise behind me* (J. Swift); *I admired the man's ingenuity* (R. Stevenson); *Then we lit the candles* (M. Twain).

Frequently used prepositional-noun word-forms were also relevant for revealing correlative relations in the system of synsemantic verbs of contrastive languages: Ukr.: *Хто переступає через людей, через їхні могили, через їхні сльози, той переступить і через увесь світ* (П. Загребельний); *Я дивлюся на трави, а в них – сльози, а в сльозах тих – сонце* (В. Сосюра); Eng.: *The couple returned to Malawi in 1981* (A. Hassall); *I walked towards the northeast coast* (J. Swift); *I now stood in the empty hall* (C. Bronte).

Pronoun markers of synsemanticism, forming two-element semantic units with verbs, which traditionally qualify verb-pronoun combinations, correlate with the corresponding pronoun names, revealing some differences that are determined by the grammatical structure of each of the compared languages. Within the pronoun categories, the correlative abilities of verb synsemanticism explicators in prepositional forms of pronouns, in particular personal and reflexive, interrogative, relative, indefinite-personal, negative, definite.

The pronoun markers expressed by personal pronouns (Ukr.: *мене, мною, тебе, його, їм, їй, нею, нас, нами, вас, вами, їх*; Eng.: *me, you, him, her, it, us, them*) in general makes it possible to define them as correlative. Ukrainian and English are seemed to be specific in the field of personal pronouns (Ukr. *воно* / Eng. *it*). Like other personal pronouns in indirect cases, the English pronoun *it* serves as a correlative marker in strong adverbial positions: *Хто взяв мою книгу – Я віддав її студентам.* – Eng. *Who has taken my book? – I've given it to the students.* In addition to indicating the subject (replacing its subject nomination with a

noun), the English pronoun *it* can serve as a substitute for the whole situation, often grammatically (structurally) not defined: English. *I count there was his father and mother; that was the worst of it.*

In such cases, the English pronoun *it* corresponds to the Ukrainian pronoun *це* in strong adverbial positions: *Як же ти це трактуєш у твоєму часописі?* (3 газ.); *Література вчить жити. І мистецтво навчає цього* (3 газ.); Eng.: *I wish you may get it; I wish many happy returns (of the day) – I do it too. I won't have it; I won't do it till next time.* English pronoun *it* with missing lexical meaning also functions in the so-called impersonal constructions, correlating in such cases with zero explicators in the Ukrainian language: *Я вважаю неможливим <...>* – Eng.: *I consider it impossible.* This phenomenon can be explained by the breadth of the semantic structure of the English pronoun *it*.

Correlative ability is shown by makers expressed by adverbs (Ukr.: *Працюй ударно, житимеш гарно* (Н. тв.); *Поступив добре, сторицею вернеться* (Н. тв.); Eng.: *I'll come here again* (R. Stevenson); *My little, girl stood there, stood and dreamed of something* (J. Swift); *For example, we can all sing perfectly in tune in our heads* (S. Storm) and infinitives (Ukr.: *Жінка крикнула і кинулась рятувати* *Лька* (В. Винниченко); Eng.: *The boys are learning to sail; She knew that I loved to walk* (P. Holton)).

The markers of correlation of synsemantics expressed by three-component structures are the following:

a) two nouns (without prepositions): Ukr.: *Студентського боргу не встиг він повернути Стусу* (М. Каменюк); *І він розповів юнакові притчу про птицю* (В. Шевчук); Eng.: *He gave the child only one apple* (M. Binchy); *I gave David a book*;

b) a noun without preposition + a noun with preposition: Ukr.: *От поїхала вона на розгледини, випросила у сусіда кобилу й санки* (Г. Тютюнник); Eng.: *I released this man from the tomb* (M. Hodkinson);

c) a noun without preposition + a pronoun without preposition: Ukr.: *Чим я маю привернути серце милої, – не знаю* (Леся Українка); Eng.: *In my younger my father gave me some advice* (F. Fitzgerald);

d) a noun without preposition + a pronoun with preposition: Ukr.: *Він цосили кинув каменюку в них та й мікати* (О. Донченко); Eng.: *I threw the ball to him and he caught it; I applied my face to him* (J. Swift);

e) a noun with preposition + a pronoun without preposition: Ukr.: *Подружжся і гадки не мало запрошувати їх до хати* (В. Малик); Eng.: *I will add it to the account when you leave, he murmured* (S. Storm);

f) two pronouns without prepositions: Ukr.: *Передайте це їм та й мікайте* (В. Шевчук); Eng.: *I've heard the Reason, and I'll tell it you* (R. Greene);

g) a pronoun without preposition + a pronoun with preposition: Ukr.: *Тоді господь відвів мене від нього* (І. Нечуй-Левицький); Eng.: *He endeared himself to everyone; He kept me with him all the time* (M. Twain);

j) a noun without preposition + an infinitive: Ukr.: *На другий день батько просив сина вивести косарям обід* (І. Нечуй-Левицький); Eng.: *Dare I ask the man to explain* (Ch. Dickens).

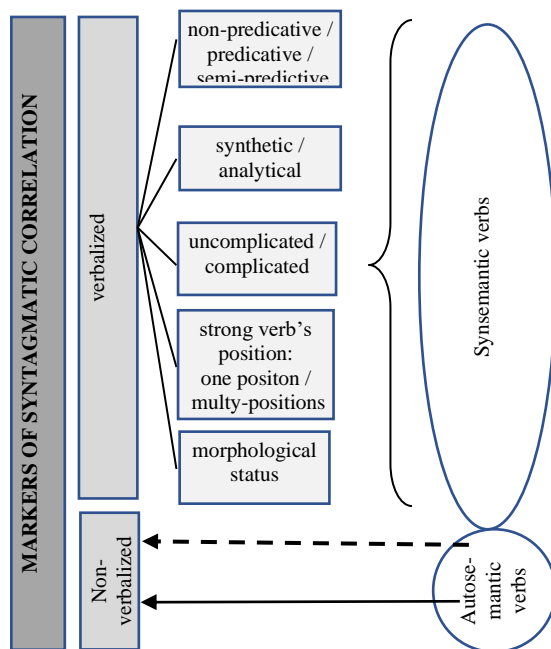
CONCLUSIONS

To sum up, the system of differential criteria presents the basis for typology of markers of verb's syntagmatics. This typology seems relevant for revealing correlation in the Ukrainian and English verb's systems. It also helps to reveal full, partial or missed correlation in the subcategories or microcategories and the whole verbal systems.

It is not without a reason that markers of syntagmatic correlation of the whole verb's systems are rather generalized, primarily due to the originality and uniqueness of the semantic content of each constituent of a given microcategory. However, our contrastive study presents one of the ways we can use to reveal syntagmatic correlation in the contrasted verbs systems. The framework of our study allows to identify the most typical isomorphic and allomorphic tendencies concerning the formal explication of synsemantics and get particular general conclusions. In particular, such microcategories as "action-location (object)", "action-speech", "action-mental activity" are the most isomorphic in the implementation of synsemantics, formalized by the markers of syntagmatic correlation.

Thus, we stick to the opinion that the syntagmatic correlation of the verb's system is revealed by help of the specific tool that is known as "the marker of syntagmatic correlation". This marker can be identified and classified according to the specific explicit (formal) characteristics. The most promising parameters for creating the typology of marker of syntagmatic correlation are: 1) non-predicative / predicative / semi-

predictive constructive elements as compensators of verbal synsemantics; 2) synthetism / analytism; 3) uncomplicated / complicated structure; 4) the number of expressed strong verb's positions; 5) morphological status (Picture 1). Each of them is believed to be specific for its realization and can provide a scientifically grounds for verbs classification from the syntagmatic cross-linguistic perspective.



**Picture 1. Markers of Syntagmatic Correlation:
cross-linguistic typology**

SUMMARY

The paper focuses on the syntagmatic dimension of the Ukrainian and English verbs. The syntagmatics of the verbs is analysed from the cross-linguistic perspective. The approach to the bilateral contrastive study of the verbs is based on the essential notions of contemporary contrastive linguistics. The key factors determining the combinability of the word are analysed. The work contains a brief overview of the theories that differentiate syntactic, semantic and lexical syntagmatics. The factors proved that syntagmatic relations are of syncretic nature, especially within verbal classes. It is necessary to combine semantic and grammatical

aspects of combinability. The work focuses on the concept of valency which is believed to be relevance for cross-linguistic analysis of syntagmatic parameters of the verbal systems. It was found out that the combinability potency of the verb determines the specificity and regularity of the syntagmatic relationships that arise in the process of functioning of the verbal systems of both the Ukrainian and English languages. The authors present typology of the formal markers of correlation that seems promising for revealing isomorphic and allomorphic characteristics of the contrasted verbs. The marker of correlation is believed to be an effective tool for building syntagmatic paradigm of the verbs from the contrastive perspective. The typology of the markers of syntagmatic correlation contains non-verbalized (zero) and verbalized (non-predicative / predicative / semi-predictive, synthetic / analytic, simple / complicated, one-position / multi-positional) units that form the corresponding paradigmatic series in the comparable languages.

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