МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ

ХАРКІВСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
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Порівняльна морфологія англійської та української мов
(семінарські заняття)

Навчально-методичний посібник

Харків

2007

УДК [811.111+811.161.2]'362

ББК 81.2-2

М 29

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М 29   **Порівняльна морфологія англійської та української мов (семінарські заняття)**: Навчально-методичний посібник / Мартинюк А. П. – Х.: ХНУ імені В. Н. Каразіна, 2007. – 64 с.

Навчально-методичний посібник містить матеріали семінарських занять з порівняльної морфології англійської та української мов, що включають короткий конспект лекцій, теоретичні питання для обговорення та практичні завдання.

Посібник розраховано на студентів IV курсу англійського перекладацького відділення, а також студентів філологічних спеціальностей університетів.

УДК [811'111+811.161.2]'362
ББК 81.2-2

Seminar 1

CONTRASTIVE TYPOLOGY, ITS AIM, BASIC NOTIONS AND METHODS

1.1. BASIC NOTES

1.1.1. Subject and aims

Contrastive typology is a branch of linguistics which aims at establishing the most general common and divergent as well as dominant and recessive features of the languages compared and determining their structural types on this basis. The number of languages subjected to typological contrasting at a time is not limited.

Contrastive typological investigation may be focused on phonetic/phonological, morphological, lexical or syntactic phenomena of the languages. ***Contrastive typology of the English and Ukrainian morphology*** compares morphological systems of the English and Ukrainian languages.

1.1.2. Basic notions

Like any other science, contrastive typology employs some terms and notions of its own:

(1) ***absolute universals*** (абсолютні/повні універсалії), i.e. features which are common to any languages of the world, cf. parts of speech, parts of the sentence etc.);

(2) ***near universals*** (неповні/часткові універсалії), i.e. features which are common to some languages under typological investigation;

(3) ***metalanguage*** (метамова), i.e. the language in which analysis of contrasted languages is carried out;

(4) ***typologically dominant features*** (типологічні домінантні), i.e. features dominating in one/some/all the contrasted languages and predetermining its structural type as analytical or synthetic; cf. rigid word order, prominent role of prepositions in expressing case relations, word morphemes in expressing grammar categories, etc. in English and case, person, gender, number, tense etc. inflexions in Ukrainian;

(5) ***typologically recessive features*** (типологічно рецесивні), i.e. features losing their former dominant role; cf. case forms in English or dual number forms of some nouns in Ukrainian;

(6) ***isomorphic features*** (ізоморфні), i.e. common features, observed in all the compared languages; cf. categories of number, person, tense, parts of speech.

(7) ***allomorphic features*** (алломорфні), i.e. divergent features, observed in one language and missing in others; cf. analytical verb forms in English;

(8) ***typological constants*** (типологічні константи), i.e. features which are contrasted. The main typological constants of the English and Ukrainian morphology are: 1) morphemes; 2) parts of speech; 3) morphological categories of the parts of speech.

1.1.3. Methods

Contrastive typological investigations are carried out with the help of some methods. The main one is ***the contrastive method*** which is also employed in historical and comparative linguistics. The main aim of the contrastive method is to establish isomorphic and allomorphic, dominant and recessive features of the languages compared and drawing conclusions as to their structural types.

Comparing is done on the basis of deduction and induction. ***Inductive method*** draws on the empirical facts: scientists observe the facts, make conclusions and verify these conclusions by more facts. Practically, this method needs no verification since the investigated phenomena were already proved by preceding generations of researchers.

Deductive method presupposes making conclusions on the basis of logical calculations which suggest all theoretically admissive variants of realization of a certain feature in contrasted languages and consequently need verification.

The (ICs) immediate constituents method is employed to contrast constituent parts of the language units. At the morphological level the ICs method helps determine morphemic structures of the words of the languages compared; cf. the nouns *in-nova-tion-s* and *пере-напр-уг-а* consist of 4 ICs.

Method of oppositions is used to establish grammatical categories. ***Opposition*** is made by two forms carrying two manifestations of one categorical meaning, cf.

works :: is working carry two particular manifestations (*non-Continuous :: continuous*) of the general categorical meaning of *aspect*.

1.2. TASKS

Theoretical questions.
1. The subject and aims of contrastive typology.
2. Basic notions of contrastive typology.
3. Basic methods of contrastive typology.

Seminar 2
TYPES OF MEANING AND THEIR EXPRESSION IN THE ENGLISH AND UKRAINIAN MORPHOLOGICAL SYSTEMS

2.1. BASIC NOTES

2.1.1. Types of morphemes as minimal meaningful language units

The morpheme is a minimal meaningful unit of the language. There exist different classifications of morphemes.

According to their **form** morphemes split into *zero* and *positive*. *Zero* refers only to the form of the morpheme: while **positive morphemes** have both positive form and meaning, **zero morphemes** have meaning but no positive form; cf. *son :: sons* (zero/singular :: positive -**s**/plural); *син :: сини* (zero/singular :: positive -**и**/plural).

According to the nature of their **meaning** morphemes divide into *grammatical* and *lexical*. **Lexical** and **grammatical morphemes** differ in:

(1) their relation to the world of reality: lexical morphemes are directly associated with some object/phenomenon/situation of reality while grammatical morphemes are connected with the world of reality only through the lexical morphemes they are attached to; cf. the morphemes **son** in **son-s** or **син** in **син-и** bring about some definite image while **-s** and **-и** can refer 'to more than one son' when they are part of *sons (сини)* and 'to more than one *pot/flower/table/pen*' etc. when they are part of *pots/flowers/tables/pens (горщики/квіти/столи/ручки)*;

(2) their relation to the word of which they are part: lexical morphemes are *free*, i.e. functionally not dependent on other morphemes while grammatical morphemes are *bound*, i.e. unable to function independently; they are always attached to lexical morphemes;

(3) their relation to similar morphemes in other words: the meaning of grammatical morphemes in always *relative*, i.e. it can be singled out only when contrasted with the opposite meanings in the system of the language; cf. the meaning of **-s** in **son-s** is that of plurality because it is opposed to the meaning of singularity of the **zero** morpheme in **son**; in **want-s** the morpheme **-s** means the third person/ singular as opposed to the **zero** morpheme in **want**, present tense as opposed to the positive morpheme **-ed** in **want-ed**, etc; the meaning of lexical morphemes is not relative as it can be singled out in speech without being opposed to any other meanings.

Besides lexical and grammatical morphemes there exists some intermediate type of morphemes called *lexico-grammatical morphemes*. **Lexico-grammatical morphemes** have double nature: like lexical morphemes they: (1) are not relative; (2) determine the meaning of the word; like grammatical morphemes they are bound; cf. de*part*, for*give*, *fly*er, *home*less – **на**-*кричати*, *вчит*-**ель**, *пошеп*-**ки**, *правд*-**ив**-*ий* etc.

Words without their grammatical morphemes are called **stems**. Grammatical morphemes of the words are called **inflections**.

In accordance with their structure stems fall into:

(1) **simple**, containing only the **root** *(lexical morpheme)*, as in *day, dogs, write, wanted* – *син, ти, хто, два, там, де, він* etc;

(2) **derivative**, containing **affixes** which fall into **prefixes** and **suffixes** depending on their position in the word in relation to the root (prefixes come before the root and suffixes come after the root), cf. re-*write*, co-exist, *boy*-hood, *quick*-ly, *negoti*-ate; від-*даль*, під-*вид*, об-*мити*, *робіт*-ник, *зимув*-ати, *близь*-к-*ий* etc.

English and Ukrainian affixes which are isomorphic not only in their denotation/(rarely)connotation meaning, but also in their form are called **international**, cf. -ism/ізм/изм (*material*ism, *barbar*ism/*матеріал*ізм, *варвар*изм), -ist/іст (*utop*ist/*актив*іст); ante-anti-/анти- (ante*thesis*, anti*body*/анти*теза*), ex/екс-

(ex-*champion*/екс-*чемпіон*), extra-/екстра- (extra*ordinariness*/екстра*ординарність*), hyper-/гіпер (hyper*bole*/гіпер*бола*/), in-/ін (in*novation*/ін*новація*), super-/супер (super*profit*/супер*прибуток*) etc.

National *affixes* of the contrasted languages usually have similar denotation meanings but differ in their form. For example, English national suffixes -dom (*freed*om), -hood (*false*hood), -ing (*be*ing), -ty (*loyal*ty) and Ukrainian national suffixes -ність (*рів*ність), -ство (*брат*ство), -ість (*легк*ість), -ивість (*вродл*ивість), etc. build *abstract nouns*.

Of special interest are ***diminutive suffixes*** differing in form but having the same connotation meaning, which are 53 in Ukrainian and only 14 or 16 in English, cf. -y/ie (*dadd*y, *grann*ie), -let (*book*let), -ing (*duckl*ing), -ette (*kitchen*ette); -оньк- (*голів*онька), -очок (*гриб*очок), -унь (*брат*унь), -усь (*брат*усь), -очк- (*Лін*очка), -еньк- (*нень*ка), -к- (*лап*ка) etc.

Means of derivation in both languages also include ***infixes*** which are result of the *vowel change*, cf. *strength* from *strong*, *speech* from *speak*; *рости – ріс, нести – ношу, вести – відвів* etc. Another means of derivation is ***change of stress*** which is mostly characteristic of English, cf. *tran*s*port* from *transport*;

(3) ***compound***, containing two or more roots, cf. *pickpocket, blackmail, whitewash*; *бурят-монгол, дизель-генератор, двійка-байдарка, шафа-холодильник, тиць-тиць, човг-човг, сяк-так.*

(4) ***compound-derivative***, containing two roots and affixes, cf. *blue-ey*ed, *lion-heart*ed; *голубоокий, червонощокий.*

(5) ***composite***, containing particle-roots, preposition-roots, article-roots etc. on top of notional-roots, cf. *stand up, go out, stick-in-the-mud, push-me-pull-me, commander-in-chief* ; *хоч-не-хоч.*

2.1.2. Ways of expressing grammatical meanings

Grammatical meanings can be expressed:

(1) ***synthetically*** (within one word), with the help of:

(a) ***inflections***, i.e. bound grammatical morphemes attached to stems, cf. *nice – nic*er – *the nic*est; mechanical adding of one or more affixes to the root is called ***agglutination***;

(b) ***internal inflections*** which are the result of ***vowel change***, cf. *foot – feet, bring – brought, shake – shook, take – took*; *рости – ріс, нести – носить – ніс, вести – вів, гребти – гріб*;

(c) ***suppletivity*** (using different forms to express opposed grammatical meaning, cf. *good – better – best, bad – worse – worst*; *добрий – кращий/ліпший, поганий – гірший* etc.;

(2) ***analytically*** (employing more than one word), with the help of:

(a) words performing functions of grammatical morphemes, cf. *important –* more *important –* most *important,* will *work*; *важливий –* більш *важливий –* найбільш *важливий*, працюю – буду *працювати.* Such words are called ***grammatical word-morphemes*** because they:

(aa) have grammatical meanings, homogenous with the corresponding inflections, cf. *nic*er and more *beautiful*; *важливіший, найважливіший* and більш *важливий*, найбільш *важливий*;

(ab) are relative;

(ac) are connected with the world of reality through the word they are linked with;

(b) ***discontinuous morphemes*** (переривчастих морфем), cf. am/is/are/was/were/will be/would be *work*ing, have/has/had/will have/would have *work*ed, have/has/ will/would have been *work*ing, am/is/are/was/were *work*ed, have/has/had been *work*ed, will/would be *work*ed.

2.2. TASKS

2.2.1. Theoretical questions.
1. Types of morphemes.
2. Types of stems.
3. Synthetic and analytical means of expressing grammatical meanings.

2.2.2. Practical assignments.
1. *Split the words into lexical, grammatical and lexico-grammatical morphemes*:

Days, super-profits, because, subordinate, friends, feet, spoke, fourteen, Londoner, management, shorten, tiresome, waitress, kitchenette, grateful, nicer, phenomenon, characterizing, stated, blacken, purify, badly, quickest, booklet;

Вихователька, ткач, господарник, перерозподіляти, жіночка, по-нашому, поля, дожити, проспати, розбити, директорша, навздогін, навкруг, здоров'яга, прикро, двадцять, щедрий, найщедріший, щонайдобріший, їхнього, мій, гарнесенький.

2. *Point out international and national affixes in the words*:

Computerization, super-popular, ultramarine, employee, degrading, duckling, sluggard, rewritten, aggression, transportation, linguistics, non-smoker, spokesman, redistribute, antinational, sissy, underwrite.

Комп'ютеризація, популярний, ультраправий, гарнесенький, величезний, козарлюга, роботизація, ідеаліст, імперіалізм, переписати, антинародний, агресія, лінгвістика, транспортування, перерозподіляти, спікер, деградація.

3. *Define the type of stems*:

Table, underwrite, knee-deep, live, supersonic, less, merry-go-round, ablaze, cross-examine, degrading, dictatorship, employee, transportation, short-sighted, sideways, hijack, sister-in-law, April-fool, quickly, interesting, economical, misled, coexist, afterwards, outvote, come, highness, diary, forget-me-not, fifth, brought, better.

Геть, керманич, тепло, жіноцтво, спритність, зимувати, правдивий, читатиму, хоч-не-хоч, гріб, гірше, найбільший, син, творити, бурят-монгол, сяк-так, Непийвода, п'ятнадцять, треба, жаль, перевчити, збудуємо, танцюючий, щонайменше, хід, прихід, вголос, примхливий.

4. *Point out means of expressing grammatical meanings*:

John's bag; took; I'll be seeing you; phenomena; worst; transport; brought; feet; he's been there; appendices; children; more interesting; greatest; shook; she works as a teacher; he'll come soon; he entered the room at noon.

Дівчата; якнайкраще; ніс; будуватиметься; буду говорити; прийшла; гірше; на вулиці; паляницею; лікар прийшла; ріс; збудовано.

Seminar 3
PARTS OF SPEECH. CRITERIA OF DISTINGUISHING

3.1. BASIC NOTES

There are two main trends in distinguishing parts of speech: traditional and structuralist. Structuralists proceed from the function and distribution (position of the word in relation to other words in speech) of the language unit. For example, in C. Fries' classification which distinguishes between four classes of notionals and fifteen of functionals, Class 1 includes words performing the function of the subject; Class 2 – predicates; Class 3 – attributes; Class 4 – adverbials. Thus, for example, Class 3 embraces words of the type *this* (pronoun), *beautiful* (adjective), *the* (article), *first* (numeral), *home* (noun as in *home task*) since all of them can be used as attributes.

Naturally, such approach is strongly criticized by traditional linguists who insist on considering not only structural, but also semantic criteria in classifying words into parts of speech. The list of criteria includes:

(1) lexico-grammatical meaning;

(2) typical stem-building elements;

(3) combinability with other words in speech;

(4) typical function in the sentence;

(5) grammatical categories or paradigm.

Both structuralists and traditionalists distinguish between notional and functional parts of speech.

Notional parts of speech include words which have full lexical meaning, specific stem-building elements, various functions in the sentence, specific for the particular morphological class. ***Semi-notional parts of speech*** include words which have weak lexico-grammatical meaning, no specific stem-building elements, functions of linking or specifying elements.

The number of notional parts of speech in English and Ukrainian is the same. They are seven: ***noun, adjective, pronoun, numeral, verb, adverb, stative – іменник, прикметник, займенник, числівник, дієслово, прислівник, слова категорії стану***. As for the semi-notional or functional parts of speech, their number in

contrasted languages is not identical because of the English *article* missing in Ukrainian. The rest of semi-notional words are all common: *conjunctions, prepositions, **modal words**, **particles** – **сполучник, прийменник, модальні слова, частки**.*

3.2. TASKS

3.2.1. Theoretical questions.

1. Traditional and structural criteria of distinguishing parts of speech.

2. Notional and semi-notional parts of speech.

3.2.2. Practical assignments.

Point out the factors employed in the identification of the following word-forms as belonging to a certain part of speech:

Cleaned, cleaner, cleaner; having done; good, goody, best, goodness; joyful, enjoying, joyfulness; entertainment, entertained; grateful, gratefulness; having decided, decision, decided; finance, financed; manful, man, manned, mans, men; translator, translates, translated; power, powers, powered, powerful, powerfully.

Добре, добро, добріший, добротний, роздобріти, подобріти; оберіг, зберегти, оберігати, збережений; молода, молодий, молоде, молоді, молодші, молодіти, помолодівший; усміхнений, усміхатися, усмішка, посміхалася; багатій, багатство, багата, багатіти, розбагатіли, будемо багатіти, розбагатіємо, багатії, найбагатший.

Seminar 4

TYPOLOGICAL FEATURES OF THE NOUN

4.1. BASIC NOTES

4.1.1. Definition

Noun is a part of speech which is characterized by the following features in English and Ukrainian:

(1) lexico-grammatical meaning of substance;

(2) typical stem-building elements: suffixes -acy (*democr*acy), -ance (*alli*ance), -ion (*delegat*ion), -dom (*free*dom), -er/yer/eer/ier/ar/or (*work*er, *law*yer, *auction*eer, *cash*ier, *begg*ar, *sail*or), -ty (*loyal*ty), -ness (*sweet*ness), -hood (*child*hood), -ics (*polit*ics), -ism (*feudal*ism), -ity (*real*ity), -ment (*manage*ment), -ship (*friend*ship) -ard/art (*slugg*ard), -ster (*young*ster) etc.;

(3) combinability with articles (*the book*), adjectives (*a beautiful girl/гарна дівчина*), possessive and demonstrative pronouns (*John's/this pen/ручка Джона/ця ручка*), other nouns (*stone wall/відро яблук*), prepositions (*in front of John/ біля тину*) and verbs (*to read a book/читати книгу; the book is being read/книгу читають*);

(4) functions of subject or object in a sentence (*John loves Mary/ Джон кохає Мері*);

(5) categories of number and case (see 4.1.4.)

4.1.2. Classes

With regard to their meaning nouns are divided into *common* and *proper*. ***Common nouns*** fall into completely isomorphic subgroups of ***concrete nouns***, cf. *arrow, cup, table* etc. – *стріла, чашка, стіл* etc.; ***abstract nouns***, cf. *freedom, friendship – свобода, дружба*; ***nouns of emotional and rational states***, cf. *fear, hatred, knowledge – страх, ненависть, знання*; ***nouns of materials***, cf. *glass, metal – скло, метал*; ***nouns of natural phenomena***, cf. *air, snow, sand – повітря, сніг, пісок*; ***collective nouns***, cf. *cattle, family, government – худоба, сім'я, уряд* etc. ***Proper nouns*** fall into isomorphic ***names/nicknames of people/nationalities***, cf. *Ann, English, Yankeys – Ганна, англійці, янкі*; ***family names***, cf. *Adams, Smith – Лукаш, Довженко*; ***geographic names***, cf. *Alaska, Chicago, the Black Sea – Аляска,*

Чикаго, Чорне море; **names of companies, newspapers, journals** etc., cf. *Ford, Rolls-Royce, Volkswagen – Світоч, Українські Авіалінії, Вечірній Харків* etc.

4.1.3. Stem Structure

Both English and Ukrainian nouns are characterized by the existence of a system of stem-building elements performing, as a rule, isomorphic functions in the contrasted languages.

English has a much greater number of **simple-stem nouns** than Ukrainian, cf. *boy, girl, cat, dog, cock, pen, door*; *стіл, вовк, син, цап, чуб, рука, нога* etc.

Derivative-stem nouns are plenty in both languages.

International noun-forming suffixes include **-ism/ізм/изм** (*materialism, barbarism/матеріалізм, варваризм*), **-ist/іст** (*utopist/активіст*), **-or/ор** (*orator/оратор*), **-ent/ент** (*student/студент*), **-eer/ер** (*auctioneer/акціонер*), **-ier/ир** (*cashier/касир*), **-ade/ад-а** (*blocade/блокада*), **-tion/ці-я** (*protection/протекція*), **-ics/ ик-а** (*athlecics/атлетика*), **-age/аж** (*tonnage/тоннаж*), **-ssion/сі-я** (*session/сесія*) ect.

International noun-forming prefixes embrace **ante-anti-/анти-** (**ante**thesis, **anti**body/**анти**теза), **ex/екс-** (**ex**-champion/**екс**-чемпіон), **extra-/екстра-** (**extra**ordininess/ **екстра**ординарність), **hyper-/гіпер** (**hyper**bole/**гіпер**бола/), **in-/ін** (**in**novation/ **ін**новація), **super-/супер** (**super**profit/**супер**прибуток), **ultra-/ультра** (**ultra**marine/ **ультра**марин), **vice-/віце** (**vice**-president/**віце**президент) etc.

English national suffixes **-dom** (*free**dom***), **-hood** (*false**hood***), **-ing** (*be**ing***), **-ty** (*loyal**ty***) and *Ukrainian national suffixes* **-ність** (*рів**ність***), **-ство** (*брат**ство***), **-ість** (*легк**ість***), **-ивість** (*вродл**ивість***), etc. build **abstract nouns**; the suffixes **-ess** (*loneli**ness***), **-ion** (*tens**ion***) та **-нн-я** (*напруж**ення***), **-енн-я** (*захопл**ення***) form **emotional state nouns**; the suffixes **-er/yer/ar** (*work**er***, *law**yer***, *beg**gar***) та **-ник** (*завойов**ник***), **-ач** (*переклад**ач***), **-ець** (*крав**ець***), **-тель** (*вихова**тель***), **-щик** (*пай**щик***), **-май/тяй** (*шах**рай***, *гуль**тяй***), **-ар** (*лік**ар***), **-ак/як** (*жебр**ак***, *пи**як***) build **agent nouns**.

English prefixes **il-ir-im-un-** having a negative meaning correlate with the Ukrainian prefix **не-** (**il**literacy/**не**грамотність, **ir**regularity/**не**регулярність, **im**possibility/**не**можливість, **un**easiness/**не**зручність).

The noun-forming **diminutive suffixes** include **-y/ie** (*dadd**y***, *grann**ie***), **-let** (*book**let***), **-ing** (*duckl**ing***), **-ette** (*kitchen**ette***); **-оньк-** (*голів**оньк**а*), **-очок** (*гриб**очок***), **-унь** (*брат**унь***), **-усь** (*брат**усь***), **-очк-** (*Лін**очк**а*), **-еньк-** (*н**еньк**а*), **-к-** (*лап**к**а*) etc.

One English suffix denoting ***the recipient of the action*** is allomorphic as to its denotation meaning, cf. ***-ee*** (*evacи*ee, *examin*ee, *employ*ee).

Ukrainian ***augmentative suffixes*** represent another allomorphic feature expressing peculiar connotation meanings pertained only to Ukrainian affixes, cf. ***-ищ*** (*вовчище*), ***-ук/юк*** (*каменюка, зміюка*), ***-уг/юг*** (*дідуга, злодюга*), ***-ур/юр*** (*ціпура, басюра*), ***-ан/ань*** (*дідуган, здоровань*), ***-ер*** (*бабера*), ***-яр*** (*мисяра, носяра*), ***-яг*** (*чолов'яга*), ***-як*** (*гуляка*) etc.

In Ukrainian nouns can consist of more than one suffix and more than one prefix, cf. *пере-роз-по-діл-ят-и, не-до-ви-мол-оч-ув-ан-н-я*.

Compound (cf. *airbus, headache, waterway; лісостепом, Неїжмак*) and ***composite*** nouns (cf. *take off, go-between, sister-in-law; мати-й-мачуха*)   have similar structure in both contrasted languages.

4.1.4. Grammatical categories

English and Ukrainian nouns have the categories of number, case and gender.

The category of gender in English is purely semantic (nouns denoting male persons are of masculine gender, female persons – of feminine and the rest of the nouns fall under neuter gender). Ukrainian has morphological gender. Ukrainian gender can be expressed by different language means: (1) zero (*дуб, день, час*) or positive (*сосн*-а, *дерев*-о, *мор*-е)   inflexion in the nominative case; (2) lexico-grammatical suffixes or suffixes + inflexions (*робіт*-ник, *робіт*-ниц-я, *поет*-ес-а); (3) modifying words (*молод*-ий лікар, *молод*-а лікар); (4) the inflexion of the finite word (лікар *прийш*-ов, лікар *прийш*-ла).

In English there are no special inflexions for gender, just a small number of feminine lexico-grammatical suffixes like ***-ess***, ***-ine***, ***-ette*** (*waitress, heroine, farmerette*). Modifying words and finite verbs associated with corresponding nouns remain unchanged (*the young actor came/ the young actress came*).

The category of number in both languages is realized synthetically. The ways of expressing grammatical meaning of number in English include inflexions and vowel change. English number inflexions are: ***zero*** singular (*boy*, *match*, *country*, *child*) :: positive plural ***-s/es/ies*** (*boy*s, *match*es, *count*ries), ***-en*** (*childr*en); ***zero*** singular (*deer*) :: ***zero*** plural (*deer*), Latin inflections: ***-a*** :: ***-ae*** (*alg*a :: *alg*ae), ***-us*** :: ***-i*** (*stimul*us :: *stimul*i), ***-um*** :: ***-a*** (*curricul*um :: *curricul*a), Greek inflexions: ***-is*** :: ***-es*** (*analys*is :: *analys*es), ***-on*** :: ***-a*** (*criteri*on :: *criteri*a). Vowel change takes place in seven English nouns: *foot* :: *feet*, *tooth* :: *teeth*, *goose* :: *gee*se, *man* :: *men*, *wom*an :: *wom*en, *lou*se :: *li*ce, *mou*se :: *mi*ce.

Unlike English number inflexions, Ukrainian inflexions are predetermined by the gender of the noun, its declension and the final consonant or vowel which can, respectively, be hard, soft or mixed (sibilant).

There are *four declensions* of Ukrainian noun: *the first declension* includes nouns of masculine, feminine and common gender ending in *-a* (cf. *Микола, бригада, площа, сирота*) or *-я* (cf. *Ілля, земля, суддя*); *the second declension* embraces masculine nouns ending in a *consonant*, *-й*, *-о* (*робітник, товариш, край, батько*) and nouns of neuter gender ending in *-о*, *-е*, *-я* except those which do not have suffixes *-ат*, *-ят*, *-ен* in indirect cases (*вікно, поле, плече, знання*); *the third declension* has feminine nouns ending in a *consonant* (*ніч, любов, мідь*) and the noun *мати*; *the fourth declension* includes nouns of neuter gender ending in *-a*, (*курча*), *-я* (*теля*) which have suffixes *-ат*, *-ят*, *-ен* in indirect cases (*плем'я*).

Nouns of *the first and second declension* are further divided into *hard*, *soft* and *mixed groups* with regard to the type of consonant at the end of the stem: *hard group* unites nouns with the stem ending in a *hard consonant* (apart from sibilants) and *-a*, cf. *лампа, борода, бригада, сирота, бідолаха*; *soft group* embraces nouns ending in a *soft consonant* and *-я*, cf. *куля, воля, історія, Ілля, суддя*; *mixed group* includes nouns with the stem ending in a *sibilant* and *-a*, cf. *миша, круча, листоноша*.

The number inflections of the Ukrainian noun are given in Table 1.

Table 1

Declension	Hard consonant group	Soft consonant group	Mixed consonant group
I	**а – и**	**я – i/ï**	**а – i**
masculine	Микола – Миколи	Ілля – Іллі	
feminine	бригада – бригади	земля – землі	груша – груші
		надія – надії	
common	сирота – сироти	суддя – судді	
II	**cons. – и**	**cons. – i/ï**	**cons. – i**
masculine	робітник – робітники	край – краї	товариш – товариші
	степ – степи	кінь – коні	
	гектар – гектари	лікар – лікарі	
	о – и		
	батько – батьки		
	о – а	**е – я**	**е – а/я**
neuter	вікно – вікна	місце-місця	плече – плечі
		я – я	
		завдання – завдання	

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	No groups
III	**cons. – i**
feminine	річ – речі/ сіль – солі/ повість – повісті
	и – і
	мати – матері
IV	**а – (ат)а**
neuter	курча – курчата
	я – (ят)а
	теля – телята
	я – (ен)а
	плем'я – племена

Another allomorphic feature is the existence of **_dual number_**, indicated by the stress, in Ukrainian nouns modified by the numerals *two*, *three* and *four*, cf. *дуб – дуб**и** два (три, чотири) **ду**би*.

Typologically isomorphic is the existence of English and Ukrainian classes of singularia and pluralia tantum nouns.

Singularia tantum nouns embrace names of:

(1) **_material/natural phenomena/products_**, cf. *iron/залізо, snow/сніг, bread/хліб*;

(2) **_abstract notions/social phenomena/rational or emotional states_**, cf. *beauty/краса, information/інформація, peace/мир, war/війна, happiness/щастя, grief/горе*;

(3) **_parts of the world_**, cf. *the North/північ, the South/південь, the North-West/ північно-захід*;

(4) **_names of sciences and kinds of sport_** (in English they are plural in form but singular in meaning), cf. *physics/фізика, mathematics/математика, statistics/статистика, gymnastics/гімнастика*.

Allomorphic are Ukrainian singularia tantum collective nouns formed with the help of suffixes: (1) **_-ств-о/цтв-о_** (*студентство/students, козацтво/kozaks* etc.); (2) **_-инн-я_** (*картоплиння/potatoes, бобовиння/beans*); (3) **_-илл-я_** (*бадилля/potato leaves, зілля/herbs*); (4) **_-в-а/в-ор-а_** (*дітвора/children, мишва/mice, мурашва/ants*); (5) **_-от-а_** (*парубота/chaps, біднота/poor people*); (5) **_-ин-а/-овин-а_** (*ярина/spring crops, озимина/winter crops*); (6) **_-ник/няк_** (*сливник/plum trees orchard,*

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вишняк/cherry trees orchard); (7) **-н-я** (офіцерня/officers, комарня/mosquitoes); (8) **-ур-а** (професура/professors, мускулатура/muscles, адвокатура/lawyers).

Ukrainian singularia tantum nouns differ from the corresponding English nouns not only grammatically, functioning both in singular and in plural, but also semantically, cf. nouns like *офіцерня* have some derogatory connotations which cannot be rendered у the corresponding English nouns.

Pluralia tantum nouns include:

(1) **summation names**, cf. *trousers/штани, spectacles/окуляри, leggings/легінси, scales/терези*;

(2) **names of remnants**, cf. *scraps/покидьки, sweepings/зметини, leavings/недоїдки, siftings/недопитки*;

(3) **some geographic names**, cf. *Athens/Афіни, the Netherlands/Нідерланди, the Alps/Альпи, the Carpathians/Карпати, the Bermudas/Бермуди* etc.;

(4) **names of games**, cf. *cards/карти, drafts/дротики, drafts/шахи, skittles/кеглі* (with the exception of *billiards*).

Allomorphic are some English pluralia tantum nouns denoting abstract (*contents/зміст*) and concrete notions (*barracks/казарма, goods/товар, police/поліція, arms/зброя*). On the other hand, allomorphic are Ukrainian pluralia tantum nouns like *вершки/cream, дріжджі/yeast, дрова/wood, гроші/money, фінанси/finance, проводи/seeing-off*. Neither has English equivalents of Ukrainian nouns like *посиденьки, походеньки, побігеньки, витребеньки*; *вечірниці*; *ласощі, пустощі, гульбищі, прикрощі, мудрощі, ревнощі, скупощі, хвастощі*, both for grammatical and semantic reasons.

The category of case in English is represented by **zero** inflexion (common case) :: positive inflexion **'s/'** (possessive case) which is added to a noun in singular ('s) or in plural ('), cf. *boy :: boy's, boys :: boys'*. In Ukrainian there are seven cases which have different inflexions in singular and in plural depending on the gender, declension and the consonant group of the noun. The cases are: nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, instrumental, locative and vocative.

The case inflexions of the Ukrainian nouns are given in Tales 2-5.

Table 2

The first declension
Masculine, feminine and common gender

Case	Hard consonant	Soft consonant group		Mixed group group
		Singular		
Nom.	бригад-**я**	земл-**я**	наді-**я**	груш-**а**
Gen.	бригад-**и**	земл-**і**	наді-**ї**	груш-**і**
Dat.	бригад-**і**	земл-**і**	наді-**ї**	груш-**і**
Accus.	бригад-**у**	земл-**ю**	наді-**ю**	груш-**у**
Instr.	бригад-**ою**	земл-**ею**	наді-**єю**	груш-**ею**
Loc.	бригад-**і**	земл-**і**	наді-**ї**	груш-**і**
Voc.	юригад-**о**	земл-**е**	наді-**є**	груш-**е**
		Plural		
Nom.	бригад-**и**	земл-**і**	наді-**ї**	груш-**і**
Gen.	бригад	земель	наді-**й**	груш
Dat.	бригад-**ам**	земл-**ям**	наді-**ям**	груш-**ам**
Accus.	бригад-**и**	земл-**і**	наді-**ї**	груш-**і**
Instr.	бригад-**ами**	земл-**ями**	наді-**ями**	груш-**ами**
Loc.	бригад-**ах**	земл-**ях**	наді-**ях**	груш-**ах**
Voc.	юригад-**и**	земл-**і**	наді-**ї**	груш-**і**

Table 3

The second declension
Masculine gender
Hard consonant group

Case		Singular	
Nom.	робітник	степ	гектар
Gen.	робітник-**а**	степ-**у**	гектар-**а**
Dat.	робітник-**ові** (робітник-**у)**	степ-**у**	гектар-**у**
Accus.	робітник-**а**	степ	гектар
Instr.	робітник-**ом**	степо-**ом**	гектар-**ом**
Loc. (на)	робітник-**у** (робітник-**ові)**	степ-**у**	**гектар-і**
Voc.	робітник-**у**		

Nom.	робітник-**и**	степ-**и**	гектар-**и**
Gen.	робітнк-**ів**	степ-**ів**	гектрар-**ів**
Dat.	робітнк-**ам**	степ-**ам**	гектар-**ам**
Accus.	робітник-**ів**	степ-**и**	гектар-**и**
Instr.	робітник-**ами**	степ-**ами**	гектар-**ами**
Loc. (на)	робітник-**ах**	степ-**ах**	гектар-**ах**
Voc.	робітник-**и**	степ-**и**	гектар-**и**

Soft consonant group

Case	Singular		
Nom.	кінь	край	лікар
Gen.	кон-**я**	кра-**ю**	лікар-**я**
Dat.	кон-**еві**	кра-**ю**	лікар-**еві**
	(кон-**ю)**		(лікар-**ю)**
Accus.	кон-**я**	край	лікар-**я**
Instr.	кон-**ем**	кра-**єм**	лікар-**ем**
Loc. (на)	кон-**і**	кра-**ю**	лікар-**еві**
	(кон-**еві)**	(кра-**єві)**	(лікар-**ю)**
Voc.	кон-**ю**	кра-**ю**	лікар-**ю**

	Plural		
Nom.	кон-**і**	кра-**ї**	лікар-**і**
Gen.	кон-**ей**	кра-**їв**	лікар-**ів**
Dat.	кон-**ям**	кра-**ям**	лікар-**ям**
Accus.	кон-**ей**	кра-**ї**	лікар-**ів**
Instr.	кон-**ями**	кра-**ями**	лікар-**ями**
	(кінь-**ми)**		
Loc. (на)	кон-**ях**	кра-**ях**	лікар-**ях**
Voc.	кон-**і**	кра-**ї**	лікар-**і**

Mixed group

Case	Singular	
Nom.	товариш	повістяр
Gen.	товариш-**а**	повістяр-**а**
Dat.	товариш-**еві**	повістяр-**еві**
	(товариш-**у)**	(повістяр-**у)**
Accus.	товариш-**а**	повістяр-**а**
Instr.	товариш-**ем**	повістяр-**ем**
Loc. (на)	товариш-**еві**	повістяр-**еві**
	(кра-**єві)**	
Voc.	товарш-**у**	повістяр-**е**

Plural

Nom.	товариш-**і**	повістяр-**і**
Gen.	товариш-**ів**	повістяр-**ів**
Dat.	товариш-**ам**	повістяр-**ам**
Accus.	товариш-**ів**	повістяр-**ів**
Instr.	товариш-**ами**	повістяр-**ами**
Loc. (на)	товариш-**ах**	повістяр-**ах**
Voc.	товариш-**і**	повістяр-**і**

Neuter gender

Case	Hard consonant	Soft consonant group		Mixed group

Singular

Nom.	вікн-**о**	місце	завдання-**я**	плеч-е
Gen.	вікн-**а**	місц-**я**	завданн-**я**	плеч-**а**
Dat.	вікн-у	місц-**ю**	завданн-**ю**	плеч-у
Accus.	вікн-**о**	місц-**е**	завданн-**я**	плеч-**е**
Instr.	вікн-**ом**	місц-**ем**	завданн-**ям**	плеч-**ем**
Loc. (на)	вікн-**і**	місц-**і**	завданн-**і**	плеч-**і**

Plural

Nom.	вікн-**а**	місц-**я**	завданн-**я**	плеч-**і**
Gen.	вікон	місць	завдань	плеч-**ей** (пліч)
Dat.	вікн-**ам**	місц-**ям**	завданн-**ям**	плеч-**ам**
Accus.	вікн-**а**	місц-**я**	завданн-**я**	плеч-**і**
Instr.	вікн-**ами**	місц-**ями**	завданн-**ями**	плеч-**ими**
Loc. (на)	вікн-**ах**	місц-**ях**	завданн-**ях**	плеч-**ах**

Table 4

The third declension

Case	Singular			
Nom.	річ	сіль	повість	мати
Gen.	реч-**і**	сол-**і**	повіст-**і**	мат-ер-**і**
Dat.	реч-**і**	сол-**і**	повіст-**і**	мат-ер-**і**
Accus.	річ	сіль	повість	мар-ір
Instr.	річч-**ю**	сілл-**ю**	повіст-**ю**	матір'-**ю**
Loc. (на)	реч-**і**	сол-**і**	повіст-**і**	матер-**і**
Voc.				мат-**и**

Plural

Nom.	реч-**і**	сол-**і**	повіст-**і**	мат-ер-**і**
Gen.	реч-**ей**	сол-**ей**	повіст-**ей**	мат-ер-**ів**
Dat.	реч-**ам**	сол-**ям**	повіст-**ям**	мат-ер-**ям**
Accus.	реч-**і**	сол-**і**	повіст-**і**	мат-ер-**ів**
Instr.	реч-**ами**	сол-**ями**	повіст-**ями**	мат-ер-**ями**
Loc. (на)	реч-**ах**	сол-**ях**	повіст-**ях**	мат-ер-**ях**
Voc.				мат-ер-**і**

Table 5

The fourth declension

Case	Singular		
Nom.	тел-**я**	курч-**а**	плем'-**я**
Gen.	тел-ят-**и**	курч-ат-**и**	плем-ен-**і**
Dat.	тел-ят-**і**	курч-ат-**і**	плем-ен-**і**
Accus.	тел-**я**	курч-**а**	плем'-**я**
Instr.	тел-**ям**	курч-**ам**	плем'-**ям** (плем-ен-**ем**)
Loc. (на)	тел-ят-**і**	курч-ат-**і**	плем-ен-**і**
Voc.			

Plural

Nom.	тел-ят-**а**	курч-ат-**а**	плем-ен-**а**
Gen.	тел-ят	курч-ат	плем-**ен**
Dat.	тел-ят-**ам**	курч-ат-**ам**	плем-ен-**ам**
Accus.	тел-ят-**а** (тел-ят)	курч-ат-**а** (курч-ат)	плем-ен-**а**
Instr.	тел-ят-ам-**и**	курч-ат-ам-**и**	плем-ен-**ами**
Loc. (на)	тел-ят-**ах**	курч-ат-**ах**	плем-ен-**ах**

4.2. TASKS

4.2.1. Theoretical questions.

1. Typological characteristics of English and Ukrainian nouns as parts of speech.

2. Lexico-grammatical classes of English and Ukrainian nouns: allomorphic and isomorphic features.

3. Stem structure of English and Ukrainian nouns: allomorphic and isomorphic features.

4. The category of gender of English and Ukrainian nouns: allomorphic and isomorphic features.

5. The category of number of English and Ukrainian nouns: allomorphic and isomorphic features.

6. The category of case of English and Ukrainian nouns: allomorphic and isomorphic features.

4.2.2. Practical assignments.

1. *Put into isomorphic and allomorphic lexico-grammatical classes*:

Arrow, cattle, air, crew, Alaska, Ann, desk, book, house, snow, news, government, flour, Ford, salt.

Чорне море, хата, пісок, кіт, цукор, худоба, екіпаж, залізо, сіль, Ярослав Мудрий, Довженко, гроші, ненависть, лялька, уряд.

2. *Put into allomorphic and isomorphic groups on the basis of the stem-structure*:

Utopist, emission, athletics, employer, daddy, materialism, brotherhood, loneliness, extraordinary, vice-governor, evacuee, piglet, sister-in-law, headache.

Дарвінізм, горбочок, ніжка, деспотизм, кізонька, напруження, лісостепом, Неїжмак, безмежжя, самотність.

3. *Find allomorphism and isomorphism in the expression of gender by the following Ukrainian and English nouns*:

The lawyer won the case – адвокат виграв/виграла справу; director/directrix came – директор прийшов/ директорка/директорша прийшла; king/queen ordered – король наказав/ королева наказала; a young doctor/a young female/lady/woman – молодий лікар/молода лікар; the first was a young woman – першою була молода жінка.

4. *Find allomorphism and isomorphism in the expression of number by the following Ukrainian and English nouns*:

The North-West, advice, courage, information, mathematics, contents, means, savings, billiards, goods, gymnastics, shorts, sweepings.

Братва, Афіни, комарня, ярина, дітвора, жіноцтво, бадилля, капустиння, парубота, вишняк, адвокатура, ножиці, терези, окуляри, помиї, недопитки, злидні, проводи, вершки, гроші, побігеньки, витребеньки, ласощі.

5. *Find allomorphism in the expression of case by the following Ukrainian and English nouns*:

To the student, by the student, the leg of the table, the bag of the student, the student's bag;

Студентом, землям, (на) ланах, лікаря, курчатами, жінці, сіллю.

Seminar 5
TYPOLOGICAL FEATURES OF THE ADJECTIVE

5.1. BASIC NOTES

5.1.1. Definition
Adjective is a part of speech which is characterized by the following features:

(1) lexico-grammatical meaning of properties of substances such as size, colour, position in space, material, psychic state of person etc.;

(2) typical stem-building elements, cf. -able (*cap*able), -al (*form*al), -ial (*president*ial), -fold (*mani*fold), -ful (*beauti*ful), -ic (*laconi*c), -ile (*fut*ile), -ish (*self*ish), -less (*meaning*less), -ous (*industri*ous), -some (*tire*some) etc.;

(3) right-hand combinability with nouns or noun substitutes (nice-looking lady/ симпатична дівчина) and left hand combinability with link-verbs (she's beautiful/дитя було маленьким), adverbs (quite interesting/ досить цікавий);

(4) functions of an attribute (a nice flower/ гарна квітка) and predicative complement (she grew nervous/вона стала нервовою);

(5) category of degree of comparison (see 5.1.4.).

5.1.2. Classes
According to their lexico-grammatical meaning, English and Ukrainian adjectives fall into such isomorphic groups as ***qualitative*** which denote some quality of the object or phenomenon, cf. *cold/ холодний, small/ малий, high/ високий, beautiful/ гарний*; ***relative*** which denote some relation between the object, designated by the noun, and its characteristic expressed by the modifying adjective, cf. *wooden table/дерев'яний стіл* (table made of wood) also *golden/золотий, English/ англійський* тощо), and ***possessive-relative*** which denote some relation between the object, designated by the noun, and the person or geographical name expressed by the modifying adjective with the suffixes *-ic, -ian* та ***-івськ-/-овськ-***, ***-зьк-***, cf. *Shevchenk**ian**/шевченк**івськ**ий, Shakespear**ian**/ шекспір**івськ**ий, дніпр**овськ**ий, запорі**зьк**ий.*

Allomorphic is the group of ***possessive*** Ukrainian adjectives with the suffixes ***-ин/-ін-***, ***-ів/-їв-***, ***-ов/-ев-***, ***-ач-/-яч-***, ***-цьк/-зьк-*** cf. *мам**ин**/матер**ин**, журавл**ин**ий, батьк**ів**/тат**ів**, воді**їв**, соловейк**ові**, тел**яч**ий воя**ць**кий* which are rendered in English by possessive case or of-constructions.

5.1.3. Stem structure

As far as their structure is concerned, English and Ukrainian adjectives fall into *simple*, *derivative*, *compound* and *composite*.

English has a great number of **simple-stem** adjectives, cf. *big, red, bold, black, clean, high, old, young, thin, wet, small, tall*. Such adjectives are rather rare in Ukrainian, cf. *рад, жив*.

English **derivative-stem** adjectives are built 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*), *-ful* (*useful*), **-ic/-ical** (*basic, political*), **-ish** (*bookish*), **-ive** (*active*), **-less** (*careless*), **-ous** (*tedious*), **-ow** (*narrow*), **-ward** (*westward*), **-y** (*milky*). Ukrainian derivative suffixes include: **-ськ-/-зьк-** (*товариський, паризький*), **-цьк-** (*козацький*), **-ан-/-ян-** (*гречаний, кропив'яний*), **-ов-/-ев-/-єв-** (*березовий, грушевий, баєвий*).

Allomorphic are Ukrainian **diminutive suffixes**, cf. **-еньк-** (*гарненький*), **-есеньк-** (*малесенький*), **-ісіньк-** (*чистісінький*) **-юсіньк-** (*тонюсінький*), and **augmentative suffixes**, cf. **-езн-** (*величезний*), **-енн-** (*здоровенний*), **-ач-/-яч-** (*добрячий*), **-ущ-/-ющ-** (*багатющий*). Similarly allomorphic are Ukrainian possessive suffixes.

Isomorphism is observed in the use of English and Ukrainian prefixes, cf. **ab-/sub-// а-/суб-** (**ab**normal/**sub**normal – **а**нормальний/**суб**нормальний), **anti-/анти-** (**anti**national – **анти**народний), **arch-/apxi-** (**arch**bishopric – **архі**єпископський), **counter-/ проти-** (**counter**active – **проти**діючий), **ultra-/ультра-** (**ultra**leftist/**ультра**-лівацький).

Highly productive are Ukrainian prefixes of prepositional origin, cf. **без-** (без думки – **без**думний, **до-** (до центру – **до**центровий), **від-** (від центру – **від**центровий), **на-** (на стіл – **на**стільний), **під-** (під горою – **під**гірний), **перед-** (перед святом – **перед**святковий), **за-** (за Дніпром – **за**дніпровський). Such prefixes partly correspond to English adverbial postpositions, cf. *mention **above** – **above**-mentioned, to grow **over** – **over**grown*.

Compound-stem adjectives are found in both contrasted languages, cf. *four-storied – чотирьохповерховий, all-national – загальнонаціональний, all-steel – суцільно сталевий, all-powerful – всемогутній, many-sided – багатосторонній*. Some compound adjective do not correlate in their structure, cf. *breast-high – такий, що дістає до грудей, ice-cold – холодний як лід*.

Composite-stem adjectives are practically not found in either language.

5.1.4. Grammatical categories

Qualitative adjectives in both languages have the category of ***the degrees of comparison*** showing whether the adjective denotes the property absolutely (positive degree) or relatively in its higher (comparative degree) or the highest manifestation (superlative degree).

Both in English and Russian the category can be expressed synthetically and analytically. English synthetic ways of expression include grammatical morphemes ***-er/-est*** while analytical means embrace word-morphemes ***more/most***, cf. *nice – nicer – nicest; important – **more** important – **most** important*. In Ukrainian the category is expressed with the help of the suffixes ***-іш-/-ш-, -жч-, -щ-*** (comparative) and the combination of these suffixes with the prefixes ***най-/щонай-/якай-*** (superlative), cf. *добрий – добріший – **най**добріший/ **щонай**добріший/ **якнай**добріший*. The Ukrainian suffix ***-ш-*** in the comparative and superlative degrees correlates with ***-к-*** (*короткий – коротший – найкоротший*), ***-ок-*** (*глибокий – глибший – найглибший*), ***-ек-*** (*далекий – дальший – найдальший*) in the positive degree; the suffix ***-жч-*** correlates with ***-г-*** (*дорогий – дорожчий – найдорожчий*), ***-ж-*** (*дужий – дужчий – найдужчий*), ***-к-*** in the soft stem (*близький – ближчий – найближчий*); the suffix ***-щ-*** correlates with ***-ок-***, (*високий - вищий – найвищий*).

Isomorphic in both languages is the formation of the degrees of comparison through suppletivity, cf. *good – better – best; bad – worse – worst; добрий – кращий – найкращий; поганий – гірший – найгірший*.

Some qualitative adjectives in both languages do not form the degrees of comparison:

(1) those already expressing the highest degree of quality, cf. *supreme, extreme; супермодний, прегарний*;

(2) indicating some degree of quality, cf. *bluish/синюватий, reddish/червонуватий, yellowish/жовтуватий*;

(3) indicating qualities which are not compatible with the idea of comparison, cf. *blind/сліпий, deaf/глухий, pregnant/вагітна*.

Allomorphism between English and Ukrainian adjectives lies in the fact that Ukrainian adjectives, unlike English, have ***gender***, ***case*** and ***number*** inflexions. Most of the qualitative and relative adjectives belong to the ***first declension*** and split into *ard* and *soft consonant groups*. Possessive adjectives have their own inflections.

Table 6 represents gender, case and number inflexions of the qualitative, relative and possessive-relative adjectives.

<div align="right">**Table 6**</div>

Hard consonant group
Singular

Case	Masculine gender	Feminine gender	Neuter gender
Nom.	біл-ий	біл-а	біл-е
Gen.	біл-ого	біл-ої	біл-ого
Dat.	біл-ому	біл-ій	біл-ому
Accus.	біл-ий/біл-ого	біл-у	біл-е
Instr.	біл-им	біл-ою	біл-им
Loc. (на) біл-ому/біл-ім	біл-ій	біл-ому/біл-ім

Plural
All genders

Nom.	біл-і
Gen.	біл-их
Dat.	біл-им
Accus.	біл-і/біл-их
Instr.	біл-ими
Loc.	(на) біл-их

Soft consonant group
Singular

Case	Masculine gender	Feminine gender	Neuter gender
Nom.	син-ій/безкра-їй	син-я/безкра-я	син-є/безкра-є
Gen.	синь-ого/безкрай-ого	синь-ої/безкрай-ої	синь-ого/безкрай-ого
Dat.	синь-ому/безкрай-ому	син-ій/безкра-їй	синь-ому/безкрай-ому
Accus.	син-ій/безкра-їй синь-ого/безкрай-ого	син-ю/безкра-ю	син-є/безкра-є
Instr.	син-ім/безкра-їм	синь-ою/безкрай-ою	син-ім/безкра-їм
Loc. (на)	синь-ому/безкрай-ому	син-ій/безкра-їй	синь-ому/безкрай-ому

Plural

All genders

Nom.	син-і/безкра-ї
Gen.	син-іх/безкра-їх
Dat.	син-ім/безкра-їм
Accus.	син-і/безкра-ї
	син-іх/безкра-їх
Instr.	син-іми/безкра-їми
Loc.	(на) син-іх/безкра-їх

Table 7 represents gender, case and number inflexions of the possessive adjectives.

Table 7

Singular

Case	Masculine gender	Feminine gender	Neuter gender
Nom.	дядьків	дядьков-а	дядьков-е
Gen.	дядьков-ого	дядьков-ої	дядьков-ого
Dat.	дядьков-ому	дядьков-ій	дядьков-ому
Accus.	дядьків/дядьков-ого	дядьков-у	дядьков-е
Instr.	дядьков-им	дядьков-ою	дядьков-им
Loc. (на)	(на) дядьков-ому	дядьков-ій	дядьков-ому
	дядьков-ім		дядьков-ім

Plural

All genders

Nom.	дядьк-ов-і
Gen.	дядьк-ов-их
Dat.	дядьков-им
Accus.	дядьков-і/дядьков-их
Instr.	дядьков-ими
Loc.	(на) дядьков-их

5.2. TASKS

5.2.1. Theoretical questions.

1. Typological characteristics of English and Ukrainian adjectives as parts of speech.

2. Lexico-grammatical classes of English and Ukrainian adjectives: allomorphic and isomorphic features.

3. Stem structure of English and Ukrainian adjectives: allomorphic and isomorphic features.

4. The category of degrees of comparison of English and Ukrainian adjectives: allomorphic and isomorphic features.

5.2.2. Practical assignments.

1. *Put into isomorphic and allomorphic lexico-grammatical classes*:

Cold, big, golden, Shakespearian, yellow, bluish, good, English, urban, private, western, Crimean, wooden.

Матусин, великий, червоний, Шевченківський, найгірший, великий, дерев'яний, англійський, братів, соловейкові, святковий.

2. *Put into allomorphic and isomorphic groups on the basis of the stem-structure*:

Capable, high, wet, eastern, political, careless, ice-cold, four-storied, all-mighty, counteractive, indisputable, red, grammatical, foolish, breast-high.

Певен, багатющий, дрібнесенький, товариська, доїльний, грушевий, синівський, великий, читацький, доцентровий, чорногрива, задніпровський, чотириповерховий, гречаний, ладен, сестрин, винен, сестрині.

3. *Find allomorphism and isomorphism in the expression of degrees of comparison by the following Ukrainian and English adjectives*:

Less, more important, happier, longest, more interesting, better, supreme, cold.

Молодший, найкращий, щонайдобрішою, ліпшому, босий, гарний, поганого, набагато важливішими, дужчий, далі.

Seminar 6
TYPOLOGICAL FEATURES OF THE NUMERAL

6.1. BASIC NOTES

6.1.1. Definition
Numeral is a part of speech which is characterized by the following features:

(1) lexico-grammatical meaning of number;

(2) typical stem-building elements, cf. *-teen* (*fifteen*), *-ty* (*twenty*), *-th* (*fifth*); *-дцять* (*двадцять*), *-надцять* (*дванадцять*);

(3) right-hand combinability with nouns, articles (*the four days*), adverbs (*the two below/ahead; двоє внизу/попереду*), left-hand combinability with pronouns (*all the three, some five or so; усі четверо*), bilateral combinability with prepositions (*two from ten; два з десяти*);

(4) functions of an attribute (*three girls/три дівчини*), predicative complement (*she came third/вона прийшла першою*), subject (*The first ten have arrived/Перші десятеро приїхали*), adverbial modifier (*They ran four and four/ Вони бігли по чотири*).

6.1.2. Classes
In accordance with their lexico-grammatical meaning numerals fall into such isomorphic groups as:

(1) *cardinals*, denoting number, cf. *three, five, twenty-one*; *три, п'ять, двадцять один*;

(2) *ordinals*, denoting order, cf. *the third, the fifth, the twenty-first*; *перший, п'ятий, двадцять перший*;

(3) *fractionals*, denoting parts of a whole, cf. *two tenth; дві десятих*.

Besides, in Ukrainian there are also allomorphic groups of *collective numerals* denoting quantity as indivisibly unity, cf. *двоє, четверо, двадцятеро, п'ятеро, десятеро* and *indefinite cardinal numerals* denoting indefinite number, cf. *кількасот, кількадесят, кільканадцять/кільканадцятеро*.

6.1.3. Stem Structure
As for their stem structure, numerals can be: *simple-stem*, cf. *one, ten, eleven; один, п'ять*; *derivative stem*, formed with the help of the suffixes *-teen* and *-ty* (cardinals) and *-th* (ordinals) in English and *-надцять, -дцять* (cardinals), in Ukrainian, cf. *thirteen, nineteen, twenty, thirty*; *тринадцять, п'ятнадцять,*

два**дцять**; ***compound-stem***, cf. *кількадесят, кількасот, триста*; ***compound-derivative***, cf. *twenty-one, forty-three, three-ninth, twenty-fifth; три два**дцят**их*; ***composite***, cf. *one hundred and twenty, twenty two thousand; три цілих і одна четверта*.

Ukrainian collective numerals also have ***diminutive suffixes***, cf. *двоє – двоєчко*.

6.1.4. Grammar categories

The main allomorphic feature of Ukrainian numerals is that, unlike those in English, they have grammatical categories of ***number***, ***case*** and partly ***gender***. All Ukrainian numerals have the category of case, cf. *п'ять – п'яти – п'яти – п'ять – п'ятьма – (на) п'яти; семеро – сімох – сімом – сімох – сімома – (на) сімох; дві треті – двох третіх – двом третім – дві третіх – двома третіми – (на) двох третіх; перший – першого – першому – першого – першим – (на) першому*. The cardinal numerals *один* and *два* have gender and number distinctions, cf. *один, одна, одне/одно, одні; два, дві*. Ordinal numerals also have number and gender distinctions, cf. *перший – перша – перше – перші; перша – першої – першій – першу – першою – (на) першій; перше – першого – першому – перше – першим – (на) першому; перші – перших – першим – перших – першими – (на) перших*.

6.2. TASKS

6.2.1. Theoretical questions.

1. Typological characteristics of English and Ukrainian numerals as parts of speech.

2. Lexico-grammatical classes of English and Ukrainian numerals: allomorphic and isomorphic features.

3. Stem structure of English and Ukrainian numerals: allomorphic and isomorphic features.

4. Isomorphism and allomorphism in the expression of grammatical categories by English and Ukrainian numerals.

6.2.2. Practical assignments.

1. *Put into isomorphic and allomorphic lexico-grammatical classes*:

Two, two-fifth, tenth, twenty-seven, thirty-first, one and three fourths, fifteen.

П'ятеро, кількасот, кількадесят, кільканадцять, двадцятеро, двадцять перший, чотири, одна третя, нуль цілих і п'ять сотих, одинадцятьох, п'ятьма.

2. *Put into allomorphic and isomorphic groups on the basis of the stem-structure*:

Thirteen, twenty-fifth, thirty, two-thirds, one, twenty-two thousand, five hundred and thirty.

Дві третіх, кількасот, двадцять чотири, дванадцять, два, двадцятеро, шістьма, тринадцятьом.

3. *Give English equivalents and explain the nature if allomorphism in these Ukrainian numerals*:

Першої, шістдесятьма, тридцятьох, десяті, двома, двадцять сьомому, двох п'ятих, шостій, четверте, сорок першим.

Seminar 7
TYPOLOGICAL FEATURES OF THE PRONOUN

7.1. BASIC NOTES

7.1.1. Definition
Pronoun is a part of speech which serves to denote substances, qualities, quantities, circumstances etc. not by naming or describing them, but by ***indicating*** them. English and Ukrainian pronouns correlate with (1) nouns, cf. *he/він, she/вона, something/щось, somebody/хтось*; (2) adjectives, cf. *his/його, that/цей*; (3) numerals, cf. *some/кілька, much/багато, few/мало*; (4) adverbs, cf. *here/тут, there/там*.

7.1.2. Classes
Pronouns fall into the following classes: (1) personal; (2) possessive; (3) reflexive; (4) demonstrative; (5) interrogative; (6) connective; (7) reciprocal; (8) indefinite; (9)negative; (10) generalizing; (11) quantitative; (12) contrasting:

Personal pronouns in both languages distinguish person, gender and number: ***I/я, you/ти – ви, he/він, she/вона, it/воно, we/ми, they/вони***. English personal pronouns have objective case forms: *me, you, him, her, it, us, them*. Ukrainian personal pronouns have 6 cases, cf. *я – мене – мені – мене – мною – (на) мені*.

Of peculiar nature is the English pronoun ***it*** which can be used:

(1) anaphorically (*The book is on the table. Yes, **it** is on the table*);

(2) as an anticipatory element (***It** is necessary that…*);

(3) as an impersonal element (***It** is cold*);

(4) as a demonstrative element (***It** was he who said that*);

(5) as a formal element (*to foot **it**, to catch **it***).

The pronouns ***we***, ***you***, ***they*** may form indefinite personal sentences (*We must not allow children do what they like/Не треба дозволяти дітям робити, що їм заманеться; You don't say so/Не може бути; They say/Кажуть*).

On the other hand, absolutely isomorphic is the use of the pronoun ***we/ми*** instead of ***I/я*** (*We hold the view that …/Ми вважаємо, що…*).

The Ukrainian pronoun ***воно*** is often used to express sympathy, compassion, on the one hand, or contempt, on the other hand (***Воно** й училось, нівроку йому. Що **воно** тямить*). Besides, similar to the English ***it***, ***воно*** has impersonal meaning (***Воно** ніби так і треба*).

Possessive pronouns: ***my/мій – моя – моє – мої; your/твій – твоя – твоє – твої, ваш – ваша – ваше – ваші; his/його, her/її, its/його, our/наш – наша – наше – наші, their/їх***. Besides conjoint forms, English possessive pronouns have absolute forms (***my – mine, your – yours, his – his, her – hers, its – its, our – ours, their – theirs***).

Unlike English, Ukrainian possessive pronouns are declinable: they have case, number and gender inflexions (*мій/моя/моє/мої – мого/моєї/мого/моїх – моєму/моїй/моєму/моїм – мого/мою/моє/моїх – моїм/моєю/моїм/моїми – (на) моєму/ моїй/моєму/моїх etc.*)

Reflexive pronouns: ***myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, themselves – себе***. Like personal pronouns English reflexive pronouns distinguish person, number and gender. Ukrainian pronoun ***себе*** has the case distinctions with the exception of the nominative case forms (*себе – собі – себе – собою – (на) собі*) but no number distinctions. The dative case form in some contexts can acquire the function of the particle (*Вони сиділи **собі** на диванчику*).

Demonstrative pronouns: ***this – these, that – those, such, same; цей – ця – це – ці, той – та – те – ті, такий – така – таке – такі, цей самий – ця сама – це саме – ці самі, той самий – та сама – те саме – ті самі***. English demonstrative pronouns ***this/that*** agree in number with the modified noun. Ukrainian demonstrative pronouns agree with the modified noun not only in number, but also in case and gender, cf. *цей/такий хлопець – цього/такого хлопця – цьому/такому хлопцю – цього/такого хлопця – цим/таким хлопцем, (на) цьому/такому хлопці; ця/така дівчина – цієї/такої дівчини – цій/такій дівчині – цієї/такої дівчини – цією/такою дівчиною – (на) цій/такій дівчині; це/таке дитя – цього/такого*

дитяти – цьому/такому дитяті – цього/такого дитяти – цим/таким дитям – (на) цьому/такому дитяті.

Interrogative pronouns: **_pronouns proper_** (*what, who/whom – хто, що*); **_adjective pronouns_** (*whose, which, what – чий/чия/чиє/чиї, який/яка/яке/які, котрий/котра/котре/котрі*); **_adverbial pronouns_** (*why, where, when, how – чому, де, коли, як*); **_numeral pronouns_** (*how much, how many, how long – скільки*). Interrogative pronouns are used to form special questions. The English pronouns **_who/what_** distinguish person. The pronoun **_who_** has an objective case form **_whom_**. Ukrainian interrogative noun-pronouns and adjective pronouns distinguish gender, number and case, cf. *хто – кого – кому – кого – ким – (на) кому; чий син/чия донька/чиє дитя/чиїх дітей – чийого сина/чию доньку/чийого дитя/чиїх дітей – чийому сину/чиїй доньці/чийому дитяті/чиїм дітям – чийого сина/чию доньку/чийого дитя/чиїх дітей – чиїм сином/чиєю донькою/чиїм дитям/чиїми дітьми – (на) чийому синові/чиїй донці/чийому дитяті/чиїх дітях.*

Connective pronouns: **_noun pronouns_** (*what/whatever, who-whom/whoever– хто, що*); **_adjective pronouns_** (*whose, which/whichever, what/whatever – чий/чия/чиє/чиї, який/яка/яке/які, котрий/котра/котре/котрі*); **_adverbial pronouns_** (*why, where, when, how – чому, де, коли, як*); **_numeral pronouns_** (*how much, how many, how long – скільки*).

Relative pronouns coincide in form with interrogative but differ in function. They are used to connect clauses. In accordance with the meaning and the types of clauses they introduce they fall into *conjunctive* and *relative*.

Conjunctive pronouns introduce subject, predicative object and appositive clauses (noun clauses), cf. **_What_** *he knows is no longer a secret/ Те,* **що** *він знає, вже не секрет; I don't know* **what** *he thinks about it/Я не знаю,* **що** *він про це думає.* English compound conjunctive pronouns introduce adverbial clauses as well, cf. **_Whatever_** *he says is of no importance. She won't change her mind* **whatever** *he says.*

Relative pronouns introduce relative or attributive clauses and, unlike conjunctive pronouns, they are always correlated with some antecedent in the principal clause, cf. *There stood a handsome* **man who(m)** *she hadn't met before.*

Reciprocal pronouns: **_each other, one another; один одного/одна одну/одне одного/одні одних_**. English reciprocal pronouns can take possessive case forms, cf. *each other's nerves, one another's tears.* Ukrainian reciprocal pronouns admit number, gender and case with the exception of the nominative, cf. *один одного –*

один одному – один одного – один одним – (на) один одному. Sometimes, neuter gender form may be used for any gender and number, cf. *Молодята поглядали **одне на одного***.

Indefinite pronouns: ***indefinite pronouns proper*** (***some, any, somebody, anybody, someone, anyone, something, anything – дехто, дещо, хтось, щось, хто-небудь, що-небудь, будь-хто, будь-що, казна-хто, казна-що)***; ***pro-adjectives*** (***some, any – якийсь/якась/якесь/якісь***); ***pro-numerals*** (***some, any – кілька, декілька, кільканадцять***); ***pro-adverbs*** (***somewhere, somehow, anywhere, anyhow – десь, якось***).

English indefinite pro-nouns ***somebody, anybody, someone, anyone*** take possessive case inflexions. Ukrainian indefinite pro-adjectives distinguish gender, number and case; pro-nouns and pro-numerals distinguish case.

Negative pronouns: ***negative pronouns proper*** (***no, nobody, nothing neither – ніхто, ніщо***); ***pro-adjectives*** (***no, neither – ніякий/нікотрий/ніякісінький, жоден, ні один, ніхто інший***); ***pro-adverbs*** (***nowhere – ніде***); ***pro-numerals*** (***none – ніскільки/ніскілечки/аніскілечки***). English indefinite pro-noun ***nobody*** admits possessive case (*nobody's*). Ukrainian negative pro-adjectives distinguish gender, number and case; pro-nouns admit case inflexions. Some Ukrainian negative pronouns have diminutive forms not typical for English.

Generalizing pronouns: ***generalizing pronouns proper*** (***all, both, each, either, everybody, everyone, everything – весь/вся/все/всі, обоє, обидва/обидві, будь-який/будь-яка/будь-яке/будь-які, кожний/кожна/кожне/кожні, всякий/всяка/всяке/всякі, кожнісінький***); ***pro-adjectives*** (***every, each, all, both, either – всякий/всяка/всяке/всякі, кожний/кожна/кожне/кожні, обоє, обидва/обидві, будь-який/ будь-яка/ будь-яке/ будь-які***); ***pro-adverb*** (***everywhere – будь-де***). Ukrainian generalizing pro-adjectives and some pronouns distinguish gender, number. Some Ukrainian generalizing pronouns have diminutive forms not typical for English.

Quantitative pronouns: ***quantitative pronouns proper*** (***many, much, (a) few, (a) little, several, enough – багато, чимало, немало, мало/небагато, кілька, достатньо***); ***pro-adjectives*** (***much, (a) little, enough – багато, чимало, немало, мало/небагато, мало/небагато***); ***pro-numerals*** (***many, several, (a)few***); ***pro-adverbs*** (***much, (a)little, enough – багато, чимало, немало, кілька, достатньо***). Some Ukrainian quantitative pro-adjectives and pro-numerals distinguish case.

Contrasting pronouns: *contrasting pro-adjectives* (*other, another –* *інший/інша/інше/інші*); *pro-adverb* (*otherwise*). English contrasting pro-adjectives admit possessive case. Ukrainian contrasting pro-adjectives distinguish gender, number and case.

7.1.3. Stem structure

According to their stem structure, pronouns fall into (1) *simple-stem*, cf. *I, he, some, which; я, ти, хто, ваш, цей, наш*; (2) *compound-stem*, cf. *myself, someone, nobody; абихто, абищо, хто-небудь, будь-хто*; (3) *composite-stem*, cf. *somebody else, this same; той самий, хто інший, ніхто й ніщо*.

7.2. TASKS

7.2.1. Theoretical questions.

1. Typological characteristics of English and Ukrainian pronouns as parts of speech.

2. Lexico-grammatical classes of English and Ukrainian pronouns: allomorphic and isomorphic features.

3. Stem structure of English and Ukrainian pronouns: allomorphic and isomorphic features.

4. Isomorphism and allomorphism in the expression of grammatical categories by English and Ukrainian pronouns.

7.2.2. Practical assignments.

1. *Put into classes (in some cases there are several possibilities)*:

I, yourselves, whose, much, each other, mine, they, him, their, who, somebody, nobody, one another, these, few, nothing, same, which.

Наше, небагато, такий само, хто саме, де, одні одних, чий, вони, собі, ваші, цей, котрий, жодний, всякий, чимало, казна-хто, скільки, достатньо, кілька, всі, будь-яке.

2. *Put into allomorphic and isomorphic groups on the basis of the stem-structure*:

I, nothing, someone, this same, somebody else, ourselves, which, each other, he, nothing.

Наш, той самий, нічогісінько, кожен і всякий, ніхто, що, абихто, хто-небудь, всякий, жоден, кожнісінький.

3. *Give English/Ukrainian equivalents and explain the nature of allomorphism/isomorphism*:

Nobody**'s** business; these; **it**'s too late; each other's; mine; he/she/it; it was he who told me about **it**; **whose** child/children.

Кількох; кожної; обома; будь-кого; **воно** ні на що не здатне; кожнісінькою; аніскілечки, вона **собі** знай співає; жодного іншого; скількома; такою; вони все дивилися **одне на одного**; тими самими; чийого/чию/чиїх; якою-небудь; казна-ким, небагатьом.

Seminar 8
TYPOLOGICAL FEATURES OF THE ADVERB

8.1. BASIC NOTES

8.1.1. Definition
The adverb is a part of speech characterized by the following features:

(1) lexico-grammatical meaning of qualitative, quantitative or circumstantial characteristics of actions, states or qualities;

(2) typical stem-building elements, cf. **-ward(s)** (*eastward(s)*, **-ly** (*firstly)*, **-ways** (*sideways*); **-е** (*добре*), **-а** (*дарма*) etc.

(3) unilateral combinability with verbs (*to walk quickly/ йти швидко*), adjectives (*rather tired/дуже стомлений*), adverbs (*almost instantly/ майже миттєво*);

(4) the most typical function of adverbial modifiers (*She started working very carefully/Вона почала працювати дуже обережно*);

(5) category of degree of comparison (see 8.1.4.).

8.1.2. Classes
In accordance with their lexico-grammatical meaning, adverbs in contrasted languages fall into:

(1) **qualifying**, denoting the quality or state of an action, cf. *loudly, badly, fast, well, slowly – голосно, погано, швидко, добре, повільно*;

(2) **quantifying**, denoting quantitative characteristics of an action, cf. *very, rather, too, nearly, fully, hardly, quite, utterly – дуже, досить, надто, майже, повністю, досить-таки, цілком*;

(3) ***circumstantial***, denoting various circumstances attending an action; accordingly they fall into:

(a) adverbs of ***time and frequency***, cf. *now, then, today, soon, rarely, sometimes, frequently – зараз, тоді, сьогодні, скоро, рідко, інколи, деколи, часто*;

(b) ***place and direction***, cf. *here, there, inside, outside, upstairs – тут, там, всередині, надворі, наверху*.

Completely allomorphic are the so-called ***personal adverbs*** in Ukrainian, cf. *по-моєму, по-їхньому, по-нашому, по-своєму* (their English equivalents are adverbial phrases like *in my/their/our opinion*); and ***adverbs of comparison and likening***, cf. *соколом, стрілою, по-батьківському, по-осінньому* (their English equivalents are *like a falcon, like an arrow, like a father, like in autumn*).

8.1.3. Stem structure

As for their stem structure adverbs divide into:

(1) ***simple-stem adverbs***, cf. *now, then, here, there – зараз, тоді, ту, там*;

(2) ***derivative-stem adverbs***; in English they are formed with the help of such suffixes as **-ly** (*strictly*), **-ward(s)** (*eastward(s)*, **-ways** (*sideways*), **-fold** (*twofold*) and partly prefixes, cf. **a-** (*aloud*); Ukrainian adverbs are formed by means of the suffixes **-о** (*гарно*), **-е** (*зле*), **-а** (*дарма*), the prefix **по-** and the suffixes **-ому** (*по-нашому*), **-єму** (*по-моєму*), **-и** (*по-людськи*). It is typical of Ukrainian adverbs to be formed with the help of prefixes correlating with prepositions, cf. **в** + гору – вгору, **в** + день – вдень, **в** + друге – вдруге, see also безперестанку, **від**разу, **дого**ри, зранку, скраю, **у**день, вмить, **надвечір**, **навік**, **заміж**, **надвір**, **під**ряд, **повік**;

(3) ***compound-stem adverbs***, cf. *so-so, upside-down, moreover, therefore – насамперед, на півдорозі, водночас*;

(4) ***composite-stem adverbs***, cf. *by chance, by turns – пліч-о-пліч, всього-на-всього, віч-на-віч*.

An allomorphic features of the Ukrainian adverbs is their ability to take diminutive suffixes **-еньк** (*гарненько*), **-есеньк** (*гарнесенько*), **-юсіньк** (*тонюсінько*), **-очк** (*рядочком*), **-ечк** (*трішечки*).

8.1.4. Grammar categories

Qualitative adjectives in contrasted languages have the category of degrees of comparison which is formed with the help of synthetic (**-er,-est**, cf. *fast – faster – fastest* – **-ше, -іше, -чй, най- щонай-, якнай-**, cf. *швидко – швидше – найшвидше; цікаво – цікавіше – щонайцікавіше; хутко – хутчій –*

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якнайхутчіше) and analytical means (***more***, ***most***, cf. *interesting – more interesting – most interesting;* ***більш, найбільш****, cf. повільно – більш повільно – найбільш повільно*). Some adverbs in both languages form degrees of comparison with the help of suppletivity, cf. *well – better – best; badly – worse – worst; little – less – least; far – farther – farthest; добре – краще – найкраще; погано – гірше – найгірше.*

8.2. TASKS

8.2.1. Theoretical questions.

1. Typological characteristics of English and Ukrainian adverbs as parts of speech.

2. Lexico-grammatical classes of English and Ukrainian adverbs: allomorphic and isomorphic features.

3. Stem structure of English and Ukrainian adverbs: allomorphic and isomorphic features.

4. Isomorphism and allomorphism in the expression of grammatical categories by English and Ukrainian adverbs.

8.2.2. Practical assignments.

1. *Put into classes (in some cases there are several possibilities)*:

Almost, here, hence, quite, loudly, today, sufficiently, very, quickly, rather, entirely.

Глибоко, туди, всюди, відтак, сьогодні, іноді, голосно, гарно, завзято, досить-таки, цілком, догори дном, також, ледве, ясно, рядочком.

2. *Put into allomorphic and isomorphic groups on the basis of the stem-structure*:

Aside, rarely, so-so, almost, too, enough, inside, here, deliberately, always, sooner or later.

Тоненько, спросоння, дуже, гарнісінько, несвідомо, досить-таки, навмисно, сюди, по-всякому, по-новому, по-твоєму, зараз.

3. *Give English/Ukrainian equivalents and explain the nature of allomorphism/isomorphism*:

Quickest, longer, completely, frequently, twice, purposely.

Якнайшвидше, надвір, соколом, вгору, гарнесенько, трішечки, гарно – краще – найкраще, ясніше, по-осінньому, стрілою.

Seminar 9

TYPOLOGICAL FEATURES OF THE STATIVE

9.1. BASIC NOTES

9.1.1. Definition

The stative is a part of speech, characterized by the following features:

(1) lexico-grammatical meaning of states of persons, things or phenomenon;

(2) typical stem-building elements (see 9.1.3.);

(3) peculiar combinability with link-verbs (*to be alive/ бути холодно*);

(4) function of a predicative complement (*I lay **awake**/ Рут була **приголомшена***).

9.1.2.Classes

As for their lexico-grammatical meaning, statives in contrasted languages share only one class: those denoting ***psychological or physical state of a person***, cf. *aswim, afraid, a shiver, alive; страшно, боязко, досадно, жаль, охота, боляче, тоскно, сумно*. On top of that, English statives can express ***the state of things***, cf. *afloat, ablaze, afire, alike*.

Ukrainian statives also denote: (1) ***state of nature***, cf. *холодно, тепло, сонячно, тихо*; (2) ***possibility, impossibility, necessity***, cf. *треба, слід, доцільно, можна, необхідно*; (3) ***estimation of the state*** as for: (a) its ***temporal and locative characteristics***, cf. *пізно, рано, далеко, близько, низько*; (b) its ***perception***, cf. *видно, чутно*.

9.1.3. Stem structure

As for their stem structure, statives are mostly ***derivative***: English statives have specific stem building element, the prefix ***a-***, cf. ***a**shamed, **a**fraid*; Ukrainian statives are formed with the help of the suffixes ***-o***, cf. *прикр**о**, соромн**о***; ***-a***, cf. *шкод**а**, треб**а***; ***-e***, cf. *добр**e***.

9.2. TASKS

9.2.1. Theoretical questions.

1. Typological characteristics of English and Ukrainian statives as parts of speech.

2. Lexico-grammatical classes of English and Ukrainian statives: allomorphic and isomorphic features.

9.2.2. Practical assignments.

Put into allomorphic and isomorphic classes:

Aswim, afloat, afire, ashamed, aknee, awake, ablaze, afraid, aghast, alight.

Шкода, прикро, тихо, видно, соромно, треба, холодно, слід, доцільно, можна, необхідно, пізно, рано, далеко, близько, низько, чутно.

Seminar **10**
TYPOLOGICAL FEATURES OF THE VERB

10.1. BASIC NOTES

10.1.1. Definition
Verb as a part of speech which is characterized by the following features:

(1) lexico-grammatical meaning of action, cf. *work, smile, walk, break* etc., state, cf. *want, belong, know* etc., and process, cf. *grow, change, die* etc.;

(2) typical stem-building elements, cf. ***-ate*** (*facilitate*), ***-en*** (*strengthen*), ***-ify*** (*beautify*), ***-ize*** (*organize*), ***-esce*** (*acquiesce*); ***-ти/ть*** (*брати/брать*); ***-тися/ться-сь*** (*братися/молиться-сь*); (see more 10.1.3.);

(3) bi-lateral combinability with nouns or noun substitutes denoting the doer and the object of the action (*He **kissed** Mary/ Він **поцілував** Мері*) and adverbs (***to walk** slowly/**йти** повільно*);

(4) functions of predicate (finites: *He **wanted** a drink/ Він **хотів** випити*) and secondary predicate (verbids: *watch him **swimming***) in a sentence;

(5) categories of **person**, **number**, **tense**, **aspect**, **voice**, **mood**. Besides, English verb has the morphological category of **order** (perfect forms).

10.1.2. Classes
The main grammar division inside the verb is that between the *finite verbs* and the *verbids*. **Finite verbs** create predicativity of the sentence serving as its predicate in one of three moods: indicative, subjunctive and imperative. **Verbids** which include **infinitive**, **gerund** and **participle** can only make secondary predication.

In accordance to semantic and grammatical criteria verbs divide into *notional* and *semi-notional*.

Notional verbs possess full lexical meaning, variable combinability and isolatibility, i.e. they can make a sentence alone.

English notional verbs split into two *grammar subclasses* which are not found in Ukrainian: *regular verbs* forming their past simple and past participle with the help of *-ed*, cf. *dressed, worked* etc. and *irregular verbs* forming past simple and past participle by means of *vowel change*, cf. *bind – bound, bound, take – took, taken, begin – began – begun*; *vowel change + -d or -t*, cf. *tell – told – told, keep – kept – kept.* Some verbs are of *mixed nature*, cf. *show – showed – shown*. There is also a class of *invariables*, cf. *cost – cost – cost, let – let – let.*

Semi-notional verbs have faded lexical meaning, serve to connect words in speech and do not possess isolatibility. Semi-notional verbs fall into *link-verbs*, and *modal verbs*. **Link verbs** connect the subject of the sentence with the nominal part of the compound nominal predicate, cf. *He **grew** older/Вона **стала** дорослішою. She **seems** beautiful/Вона **здається** гарною.* **Link verbs** divide into three groups:

1. **Link verbs of being**, cf. **be/бути/доводитися, feel/бути на дотик, look/бути на вигляд, seem/здаватися, taste/бути на смак, smell/ бути на запах**. In Ukrainian there are also **вважатися, доводитися, зватися**, cf. *Це вважається/зветься правдою*. Most of the English link verbs of being do not have any direct equivalents in Ukrainian, being substituted by the verb **бути** or by a dash (*It is/feels/tastes/looks/smells pleasant = Це/воно є приємним на дотик/смак/вигляд/запах; Це/воно – приємне на дотик/смак/вигляд/запах*) or rendered with the help of a notion verb (*It smells/tastes pleasant = Воно пахне/смакує чудово; He is her brother = Він доводиться їй братом*).

2. **Link verbs of becoming**, cf. **get/ become/ ставати, turn/робитися, ставати**. English link verbs of becoming can be substituted in Ukrainian by notion verbs (*They grew stronger = Вони стали міцнішими; The wood turned red =Ліс зробився рудим; But: She grew older = Вона постаріла; He became grey = Він посивів*).

3. **Link verbs of remaining**, cf. **remain/залишатися, keep/стояти, stay/залишатися, continue/залишатися**, cf. *The winter continued damp and wet/Зима залишалася сирою та вологою; The weather kept obstinately hot and dry/Погода вперто стояла жаркою і сухою; He remained/stayed silent/Він залишався мовчазним.*

Modal verbs serve to connect the subject of the sentence with the part of the verbal compound predicate, cf. *He may be reading in the sitting room/Він мабуть читає у вітальні*. They include **can/могти, may/могти, should/слід/треба, ought to/слід, have to/мати, be to/мати бути, dare/сміти, need/потребувати**; *would/ shall/will* do not have Ukrainian modal equivalents.

Besides link verbs and modal verbs there exists a group of **analytical word morphemes** also called **auxiliary verbs**: **be, do, have, shall/will/should/would** which correspond to one Ukrainian verb **бути**.

English analytical word morphemes are used to express the categorical meanings of:

(a) continuous aspect (*I am/was/'ll be working, He/she/it is/was/'ll be working, They are/were/'ll be working, Am/was/shall I/is/was/will he be working, I'm not/wasn't/won't be working, He isn't/wasn't/ won't be working*);

(b) negative and interrogative forms of the non-Continuous aspect of the present and past tense (*I don't/didn't/Do I/did I work, He/she/it does not/did not work/ Does/did he/she/it work*);

(c) perfect forms (*I/they have/had/'ll have worked, He/she/it has/had/'ll have worked*);

(d) passive voice (*I am/was asked/'ll be asked, He is/was/'ll be asked, They are/were/'ll be asked*);

(e) imperative mood (*Do come in!/Don't come in*);

(f) subjunctive mood (*He ordered that everybody be present/should be present, If I were you I would do it*).

In Ukrainian most of these functioned are performed by one poly-functional verb **бути** which expresses:

(a) future tense (*Текст буде перекладений*);

(b) perfect forms (*Ніби й задрімав був зразу, але щось приверзлося, то й проснувся. Я заходив був влітку, але вас не застав тоді вдома*);

(c) passive voice (*Текст був перекладений*);

(d) subjunctive mood (*Якби я був знав би я був би прийшов*).

In accordance with their combinability with the subject and the object of the sentence verbs divide into *subjective* and *objective*. **Subjective verbs** are associated with nouns (noun equivalents) denoting the doer of the action, cf. *He got up and left*

the room. **Objective verbs** are associated, on the one hand, with the nouns (noun equivalents) functioning as the subject of the sentence and, on the other hand, with those denoting the object, cf. *She kissed **him** fairly*. Objective verbs that are connected with their object words directly are called **transitive**, cf. *He was reading **a book***. All the other verbs, both subjective and objective, are called **intransitive**, cf. *He was speaking **to her***.

As for their **aspective nature** verbs fall into **terminative**, i.e. denoting actions which cannot develop beyond a certain inherent limit, cf. *open, jump, come, stop; відкривати, плигати, приходити, зупинятися*; and **non-terminative**, i.e. denoting actions having no inherent limits, cf. *carry, walk, work; нести, ходити, працювати.*

Other aspective groups of **reflexive verbs** are allomorphic, as they are found only in Ukrainian:

(1) **reciprocally reflexive**/взаємно-зворотні, cf. *зустрічатися, змагатися, вітатися, листуватися, цілуватися*;

(2) **indirectly reflexive**/непрямо-зворотні, cf. *радитися, збиратися, лаштуватися*;

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

(4) **active-objectless reflexive**/активно-безоб'єктні, cf. *кусатися, хвицатися, дряпатися, жалитися, колотися*;

(5) **passively-qualitative reflexive**/пасивно-якісні, cf. *гнутися, ламатися, м'ятися, колотися, кривитися*;

(6) **impersonal-reflexive**/безособово-зворотні, cf. *(не) спиться, (не) їсться, (не) живеться, (не) лежиться.*

Another allomorphic Ukrainian group is that of **impersonal verbs** which build impersonal sentences but belong to different semantic classes, cf. *вечоріти, сіріти, примерзати, розвиднятися, хотітися, віритися* etc.

10.1.3. Stem structure

English and Ukrainian verb is characterized by the existence of a system of stem-building elements performing, as a rule, isomorphic functions in the contrasted languages.

English has a much greater number of **simple-stem verbs** than Ukrainian, cf. *go, come, stay, smile, get, be, grow; йти* etc.

English *derivative-stem verbs* are built with the help of such suffixes as **-ate** (*liquidate*), **-fy** (*beautify*), **-en** (*blacken*), **-ize** (*colonize*); Ukrainian verb-building suffixes comprise **-ти/ть** (*брати/брать*); **-тися/ться-сь** (*братися/молиться-сь*). The most productive English verb prefixes are **ex-** (*exclaim*), **in-/il/ir** (*introduce, illustrate, irritate*), **contra-** (*contradict*), **con-** (*contribute*), **counter-** (*counteract*), **re-** (*reduce*), **over-** (*overflow*), **under-** (*undertake*), **out-** (*outfit*), **super-** (*supervise*), **sub-** (*submit*), **mis-** (*mislead*), **un-** (*uncover*). The most productive Ukrainian prefixes are **в-/у** (*вбігти/унести*), **ви-** (*вибігти*), **від-/од-** (*відбити, оддати*), **до-** (*довести*), **за-** (*завести*), **з-/с/зі-** (*злетіти, сплести, зіпхнути*), **на-** (*набрати*).

Completely allomorphic are Ukrainian verbs formed with the help of *diminutive suffixes* like **-к-**и (*спатки*), **-оньк-**и (*їстоньки*).

A number of English and Ukrainian verbs are formed with the help of suffixes as well as prefixes, cf. **ex-/-ate** (*excavate*), **hyper-/-ize** (*hyperbolize*), **over-/-ize** (*overemphasize*), **over-/-ate** (*overestimate*), **over-/-fy** (*over-beautify*), **in-/-ate** (*incapacitate*), **mis-/-ate** (*miscalculate*), **sub-/-fy** (*subclassify*), **in-/-ate** (*indeterminate*), **under-/-ate** (*underestimate*) etc.; **над-наді-/-ти-ть-тися-тись** (*надбити, надібрати*), **о-об-/-ати-ути-ити** (*оглядати/оглянути, оббити/оббивати, обводити*), **пере-під-піді-підо-/-ти** (*перебігти, підбігти, підібрати, підозрювати*), **по-попо-/-ити/-ати** (*походити, попобігати*), **про-/-ти** (*програти*), **роз-розі-/-ти-тися-ати-атися-ся** (*роздати, розіграти, розібратися, розігнатися*), **за-/-ти-іти-итись-ітися** (*захотіти, заходитись, засидітися*).

Allomorphism is observed in the fact that Ukrainian affixes unlike English can render some *aspective meaning*. The prefixes **з-, с-, за-, на, пра-, про-, по-, при-** render perfective meaning, cf. *казати – **с**казати, родити – **за**родити, жити – **на**жити, їсти – **по**їсти, грати – **про**грати, гнати – **при**гнати* etc. The prefixes and suffixes **про-пере-/-ати** express perfective meaning of the completed action while **про-/-ува-юва, -овува, -ва, -а** express durative meaning of the uncompleted action, cf. *прочитати – **про**чит**ува**ти, гоїти – **за**го**юва**ти, перевиховати – **пере**вихо**вува**ти, скупити – ску**повува**ти, зігріти – зі**гріва**ти*. Similarly, suffixes **-и- :: -а-, -і- :: -а-, -е- :: -и-** express perfective :: non-perfective meaning, cf. *кінч**и**ти – кінч**а**ти, лиш**и**ти – лиш**а**ти, пуст**и**ти – пуск**а**ти*. Suffix **-ну-/ону** is used to express a sudden action as opposed to **-оти/-ати** which signal durative action, cf.

*кол**оти** – коль**нути**, штовх**ати** – штовх**нути**, коп**ати** – коп**нути**, натяк**ати** – натяк**нути*** etc.

There are also compound verbs in English like *broadcast, whitewash, blindfold, highjack, cross-examine*, though this way of forming verb lexemes is not very productive in English and practically not employed in Ukrainian.

Completely allomorphic are English composite verbs made up with a lexico-grammatical word-morpheme, cf. *give in, come back, stand up, go out, sit down* ect.

10.1.4. Grammatical categories

Finite verbs in both contrasted languages have six common morphological categories which are realized with the help of synthetic (***person*** and ***number***) and analytical means (***tense***, ***aspect***, ***voice***, ***mood***). Besides, English has the morphological category of ***order*** (perfect forms) realized analytically.

Ukrainian verbs change their form in accordance with the person, number, tense. This change is called ***declension***. The inflexions of Ukrainian verbs in different categorical forms depend on the verb class. Subdivision of verbs into classes is based on the correlation between the infinitival stem of the verb, on the one hand, and its present tense stem, on the other. The present tense stem (***нес-уть, бажа-ють, сид-ять, леж-ать***) is the basis for: (a) present tense and simple future; (b) imperative mood.

The infinitival stem (***біг-ти, роби-ти, зна-ться***) is the basis for (a): past tense; (b) subjunctive mood.

There are two declensions singled out in accordance with the character of the vowel in present tense inflexions: ***the 1st declension*** has inflexions: (a) **-уть/ють** in the 3d person plural, cf. *пиш-**уть**, каж-**уть**, чита-**ють***; (b) the vowel **-е/є** in the rest of the cases, cf. *пиш-**еш**, каж-**емо**, чита-**єте**, пиш-е, чита-є*; ***the 2nd declension*** has **-ать/-ять** in the 3d person plural, cf. *біж-**ать**, любл-**ять**, го-**ять***; (b) ***-и/і/ï*** in the rest of the cases, cf. *люб-**иш**, біж-**иш**, люб-**ить**, го-**ïмо***.

The ***present tense*** and ***synthetic (perfective) future tense*** forms are given in Table 8.

Table 8

I declension	**II declension**
singular	**singular**
1st нес-у, гра-ю, напиш-у	хвал-ю, го-ю, побіж-у
2nd нес-еш, гра-єш, напиш-еш	хвал-иш, го-їш, побіж-иш
3[d] нес-е, гра-є, напиш-е	хвал-ить, го-їть, побіж-ить
plural	**plural**
1st нес-емо, гра-ємо, напиш-емо	хвал-имо, го-їмо, побіж-имо
2nd нес-ете, гра-єте, напиш-ете	хвал-ите, го-їте, побіж-ите
3[d] нес-уть, гра-ють, напиш-уть	хвал-ять, го-ять, побіж-ать

The **imperative mood** forms are given in Table 9.

Table 9

singular	**plural**
1st –	хвал-імо/ім, біж-імо/ім
	не хвал-імо, не біж-імо
2nd принес-и, гра-й	хвал-іте/іть, біж-іте/іть
не принось, не нес-и, не грай	не хвал-іте/іть, не біж-іте/іть
3[d] –	

The **analytical (non-perfective) future forms** are given in Table 10.

Table 10

singular	**plural**
1st писатиму, буду писати	писатимемо, будемо писати
2nd писатимеш, будеш писати	писатимете, будете писати
3[d] писатиме, буде писати	писатимуть, будуть писати

The **paste tense and subjunctive mood forms** are given in Table 11.

Table 11

singular	plural
mas. бачив (би), ніс (би), вів (би)	
fem. бачил-а (б), несл-а (б), вел-а (б)	
neut. бачил-о (б), несл-о (б), вел-о (б)	бачил-и (б), несл-и (б), вел-и (б)

The category of person serves to represent an action as associated by the speaker with himself (a group of persons including himself – *I/we; я/ми*), the person or persons addressed (*you; ти/ви*), the person or persons not participating in the act of communication (*he/she/it/they; він/вона/воно/вони*).

In English person is represented:

(a) in the simple present tense forms (3d person singular :: the rest of the persons) by the opposeme *zero* :: *-s* (*I/you/we/they work :: he/she/it works*);

(b) in continuous aspect forms of the present tenses by discontinuous morphemes *am…ing* :: *are … ing* (1st person singular :: 2nd person singular and plural; 3d person plural); *am… ing* :: *is …ing* (1st person singular 3d person singular);

(c) in perfect order forms of the present tense by discontinuous morphemes *has…ed/en* :: *have…ed/en* (3d person singular :: the rest of the persons). In Ukrainian the category of person is expressed by the inflexions of present tense, synthetic (perfective) and analytical (non-perfective) future tense forms.

The category of number shows whether the action is associated with one doer or more than one. In English the category of number is represented in its purity only by the forms of the verb to be *was :: were* in past tense and by the discontinuous morphemes of the continuous aspect of the past tense and the past tense in the passive voice containing *was/were*. In the rest of the forms (*am – are, is – are; speak – speaks; has – have*) number is blended with person.

In Ukrainian the category of number is represented by the inflexions of the present tense and also synthetic (perfective) and analytical (non-perfective) future tense forms, the paste tense and the subjunctive mood forms and also by the imperative mood forms.

Completely allomorphic is the expression of the category of person in Ukrainian imperative mood forms, cf. *пиши – пишіть, будьмо здорові – будьте здорові, встань – встаньте* etc.

The category of tense shows the relation of the time of the action denoted by the verb to the moment of speech. There are three tenses both in English and Ukrainian: present, past and future. In English the category of tense is represented by a system of three member opposemes such as *works/work :: work**ed** :: 'll work; **am/is/are** work**ing** :: **was/were** work**ing** :: **'ll be** work**ing**; **has** work**ed** :: **had** work**ed** :: **'ll have** work**ed***. In English tense is blended with aspect and time correlation and is expressed synthetically (present/past simple, affirmative) and analytically (present/past simple negative and interrogative; future simple; present/past future continuous/ perfect/ perfect continuous).

In Ukrainian, with the exception of non-perfective future, which is rendered analytically, the category of tense is expressed synthetically: by a system of inflexions, different for the 1st, 2nd and 3d person and singular/plural number in the present and perfective future, and for the singular (masculine, feminine and neuter gender) and plural number in the past, cf. *нес-у/нес-еш/нес-е/нес-емо/ нес-ете/ нес-уть // хвал-ю/хвал-иш/хвал-ить/хвал-имо/хвал-ите/хвал-ять нес-е :: ніс/несл-а/несл-о :: нес-тиме/ при-несе/буде нести/ хвал-и-тиме/ похвал-ить/ буде хвалити*.

The category of aspect shows the character of the action, i.e. whether the action is taken in its progress or simply stated, its nature being unspecified. In English it is represented by a system of two member opposemes such as *work/works :: am/is/are working*; *worked :: was/were working*; *has/have worked :: has/have been working*; *had worked :: had been working*; *'ll work :: 'll be working*; *to work :: to be working*. The meaning of continuous aspect is expressed with the help of the discontinuous morpheme ***be …Ving***. Aspect in English is blended with tense (present/past/future simple :: present/past/future continuous) and time correlation (present/past/future continuous :: present/past/future perfect continuous).

In Ukrainian there is no morphological category of aspect. The meaning of continuous aspect blended with that of passive voice and is expressed by lexico-grammatical means, i.e. the transitive verb stems with the suffixes ***-сь/ся*** and a corresponding adverb identifying the moment of action, cf. *Школа зараз/ще/вже/давно будує**ться**. Школа ще будувалась/ будуватиметь**ся***.

The category of voice shows whether the action is represented as issuing from its subject or as experienced by its object. Both English and Ukrainian have two

voices: active and passive. The category of voice is represented by the opposemes like *loves/love :: am/is/are loved, loved :: was/were loved, am/is/are loving :: am/is/are being loved, was/were loving :: was/were being loved, have/has loved :: have/has been loved, had loved :: had been loved, 'll love :: 'll be loved*. In English passive voice is blended with tense, aspect and time correlation. It is built with the help of the discontinuous morpheme ***be …. V-ed/en(past participle)***.

In Ukrainian the passive voice is expressed by the discontinuous morpheme: ***бути*** *…* ***Vpast participle***, cf. *Лист* ***(є)/був/буде*** *написаний/ корова* ***(є)/була/буде*** *видоєна/ болото* ***(є)/було/буде*** *висушене.* Alongside with this, forms in ***-но/то*** are used, cf. *Лист* ***(є)/був/буде*** *написано/ корову* ***(є)/була/буде*** *видоєно/ болото* ***(є)/було/буде*** *висушено.* Ukrainian affixes ***-сь/ся*** which are added to the non-perfective verbs express the meaning of continuous aspect and passive voice, cf. *Хата будуєть****ся****/будувалас****ь****/будуватиметь****ся****.*

The category of order (time correlation) shows whether the action is viewed as prior to (perfect) or irrespective of (non-perfect) other actions and situations. In English it is represented by the system of opposemes such as *writes/write – has/have written, wrote – had written, writing – having written, to be written – to have been written.* Thus, in English there exist present, past and future perfect forms which are formed with the help of the discontinuous morpheme ***ha…ed/en*** (*has/have written, had written, 'll have written*). In Ukrainian this category is only represented by the pluperfect which corresponds to the English Past Perfect. It is built with the help of the analytical word-morpheme ***бути*** and the past form (***задрімав був/задрімала була/ задрімали були***).

The category of mood reflects the relation of the action denoted by the verb to reality from the speaker's point of view. Both contrasted languages have the system of three moods: indicative, imperative, subjunctive.

English imperative mood lacks purely subjunctive forms employing the forms of the past and past perfect and the past of the modal verbs would/should, cf. *If I **knew** that I **would change** my mind/ If I **had known** that before I **would have changed** my mind.* The only exception is the specific form of the verb ***to be*** (***Were*** *she at home I would come over*). In Ukrainian subjunctive also employs the forms of the past and pluperfect and adds the particle ***би***, cf. *Якби я **знав**, я **б передумав**/Якби я **був знав** це раніше, я **був би прийшов**/ **Була б** вона удома, я **б прийшов**.*

The imperative mood in English is expressed synthetically (affirmative: *do it!*) and analytically (negative: *Don't do it!*). English imperative with **let** (*Let me/him/her/them/us do it! Don't let me/him/her/them/us do it! Let me/him/her/them/us not do it!*) has the corresponding Ukrainian forms with the particles **нум** (singular) and **нумо** (plural), cf. ***Нум я зачитаю! Нумо*** *заспівайте!*

10.2. TASKS

10.2.1. Theoretical questions.
1. Typological characteristics of English and Ukrainian verbs as parts of speech.

2. Lexico-grammatical classes of English and Ukrainian verbs: allomorphic and isomorphic features.

3. Stem structure of English and Ukrainian verbs: allomorphic and isomorphic features.

4. The category of person of English and Ukrainian verbs: allomorphic and isomorphic features.

5. The category of number of English and Ukrainian verbs: allomorphic and isomorphic features.

6. The category of tense of English and Ukrainian verbs: allomorphic and isomorphic features.

7. The category of aspect of English and Ukrainian verbs: allomorphic and isomorphic features.

8. The category of mood of English and Ukrainian verbs: allomorphic and isomorphic features.

9. The category of time correlation of English and Ukrainian verbs: allomorphic and isomorphic features.

10. The category of voice of English and Ukrainian verbs: allomorphic and isomorphic features.

10.2.2. Practical assignments.
1. *Classify the verbs into subclasses in accordance with semantic and grammatical criteria: notional – semi-notional (link (being – becoming – remaining) modal – auxiliary)*:

Be (She's beautiful/ She is to come at five/ She's taking a shower/She's being examined); might (She might have warned him); continue (The weather continued wet/He continued singing); walk (He was walking up the street); become (He became famous); smile (Every time he sees her he smiles); can (I can swim); have (I've done it/I usually have lunch at 5 p.m.); feel (She doesn't feel well); grow (It's growing dark/He grows potatoes and tomatoes); turn (He turned the tap/ He turned grey); look (She looks fine/Don't look at him); smell (It smells funny/The cat was smelling the sausage); must (You must help her); do (She doesn't like music/She did it again).

Спати (Скільки можна спати!), зватися (Це зветься роботою); залишатися (Він залишився вдома/Він залишився задоволеним); ставати (Він став вчителем); говорити (Треба діяти, а не говорити); бути (Текст був/буде перекладений/Якби я був знав, я був б прийшов/Я був задрімав, але щось приверзлося, то я й прокинувся/Я хотів був зайти до вас улітку, але не наважився); сміти (Як ви смієте таке казати); мати (Ти маєш знати, куди нам звертатися); здаватися (Це здається правдою); виявлятися (Вона виявилася розумною); робитися (Ліс зробився рудим); робити (те, що ти зробив – підлість); посміхатися (Чому ти посміхаєшся?).

2. *Classify the verbs into subclasses in accordance with their relation to the subject/object of the sentence*:

Go, give, smile, jump, take, ring, talk, tell, drive, sit, stand, miss.

Діяти, сидіти, посміхатися, давати, брати, говорити, зачиняти, заздрити, приходити, стрибати.

3. *Classify the verbs into allomorphic and isomorphic subclasses in accordance with their aspective nature (terminative – durative – mixed type; reflexive – reciprocally reflexive, indirectly reflexive, generally reflexive, active-objectless, passive-qualitative, impersonal-reflexive, impersonal)*:

Open (He opened the door); work (she was working from morning till night); sit (Don't sit here! Do something!/Sit down!); remember (I can't remember her name/We'll always remember him).

Зустрічатися; сидіти; журитися; збиратися (в похід); зачиняти; кусатися (собака кусається); знаходити; вітатися; не спиться; вечоріє; журитися; колотися (стерні колеться); гарно/погано живеться; таланить; лаштуватися (в дорогу); дряпатися кішка дряпається); злитися.

4. *Put into allomorphic and isomorphic groups on the basis of the stem-structure*:

Liquidate, deepen, go, contradict, stand up, sub-classify, reduce, misappropriate, indeterminate, walk, illustrate, overestimate, blackmail, sit down.

Йти, спатки, братися, їстоньки, внести, довести, надібрати, попобігати, посвистувати, четвертувати.

5. *Find allomorphism and isomorphism in the expression of grammatical categories*:

I work – she works; Let us sing; Do it! Don't do it!; The article will have been translated; The work is done; The house is being built/The house was being built; I had visited her before I went to Moscow; I/we write/wrote;

Я писав/писала – ми писали; Нумо заспіваємо! Він працює/працював/буде працювати – вона працює/ працювала/буде працювати; Я якось був заходив, але її не застав; Він каже, що вона заходила була; Школа вже будується/вже давно будується/будуватиметься; Пиши!/ пишіть!; Нумо я запитаю!; Лист був/буде/(є) написаний; Стаття перекладена; Нічого не забуто; Він задрімав/вона задрімала/воно задрімало/вони задрімали.

FUNCTIONAL PARTS OF SPEECH

Seminar 11
TYPOLOGICAL FEATURES OF THE PREPOSITION

11.1. BASIC NOTES

11.1.1. Definition
Preposition is a part of speech which is characterized by the following features:

(1) lexico-grammatical meaning of relations of substances;

(2) combinability with words belonging to almost any part of speech;

(3) function of a linking word.

11.1.2. Classes
In accordance with their meaning prepositions may express various syntactic relations:

(1) ***agentive relations***, cf. *the play **by** Shakespeare*; *бути **під** чиєюсь владою/керівництвом*;

(2) ***objective relations***, cf. *to be angry **with** smb*; *сердитися **на** когось, помиритися **з** кимсь*;

(3) ***attributive relations***, cf. *birds **of** a feather, the man **in** question*; товариші по школі, друзі з Канади;

(4) ***adverbial relations***:

(a) ***temporal***, cf. *to depart **on** Monday, to arrive **in** spring*; *від'їжджати **в** понеділок, приїхати **в** березні/**через** півроку*;

(b) ***local***, cf. ***in** the cottage, **behind** the fence, **in front of** the house*; *у хаті, **за** тином, **під** лісом*;

(c) ***directional***, cf. ***into** the room, **out of** the house, **to** the door*; *у кімнату, **з** хати*;

(d) ***of manner and comparison***, cf. *to look **in** astonishment, the air came **in** a warm wave*; *глянути **з** подивом*;

(e) ***of attendant circumstances***, cf. *winter set up **with** a heavy fall of snow*; *зима прийшла **зі** снігопадом*;

(f) ***of cause***, cf. *my dog pants **with** the heat*; *собака задихається **від** спеки*;

(g) ***of concession***, cf. *they continued their way **despite** the rain, he would do it **in spite of** the obstacles*; *він приїздить, **незважаючи на** хворобу*;

(h) *of possession*, cf. *books of his brother, the windows of the cottage*; *отже й ми будемо при розумі*;

(5) *relations of resemblance*, cf. *she is like her mother*; *він схожий на батька*;

(6) *relations of subordination*, cf. *to be secretary to the manager*; *бути секретарем у посла*;

(7) *relations of dissociation*, cf. *to be devoid of suspicion*; *бути вільним від підозри*.

Allomorphism is observed in the nature of the syntactic functions of prepositions. These are *linking* in English: prepositions do not require any special case from the right-hand nominal component (*the book of my brother, toys for the child, four of the boys*) with the exception of the few prepositions capable of expressing some case relations, cf. *of* (*genitive case*: *books of hers/theirs*), *to* and *for* (*dative case*: *sent to them, books for him/us*), *by* and *with* (*instrumental case*: *written by him/them/us, went with her/us/them*). In Ukrainian prepositions *govern* nouns, pronouns, numerals, substantivized adjectives and nominal groups, cf. *праця в садку/на полі, лежати під грушею/дубом, лист від нього/іншого, захист від польових гризунів*. Some Ukrainian prepositions are used with nominals in a certain case form only, cf. *genitive case* (*без, біля, у, в, від, заради, окрім, з, коло, між; близько, вглиб, вздовж, відносно, довкола, замість, зверху; задля, заради, з-за, з-меж, з-між, з-над, з-поза, з-перед; в ім'я, в інтересах, за винятком, за допомогою, за рахунок, з боку, на основі, в силу*); *dative case* (*к, ік; слід, всупереч, навздогін, навперейми, назустріч, наперекір, напереріз; на противагу*); *accusative case* (*у (в), за, крізь, між, на, над, о, під, перед, по, повз, про, через; поза, поміж, понад, попри, проміж; зважаючи на, незважаючи на, у відповідь на, з огляду на*); *instrumental case* (*з, за, між, перед, під; поза, понад, помежи, проміж; вслід за, згідно з, нарівні з, на чолі з, одночасно з, паралельно з, побіч з, порівняно з, поруч з, разом з, у зв'язку з, в унісон з); locative case* (*у, на, о, по, при*).

Isomorphic are prepositions which are used to link, but not govern unchangeable foreign nouns, cf. *їхати в таксі, вийти з фойє, ходити без кольє*.

11.1.3. Stem structure

As far as their stem structure is concerned, prepositions fall into:

(1) *simple*, cf. *at, in, on, of, with, to, by, for; в, з, о, на, за, при, без*;

(2) **derivative** which are very few, cf. *be-low, be-side, a-long*; *в-наслідок, за-вдяки, по-верх, по-перек, до-вкіл* etc.;

(3) **compound**, cf. *inside, outside, into, within, throughout, upon, without*; *із-за, з-під, з-понад, попід, поперед, посеред, поміж, щодо, задля*;

(4) **composite**, cf. *by means of, instead of, because of, in accordance with, owing to, in front of, in spite of, with regard to*; *на відміну від, у зв'язку з, згідно з, незалежно від, збоку від, в межах, близько від, поруч з, у відповідь на*.

The only structural difference is the group of Ukrainian simple prepositions consisting of a single consonant or vowel (*в, у, о, з*).

11.2. TASKS

11.2.1. Theoretical questions.

1. Typological characteristics of English and Ukrainian prepositions as parts of speech.

2. Lexico-grammatical classes of English and Ukrainian prepositions: allomorphic and isomorphic features.

3. Stem structure of English and Ukrainian prepositions: allomorphic and isomorphic features.

11.2.2. Practical assignments.

1. *Put into classes*:

By (the book by); in (in the room); in (in astonishment); of (of a feather); with (with John); into (into the room); behind (behind the house); in spite of (in spite of the facts); with (with the heat); like (like his mother); on (on Monday); on (on the table).

В (в січні); в (в кімнаті); до (до сина); з (з двору); на (на столі); на (на грип); від (від віспи); від (від Джона); незважаючи на (хворобу); одночасно з (ними); поруч з (ним); крізь (стіни).

2. *Put into allomorphic and isomorphic groups on the basis of the stem-structure*:

At, because of, below, by, inside, in front of, throughout, on account of, into, to, owing to.

З, під, із-за, щодо, довкіл, на відміну від, в справі, внаслідок, посеред, в, поміж, з-понад, близько від.

3. *Give English/Ukrainian equivalents and explain the nature of allomorphism/isomorphism*:

Because of the strike; for you; to my surprise; for John; behind the fence; out of the room; in front of the house; on Monday; in the air.

Поза тином; всупереч перешкодам; зважаючи на обставини; одночасно з усіма; в ім'я інтересів; у житті; з горя; над прірвою; поміж людей; і унісон з ними; назустріч світанку; на противагу аргументам; крізь ліс; під дубом; про мене; на Миколі; від болю.

Seminar 12
TYPOLOGICAL FEATURES OF THE CONJUNCTION

12.1. BASIC NOTES

12.1.1. Definition
The conjunction is a part of speech which is characterized by the following features:

(1) lexico-grammatical meaning of relation between substances and situations;

(2) combinability with units of similar type: homogenous parts of coordinate phrases and sentences or subordinate clauses in composite sentences;

(3) function of a linking word.

12.1.2. Classes
As for their syntactic functions, conjunctions in the contrasted languages fall into two isomorphic groups: (1) *coordinating conjunctions* and (2) *subordinating conjunctions*.

Coordinating conjunctions fall into the following subclasses:

(a) *copulative/єднальні*: *and, nor, neither…nor, as well as, both…and, not only…but also*; *і/й, та, також, і…і, ні…ні, як…так і, не тільки…але й/і.*

(b) *disjunctive/розділові*: *or, either… or*; *або, чи, або…або, чи…чи, то…то, чи то…чи то*;

(c) *adversative/протиставні*: *but, still, yet*; *але, проте, зате, однак, все ж*;

(d) *resultative/пояснювальні*: *so, hence*; *так, тож/отож, тобто, а саме, як от.*

Subordinating conjunctions include:

(a) *connective*, introducing subject, object, predicative and attributive clauses: *that, whether, if*; *що, чи, якщо/якби*. Common functions in both contrasted languages are also performed by relative pronouns: *who, what, how, how many*; *хто, що, який,*

котрий, чий, скільки; and by connective adverbs: *where, when, how, why; де, коли, куди, як, чому*;

(b) **adverbial**: **of time**, cf. *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*; **of place and direction**, cf. *where, wherever, whence; де, де б, куди, звідки*; **of cause or reason**, cf. *as, because, since, seeing; бо, через те що, тому що, затим що, оскільки*; **of condition**, cf. *if, unless, provided, supposing; якби, якщо, якщо б, коли б, аби*; **of purpose**, cf. *lest, that, in order that, so that; щоб, для того щоб, з тим щоб*; **of result**, cf. *so, that; так що, отож, тож*; **of concession**, cf. *though, although, as, even if, even though, however, wherever, whichever; хоч, хай, нехай, дарма що, незважаючи на*; **of comparison**, cf. *as, as...as, not so... as, than, as if, as though; як, мов, мовби, немовби, наче, неначе, начебто, ніби, нібито*.

12.1.3. Stem structure

English and Ukrainian conjunctions can be:

(1) **simple**, cf. *and, but, or, if, that, till; і/й, а, бо, ні, та*;

(2) **derivative**, cf. *unless, until, because; або, зате, проте*;

(3) **compound**, cf. *although, whereas; якщо, якби*;

(4) **composite**, cf. *as if, as soon as, in order that; так що, через те, що; для того, щоб; з того часу як; відтоді, як*.

Besides, there are **correlative conjunctions**, consisting of two parts, cf. *both...and, either...or, neither...nor, no sooner...than; і... і, ні ... ні, то ... то, чи ... чи, не то ... не то, не стільки ... скільки*.

12.2. TASKS

12.2.1. Theoretical questions.

1. Typological characteristics of English and Ukrainian conjunctions as parts of speech.

2. Lexico-grammatical classes of English and Ukrainian conjunctions: allomorphic and isomorphic features.

3. Stem structure of English and Ukrainian conjunctions: allomorphic and isomorphic features.

12.2.2. Practical assignments.

1. *Put into classes*:

Both…and; either…or; yet; not only…but also; as…as; after; though; lest; in order that; because; for; however; hence; as well.

Отож; тому що; немов; та й; проте; а саме; тому що; нехай; поки; хоча; не тільки; зате; ні…ні; все ж; чи…чи.

2. *Put into allomorphic and isomorphic groups on the basis of the stem-structure*:

As soon as; because; although; whereas; as if; but; either…or; until; in order that.

Проте; і…і; чи…чи; не стільки…скільки; відтоді; з того часу як; але; а; якщо.

Seminar 13
TYPOLOGICAL FEATURES OF THE PARTICLES

13.1. BASIC NOTES

13.1.1. Definition
The particle is a part of speech which is characterized by the following features:
(1) lexico-grammatical meaning of emphatic specification;
(2) unilateral combinability with words of different classes as well as clauses;
(3) function of a specifier.
13.1.2.Classes
According with the *semantic* criterion, particles divide into:
(1) those of ***emphatic precision***/ емфатичного уточнення, cf. *absolutely, exactly, precisely, right*; *точно, справді, просто, прямо*;
(2) ***demonstrative***/вказівні, cf. *here, there*; *ось, от, це, оце, онде, ген, воно*;
(3) ***affirmative***/стверджувальні, cf. *well, now, yes*; *так, гаразд, еге, еге ж, атож*;
(4) ***intensifying***/підсилювальні, cf. *all, but, just, even, simply, yet, still*; *і, й, та, таки, аж, навіть, вже, ж, бо*;
(5) ***negative***/заперечні, cf. *not, never, no*; *ні, не, ані*;
(6) ***interrogative***/запитальні, cf. *well, really, no, why, why not*; *га, ну, невже, хіба, та ну, що за*;
(7) ***connecting***/приєднувальні, cf. *also, too*; *також, до того ж, ще й*;
(8) ***quantitative***/кількісні, cf. *almost, approximately*; *майже, приблизно, близько, мало не, трохи не, чи не, ледве не*;

(9) **singling out**/видільні, cf. *even, only, more*; *навіть, тільки, лише, хоч, аж, таки*.

As for their *functional* criterion particles fall into **form-building** and **word-building**. The above-mentioned particles are form-building. Word-building particles include: **else-** (**else**where), **not-** (**not**withstanding), **no-** (**no**thing), **more-** (**more**over); **будь-** (*будь-хто*), **-небудь** (*хто-небудь*), **казна-** (*казна-хто*).

13.1.3. Stem structure

Particles have no typical stem-building elements. As far as their stem structure is concerned particles fall into:

(1) **simple-stem**, cf. *all, else, even, just, too, yet, not*; *все, так, ну, не, ж, еге, та, це, оце, чи*;

(2) **derivative-stem**, cf. *alone, merely, scarcely, simply*; *нумо, просто*;

(3) **compound-stem**, cf. *almost, also*; *невже, якраз*;

(4) **composite-stem**, cf. *why not*; *до того ж, ще й*.

13.2. TASKS

13.2.1. Theoretical questions.

1. Typological characteristics of English and Ukrainian particles as parts of speech.

2. Lexico-grammatical classes of English and Ukrainian particles: allomorphic and isomorphic features.

3. Stem structure of English and Ukrainian particles: allomorphic and isomorphic features.

13.2.2. Practical assignments.

1. *Put into classes*:

Absolutely; here; well; but; never; well; really; why; also; almost; even.

Точно; справді; ані; таки; навіть; й; так; еге; атож; хіба; до того ж; та ну; майже; приблизно; хоча б; лише.

2. *Put into allomorphic and isomorphic groups on the basis of the stem-structure*:

All, merely, simply, almost, too, approximately, precisely.

Невже, авжеж, воно, просто, прямо, так, не, собі, чи.

Seminar 14
TYPOLOGICAL FEATURES OF THE MODAL WORDS

14.1. BASIC NOTES

14.1.1. Definition
Modal words are a part of speech which is characterized by the following features:

(1) lexico-grammatical meaning of modality;

(2) negative combinability;

(3) function of parenthetical elements.

14.1.2. Classes
According to their meaning modal words are traditionally classified into those expressing:

(1) **shades of certainty**, cf. *certainly, of course, surely, no doubt, indeed, undoubtedly, really*; *певне, напевне, звичайно, безсумнівно, безперечно, безумовно, зрозуміло*;

(2) **degrees of probability**, cf. *maybe, perhaps, possibly*; *може, можливо, мабуть, ймовірно, видно, здається*;

(3) **shades of desirability**, cf. *fortunately, unfortunately*; *на щастя, на жаль, шкода*;

(4) **shades of doubt, uncertainty** (coinciding in form with those, denoting probability), cf. *maybe, perhaps, probably*; *може, можливо, майже*.

14.2. TASKS

14.2.1. Theoretical questions.
1. Typological characteristics of English and Ukrainian modal words as parts of speech.

2. Lexico-grammatical classes of English and Ukrainian modal words: allomorphic and isomorphic features.

14.2.2. Practical assignments.
Put into classes:

Assuredly, indeed, of course, certainly, probably, possibly, maybe, perhaps, fortunately.

Можливо, безперечно, напевне, мабуть, певне, безсумнівно.

Seminar 15
TYPOLOGICAL FEATURES OF THE ARTICLE

15.1. BASIC NOTES

15.1.1. Definition
English article is a part of speech which is characterized by:

(1) the lexico-grammatical meaning of definiteness/indefiniteness;

(2) the right-hand combinability with nouns;

(3) the function of noun specifiers.

15.1.2. Definite and indefinite articles.

In accordance with its meaning 'one of many' the indefinite article is used to denote one thing or class and is therefore ***classifying***. In accordance with its demonstrative meaning the definite article points out or individualizes one object or a class of objects denoted y the noun it is associated with and is therefore an ***individualizing*** or ***limiting*** article.

15.2. TASKS
Theoretical questions.

Typological characteristics of the English article as a part of speech.

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Навчальне видання

Мартинюк *Алла Петрівна*

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(семінарські заняття)