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SYNTAGMATIC DIMENSION OF UKRAINIAN AND ENGLISH VERBS: THE TYPOLOGY OF EXPONENTS OF CORRELATION

Bibliographic Description:

Abstract

The paper focuses on the syntagmatic dimension of the Ukrainian and English verbs. The syntagmatics of the verbs is analysed from the cross-linguistic perspective. The approach to the bilateral contrastive study of the verbs is based on the essential notions of contemporary contrastive linguistics. The key factors determining the combinability of the word are analysed. The work contains a brief overview of the theories that differentiate syntactic, semantic and lexical syntagmatics. The factors proved that syntagmatic relations are of syncretic nature, especially within verbal classes. It is necessary to combine semantic and grammatical aspects of combinability. The work focuses on the concept of valency which is believed to be relevance for cross-linguistic analysis of syntagmatic parameters of the verbal systems. It was found out that the combinability potency of the verb determines the specificity and regularity of the syntagmatic relationships that arise in the process of functioning of the verbal systems of both the Ukrainian and English languages. The authors present typology of the formal exponents of correlation that seems promising for revealing isomorphic and allomorphic characteristics of the contrasted verbs. The exponent of correlation is believed to be an effective tool for building syntagmatic paradigm of the verbs from the contrastive perspective. The typology of the exponent of syntagmatic correlation contains non-verbalized (zero) and verbalized (non-predicative /

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

Keywords: *an exponent of s correlation, verb's systems of Ukrainian and English, combinability, syntagmatics, typology of the exponents of correlation.*

1. Introduction.

Modern comparative linguistics is considered to be a complex area of study comprising different fields (comparative and historical, typological, universal linguistics). The importance of identifying universals and conceptual distinctions in languages has been mentioned by well-known linguists (Korolyova 2014; Abraham 1989; Cruzo 2016; Filipovic 2017). Cross-linguistic studies from a contrastive perspective have great advantages over other approaches to language comparison. On the other hand, the contemporary linguistics focuses deeply on the syntagmatic relations between words. Traditionally, syntagmatic processes are viewed as linear, "horizontal", in contradistinction to paradigmatic processes, which deal with "vertical" or alternative substitutions in a phrase. The relations of coexistence and sequence have a long linguistic history. The works of Ferdinard de Sasussere, Baudouin de Courtenay, M. Krushevskyi started the structural approach to the language. European scholars (the Geneva School of Albert Sechehayle and Charles Bally, The Prague School of Roman Jakobson and Nikolai Trubetkoi, the Copenhagen School of Louis Hjelmslev, the Paris School of Algirdas Julen Greimasand) as well as American linguists (Leonard Bloomfiels, Charles Hockett, Noam Chomsky) were challenged by the key points of structuralism. It should be noticed that syntagmatic and paradigmatic relations provided the structural linguists with a tool for categorization the language items.

Combinability is concerned to be a key point for syntagmatic studies. The approaches of using this notion are rather different and each of them has its own methodological framework. For example, Western linguistics tends to use a notion of valency as a crucial stage for revealing syntagmatic relations. The invention of valency if often associated with French linguist Lucien Tesniere, whose Esquisse d'une syntaxe structurale appeared in 1953 (Tesniere 1953).

Tesniere's notion of valency has been studied and developed in continental Europe, especially Germany, since the 1960s. They say that the idea of valency is close to the "dependency theory" (J. Ballweg, U. Engel, B. Engelen, H-J. Heringer, J. Kunze, H. Schumacher, and H. Vater) and was the basis for developing Case Grammer of Ch. Fillmore (Fillmore 1968). The latter highlighted the fact that syntactic structure was predicted by semantic participants (an agent, a patient, purposes, locations, and so on). These participants called "cases" are corresponded with semantic roles (thematic relations) and have identity with theta roles of generative grammar.

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

American descriptive linguistics point out the concept of distribution, or the environment of a linguistic unit, as an implemented linear series without taking into account the paradigmatic aspect (Hartmann 1991: 2856). Theories of compatibility have found an active development in linguistics (Kuznecova 1975; Perebyinis 2000; Slyusareva 1986; Stepanova 1978; Shirokova 2000). The contemporary theories and concepts attempt to indicate the key factors determining the combinability of the word, and to differentiate syntactic, semantic and lexical syntagmatics (Kubryakova 2004: 448).

Syntactic syntagmatics is a relatively new field of study, reflecting the functional approach to language, i.e. the description of connected speech, or discourse. Syntactic syntagmatics focuses on the regularities of the syntactic combinability of formal, positionally determined units. The rules of syntactic syntagmatics are built on the combination of grammatical classes of words in speech in the aspect of their formal expression (Ivanytska 2006; Stepanova 1978; Shirokova 2000). The scholars who work in this field use such concepts of syntactic syntagmatics as syntactic relationships and syntactic links. These notions are believed to be basic units for the syntagmatic syntax (Zahnitko 2011: 34). Syntactic syntagmatics is qualified as a set and conditions for the implementation of the syntactic links of a word, the combinability of certain grammatical categories of words.

The main achievement of semantic syntagmatics is the creation of the law of semantic agreement (iterations of the semes, imbrication, extension of a seme). The theoretical qualification of this law is built on the works of Western European and American as well as Eastern European linguists (Apresyan 1995: 45; Arutyunova 1980: 158; Kocherhan 1984: 27). The scholars give the grounds of semantic combinatorics (semantic agreements). They backed up their conclusions and presented the rules of semantic composition (Ch. Osgood), borrowed from the theory of grammatical pleasanism, compulsory repeatability of meanings (M. Masterman), doubling of meaning and semantic compression (N. M. Leontieva), semantic synthesis (Yu. D. Apresyan, I. O. Melchuk), the syntagmatic interaction of meanings, the identification of the so-called iterative semes as a formal way of organizing syntagma and semantic agreement (V. G. Hak), etc.

The subject of lexical syntagmatics is mostly considered to be "lexical syntax", that is, the lexical compatibility of words in a linear series, in contrast to the "grammatical" syntax (Ufimtceva 2002: 138). In this context, a detailed description of the syntagmatic characteristics of units at the level of word in the is developed in the theory of I. O. Melchuk "Meaning ↔Text" (Melchuk 1974). The lexical syntagmatics also relates to the realized ability of a word to be combined in a text with a limited number of words without special emphasis on common semantic signs, a concrete realization in the speech of the valence of a word, a combination in the text of semantically related words, the ability of a word to combine with other words in the text (Kiselyova 2000).

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

It should be noted that there is coexistence and sometimes undifferentiated use of a number of notions, in particular, "combinability", "combinatorics", "combination", "communicative clutch", "semantic potency", "syntagmatics", "collision and collocation", "semantic or lexical selectivity", "context", "valency'', "distribution", "intention", "configuration", etc. Despite the different theoretical basis all these notions reveal the general property of the notional words - the contextual opportunities of combinability. At the same time, contemporary linguistics tries, on the one hand, to distinguish the notions and attempt to synonymize them, on the other hand.

We stick the opinion that such notions as "valency / combinability", "valency / distribution", "combinability / distribution", "valency / intention" are believed to be contiguous, but not identical in their essential and functional capacity. In particular,

traditional distinction between valency and combinability is based on the distinguishing between potency / realization (language / speech) (Vykhovanets 1992; Ivanytska 1986). The distinction between valency and distribution is based on the ratio of the typical and concrete (situational) semantic environment (Teoriya 1985). In other words, the potential character of valency is opposed to the breadth of distribution that covers the syntactic function of the word, its position in a sentence, using in a context, that is, outside the sentence. The differentiation between such definitions as "combinability" and "distribution" is based on the distinguishing between limited / unlimited realization of a word's semantics. "Valency" and "intention" are supposed to be relevant, but not identical. The valency has syntactic character while intention has semantic one. O. I. Leuta, having examined in detail the distribution theory, followed by Y. F. Andersh, undoubtedly points out that the valency-intentional potential of the verb, which in his concept appears as one of the ways of describing the verb sentence, encompasses the totality of all functional-syntactic (valency) and functional-semantic (intentional) positions of the verbal lexical-semantic variant (Leuta 2008: 62).

2. Aim and Objectives.

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

– to identify the notion "exponent of syntagmatic correlation" from the cross-linguistic perspective;

– to give the proofs for using the exponents of correlation as special tool for building the syntagmatic series in the comparable languages;

– to demonstrate the ability of exponents of syntagmatic correlation to be *tertium comparationis* for cross-linguistic study of the verbs.

3. Results.

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

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

The contemporary interpretation of verb's valency is based on the Western European, in particular, French and German, linguistic theories of narrow (that is verbal) study, traditionally connected with the verbal-centric theory of a sentence. This theory was widespread in the concepts of East Slavic linguists (Andersh 1987; Gak 1972). English linguists also discussed the problems of the valency potential of a verb, (Abraham 1989; Fillmore 1992; The Verb 2006). Explaining the notion of valency, which was originally correlated with the grammatical (formal) level and the definition of the quantitative set of participants in the situation, the researchers also emphasize the semantic (lexical, semantic-

logical) aspect of valency, defining the obligatory and optional, external and internal, content and formal valency (Kacnelson 2001).

It is also important for our study the thesis that valency as systemically predictable combinability (in particular, verbal) is represented by a subordinate syntactic connection as one of clause-generating connection (Vykhovanets 1992). Such a connection is a formal factor that enables to make the syntagmatic parameterisation of verb's systems. The syntagmatical classification of the verb is based on the number of factors: predictability / unpredictability, obligation / optionality, expediency / inexpediency, sufficiency / insufficiency, etc. The distinction of these factors is connected with the valency potential of the verbs. The force of this subordinate connection has become a criterion for the classification of the verbs into the units with mandatory / non-mandatory complements and distinguishing between autosemantic / synsemantic units. Comparison of the autosemantic / synsemantic verbs can show their correlation in capability to nominate procedural denotations.

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

4. Discussion.

4.1. Exponents of Syntagmatic Correlation in the Ukrainian and English Verb's Systems: Cross-Linguistic Perspectives.

To start a cross-linguistic comparison of syntagmatics of the Ukrainian and English verb's systems we are consistent with some key guidelines. Syntagmatic correlation can be revealed by formal expressions. These formal verb's characteristics can be non-verbalized (zero) and verbalized (non-predicative / predicative / semi-predictive, synthetic / analytic, simple / complicated, one-position / multi-positional) units that form the corresponding paradigmatic series in the comparable languages.

To start a discussion, it is necessary to point out that in our study we use the term "exponent" in the meaning "a linguistic unit that realizes another, more abstract unit" (Oxford Dictionary URL: http://dictionary.oed.com). It should be noticed we differentiate narrow and broader (generalized) meanings of the term in the context of our study. The narrow meaning of the notion "exponent" is estimated and does not go beyond the expressive means (formal representations, formal reproduction, formal expression) of the corresponding categories or their semantic variants of a particular language. Within the verbs of a particular language, the interpretation of the term "exponent" has variation due to the number of the verbs. For example, the Ukrainian informatively insufficient verb "могти" has a specific exponent – infinitive form of the verb that completely accompanies this verb. This is believed to be a syntagmatic unambiguous morphological form-exponent of the informative insufficiency verb (*могти*). This exponent of the verb's meaning is considered to be a formal exponent of a specific verb. The higher degree of abstraction is inherent in exponents of the corresponding categorical meanings, which are based on the plurality of verbs' variants (in a specific language). Thus, we can assume that in Ukrainian the exploratory of informatively insufficient verbs is their absolute syntagmatics, which is manifested in the syntagmatic series of combinations of corresponding verb variants with infinitives: *могти, мусити, зволити, перестати* + (infinitive form). Such exponents cover the formal meanings of intra-language categories and can be used in the study of one language.

We stick to the opinion that exponents always reflect denotata characteristics. In our study they are oriented on a procedural denotata. The reproduction (naming) of a procedural denotata by the means of a particular language is an exploratory paradigm of the language, its lexical-grammatical resource capability that has a theoretical value. For example, Ukr.

рухатися denotes procedural denotata by the explicated system of specific phonemes. The Ukrainian verb *хвалити* does not have enough strength to express the procedural denotata; it needs some more language means for it and predict the obligatory substantive complements (*хвалити кого-н.: товариша, друга, брата* etc.). The substantive units expressed by the indicative case form serve as a formal exponent of verbal synsemantics of the Ukrainian verb *хвалити*.

The term "exponent of syntagmatic correlation" has got a specific meaning from the cross-linguistic perspective. In the regard of contrastive study of syntagmatics of the Ukrainian and English verb's systems the essence of the notion "exponent (exponent = "form of expression" = "the way of representing something") is sustained in the complex term "exponent of correlation". Yet we consider it a rather bit differently. We expand (distribute) it on the similar units of the comparable languages (Ukrainian and English). In this regard, the term "exponent" gets another interpretive status. We use it as a specific tool that helps to reveal "formal expression (formal representation) of something" that can be absolutely identical (isomorphic), partly shared or missed in the comparable languages. In this sense, the "exponent of syntagmatic correlation" can be a *tertium comparationis* (Ivanytska 2011).

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

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

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

4.2. The Exponents of Syntagmatic Correlation: Autosemantic Verbs.

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

started […] (C. Dickens); ***After supper*** *you cannot smoke* (J. K. Jerome); ***Here*** *he walked* ***even faster than before*** (C. Dickens).

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

Ukr. *Папуги **вміють говорити** -*
Eng. *Parrots **can talk;***
Ukr. *На вулиці **співали** пташки –*
Eng. *The birds **were singing** outside ;*

subcategory "process-action"

Ukr.. *Конверт **не заклеюється** -*
Eng. *The envelop **will not stick;***
Ukr. *Хворі **страждають** -*
Eng. *Sick people **suffer**;*

subcategory "process – state"

Ukr. *Вода і масло **не з'єднуються** –*Eng.
*Water and oil **will not unite***

subcategory "process – relation"

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

1) "action-sounding": Ukr. ***Загавкало*** *собача* (О. Гончар); *Коти збіглися звідусіль і відчайдушно **нявкали*** (В. Малик); *Пес тривожно в буді **скавулів*** (Г. Чубач); *Ворон **крумкнув** удруге* (О. Донченко); *Польові коники **дзизкотіли** в стерні* (Г. Тютюнник); Eng. *Another dog **began to bark**, this time inside the house* (R. Black), *The dogs **snarled** and cowered about his ankles* (A. Ellis); *The piping stopped abruptly and a horse **neighed*** (N. Bawden); *A cat, black and fat, **mewed** softly* (L. Alcott); *The lion **was roaring*** (A. Grey); *Bells **ring**, or **warble**, or **bleep**, almost everywhere: on aircraft, in cars, in trains, in the street, in restaurants, even in concert halls* (G. Landley);

2) "state – physiological state": Ukr. *У неї **боліла** голова* (І. Ле); *Праве плече нестерпно **нило*** (І. Цюпа); *Серце боляче **защеміло*** (В. Підмогильний); Eng. *My head **aches** all the time* (N. Williams); *He **began to sob** and then **shudder** under the weight of his grief* (K. Dayus);

3) "state being (existence)": Ukr. *Ми **хочем жить**!* (Б. Лепкий), *Як почує товариство, **не животіти** тоді мені* (Панас Мирний); *Ну як же **можна** матері **вмирати**, коли життя в неї не було* (А. Чубинський); Eng. *Without oxygen, the heart **will fail** and the brain **will die*** (R. Black); *She walked to work, hoping that the troubles of the day before **had vanished** with the night* (A. Ellis); *They **had existed** long before it: they **were to exist** long after it* (A. Grey);

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

5) "state – movement": Ukr. *Он **проїздить** колона танків* (І. Вільде), ***Летить*** *комета* (Л. Костенко); ***Пливуть*** *гуси* (Остап Вишня); *Глухо **човгав** вартовий* (Б. Харчук); Eng. *He **walks** round the streets that first morning* (M. Frayn); *Next morning I*

limped (D. Francis); *Besides, if it looks right, it **will fly** right, and this machine looked right* (M. Falk).

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

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

4.3. Typology of Exponents of Syntagmatic Correlation: Synsemantic Verbs.

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

4.3.1. Non-Predicative / Predicative Exponents of Syntagmatic Correlation.

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

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

We can reveal some types of the predicative exponents of syntagmatic correlation: 1) subordinate clauses of compound sentences that function as compensators for verbal synsemantics: Ukr. *Хотів би я знати,* (що?) **про що той струмочок у мріях своїх гомонить між травою** (П. Тичина); Eng. *Sister asks* (what?) **if you will come to help** (M. Ripley); 2) subordinate clauses of conjunctionless complex sentences: Ukr. *Як іду поміж вас, чую:* (що?) **крила ростуть за плечима і душа для польоту в незвідане їх**

розкриває (Н. Гнатюк); Eng. *I though* (what?) ***you would come by this train*** (W. Maugham); [...] *but we insist* (what?) ***he must stay awake to eat*** (D. Lodge); 3) sentences with direct speech: Ukr. "***Ти молодий, чому ж ти не піднімеш тої зброї, що батькові зі старечих рук упала?"*** - *закликала (*до чого?) *вона* (Леся Українка); Eng. „***Oh! Will you open it (the little) and put my mind at rest, father?"*** – *she implored* (what?) (A. Cronin).

Semi-predicative exponents of synsemantics are specific for the English verbal system, e.g.: Eng. *Everybody expected **her to marry him? Ukr. Всі сподівалися, **що вона одружиться з ним***. The essence of the term "semi-predicative" in our study is somewhat different from Ukrainian linguistics. The Ukrainian scholars use it for the qualification of structures that are not part of the positional and syntactic sentence structure (Vykhovanets 1992). Within the framework of this study the semi-predicative exponents are considered to be the specific units that contain formal means of expressing semantic content in comparison with the corresponding subordinate clauses. The formal features of the semi-predicative exponents, in particular, the inconsistency of subjective-predicate relationships in the structure, are associated with the phenomenon of secondary predication, the revealing predicate's actants, sentential complement, etc. (Aryutunova 1999). English scholars consider the structures of secondary predication as non-finite clauses" (Leech 2004) or "subjectless non-finite clauses and non-finite clauses with the subject" (Goddard 2001), without distinguishing between the semantic non-elementality and structural (formal) complication, but not the complexity of such sentences.

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

The formal expression of this sententious complement, that is traditionally named Comlex Object, or Nexus Object is based on the combinability of substantial and verbal non-finite (infinitive, participle) forms: S*he wanted **him to suffer** as much as possible* (N. Bawden); *Philip wanted **her to go*** (M. Connell); *I heard **her carriage arriving*** (G. Cross); *I watched **my fingers fade** before my face* (R. Elliot). The complexes that are forms can be rather complex due to structural or communicative purposes. The obligatory or optional distributors of a non-finite verb can take the position of latent, implicant, predicative actant: *He wanted **me to pass on a message to the police*** (A. Ellis); *She heard **him climb out of bed, and go to his own room*** (M. Falk); *Just then they noticed **a woman walking towards them*** (M. Frayn); *I desperately wanted **him to see the right "way to go"*** (A. Hassall); *In fact we expected **them to solve the problem for us*** (M. Binchy).

4.3.2. Synthetic / Analytical Exponents of Syntagmatic Correlation.

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

In most cases, both Ukrainian and English verb's systems possess synthetic exponents of synsemantics that is represented by a substance (including substantiated) nomination: Ukr. *Розповідь моряка захопила **хлопчиків;** Мандрівник розповідав **про свої пригоди;** Вітряки з дитячих літ приваблювали **Христину*** (М. Стельмах); Eng. *Bella married **a butcher** who displayed her **photographs** while she charmed **the customers** in the same way she had charmed **the stars*** (D. Vernon).

The correlation capacity of the exponents in analytical constructs in both languages is based on the common properties of notional words that function as components of semantic unities in strong verb-determined positions. They lose their meaning and accumulate a

quantitative measure of the expression of a substantive denotатф denominated by a determined word, often a noun: Ukr. *Юний друже, через книгу ти пізнаєш **багато нового, незвичайного** й **прекрасного*** (І. Цопа); *Чужий голос увірвався **в коло** його **думок*** (Леся Українка); *Хазяйка спекла **штук з п'ять картоплин*** (А. Хижняк); Eng. *Richard saw **a flood of wagons, trucks, cabs, vans** and **street-cars*** (O. Henry); *Mary gave him **a** tin **basin of water** and **a piece of soap*** (M. Twain); *He opened **a small can of apricots*** (E. Hemingway); *I stayed but **two months** with my wife and famiIy* (J. Swift); *I spent **many days** alone in my room* (J. Escott).

The Ukrainian and English synsemantic verbs contain specific (peculiar) analytical exponents of verbal synsemantics. English has nominal phrases with prepositions while Ukrainian uses nouns without prepositions in generic case. The interconstructive relations are based on the dependence of the noun forms of these unities. The analyticity of such exponents is determined by the formally dependent component of semantic unity. It also manifests itself in the structural-semantic nature (structural-semantic or informative insufficiency of the first element of unity). In such cases, the content of unity is shifted from the first element to the second (dependent): Ukr. *У **безкрайому океані звуків** неповторно звучить мелодія рідної мови* (А. Коваль); Eng. *Clearly, it's time someone gave you **a bit of advice*** (J. Rose).

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

4.3.3. Uncomplicated / Complicated Exponents of Syntagmatic Correlation.

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

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

The exponents of synsemantics have tendency to be complex when they are expressed by a synsemantic noun (in Ukrainian) and the Gerund (in English): Ukr. *Острозька Біблія поповнила численну **колекцію** старовинних **першодруків*** (З газ); *Нині в людини виникає природна потреба **убезпечити** майбутні **покоління від помилок минулого*** (З газ.); Eng. *She avoided **looking at him*** (T. Vicary); *She risked **putting the lamp on*** (E. Blair); *I mostly enjoyed **staying with** my **friends** away from home* (R. Butters).

The English language has complex exponents of synsemantics in the semi-predicative structures with non-finite verbs if the latter are synsemantic: *He expected **her to trust him***

(R. Kee); *I have heard **him criticising his players*** (P. Holton); *Icould not understand what they were shouting, but I heard **them throwing things*** (A. Grey).

4.3.4. One-Positon / Multi-Position Exponents of Syntagmatic Correlation.

The criterion "the number of expressed strong verb's positions" classify the exponents of synsemantics into the one-positon and some-position.

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

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

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

Two-component semantical units have a fixed position for the exponents of verbal synsemantics. The post-verb position is believed to be typical for the contrasted languages: Ukr. *Безсмертні всі: той **виростив дитину,** той **пісню написав,** хоч і єдину. А той, хто не зумів цього зробить, біля дороги **посадив калину*** (Д. Павличко); *Клубок куль **пройшов крізь** саме **серце** і **розколов його*** (М. Стельмах); Eng. *People **played polo*** (F. Fitzgerald); *A wise man **changes** his **mind,** a fool never will* (Prov.); *It **contained** clear **guidelines*** (R. Black).

4.3.5. Morphological Classes of the Exponents of Syntagmatic Correlation.

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

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

a) two nouns (without prepositions): Ukr. *Студентського **боргу** не встиг він повернути **Стусу*** (М. Каменюк); *І він розповів **юнакові притчу** про птицю* (В. Шевчук); Eng.. *He gave **the child** only one **apple*** (M. Binchy); *I gave **David a book***; b) a noun without preposition + a noun with preposition: Ukr. *От поїхала вона на розгледини, випросила **у сусіда кобилу й санки*** (Г. Тютюнник); Eng. *I released this **man from the tomb*** (M. Hodkinson); c) a noun without preposition + a pronoun without preposition: Ukr. ***Чим** я маю привернути **серце** милої, – не знаю* (Леся Українка); Eng.. *In my younger my father gave **me** some **advice*** (F. Fitzgerald); d) a noun without preposition + a pronoun with preposition: *Ukr.Він щосили кинув **каменюку в них** та й тікати* (О. Донченко); Eng. *I threw **the ball to him** and he caught it; I applied my **face to him*** (J. Swift); e) a noun with preposition + a pronoun without preposition: Ukr. *Подружжя і гадки не мало запрошувати **їх до хати*** (В. Малик); Eng. *I will add **it to the account** when you leave,' he murmured* (S. Storm); f) two pronouns without prepositions: Ukr. *Передайте **це їм** та й тікайте* (В. Шевчук); Eng. *I've heard the Reason, and I'll tell **it you*** (R. Greene); g) a pronoun without preposition + a pronoun with preposition: Ukr. *Тоді господь відвів **мене***

від нього (І. Нечуй-Левицький); Eng. *He endeared **himself to everyone**; He kept **me with him** all the time* (M. Twain); j) a noun without preposition + an infinitive: Ukr. *На другий день батько просив **сина вивезти** косарям обід* (І. Нечуй-Левицький); Eng. *Dare I ask **the man to explain*** (Ch. Dickens).

5. Conclusions.

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

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

Thus, we stick to the opinion that the syntagmatic correlation of the verb's system is revealed by help of the specific tool that is known as "the exponent of syntagmatic correlation". This exponent can be identified and classified according to the specific explicit (formal) characteristics. The most promising parameters for creating the typology of exponent of syntagmatic correlation are: 1) non-predicative / predicative / semi-predictive constructive elements as compensators of verbal synsemantics; 2) synthetism / analytism; 3) uncomplicated / complicated structure; 4) the number of expressed strong verb's positions; 5) morphological status. Each of them is believed to be specific for its realization and can provide a scientifically grounds for verbs classification from the syntagmatic cross-linguistic perspective.

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Анотація

У статті українські та англійські дієслова розглядаються в аспекті їхньої синтагматики. Синтагматика дієслів аналізується з міжмовної точки зору. Автори пропонують двобічне контрастивне вивчення дієслів, яке базується на основних досягненнях сучасної зіставної лінгвістики. Проаналізовано ключові фактори, що визначають сполучуваність слова (дієслова зокрема). Стаття містить короткий огляд теорій, в яких розмежовано синтаксичну, семантичну та лексичну синтагматику. Доведено, що сучасній лінгвістиці притаманне синкретичне бачення синтагматичних відношень, особливо в межах дієслівних класів. Указано на доцільності та необхідності поєднання семантичного й граматичного аспектів сполучуваності. Акцентовано на релевантності застосування поняття валентності для міжмовного аналізу синтагматичних параметрів зіставлюваних дієслівних систем. З'ясовано, що сполучувальна потенція дієслова як вияв семантичних та граматичних властивостей слова визначає специфічність та закономірність синтагматичних відношень, що виникають у процесі функціонування дієслівних систем як української, так і англійської мов. Подано авторську типологію формальних експлікаторів корелятивності, яку можна успішно застосовувати для виявлення ізоморфних і аломорфних характеристик дієслів. Наведено докази того, що експлікатор корелятивності є ефективним інструментом для створення синтагматичної парадигми дієслів в аспекті зіставлення. Типологія експлікаторів синтагматичної корелятивності представлена невербалізованими (нульовими) і вербалізованими (непредикативними / предикативними / напівпредикативними, синтетичними / аналітичними, простими / складними, однопозиційними / багатопозиційними) одиницями, які утворюють відповідний парадигматичний ряд у зіставлюваних мовах.

Ключові слова: експлікатор синтагматичної корелятивності, дієслівні системи української та англійської мов, сполучуваність слів, синтагматика, типологія експлікаторів синтагматичної корелятивності.