УДК 811.111'367.624

Oksana FEDURKO,
*candidate of Philological Sciences, Associate Professor of the
Comparative Education and Methods of Teaching Foreign Languages
Department, Ivan Franko Drohobych State Pedagogical University
(Ukraine, Drohobych) fedurko19@gmailcom*

FUNCTIONING OF ADVERBS IN *-O (-E) // -LY*
IN A SIMPLE NONELEMENTARY SENTENCE

This article is dedicated to the complex description of semantic-syntactic organization of simple nonelementary sentences with adverbs in -o (-e) // -ly. The main attention is given to the peculiarities of semantic-syntactic relations in the simple complicated sentence. It is established that sentences with adverbs in -o (-e) // -ly in the function of formal syntactic attribute to a class of verbal predicates are characterized by complexity of semantic structure. The models of the interaction of these adverbs in different semantic-syntactic structure of Ukrainian and English sentences have been analyzed and it was stated that not all lexical-semantic classes of surveyed units are characterized by the same semantic and syntactic compatibility, internal and cross-language differences being singled out.

The status of adverbial syntaxeme as secondary predicate in the simple nonelementary sentence is defined. It has been proved that the adverb in -o (-e) // -ly is in the paradigmatic predicate relations with the deep structure and is a real sign of a sentence, expressing not only complicated or reduced propositions, but various relations between them and the main proposition. The following semantic types of relations have been revealed in the paper: coordinative, comparative, causal and relations of manner.

The topicality of this study is due not only to the growing interest to semantic-syntactic aspect of the sentence structure but also to the lack of comprehensive description of the peculiarities of semantic-syntactic relations in simple Ukrainian and English sentences. The study of nonelementary simple sentences with adverbs in -o (-e) // -ly makes it possible to reveal the complexity of their semantic structure and define the character of semantic-syntactic relations in the sentence.

Keywords: *nonelementary simple sentence, secondary predication, semantic-syntactic relation, adverbs in -o (-e) // - ly, secondary predicate, deep propositional structure.*

Ref. *11.*

Оксана ФЕДУРКО,
*кандидат філологічних наук, доцент кафедри порівняльної
педагогіки та методики викладання іноземних мов
Дрогобицького державного педагогічного університету
імені Івана Франка (Україна, Дрогобич) fedurko19@gmailcom*

ФУНКЦІОНУВАННЯ ПРИСЛІВНИКІВ НА - О (-Е) // -LY У ПРОСТОМУ НЕЕЛЕМЕНТАРНОМУ РЕЧЕННІ

Статтю присвячено аналізові неелементарних речень з вторинними при-слівниковими предикатами. Увагу зосереджено на семантико-синтаксичних від-ношеннях, у які вступають ці одиниці як вториннопредикатні слова з основними предикатами. Виявлено й описано однорядні (сурядні) відношення одночасовості, часової послідовності, протиставні, порівняльні, причини, мети, допустовості. Доведено, що не зумовлені валентністю предиката компоненти кожного речення важливі для формування його загального змісту і не можуть бути вилучені з нього безперешкодно, без втрати якогось із елементів змісту.

Ключові слова: просте неелементарне речення, вторинна предикація, семан-тико-синтаксичні відношення, прислівники на -о (-е) // -ly, пропозиція, вторинний предикат, глибинна пропозитивна структура.

Літ. 11.

Оксана ФЕДУРКО,

кандидат филологических наук, доцент кафедры сравнительной педагогики и методики преподавания иностранных языков Дрогобычского государственного педагогического университета имени Ивана Франко (Украина, Дрогобыч) fedurko19@gmailcom

ФУНКЦИОНИРОВАНИЕ НАРЕЧИЙ НА - О (-Е) // -LY В ПРОСТОМ НЕЭЛЕМЕНТАРНОМ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИИ

Статья посвящена анализу неэлементарных предложений с вторичными на-речными предикатами. Сосредотачивается внимание на семантико-синтаксиче-ских отношениях, в которые вступают эти единицы как вторичнопредикатные слова с основными предикатами. Выявлены и описаны однорядные (сочинитель-ные) отношения одновременности, временной последовательности, сравнитель-ные, причины, цели, уступка. Доказано, что не обусловленные валентностью пре-диката компоненты каждого предложения важны для формирования его общего содержания и не могут быть удалены из него беспрепятственно, без потери ка-кого-либо из элементов содержания.

Ключевые слова: простое неэлементарное предложение, вторичная предика-ция, семантико-синтаксические отношения, наречия на -о (-е) // -ly, пропозиция, вторичный предикат, глубинная пропозициональная структура.

Лит.11.

Problem statement and its connection with important scientific and practical tasks. The investigation of semantic-syntactic structure of simple complicated sentences has always been and still is on the focus of linguistic

research. It is well known that in traditional grammar the main attention was paid to study of formal syntactic structure of the sentence and syntactic relations in it. At the contemporary stage of the development of the linguistics, especially in studies that highlight issues of functional syntax, the investigation of semantic-syntactic organization of the sentence, semantics of the sentence components, the analysis of interconnection of formal-syntactic and semantic-syntactic structure of the sentence are observed.

The ***topicality*** of this study is due not only to the growing interest to semantic-syntactic aspect of the sentence structure but also to the lack of comprehensive description of types of semantic-syntactic relations in simple Ukrainian and English sentences. There is a need in investigating the peculiarities of semantic-syntactic relations in semantically nonelementary simple sentence with adverbs in -o (-e) // -ly in both languages. The study of simple complicated sentences makes it possible to reveal the complexity of their semantic structure and define the nature of semantic-syntactic relations in the sentence.

The ***object*** of the research is a simple nonelementary sentence with adverbs in –o (e) //- ly, and the ***subject*** – the peculiarities of semantic-syntactic relations characterized the compatibility of adverbial components in -o (e) // - ly.

The ***objective*** of the article consists in describing semantic-syntactic relations realized within the structure of simple nonelementary sentences with adverbial predicates in Ukrainian and English. The immediate ***tasks*** of the article have been predetermined by the above-mentioned objective and include respectively: the review of functioning of adverbs in -o (e) // - ly, the analysis of peculiarities of semantic-syntactic relations in of simple complicated sentences with adverbs in -o (e) // - ly, the outline of a role of adverbial components in -o (e) // - ly (as a secondary predicate) in positional structure of a simple sentence.

The theoretical grounding for the ideas supplied was formed on the basis of the fundamental scientific works by I. Vykhovanets, M. Vsevolodova, K. Horodenska, N. Huivaniuk, A. Zagnitko, N. Ivanytska, V. Kononenko, O. Kulbabska, I. Slynko, K. Shulzhuk, S.C. Dik, R. Eckardt, T. Ernst, E.A. Potsdam.

Presentation of the basic research material. Sentences with adverbs in -o (e) // - ly as semantico-nonelementary structures formed as a result of formal-syntactic and semantic-syntactic transformation of two (or more) joining elementary sentences by the complication of the situation / proposition and reduction of the situation / proposition, comp.: "We always say much less than we think, hoping to guess, the same background knowledge of interlocutor" [5, 97]. The complication procedure of the situation has resulted in increasing predicates of of higher grade (in our case - adverbs in -o (e) // -ly) and transformation of basic predicate into variable/variation of these predicates. The reduction

procedure involves arguments reduction of the second proposition predicates by transforming it into the adverbial word, which syntactically referring to the verb, describes quality of the object. However, complicated nature of transformation is possible. Let's compare the following sentences: *Андрій здивовано заперечив* (Н. Зборовська) and *Опритомнівши, Андрій блідо посміхається ‹…›* (I. Багряний). The semantic structure of the first sentence is presented by the propositions *Андрій заперечив + Андрій був здивований*. In this case the first predicate-argument structure as a marker of the basic proposition has not changed, while the argument of the second proposition reduced and the predicate lost adjectival grammatical meaning of gender, number, case and got in return adverbial suffix -o, occupied the position before the verb.

In the sentence *Опритомнівши, Андрій **блідо** посміхається ‹…›* (I. Багряний) (Андрій опритомнів + Він посміхається + Андрій [все ще] блідий) adverb *блідий* indicates the external quality of the subject, that is a consequence of its physiological state - the state of unconsciousness, in the sentence structure is not certified. In the sentence *Таки трапилось, – **білозубо** посміхнувся Чигирин ‹…›* (М. Стельмах) adverb *білозубо* demonstrates the result of more intensive structural and semantic transformations, compare: Чигирин посміхнувся + Усмішка була [такою] широкою + Було видно зуби + Зуби білі). The above mentioned examples confirm the view expressed by I. Vykhovanets "Complication of the simple sentence may have a hidden manifestation. This happens more frequently when predicate of one the initial elementary simple sentences changes its typical and central predicate position in peripheral position. There are also profound transformations of initial basic sentences, such as the reduction of the predicate, the predicate replacing with substantive syntexema, semantic and grammatical adaptation of syntaxemes of different nature to attributive function"[1, 47].

In this research simple complicated sentences with adverbs in *-o (-e) // -ly* are characterized by varying complexity of semantic structure as the adverb is in the paradigmatic predicate relations with the deep structure of the sentence. Moreover, the adverb is a real sign of a sentence, expressing not only complicated or reduced propositions, but various relations between them and the main proposition [4, 124]. The following semantic-syntactical types of relations have been singled out in the article:

1. Coordinative. They mark the structures in which the situations presented by the principal and reduced predicative structures coincide: *Гетьман ‹…› молився **щиро*** (Ю.Мушкетик) // *She gazed **blankly*** (J. Moore) or precede each other: *Тимко ‹…› оглядався **розгублено*** (Ю. Мушкетик) // *She nodded her head **comprehendingly*** (A.Christie). Coordinative relations usually characterize those nonelementary structures in which adverbs in -o (e) *)* // -ly derived from

self-qualitative adjectives, and time sequence relations in which adverbs are motivated by participial adjectives and main predicate expressed by imperfect form of the verb. The difference, in our opinion, should be explained that proper-qualitative adjectives are usually denote permanent (essential, according to T. Bulygina) properties of objects and phenomena in contrast to the temporary properties, referring to particular moment, reproduced by finite verbal and participial forms [3, 21-22]. Consequently, adverbs formed from participial adjectives carries sign of the time actualization.

In English, except adverbs, motivated by qualitative adjectives, function -ed and -ing-forms (deservedly, detachedly, guardedly; questioningly, charmingly, rivetingly, approvingly). Adverbs in -ed remain the meaning of state in their semantic structure, and therefore indicate a previous action: *"Come now,"* *Smith said hurriedly, trying to smooth things down* (A. J. Cronin). Adverbs in –ing, as elements of expression, indicate the accompanying, action: *"She's a determined woman," said Olive, lovingly stroking her mother's wrinkled cheek* (W.S. Maugham).

2. Comparative. Here the adverbial syntaxeme is correlative with the predicate of subordinate clause of comparison: *Він запитав це якось* **глузливо** ← Він запитав це якось так, **мовби** глузував (Б. Харчук) // *She giggled up at* *him* **playfully** (V. Wood) ← She giggled up at him **as though** she plays with him.

3. Manner: *Теофіла ‹…›* **боляче** *сіпнула Анну за оголений лікоть* (М. Ма-тіос) ← Теофіла ‹…› [так] сіпнула Анну за оголений лікоть, **що аж** забо-ліло // *Francis* **painfully** *drew her towards him (*V. Wood) ← Francis drew her towards him **so that** she felt pain.

4. Causal. The semantic nonelementary sentences containing components with causative or concessive meaning, with the meaning of purpose or condition are thoroughly analyzed in the linguistic literature. The typical means of morphological expression of these components – prepositional-substantive forms are also investigated [1, 137]. Adverbs in **-о (-е) // -ly** in the group of the following units are not analyzed, whereas both in English and Ukrainian these lexemes can be used in the causative function: *Турок* **здивовано** *вирячив очі ‹…›* (Ю. Мушкетик) ← Турок був здивований // від здивування + Турок вирячив очі. The structures containing adverbs in **-о (-е) // -ly** can be transformed in complex sentences with subordinate part of: a) reason: Турок вирячив очі, **бо** здивувався // *Annie <...> was shaking* **nervously** (V. Wood) ← Annie <...> was shaking **because** she was nervous, b) condition: *Смисленому провідцеві не годилося* *б отак* **бездумно** *кидатись на ворожі сили* (Р. Іванченко) ← Смисленому провідцеві не годилося б отак, **якщо** не подумав, кидатись на ворожі сили // *You mustn't fall* **desperately** *in love with him* (V. Woolf) ← You mustn't fall in love with him **if** you are desperate; c) purpose: *[Страх]* **заспокійливо** *поклав їй*

великі руки на плечі (М. Стельмах) ← [Стах] поклав їй великі руки на плечі, **щоб** заспокоїти // *She put a finger on his sleeve **placatingly*** (I. Stone) ← She put a finger on his sleeve to placate him; d) concession: *Горе **непрохано** відчинило двері до його хати* (К. Мотрич) ← **Хоч і** не прохав але горе відчинило двері до його хати // *The porter **reluctantly** let them inside* (V. Wood) ← **Although** the porter was reluctant he let them inside; e) result (consequence): *Попельниченко **саркастично** скривив уста і посміхнувся* (Б. Антоненко-Давидович) ← Попельниченко сповнився сарказму, **так що** скривив уста і посміхнувся (Б. Антоненко-Давидович) // *The sacks buffeted **painfully** against his legs* (V. Wood) ← The sacks buffeted **so that** he could feel pain against his legs.

The same adverb in combination with different verbs may be the representative of different logical propositions, compare: *Танцівниці **змійно** полізли вгору постаментом (Ю. Андрухович)* (змійно = звиваючись, мов змія – semantic-syntactic relation of manner) and *Якась непрохана авторка жіночих романів **змійно** вигулькнула тут (Ю. Андрухович)* (змійно = несподівано, хоча її не сподівалися – the concessive relations, intensified by adjectival attribute *непрохана*).

There is also a difficulty in defining the type of semantic-syntactic relations. For example, in the sentences *Магазаник **невдоволено** махнув рукою* (М. Стельмах) // *She grinned **nervously*** (A.Christie) we observe temporal as well as causative relations: *Махнув рукою, бо був невдоволений* // *She grinned because she was nervous.*

Conclusion. On the basis of complex analysis we have come to the conclusion that sentences with adverbs in *-o (-e) // -ly* in the function of formal syntactic attribute to a class of verbal predicates are characterized by varying complexity of semantic structure. In addition, adverbs in *-o (-e) // -ly* can express the semantic-syntactic relations between simple elementary sentences.

СПИСОК ВИКОРИСТАНОЇ ЛІТЕРАТУРИ

1. Вихованець І. Р. Нариси з функціонального синтаксису української мови / І. Р. Вихованець. К. : Наук. думка, 1992. - 285 с.

2. Кононенко І. В. Прикметник у слов'янських мовах: [монографія] / І. В. Кононенко. – К : ВПЦ «Київський університет», 2009. – 495 с.

3. Булыгина Т. В. Языковая концептуализация мира (на материале русской грамматики / Т. В. Булыгина, А. Д. Шмелев. – М. : Школа «Языки русской культуры», 1997. – 576 с.

4. Всеволодова М. В. Теория функционально-коммуникативного синтаксиса : Фрагмент прикладной (педагогической) модели языка : [учебник] / М. В. Всеволодова. - М. : Изд-во МГУ, 2000. - 502 с.

5. Левицкий Ю. А. Основы теории синтаксиса : [учебное пособие по спецкурсу] / Ю. А. Левицкий. - Пермь : Перм.ун-т; Перм. пед. ун-т, 2001. - 236 с.

6. Семантические типы предикатов. - М. : Наука, 1982. - 368 с.

7. Тулина Т. А. Функциональная типология словосочетаний / Т. А. Тулина. – Київ – Одеса : Вища школа, 1976. –176 с.

8. Dik S.C. The Structure of the Clause [Text] // Simon C. Dik. The Theory of Functional Grammar. Part 1 / [ed. K. Hengeveld]. – Berlin / New York : Mouton de Gruyter, 1997. – xx + 477 p.

9. Eckardt R. Manner adverbs and information structure : Evidence from the adverbial modification of verbs of creation [Електронний ресурс] / Regine Eckardt // Modifying Adjuncts / [eds. E. Lang, C. Maienborn & C. Fabricius-Hansen].– Mouton : De Gruyter, 2003. – P. 261–307. – Режим доступу : http://linguistlist.org/pubs/reviews/get-review.cfm?SubID=17054

10. Ernst T. On the role of semantics in a theory of adverb syntax [Електронний ресурс] / Thomas Ernst // Lingua. – 2007. – 117. – P. 1008–1033. – Режим доступу : ftp://124.42.15.59/ck/2011-03/165/008/163/627/

11. Potsdam E. A Syntax for Adverbs [Електронний ресурс] / Eric Potsdam. – Режим доступу : http://www.clas.ufl.edu/users/potsdam/papers/WECOL98.pdf - 18k.

REFERENCES
1. Vykhovanets I. R. Narysy z funktsionalnoho syntaksysu ukrainskoi movy / I. R. Vykhovanets. K. : Nauk. dumka, 1992. - 285 s.

2. Kononenko I. V. Prykmetnyk u slovianskykh movakh : [monohrafiia] / I. V. Kononenko. – K : VPTs «Kyivskyi universytet», 2009. – 495 s.

3. Bulygina T. V. Yazykovaya kontseptualizatsiya mira (na materiale russkoy grammatiki / T. V. Bulygina, A. D. Shmelev. – M. : Shkola «Yazyki russkoy kultury», 1997. – 576 s.

4. Vsevolodova M. V. Teoriya funktsionalno-kommunikativnogo sintaksisa : Fragment prikladnoy (pedagogicheskoy) modeli yazika : [uchebnik] / M. V. Vsevolodova. - M. : Izd-vo MGU, 2000. - 502 s.

5. Levitskiy Yu. A. Osnovy teorii sintaksisa : [uchebnoe posobie po spetskursu] / Yu. A. Levitskiy. - Perm : Perm.un-t; Perm. ped. un-t, 2001. - 236 s.

6. Semanticheskie tipy predikatov. - M. : Nauka, 1982. - 368 s.

7. Tulina T. A. Funktsionalnaya tipologiya slovosochetaniy / T. A. Tulina. – Kiїv – Odesa : Vishcha shkola, 1976. –176 s.

8. Dik S.C. The Structure of the Clause [Text] // Simon C. Dik. The Theory of Functional Grammar. Part 1 / [ed. K. Hengeveld]. – Berlin / New York : Mouton de Gruyter, 1997. – xx + 477 p.

9. Eckardt R. Manner adverbs and information structure : Evidence from the adverbial modification of verbs of creation [Elektronnyi resurs] / Regine Eckardt // Modifying Adjuncts / [eds. E. Lang, C. Maienborn & C. Fabricius-Hansen].– Mouton : De Gruyter, 2003. – P. 261–307. – Rezhym dostupu: http://linguistlist.org/pubs/reviews/get-review.cfm?SubID=17054

10. Ernst T. On the role of semantics in a theory of adverb syntax [Elektronnyi resurs] / Thomas Ernst // Lingua. – 2007. – 117. – P. 1008–1033. – Rezhym dostupu : ftp://124.42.15.59/ck/2011-03/165/008/163/627/

11. Potsdam E. A Syntax for Adverbs [Elektronnyi resurs] / Eric Potsdam. – Rezhym dostupu: http://www.clas.ufl.edu/users/potsdam/papers/WECOL98.pdf - 18k.