

ISOMORPHIC AND ALLOMORPHIC FEATURES IN SINTEX OF UKRAINIAN AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

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Предложение, как основная синтаксическая единица языка, в сравниваемых языках имеет много общих типологических характеристик. Это изоморфные черты. Алломорфные черты и явления отражены в существовании целого ряда качественных и количественных различий в парадигматических классах предложений, имеющих одинаковое значение, но различные синтаксические структуры в английском и украинском языках.

Ключевые слова: предложение, синтаксическая единица языка, сравниваемые языки изоморфные черты, алломорфные черты.

The sentence, as the main syntactic unit of the language, contrasted languages has large number of general typological characteristics. These are isomorphic features. Allomorphic features and phenomena on syntactic level are reflected in the existence of a variety of quantitative and qualitative differences in some paradigmatic classes of sentences or expressions of similar meaning but having different syntactic context in English and Ukrainian languages.

Key words: sentence, the main syntactic unit of the language, contrasted languages, isomorphic features, allomorphic features.

The sentence in contrasted languages (English to Ukrainian) has large number of general typological characteristics. Existence of isomorphic features in simple and complex sentences is aimed at the main common generic characteristics of the sentence as a specific unit of language. These aspects are: 1) structural, 2) the semantic and 3) pragmatic. This division into three parts directly sets the ratio of the value of form and functioning of a sentence in the speech[1,310;2,328;3,198].

These three aspects are of universal nature and establish the main basis for the systematic arrangement and systematic comparison of simple and complex sentences in all languages. Excluding this, aspects can equally serve as a reliable distinctive feature between major syntactic units, ie sentences, on the one hand, and groups of words that are used to form sentences, on the other.

The main distinctive features that characterize the sentence as a universal language unit are the following: 1) it is the main unit of the language, 2) it is the main syntactic unit, and 3) it is an integral part of the main broadcasting and the main communication unit[4,242;5,162].

Allomorphic features and phenomena on syntactic level are reflected in the existence of a variety of quantitative and qualitative differences in some paradigmatic classes of sentences or expressions of similar meaning but having different syntactic context in English and Ukrainian languages. Also, there are differences in the structural forms of some of the sentence and some subordinate clauses in English and Ukrainian. Due to the fact that the syntax of the English language has many

differences from the syntactic system of Ukrainian language in the process of learning English syntax interfering effects of native Ukrainian language to English is quite possible[4,210].

The aim of the article is to investigate the interfering influence of the Ukrainian language in teaching English syntax.

In Ukrainian we can easily change the word-order in the sentence. It fulfills first of all not grammatical, but emphatic function in the sentence. In English word-order serves the grammar, and that is why it is strict and fixed.

Inversion in the word-order is used as a literary device for emotional expressiveness. For example: *Well do. I remember that day.*

Must have cost a pretty penny this dress of hers!

Happy may you be!

Hanging on the wall was a picture.

Horrible these women are!

Much good it bring to you!

Inversion can be used in sentences when adverbial modifiers are expressed by such words as: **so, this, thus, then, here, now, there** and these words open the sentence. For example: *So ended this terrible story.*

Thus began their love.

There goes another bus.

This I can dispute about!

Here comes the Lady.

Here is another example.

Inversion can be used when the adverbial modifier with the negative meaning opens the sentence: **never, in vain, little**. For example:

Little did she think about his feelings.

Again he was late!

In vain he tries to persuade her parents.

Never have the travelers seen such gigantic trees.

Inversion can be used with adverbs **hardly, scarcely, no sooner** open the sentence. For example: *No sooner had he disappeared than she appears.*

Scarcely had he finished his greeting had he finished his greeting when he stopped frightened.

Hardly had he entered the room when the children ran up to him.

Inversion is used when a sentence is introduced by **there** and followed by one of the verbs denoting existence. For example:

There are so many donkeys in the Zoo.

There is much snow this year.

There has something wrong.

There occurred a sudden revolution in public taste.

Inversion is used in sentences expressing wish, despair, indignation. For example:

May you live one million years!

Long live Ukraine!

Long live the friendship between the nations.

Came what may!

Inversion is used in the expressive answers, both formative and negative. For example:

I am tired. – So am I.

He does his job. – So do I.

We can swim. – So can he.

They never cry. – Neither do I.

He isn't ready. – Neither is she.

Inversion is used in general, special, alternative and disjunctive questions. For example:

Did you come home early?

When did you come home?

Did you come home late or early?

You came home early, didn't you?

Many English sentences, traditionally qualified as “elliptical” are structurally close to Ukrainian definite personal sentences. For example:

– *Much obliged to you. – Дуже вам дякую.*

– *Sleeping in the afternoon. – Ти спав по обіді?*

– *Looks like rain. – Схоже буде дощ.*

Two-member sentences have a larger representation in English than in Ukrainian, constituting a typological divergence of the two languages. Two-member sentences, non-existent in Ukrainian, are as follows:

1. Impersonal sentences which are introduced by the impersonal pronoun **it**. For example: *It is thundering. It drizzles. It snowed. It has rained.*

2. Indefinite personal sentences with the subject expressed by the indefinite personal pronoun **one, they, you**. For example: *One says. They say. You don't say so.*

3. Sentence with the introductory **it** or **there**. For example: *It is time to start. There is nothing to say. There is much to say.*

4. Sentences with the implicit agent and passive predicate verb followed by a preposition. For example: *He was sent for. The bed was not slept in. the house is not lived in.*

5. Sentences with the secondary predication. For example: *I thought him to be a teacher. – Я думав, що він учитель. We saw her cross the street. – Ми бачили як вона переходила вулицю. She made herself seem friendly.*

Inversion is used in exclamatory sentences which are negative in form, but positive in meaning and negative imperative sentences. For example: *Have I not watched them! Don't you do it.*

Inversion is used as a grammatical means of subordination in come complex sentences joined without connectors. For example: *where you sure of it you wouldn't hesitate. Proud as he was, he had to agree to our proposal.*

In recent times, the theory grammar of English language, both domestic and foreign, turned out to have a tendency to reduce the importance of strict order of words in the English sentence and to exaggerate the degree of mobility of its

components. Another attraction is the fact that in common generalizing works on English grammar (Smirnitskaya, Ivanov, Bloch and others) there are no sections or paragraphs of word order. There are no distinction between language and speech, sentence and utterance, different mechanisms of their building. But as the practice of learning English shows syntactical knowledge and skills are very important for English learners.

For example (slide): In the sentences The boy knows the man; The teacher told the children a story – any movement is not allowed, as they are destroy the sentence. (The boy the man knows. Knows the man the boy), or create another sentence, which describes another situation (The man knows the boy, The children told the teacher a story). Or as it is in the sentences: Nick hit Mike. Mike has a blue eye. – Mike hit Nick. Nick has a blue eye.

Clear rules of direct word order entre to several important building features of English language system. It is natural that speakers of languages with free, communicative arrangement of words in a sentence (like Ukrainian and Russian) and speakers of languages with strict, grammatically conditioned word order use in their own speech practice various speech patterns of linear arrangement of words, which turn out to show interfering influence of native languages into English.

Loss of case inflections altered English morphology and syntax very much. The boundary between the parts of speech became movable in word-building. Language, which does not recognize case endings, should follow the standard procedure of the word-order in a sentence to make clear the semantic meaning of the words.

In the narrative sentence subject is put before the predicate, and is followed by the object. For the newcomers who learn the conversation at English, it is better not to violate this rule, so as not to destroy the value of what is said.

Never start a sentence with a pronoun in the oblique cases which corresponds to the objective case in English, as is typical for Ukrainian: "Мені, тебе, у нього, ваші і інші". Similar phrases in English translation can begin only with the nominative case of the pronoun, which follows the appropriate verb. For example (slide):

Мені хотілось би... – I should like...

Йому ніколи... – He has no time.

Нам жарко. – We are hot.

In English grammar strict word-order of the sentence causes an amazing coup familiar to Ukrainian concepts. For example (slide):

We are having a mild *winter* this year. – У нас у цьому році м'яка зима.

It is getting cold enough to wear a *winter* coat. – Стає доволі прохолодно, час носити *зимове* пальто.

Where did you *winter* last year? – Де ви *зимували* у минулому році? (Slide)

There is a joke that the main difficulty in learning a foreign language is the native one. For speaking English it for Ukrainian is necessary first of all to give up much more free Ukrainian syntax. Ukrainian sentence can be compared with the movement of the bus or the plane on the way of which there are no obstacles, no rails.

English sentence is like trams or trains that move on rails. The slightest deviation from the rails in the side makes a crash. The drawing that shows the three train cars which are the best circuit of narrative sentences [S – P – O].

Slightly different is the case with the secondary members or the sentence – adverbial modifiers which bring the English sentence liveliness. Where is the place of circumstance? It turns out that it has more freedom than others. If the event that took place in London yesterday, is more important than that it took place just yesterday, please start with adverbial modifiers of time. If, however, the most interesting is what happened in London, start with London, and the English syntax will not blame you for that. For example (slide):

In a moment he [Lord Arthur] had seized Mr. Podges by the legs, and flung him into the Thames...

“Have you dropped anything, sir?” said a voice behind him *suddenly* (O.Wilde).

Він [лорд Артур] *миттєво* схватив містера Поджерса за ноги і жбурнув у Темзу...

–Ви щось загубили, сер? – *раптово* пролунав голос позад нього.

In the drawing-room of a small house near Kew Gardens Mrs. Philip Raider was gazing at a piece of pinkish paper in her hand, as if it had been one those spiders of which she had so constitutional a horror (J. Galsworthy).

У *вітальні* невеликого дому по сусідству із Кью Гарденс місіс Філіп Райдер, тримаючи в руці аркуш рожевого паперу, дивилась на нього з таким жахом, буцімто там був павук, а до павуків вона з дитинства відчувала органічну відразу...

All at once our ship... seemed to us to have lost the power of motion... Immensity, the inseparable companion of a ship's life, chose that day to breathe upon her as gently as a sleeping child (J. Conrad).

Нам здалось, що наш корабель... *раптом* втратив здатність рухатися... Безкрайня стихія, нерозлучна супутниця корабельного життя, саме *цього дня* дихала так ніжно, як немовля, котре щойно заснуло.

Ukrainian grammar does not evolve in a separate morphological type called indefinite adverbs of time, as they need to be remembered, it is useful to list them. Remember them in order from "always" to "never" so that it will be easier to remember (slide):

always – завжди

constantly – постійно

usually – звичайно

generally – як правило

regularly – регулярно

often, frequently – часто

occasionally – час від часу

sometimes – інколи

seldom, rarely – рідко

hardly – ледве

hardly ever – (майже) не

never – ніколи

It is hardly need to prove that the most common adverbs can not be confused with one another. We will not escape a trouble if instead *usually* we say *seldom*, but instead *often* - *never*.

So, if there is no author's emotional stress on one of these adverbs in the sentence: they have their own place in it. (Slade).

1) After forms of the verb to be. For example: *She is usually at home on Sunday. Children are seldom out doors in bad weather. I am always at home at about six o'clock in the evening.*

2) Between the subject and predicate (when the latter is represented by one word). For example: *She often visit her aunt. He never goes to the theatre.*

3) Between modal verb and semantic verb. For example: *He can hardly swim. He must occasionally check the task. I can hardly ever understand what you say.*

4) Between changed and unchanged forms the predicate (between the first and second components of a complex analytic tense forms). For example: *Children have just had their dinner. We are regularly translating from English to Ukraine. You have never lived unless you have seen Moscow!*

In cases when one of these adverbs seems for the anther to be of paramount importance, he may start a sentence with it, but it is a violation of the word-order: predicate is put ahead of the subject. It is called inversion. This stylistic device is possible and very actively used in literature and press. For example (slide):

Always will humanity remember the World Congress of Peace held in Moscow, October 25-31, 1973, a congress totally unprecedented in the entire struggle of the peoples of the world for peace. – *Завжди буде пам'ятати людство Всесвітній конгрес миролюбних сил, котрий відбувався у Москві з 25 по 31 жовтня 1973 року, конгрес небачений за всю історію боротьби народів за мир.*

A student whose native language is Ukrainian, can be easily to put in a loss, if offering him to translate into English the following sentences with the pronoun phrases like:

Мені холодно. – I am cold.

Тобі цікаво. – It is interesting to you.

Йому не слід запізнюватись. – He should not be late.

Їй дуже шкода (Вона дуже шкодує).

Нам пощастило. – We are lucky.

Їм хотілось би мати цей портрет. – They would like to have this portray.

We distinguish the following types of Ukrainian sentences and should translate them correctly. For example (slide):

Було холодно. – *It was cold.*

Було важко дихати. – *It was difficult to breathe.*

Було внесено декілька / багато виправлень. – *A few / several / a (great) number / a lot of amendments were made.* (**Неправильно:** *Was made a few amendments.*)

To translate properly not only the given examples but also be able to explain why there is no coincidence with Ukrainian language, we need to go back again to the history of English. In Old English nouns declined and the cases had different grammatical endings. That time the order the basic parts of the sentence was free, as it is now in our language. The contemporary poem of "Beowulf" manuscript dating the tenth century, which is kept in the British Museum, could say:

Дракон почув мову людини.

Дракон мову людини почув.

Мову людини почув дракон.

And it was not a mistake in Old English. There were a lot of a grammatical endings as all the nominal parts of grammatical endings as all the nominal parts of speech were declined and the verb conjugated. Flections marked the relations of the parts of the sentence as it is now in Russian and Ukrainian.

But during XI – XIII century Scandinavian influence accelerated the process of the neutralization and loss of endings, which began in English. Reducing endings closely associated with the process of weakening and leveling of unstressed vowels, this process is combined with numerous formations by analogy, that the endings merged with one type of declination, or other... That helped to reduce the system of declinations and conjunction.

In addition in French, which was due to the charity Normans who ruled for three centuries in Britain, declinations of a noun were replaced by combinations with prepositions. As a result, in modern English literary language only the distinction between Common and Possessive case of nouns is preserved. In the system of persona pronouns Nominative and Objective cases were served.

Members of the sentence immediately lost their freedom, and found themselves, like chains with a certain location in a sentence. The fixed word order S–P–O became a standard. In the actual state the active person should precede the verb. Imagine how you will amuse Englishmen if you begin the sentence with passive person, ie if you follow the word order, typical to Ukrainian language. For example (slides):

Тигрєня до жердини прив'язав мисливець. – The young tiger to a pole chained the hunter.

Три листи приніс поштар. – Three letters brought the postman.

Ароматичну ванну прийняла моя племінниця. – An aromatic bath took my niece. The same typical mistake can be made in the translation of combinations “у мене”, “у тебе”, “у нас”. For example (slide):

У мене немає квітів. – I have no flowers.

У тебе так багато друзів. – You have so many friends.

У нас багато спільного. – We have much in common.

У цього хлопчини довга борідка, і він виглядає старше своїх років. – This lad has a long bear and he looks older than he is.

У мого дядьки гарний слуховий апарат, із його допомогою він добре чує. – My uncle has got a good hearing device and he can hear quite well thanks to it.

To cope with this difficulty we use passive voice in English. It is used 3 times more frequently then in Russian and Ukrainian. From the one hand, there is a great need of it on the half of the actual division of the sentence, from the other hand, there are more possibilities as the number of transitive verbs is much larger because of objective verbs, which many verb-phrase turned to be: to look after child, to take care of children, to make up, to come across, to come out with somebody, to go behind something, to go between somebody.

Thus in the Modern English the formation of the passive voice is very intimately connected with that of transitive / intransitive verbs. In English the number of verbs that can be used in passive is larger than in other Indo-European languages as many phrasal verbs have acquired the meaning of transitivity and thus can take the direct object and be converted into Passive constructions. It is one of the reasons for the frequent use of the passive in English. That is why there is not always correspondence between English and Ukrainian.

The Ukrainian reflexive verbs “лякатися”, ображатися, відбуватися, здійснюватися, дивуватися” are rendered in English by passive constructions:

to be (get) frightened,
to be (get) offended,
to be (get) convinced,
to be (get) embarrassed,
to be (get) surprised,
to be (get) disappointed,
to be (get) realized.

For example: *Her hopes were realized.* – *Її мрії здійснилися.*

She got offended. – *Вона образилась.*

How much time left? – *Скільки часу залишилось?*

Thus, the knowledge of typological peculiarities of English and Ukrainian languages, are necessary for development of strong skills of the proper arrangement of word in the sentence for those who study English and avoiding typical mistakes under the influence of the native Ukrainian language.

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