**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ**

**НАЦІОНАЛЬНА МЕТАЛУРГІЙНА АКАДЕМІЯ УКРАЇНИ**

**РОБОЧА ПРОГРАМА**

**до вивчення дисципліни «Порівняльна граматика англійської та української мов» для студентів спеціальності 035.041 - філологія**

**(бакалаврський рівень)**

**Дніпро НМетАУ 2019**

УДК 811.111

Робоча програма вивчення дисципліни «Порівняльна граматика англійської та української мов» (бакалаврський рівень) / Укл. В.В. Прутчикова, Р. М. Калько – Дніпро: НМетАУ, 2018. – 63 с.

Викладені робоча програма з дисципліни «Порівняльна граматика англійської та української мов», наведені перелік тем лекцій та завдання для самостійної роботи, список рекомендованої літератури, зміст дисціпліни, форми контролю, контрольні тести, питання для підсумкового контролю знань та крітерії оцінювання предмету.

Призначена для студентів спеціальності 035.041 – Філологія (бакалаврський рівень) денної форми навчання.

 Друкується за авторською редакцією.

Укладачі: Прутчикова В. В. канд. філ. наук, доцент; Р.М. Калько к. пед. н., доцент

Відповідальна за випуск: Л. М. Піддубна

Рецензенти: О.В. Максименко канд. філол. наук, доц. (ЛДУВС імені Е.О. Дідоренка), Л. М. Ткач, канд. філол. наук, доц. (НМетАУ)

Підписано до друку \_\_\_2019. Формат 60х84 1/16. Папір друк. Друк плоский.

Облік.-вид. арк.\_\_. Умов. друк. арк.\_\_. Тираж 100 пр. Замовлення №

Національна металургійна академія України

49600, Дніпро-5, пр. Гагаріна, 4

Редакційно-видавничий відділ НМетАУ

**1. ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА ДИСЦИПЛІНИ**

Навчальна дисципліна «Порівняльна граматика англійської та української мов» є обов’язковою для вивчення студентами, які навчаються за освітньо-професійною програмою підготовки бакалаврів, і входить до циклу дисциплін фундаментальної підготовки з перекладу, Курс порівняльної граматики англійської та української мов висвітлює явища нормативної граматики мов, що порівнюються, їх типологічні характеристики на основі компаративного аналізу граматичних ускладнень обох граматичних систем. Зіставлення двох мовних систем допомагає виявити певні закономірності, які є об’єктом наукового аналізу.

**Мета вивчення дисципліни** – поліпшити грамотність майбутніх перекладачів; бакалавр-перекладач повинен досконало знати як іноземну, так і державну мови, грамотно й коректно відтворювати комунікативні акти, застосовуючи спектр адекватних граматичних трансформацій, які сприяють попередженню впливу мови оригіналу на мову перекладу.

**Завданнями курсу** є наступні: – узагальнення знань студентів із вивчених на попередніх курсах теоретичних дисциплін;

– визначення предмету, мети і завдань порівняльної граматики та її місця серед інших мовознавчих дисциплін і взаємозв’язків з ними;

– характеристика методів і принципів, які використовуються у порівняльній граматиці;

– огляд історії типологічних досліджень;

– аналіз основних типологічних теорій і вчень сучасності;

– зіставлення одиниць і явищ порівнюваних мов на фонологічному, морфологічному, лексичному, синтаксичному рівнях: звуки/фонеми, склади і просодичні явища (наголос, інтонація); класи повнозначних і неповнозначних слів, морфологічні категорії, словотвірні й формотворні афікси, класи лексичних одиниць; синтаксичні процеси, синтаксичні зв’язки та синтаксичні відношення, на рівні різних типів і прагматичних класів словосполучень та речень тощо;

– систематизація методів використання результатів типологічного зіставлення обох мов у практиці викладання англійської мови з метою діагностування та прогнозування помилок, зумовлених інтерференційними впливами рідної мови;

– поглиблення студентами навичок роботи з науковою літературою з порівняльної граматики, вироблення навичок оперування як типологічними так і мовознавчими термінами. Значне місце поряд з порівняльним аналізом ізоморфізмів та аломорфізмів на кожному мовному рівні відводиться зіставленню функціональних значень членів/компонентів синтаксичних одиниць.

При цьому особлива увага звертається на відмінні/аломорфні риси та явища в системі мовних одиниць, що визначають структурний тип відповідно англійської та української мови. Типологічний аналіз мовних одиниць і явищ здійснюється у межах кожного мікрорівня за допомогою порівняльного, компонентного й когнітивного методів, що забезпечує встановлення ізоморфних та аломорфних особливостей голосних/приголосних, спільних класів лексичних/фразеологічних та синтаксичних одиниць англійської та української мов. Усі типологічні порівняння здійснюються на широкому ілюстративному матеріалі, вибраному з художніх і публіцистичних творів англомовних авторів та їх українських перекладів.

Робоча програма з курсу «Порівняльна граматика англійської та української мови» призначена для напряму підготовки 6.020303 Філологія. Переклад. Даний теоретичний курс входить до циклу фундаментальних дисциплін з іноземної філології, логічно пов’язаний з курсами основ мовознавства, основ теорії мовної комунікації, історії і лексикології іноземної мови, теорії перекладу, практики мовлення і перекладу.

У результаті вивчення дисципліни студент повинен **знати**:

* загальні принципи порівняльної граматики англійської та української мови;
* методи та принципи, які використовуються у порівняльній граматиці;
* основні типологічні теорії і вчення сучасності.

**вміти**:

* використовувати теоретичні відомості з основних граматичних проблем з точки зору теорії перекладу;
* володіти вміннями щодо правильного вживання граматичних трансформацій, необхідних для ефективного перекладу;
* розкривати відмінності між українською та англійською мовами на рівні граматичних систем;
* порівнювати одиниці і явища мов на фонологічному, морфологічному, лексичному, синтаксичному рівнях;
* систематизувати методи використання результатів типологічного зіставлення обох мов.

**Критерії успішності** – отримання позитивних оцінок з усіх розділів дисципліни за результатами іспиту.

**Засоби діагностики успішності навчання** – комплекти тестових завдань.

**Зв’язок з іншими дисциплінами** – курс «Порівняльна граматика англійської та української мов» викладається англійською мовою. Основні поняття та терміни, якими оперує порівняльна граматика, згадувалися в лекційних курсах «Вступ до мовознавства», «Сучасна українська мова», «Порівняльна лексикологія англійської та української мов», «Основи теорії мовної комунікації», «Проблеми перекладу науково-технічної літератури», «Вступ до перекладознавства» та інше.

Порівняльна граматика англійської та української мов як наука про типологію морфологічних систем та синтаксичних структур вивчає морфологію та синтаксис двох порівнюваних мов у всіх аспектах – від найменшої значеннєвої одиниці мови – морфеми до одиниць суперсинтаксичного рівня мови – понадфразових єдностей і текстів.

**2. РОБОЧА ПРОГРАМА НАВЧАЛЬНОЇ ДИСЦИПЛІНИ «ПОРІВНЯЛЬНА ГРАМАТИКА АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ ТА УКРАЇНСЬКОЇ МОВ» для студентів спеціальності 035.041 – Філологія**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Нормативні дані, форма навчання | Курс | Всього годин | Лекції | Практичні (семінарські) заняття | Самостійна робота |
| Підгот. до ауд. занять | Опрац. розділів, що не викл. на лекціях | Підгот. до мод. контролю |
| Денна | 3 | 90 | 40 | 0 | 20 | 21 | 9 |

**СТРУКТУРА НАВЧАЛЬНОЇ ДИСЦИПЛІНИ**

**Лекційний курс 40 год.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| №№з/п | Назва розділу/теми та ії зміст | Трива-лість(годин) |
| 1 | The notion of comparative linguistics. Aims of comparative linguistic studies. | 2 |
| 2 | Methods of comparative linguistic research. | 2 |
| 3 | Survey of comparative investigations in linguistics. | 2 |
| 4 | History of comparative linguistics | 2 |
|  5 | Grammar as linguistic science. | 2 |
|  6 | Languages of the world. The notion of a language family. The basic language families. | 2 |
|  7 |  The genealogical classification of languages. | 2 |
|  8 | The typological (morphological) classification of languages. | 2 |
|  9 | The Principal Terms and Notions of Contrastive Typology (isomorphic / allomorphic features, absolute / near universals, typological constants, dominant and recessive features, etc.). The Subject-matter of Contrastive Grammar and its Theoretical and Practical Aims. | 2 |
| 10 | Methods of Contrastive Grammar.  | 2 |
|  11 | English and Ukrainian Grammar аs System and Structure.  | 2 |
| 12 | Levels of Language Structure and their Language and Speech Units.  | 2 |
| 13 | Paradigmatic relations  | 2 |
|  14 | The morphemic structure of English and Ukrainian words. Isomorphism and Allomorphism of Morphemes in English and Ukrainian | 2 |
|  15 | Quantitative and Qualitative Correlation of Affixal Morphemes in English and Ukrainian. | 2 |
|  16 | Types of the Inflexional Morphemes in the Contrasted Languages. | 2 |
|  17 | Grammatical meaning and grammatical category. | 2 |
|  18 | Grammatical forms of English and Ukrainian words. | 2 |
|  19 | Parts of speech in English and Ukrainian (The noun, the pronoun, the numeral, the adjective, the adverb, the verb. | 2 |
|  20 | Grammatical categories as the main constants for parts-of-speech comparison. Nominal categories. Verbal categories. | 2 |

**ПІДГОТОВКА ДО АУДІТОРНИХ ЗАНЯТЬ – 20 год.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | Мета та об’єкт контрастивної лінгвістики. Методи контрастивної лінгвістики; терміни та поняття контрастивної лінгвістики; типологічні класифікації мов; короткий огляд історії контрастивних досліджень.**Questions to be discussed:**1. The subject of comparative linguistics and its aims.2. Practical aims of contrastive typology.3. Methods of contrastive typology.4. Terms and notions used in contrastive typology.5.Typological classifications of languages based on various principles.6. A short history of comparative investigations | 4 |
| 2 | Типологія морфологічних систем в англійській та українській мовах. Ізоморфізм та аломорфізм у морфемній структурі слова; граматичне значення, граматичні форми та категорії; типологія частин мови в англійській та українській мовах.**Questions to be discussed:**1. Typological constants of the morphological level.2. Isomorphisms and allomorphisms in the morphemic structure of English and Ukrainian words.3. Grammatical meaning, grammatical forms and grammatical categories in English and Ukrainian.4. Typology of parts of speech in the languages compared. | 4 |
| 3 | Типологія морфологічних систем в англійській та українській мовах. Іменник, його категорії та синтаксичні функції. **Questions to be discussed:**1. Typological features of the noun.2. Category of number in English and Ukrainian.3. Category of case in English and Ukrainian.4. Category of gender in English and Ukrainian.5.Category of definiteness / indefiniteness in English and Ukrainian. 6. Syntactic functions of the nouns. | 4 |
| 4 | Типологія морфологічних систем в англійській та українській мовах. Займенник, числівник, прикметник, прислівник, статичний пасив; службові частини мови. **Questions to be discussed:**1. Typology of the pronoun in the languages compared.2. Typology of the numeral in English and Ukrainian.3. Typology of the adjective in English and Ukrainian.4. Typology of the adverb in English and Ukrainian.5. Typology of statives in English and Ukrainian.6.Typology of the functional parts of speech in English and Ukrainian. | 4 |
| 5 | Типологія морфологічних систем в англійській та українській мовах. Статичний пасив; службові частини мови; дієслово.**Questions to be discussed:**1. Typological features of the verb.2. Category of tense in English and Ukrainian.3. Category of aspect in English and Ukrainian.4. Category of person in English and Ukrainian.5. Number of English and Ukrainian verbs.6. Category of voice in English and Ukrainian.7. Category of mood in English and Ukrainian.8. Syntactic functions of English and Ukrainian verbs.9. Modal verbs in English and Ukrainian.10. Verbals in English and Ukrainian. | 4 |

**ОПРАЦЮВАННЯ РОЗДІЛІВ ПРОГРАМИ, ЯКІ НЕ ВИКЛАДАЮТЬСЯ НА ЛЕКЦІЯХ – 21 год**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| №№з/п | Назва теми та ії зміст | Тривалість(годин) |
| 1 | **Typology of the Word-Group in English and Ukrainian** While doing contrasting of two languages at different levels it’s very important to analyze isomorphic and allomorphic features concerning theory of sentences in English and Ukrainian. The given lecture reveals isomorphism and allomorphism at the level of simple sentences in two contrasted languages, explains common and divergent features of the word-group in English and Ukrainian. [2, р.307-324; 1, р.195-199, р.216-223] | 5 |
| 2 | **Typology of Simple Sentence in English and Ukrainian** It is discussed such questions as communicative types of the sentence, structural types of the sentence and parts of the sentence in English and Ukrainian in the given lecture. [2, р. 423-435; 1, р.199-211, 223-231] | 4 |
| 3 | **Typology of the Composite Sentence**Typology of the Complex Sentence in English and Ukrainian is touched upon in the lecture; main isomorphic and allomorphic features are revealed and discussed. [2, р.388-392, р.423-426] | 4 |
| 4 | **English and Ukrainian Punctuation**On the basis of contrasting analysis it is discussed and revealed isomorphic and allomorphic features concerning the punctuation of the simple sentence and punctuation of the complex sentence. [1, р.211-215, р.231-239] | 4 |
| 5 | **Conversion in English and Ukrainian** The lecture touches upon the problem of using the means of inversion in English and Ukrainian sentences and the ways of their translating in two contrasted languages. [2, р.164-173] | 4 |

**ПІДГОТОВКА ДО МОДУЛЬНОГО КОНТРОЛЮ – 9 год.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | Isomorphism and allomorphism in the means of syntactic- connection of word-group elements.  | 1 |
| 2 | Typology of word-groups in English and Ukrainian. | 1 |
| 3 | Typology of the communicative types of English and Ukrainian sentences. | 1 |
| 4 | Structural types of sentences in English and Ukrainian. | 1 |
| 5 | Simple sentence in English and Ukrainian. | 1 |
| 6 | Typological characteristics of main and secondary parts of the sentence. | 1 |
| 7 | Typology of the compound sentence in the languages compared. | 1 |
| 8 | Typology of the complex sentence in English and Ukrainian. | 1 |
| 9 | English and Ukrainian punctuation. | 1 |

**3. САМОСТІЙНА РОБОТА**

Самостійна робота. Самостійна робота є складовою підготовки протягом навчального семестру. Метою самостійного опрацювання навчального матеріалу є опанування навичок роботи з основною і додатковою літературою, набуття необхідних знань та умінь щодо особливостей використання мови як суспільного коду і шляхів підвищення ефективності спілкування рідною та іноземними мовами, розуміння мови як соціально-психологічного феномену, адекватного оперування різними видами інституційного дискурсу та успішного спілкування з представниками іншомовних країн, здійснюючи перекладацьку діяльність, ефективного вирішення проблем міжкультурного спілкування. Передбачаються наступні види роботи:

* вивчення кожної теми лекційного курсу за навчально-методичною літературою;
* підготовка до лекційних занять;
* опрацювання матеріалу розділів, які не викладаються на лекціях та поточної актуальної інформації за допомогою електронних ресурсів;
* виконання тестових завдань;
* підготовка до контрольних робіт;
* підготовка до іспиту.

**4. СПИСОК РЕКОМЕНДОВАНОЇ ЛІТЕРАТУРИ**

**Основна**

1. Левицький А.Е. Порівняльна граматика англійської та української мов: Навчальний посібник. – К.: «Освіта України», 2007. – 138с. (https://www.twirpx.com/file/2434815/)
2. Корунець І. В. Порівняльна типологія англійської та української мов. Навчальний посібник. – Вінниця: Нова Книга, 2003 – 464 с.
3. Alexander L.G. Longman English Grammar. Twentieth impression. – Longman, 2003. – 362 p.
4. Blokh M. Y. A Course in Theoretical English Grammar. Теоретическая грамматика английского языка / M. Y. Blokh. Мoscow, 2004. 326 p.
5. Gluth E. Contrastive analysis and error analysis in respect of their treatment of the avoidance phenomend. 2003. – 271p. – [Cited 2017, 01 May]. – Available from: http://www.grin.com

**Додаткова література**

1. Байрамова JI. К. Введение в контрастивную лингвистику. – Казань: Изд-во Казанск. ун-та, 2004.
2. Басиров III.P. Типологія дієслів із рефлексивним комплексом в індо-європейських мовах. – Донецьк: Вид-во ДНУ, 2004.
3. Бевзенко СЛ. Вступ до мовознавства: Короткий нарис. – К.: Вища школа, 2006.
4. Булатецька Л. І. Теорія і теоретизація у лінгвістиці. — Вінниця: Нова кн., 2004. — 175 с.
5. Викулова, Е. А. Теоретическая грамматика современного английского языка: [учеб. пособие] – Екатеринбург: Изд‑во Урал. ун‑та, 2014. – 88 с.
6. Вихованець І., Городенська К. Теоретична морфологія української мови. – К.: Пульсари, 2004.
7. Жлуктенко Ю. О. Порівняльна граматика української та англійської мов. — К., 1960.
8. Каранська М. Синтаксис сучасної української літературної мови. – К.: Либідь, 1992.
9. Каушанская В. Л. Грамматика английского языка. — М., 2000.
10. Кочерган М. П. Вступ до мовознавства. — К.: Академія, 2004. — 367 с.
11. Лайонз Дж. Введение в теоретическую лингвистику. — М., 1978.
12. Левицький А.Е., Сингаївська А.В., Славова JI.JI. Вступ до мовознавства. – К.: Центр навчальної літератури, 2006.
13. Мельников Г.П. Системная типология языков. – М.: Наука, 2003.
14. Норман Б.Ю. Теория языка. Вводный курс. – М.: Флинта: Наука, 2004.
15. Общее языкознание. Структура языка. Типология языков и лингвистика универсалий / Под ред. А.Е. Супруна. – Минск: Вышэйшая школа, 1995.
16. Павлов П. П. English Syntax: Навч. посіб. — Суми, 1999. — 123 с.
17. Плющ М. Граматика української мови. Морфеміка. Словотвір. Морфологія. – К.: Вища школа, 2005.
18. Потапенко С. І., Харитонов І. К. Сучасний англійський синтаксис: Теорія і практика: Практ. посіб. для студентів. — Ніжин, 1997. — 112 с.
19. Савченко А.Н. Сравнительная грамматика индоевропейских языков. – М.: Высшая школа, 1974.
20. Семчинський С.В. Вступ до порівняльно-історичного мовознавства. – К.: ВПЦ «Київський університет», 2002.
21. Сучасна українська літературна мова / За ред. А. П. Грищенка. — К.: Вища шк., 2002. — 567 с.
22. Харитонов І. К. Теорграматика сучасної англійської мови: Посібник. — Ніжин, 2003. — 209 с.
23. Чолкан В. До питання про морфологічний статус частки // Південний архів (філол. науки): 36.наук.праць. – Херсон, 2003, – Вип. ХІV. – С.194-197.
24. Шрадер О. Сравнительное языковедение и первобытная история. – М.: УРСС, 2003.
25. Ющук І.П. Українська мова. – К.:Либідь, 2004.
26. Collins Cobuild: English Grammar. – Harper Collins Publishers, 1994.
27. Comrie B. Language Universals and Linguistic Typology / B. Comrie. – Chicago : The University of Chicago Press. – 1989. – 264 p.
28. Croft W. Typology and Universals. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1993.
29. Demenchuk, О. Contrastive Lexicology of the English and Ukrainian Languages. – 2nd ed., rev. – Rivne : RSUH, 2018. – 146 p.
30. Demidov D. V. Theoretical English Grammar : the manual for part-time students of higher educational institutions / Denys Valeriyovych Demidov ; The State institution ―Luhansk Taras Shevchenko National University‖. – Luhansk : Luhansk Taras Shevchenko National University, 2014. – 121 p.
31. Merriam Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary. Eleventh Edition.: Merriam Webster, 2003. - 1664p.
32. Thomson A. J., Martinet A. V. A Practical English Grammar. – Oxford University Press, 1986.
33. Weinreich U. Contrastive Linguistics. – [Cited 2018, 09 May]. – Available from: <http://bibl.kma.mk.ua/pgf/pidruchnuk>

**Інформаційні ресурси**

1. http://www.merriam-webster.com
2. http://www.Idoceonline.com
3. http://www.britannica.com
4. http://www.phrases.org.uk/meanings/ Meanings and Origins of Phrases, Sayings and Idioms
5. http://www.goenglish.com/Idioms.asp list of the most popular idioms

**5. ЗМІСТ ДИСЦИПЛІНИ**

**Lecture 1 The notion of comparative linguistics. Aims of comparative linguistic studies.**

Comparativistics as a branch of linguistics aims at establishing similar general linguistic categories serving as a basis for the classification of languages of different types. Comparativistics represents a linguistic subject of general typology based on the method of comparison of two or more languages. This branch of language studies reveals their common and different phonetical, morphological, lexical and syntactic features. Each of them may be compared either synchronically or diachronically.

The basic aims of typological investigations are the following:

• to identify and classify the languages under investigation according to the main common and divergent features;

• to draw from these features the isomorphic and allomorphic traits (peculiarities) in the languages compared;

• to establish the typical language structures and the types of languages on the basis of the obtained (acquired) isomorphic features;

• to perform a truly scientific classification of all languages of the world on the basis of the obtained practical data.

These are the goals of comparative linguistics which are pretty close to those of language typology, though there exists specific practical aims of comparative research. The results of comparative investigation may be applied in:

• translation practice;

• compiling dictionaries;

• teaching foreign languages.

Recommended Books: [1, 3, 14, 25, 30].

**Lecture 2. Methods of comparative linguistic research.**

Comparative linguistics is based on the typological method of research which is grounded upon the procedure of comparison. The specific method of comparative investigations is called contrastive. Sometimes scholars may also apply the historical method based on reconstruction and diachronic analysis of language data. Though, more often they deal with the functional methodology aimed at analyzing the usage of language data in speech.

Depending on the aspect of research linguists may apply different methodology:

• descriptive;

• experimental;

• statistic;

• transformational;

• substitutional;

• intermediate and ultimate constituents analysis;

• inductive (comparing language data on the ground of certain criteria);

• deductive (working out criteria for comparison).

The terms most widely applied while carrying out comparative linguistic research are the following:

language universals are linguistic phenomena used to characterize all languages existing on the globe on all levels taking into consideration their systems and structures. According to the statistic principle they are classified into unrestricted universals (absolute) and restricted universals (relative). Languages may possess unique features as well, e.g. the final position of prepositions in present day English special questions What do you depend on? As for the language units analyzed there exist phonetic, morphological, lexical and syntactic universals.

The universal phonetic phenomenon is that all languages have vowels and consonants.

As for the morphology:

a) in most languages words are structured into morphemes;

b) morphemes function as full and auxiliary elements

As for lexis:

a) in all languages vocabulary presents a system of semantic fields;

b) in all languages there exists polysemy, synonymy, homonymy and antonym.

As for syntax – all languages possess distribution of the subject, the predicate and the secondary elements (SVO) in the sentence.

Recommended Books: [1, 4, 15, 28, 33].

**Lecture 3. Survey of comparative investigations in linguistics.**

Type denotes a generalized form of features characteristic of a number of languages: e.g. in syntactic typology they differentiate between several types according to the basic word order of a language. Thus, there are SOV, SVO, OVS, OSV, VOS and VSO types. E.g. English and Ukrainian belong to the SVO type, while Turkish represents the SOV type;

typological dominant features are the phenomena registered very often either at the language level or in the structure of a certain language. Thus, analytical connection in English and synthetical connection in Ukrainian word groups are typological dominant features of these languages on the syntactic level; typological recessive features are those phenomena which lose their former dominant roles: the dual number in Ukrainian, the case in Modern English.

While comparing the languages we single out their isomorphic (common) and allomorphic (divergent) features; the etalon language is a hypothetical language created by linguists for the sake of contrasting languages; a world language is spread throughout the whole world and understood by many people. Greek, Latin used to perform this function. Nowadays English and French are used for international communication in different spheres. English, French, Russian, Chinese, Arabic and Spanish are officially recognized as the languages of the United Nations Organization because they:

- represent big nations;

- possess great cultural heritage

- play an important role in world politics.

At the end of the 19th century artificial languages were considered to perform international functions, though these attempts failed because:

- they wee not natural;

- had no spoken norm;

- lacked emotional colouring;

language norm (competence) is the unity of correct, conventionally recognized as correct forms in the language system;

speech norm is the unity of language forms recognized in the process of communication without leading to misunderstanding.

Recommended Books: [1, 9, 13, 23, 29].

**Lecture 4. History of comparative linguistics.**

History of comparative linguistics may be divided into 3 main periods:

• the end of the 18th century up to the middle of the 19th century, which is called the beginning of comparative research;

• the end of the 19th century – the period of neogrammarian studies, when linguists started comparing living languages;

• the beginning of the 20th century up to the present – the period of structural and functional approaches to language.

As early as the 17th and 18th centuries many European linguists pointed to the existence of some common features in different languages (I.Komensky, W.Leibnitz).

This idea came into being in the minds of the first Europeans who visited India in the 16th and 17th centuries. They were often struck by a great similarity in the lingual form and meaning of a number of common words like mother brother, sister, etc. The first attempt to create grammar on «common in all languages principles» was made by the Frenchmen Arnaud and Lancelot (in Port Royal, 1660). But only the beginning of the 19th century with its historic and comparative method brought a dynamic development to European linguistics.

Recommended Books: [1, 10, 11, 19, 28].

**Lecture 5. Grammar as linguistic science.**

Grammar is the part of linguistics that studies the grammatical structure of language, i.e. the laws of formation and functioning of words and sentences. This term is also used to denote the grammatical structure of language, i.e. the system of morphological and syntactical forms and categories of language.

Grammar as science has ancient traditions. Its roots lie in the works of ancient Indian linguists, and had been formed in the investigations of ancient Greeks. By its very nature the origin of grammar from the very beginning studied the formal means of expression (формальні засоби вираження) of linguistic content in connected speech. Not by chance phonetics and writing had been the parts of grammar for a long time, in such a way sounds and letters serve to be the form of expression of linguistic content.

In linguistics general grammar (загальна граматика) and specific grammars (окремі граматики) of each language are distinguished. General grammar studies the universal grammatical features which are typical for all languages. Specific grammar investigates the grammatical structure of a concrete language, for example, the grammar of English, German, Japanese, Ukrainian, Russian and others. Both grammars are connected and correlated (співвідносяться) as gender and aspect and present different levels of understanding of a language as linguistic phenomenon.

Recommended Books: [1, 6, 8, 15, 31].

**Lecture 6. Languages of the world. The notion of a language family. The basic language families.**

It is difficult to define how much is the precise number of languages in the world. It is conditioned by the fact that sometimes it is not clear whether the language is independent or its territorial or regional variant, i.e. a dialect. Besides, there exist the «dead languages» which are not always included in the general panorama of the world languages. Modern linguistics distinguishes about 5000 languages. English is the second language in the world (after Chinese) as for the number of speakers. It is common knowledge that about half a million people now speak English as first language. It is the national language of Great Britain, the USA, Australia, New Zealand and part of Canada. English is native to many who live in India, Israel [ˈɪzreɪl], Malta [ˈmɒltə] and Ceylon [sɪˈlɒn]. As for Ukrainian people use it daily in different countries either as the first or the native language.

The interest to the knowledge of languages and their historical development was not the same through centuries. The history and theoretical descriptions of languages have their traits at different periods of time.

The problem of language classification, language distribution in accordance with their definite taxonomic rubrics (таксономічні рубрики, тобто закон розміщення за порядком від грецької «taxis – розміщення за порядком», «nomos» – закон) has been one of the main points of linguistic investigation since the beginning of the 19th century.

Recommended Books: [1, 16, 19, 21, 32].

**Lecture 7. The genealogical classification of languages.**

The most productive and recognized classifications are genealogical and typological (morphological). In the middle of the century the interest to the comparative and historical study of languages greatly increased. In the process of comparative investigations the identity of ancient Indian words and grammatical structure with the basic European languages was established and it made an extraordinary impression on European scientists. With the help of the comparative-historical method the genetically similar words and forms of the related languages can be compared and their original type can be restored. It is considered that if the relationship of languages is established then regular sound and grammatical correlations (the identical flexions in particular) in the contrasted languages give the most reliable results. Valid results also take place when the roots of words which belong to the ancient layers of lexis are similar.

It should be born in mind that the historical relationship of languages is not always explained by the fact of their common geographical area of existence.

According to the principle of relationship languages may be divided into several big groups which are usually called families. The language family is formed by the joint combination of related languages, i.e. there are common features in the structure of these languages. Languages that belong to different families do not demonstrate any features of historical relationship. There are no words and forms of common origin in such languages besides borrowings which can interfere from one and the same source into related and non-related languages.

Inside the family the languages are connected with different degree of relationship. Some languages of a family are characterized by a great number of distinctions; the others have quite a few. The number of languages inside the family is termed the branch or the group. Languages of one and the same branch are always closer to each other than languages of two different branches. For example, Slavonic languages as the branch of the Indo-European family have much more in common than Ukrainian and English because the latter belongs to the Germanic branch of languages. Inside the branch the level of identity between languages is not the same that is why some groups are divided into subgroups of related languages.

According to the comparative grammatical study of the English and Ukrainian languages the main point of interest in these terms are the Indo-European and Germanic language families. The Indo-European family is the largest group between all the language families according to the number of people speaking them. IndoEuropean languages manifest their relationship rather distinctly. This family is divided into twelve branches, the big part of which consists of separate languages and some dead languages. To the Indo-European family belong Indian, Iranian, Germanic, Slavonic, Romanic, Baltic, Celtic groups of languages, and also some dead groups of languages. The Greek, Armenian and Albanian languages stand separately in this family.

The Germanic group is usually divided into two subgroups – northern Germanic (Scandinavian) or West Germanic. English together with German, Dutch, Frisian and Yiddish are the languages of this branch.

For the last two centuries one more classification called morphological has been developing in linguistics. The main principle of this classification is the affirmation that all the languages of the world in spite of their relationship or nonrelationship may be parted into different types according to some common features of their structures, and above all it is the morphological structure of a word.

At the end of the 18th century a German linguist Frederic Shlegel was the first who got interested in the possibility of defining the type of a language. The scientist made an attempt to compare Sanskrit, Greek, Latin and the Turkic languages and divided them into two types – inflected and non-inflected (affixal), later termed as agglutinative. Such division distinctly presented the structure of the languages under investigation. But still one problem remained disputable, namely, the problem of distinguishing in the morphological classification of such languages, as Chinese, for example, which has neither flexions nor regular affixes. August Shlegel made changes in his brother’s theory and defined one more type of languages – those that have no grammatical structure, later termed amorphous languages. The linguist made it possible to single out two means of the grammatical structure of inflected languages – analytical and synthetical. Wilhelm fon Humboldt due to the profound knowledge of a great majority of languages perfected the Shlegels’ classification and singled out the fourth type of languages – incorporative. The scientist stated that there are no «pure» representatives of this or that certain type of languages. Subsequently, typological classifications have been verified, perfected, made in accordance with the new bases. But still the typological classification of languages remains generally accepted, it presents the four morphological types: inflected, agglutinative, amorphous and incorporative.

Recommended Books: [1, 11, 13, 15, 28].

**Lecture 8. The typological (morphological) classification of languages.**

In languages of inflected type (флективна мова) flexion is the steady and essential feature of the morphological structure of a word. Inflected languages are characterized by the wide use of flexions which express different grammatical meanings. At the same time flexion is often multifunctional, i.e. expresses simultaneously several grammatical meanings. For example, in the Ukrainian word рука the ending –а expresses three grammatical meanings simultaneously: feminine gender, singular, Nominative case. Affixes in inflected languages may occupy different positions in relation to the root, being a suffix, a prefix, or an infix (инфикс – «аффікс, що вставляється до кореня слова при словотворенні або словозміні»; «вставляти букву, звук у слово у якості інфікса»).

Inflected languages are characterized by phonetically non-conditioned changes of a root (бігати – біжу, літати – лечу, pronounce - pronunciation) and the presence of a great number of types of declension and conjugation. The word in inflected languages is an independent unit which has indicators of its relation to the other words in a word-combination or a sentence.

To inflected languages belong, first of all, Indo-European languages. Their essential character is the division into languages of analytical and synthetical structure. The analytical structure presupposes the wide use of functional words, phonetical means and word-order for the expression of grammatical meanings.

English is the language with analytical structure. The synthetical structure is characterized by the greater role of the word forms which are created with the help of flexions and also word-forming suffixes and prefixes in the expression of grammatical meanings. Ukrainian belongs to the languages of synthetical structure. The next morphological type of languages is agglutinative. Agglutination (склеювання, прилипання) is the process of successive joining to the root-stem specific affixes each of which expresses only one grammatical meaning. In the agglutinative type of languages the borders of morphemes are strictly differentiated between each other. The morphemes themselves remain meaningful in any combinations. Agglutinative affixes are unchangeable in the process of transformation of a grammatical form of the word.

Amorphous (без форми, без структури) languages constitute the third morphological type of languages. Such languages are characterized by the absence of alterations (зміна, варіант) in words. The grammatical meanings in amorphous languages are expressed with the help of functional words, word-order, musical accent and intonation. To the languages of this type Chinese, Vietnamese and some others belong.

The last morphological type of languages is incorporative (змішаний). The main structural peculiarity of such languages consists in the fact that the sentence is built as a complex word, i.e. the words are merged and constitute integrity (цілісність) which is a word and a sentence at the same time. Incorporation is characteristic of American Indian languages, the languages of North-Eastern Asia.

The undertaken analysis makes it possible to state that any language or a group of languages may have some specific peculiarities of the other morphological types. For example, Ukrainian is not devoid of agglutination. It can be seen in the forms of the past tense of verbs, imperative mood of verbs in plural, in the formation of verbs of the Passive Voice with the help of the suffix – cя (сь). Many languages take intermediate position in morphological classification combining features of different types.

Recommended Books: [1, 5, 16, 20, 31].

**Lecture 9. The Principal Terms and Notions of Contrastive Typology (isomorphic / allomorphic features, absolute / near universals, typological constants, dominant and recessive features, etc.). The Subject-matter of Contrastive Grammar and its Theoretical and Practical 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 Contrastive typology as a branch of linguistics employs some terms and notions of its own. The principal are as follows:

1. Absolute universals (абсолютні/повні універсалії) i.e. features or phenomena of a language level pertaining to any language of the world (cf. vowels and consonants, word stress and utterance stress, intonation sentences, parts of the sentence, parts of speech, etc.).

2. Near universals (неповні/часткові універсалії) i.e. features or phenomena common in many or some languages under typological investigation.

3. Metalanguage (метамова), as has been mentioned already, is the language in which the actual presentation/analysis of different features/phenomena of the contrasted languages is carried out.

4. Typologically dominant features (типологічні домінанти) are features or phenomena dominating at a language level or in the structure of the contrasted languages. Dominant in present-day English are known to be analytical means: rigid word order in word-groups and sentences, the prominent role of prepositions and placement as means of connection and expression of case relations and syntactic functions (cf. books for my friend, books to my friends, books by my friends; a nice flower-nice flowers, Peter came - Mary came), etc. The change of placement of the part of the sentence may completely change its sense. Cf. The hunter killed the hare - The hare killed the hunter. In Ukrainian the change of placement of the main parts of the sentence usually does not change the meaning of the sentence, as in this same sentence: Мисливець застрілив зайця or: Зайця застрілив мисливець.

5. Typologically recessive features/phenomena (типологічнo рецесивні, втрачаючі колишню активну роль) are those losing their former dominant role as, for instance, case forms in English or the dual number forms of some nouns in present-day Ukrainian.

6. Isomorphic features/phenomena (ізоморфні риси/явища) are common features/phenomena in languages under Contrastive analysis. Isomorphic in English and Ukrainian is, for example, the existence of consonants and vowels, assimilation, and the categories of number, person, tense, as well as parts of speech, the existence of sentences, etc.

7. Allomorphic features/phenomena (аломорфні риси/явища) are observed in one language and missing in the other. For example: palatalisation of practically all consonants or the dual number in Ukrainian, the gerund or the diphthongs and analytical verb forms in English, which are missing (allomorphic) in Ukrainian.

8. The etalon language is a hypothetic language created by typologists for the sake of contrasting any languages. This "language" is supposed to contain exhaustive quantitative and qualitative data or characteristics concerning all existing language units and phenomena. For example, the quantity and quality of sounds (vowels, consonants) and syllables, morphemes, parts of speech and their morphological categories, the correlation of the means of grammatical connection, etc.

Recommended Books: [1, 2, 10, 26, 32].

**Lecture 10. Methods of Contrastive Grammar.**

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

Recommended Books: [1, 3, 16, 26, 32].

**Lecture 11. English and Ukrainian Grammar аs System and Structure.**

The morphological systems of the English and Ukrainian languages are characterized by a considerable number of isomorphic and bysome allomorphic features. The isomorphic features are due to the common Indo-European origin of the two languages while theallomorphic features have been acquired by them in the course of their historic development and functioning as independent national languages.

Grammar may be practical and theoretical, descriptive and comparative. Comparative grammar, as the notion itself reveals it, represents a linguistic subject of grammar based on the method of comparison or contrasting.

All Indo-European languages fall into two types: synthetic and analytical. Synthetic languages are those of internal grammar. All changes take place within their words. Analytical languages are those of external grammar. All grammatical relations and meanings are expressed by means of auxiliaries or function words in them. English is considered to be an analytical language, Ukrainian, full of inflexion, is a synthetic one. However, we cannot speak of purely synthetic or analytical languages. For example, in Ukrainian we can observe some analytical devices (зроблю – буду робити), in English – synthetic devices (easy-easier-the easiest).

Recommended Books: [1, 16, 22, 30].

**Lecture 12. Levels of Language Structure and their Language and Speech Units.**

1) Phonetics, Phonology This is the level of sounds. One must distinguish here between the set of possible human sounds, which constitutes the area of phonetics proper, and the set of system sounds used in a given human language, which constitutes the area of phonology. Phonology is concerned with classifying the sounds of language and with saying how the subset used in a particular language is utilised, for instance what distinctions in meaning can be made on the basis of what sounds.

2) Morphology This is the level of words and endings, to put it in simplified terms. It is what one normally understands by grammar (along with syntax). The term morphology refers to the analysis of minimal forms in language which are, however, themselves comprised of sounds and which are used to construct words which have either a grammatical or a lexical function.

Lexicology is concerned with the study of the lexicon from a formal point of view and is thus closely linked to (derivational) morphology.

3) Syntax This is the level of sentences. It is concerned with the meanings of words in combination with each other to form phrases or sentences. In particular, it involves differences in meaning arrived at by changes in word order, the addition or subtraction of words from sentences or changes in the form of sentences. It furthermore deals with the relatedness of different sentence types and with the analysis of ambiguous sentences.

Language typology attempts to classify languages according to high-order principles of morphology and syntax and to make sets of generalisations across different languages irrespective of their genetic affiliations, i.e. of what language family they belong to.

4) Semantics This is the area of meaning. It might be thought that semantics is covered by the areas of morphology and syntax, but it is quickly seen that this level needs to be studied on its own to have a proper perspective on meaning in language. Here one touches, however, on practically every other level of language as well as there exists lexical, grammatical, sentence and utterance meaning.

5) Pragmatics The concern here is with the use of language in specific situations. The meaning of sentences need not be the same in an abstract form and in practical use. In the latter case one speaks of utterance meaning. The area of pragmatics relies strongly for its analyses on the notion of speech act which is concerned with the actual performance of language. This involves the notion of proposition – roughly the content of a sentence – and the intent and effect of an utterance.

6. Syntagmatic Relations in Grammar.

Comparative grammar as a branch of linguistics employs different grammatical (linguistic) terms and notions. The principal and the most occurrent of them are the following: language and speech; functions of language; language as system and structure; paradigmatic and syntagmatic relations; grammatical form; meaning and category; the notion of opposition; absolute and near universals; isomorphic and allomorphic features.

Language is a collective body of knowledge. It is a set of basic elements and rules which can go into great variety of combinations. Speech is closely connected with language. It is the result of using the language, the result of a definite act of speaking.

Syntagmatic relations are immediate linear relations between units in a segmental sequence. The combination of two words or word-groups one of which is modified by the other forms a unit which is reffered to as a syntactic ” syntagma”.

There are four main types of notional syntagmas: predicative (the combination of a subject and a predicate), objective (-/- a verb and its object), attributive (a noun and attribute), adverbial (a modified notional word, such as a verb, adjective, or adverb, with its adverbial modifier). The other type of relations, opposed to syntagmatic and called “paradigmatic”, are such as exist between elements of the system outside the strings where they co-occur. Unlike syntagmatic relations, paradigmatic relations cannot be directly observed in utterances, that is why they are reffered to as relations “in absentia”.

Recommended Books: [1, 12, 18, 28, 32].

**Lecture 13. Paradigmatic relations.**

Paradigmatic relations coexist with syntagmatic relations in such a way that some sort of syntagmatic connection is necessery for the realization of any paradigmatic series. This is especially evident in a classical grammatical paradigm which presents a productive series of forms each consisting of a syntagmatic connection of two elements: one common for the whole of the series, the other specific for every individual form in the series.

A linguistic unit can enter into relations of two different kinds. It enters into paradigmatic relations with all the units that can also occur in the same environment. PR are relations based on the principles of similarity. They exist between the units that can substitute one another. For instance, in the word-group A PINT OF MILK the word PINT is in paradigmatic relations with the words bottle, cup, etc. The article A can enter into PR with the units the, this, one, same, etc. According to different principles of similarity PR can be of three types: semantic, formal and functional.

Semantic PR are based on the similarity of meaning: a book to read = a book for reading. He used to practice English every day – He would practice English every day.

Formal PR are based on the similarity of forms. Such relations exist between the members of a paradigm: man – men; play – played – will play – is playing.

Functional PR are based on the similarity of function. They are established between the elements that can occur in the same position. For instance, noun determiners: a, the, this, his, Ann’s, some, each, etc.

PR are associated with the sphere of ‘language’.

A linguistic unit enters into syntagmatic relations with other units of the same level it occurs with. SR exist at every language level. E.g. in the word-group A PINT OF MILK the word PINT contrasts SR with A, OF, MILK; within the word PINT – P, I, N and T are in syntagmatic relations. SR are linear relations, that is why they are manifested in speech. They can be of three different types: coordinate, subordinate and predicative.

Coordinate SR exist between the homogeneous linguistic units that are equal in rank, that is, they are the relations of independence: you and me; They were tired but happy.

Subordinate SR are the relations of dependence when one linguistic unit depends on the other: teach + er – morphological level; a smart student – word-group level; predicative and subordinate clauses – sentence level.

Predicative SR are the relations of interdependence: primary and secondary predication.

As mentioned above, SR may be observed in utterances, which is impossible when we deal with PR. Therefore, PR are identified with ‘language’ while SR are identified with ‘speech’.

Recommended Books: [1, 2, 20, 29, 32].

**Lecture 14. The morphemic structure of English and Ukrainian words. Isomorphism and Allomorphism of Morphemes in English and Ukrainian.**

Grammar as a branch of Linguistics treats the laws of language units' usage in speech. It considers and examines language from its smallest meaningful parts up to its most complex organization. Grammar classifies words into categories and states the peculiarities of each category. We think of vocabulary as the word-stock, and grammar as the set of devices for handling this word stock. It is due to these devices that language is able to give material linguistic form to human thought. The semantic value of grammatical devices is developed in the process of communication. So grammar is treated as a branch of linguistics, which studies the structure of language, i.e. a system of morphological categories and forms, syntactic categories and constructions.

That is why grammar consists of two branches – morphology and syntax.

Morphology studies grammatical properties of a word, word form changes and their grammatical meanings. One of the typological constants on the morphological level is the morpheme, which is endowed in both languages with a certain minimal meaning. The morpheme is a minimal meaningful unit and it can be in the contrasted languages either free or bound. Free or root morphemes are lexically and functionally not dependent on other morphemes. They may be regular words (cf. boy, day, he) or they may constitute the lexical core of a word. Eg.: boyhood, daily, fourth, etc. In other words, root morphemes in English, Ukrainian and other languages are not dependent on other morphemes in a word. Bound morphemes, on the other hand, can not function independently: they are bound to the root or to the stem consisting of the root morpheme and of one or more affixal morphemes. Cf.: days, spoken, fourteen, overcome, government, удивительно, умом, дни, нашим), etc.

Bound morphemes like -s, -en, - teen, over-, -ment, -о, -ом, -и, ~им in either of the two languages can not exist independently, i.e. they are not free but always dependent on roots or stems of their words. Root morphemes. Due to its historical development, English has also a much larger number of morphologically unmarked words, i.e. regular root morphemes, than Ukrainian. Consequently, the number of inflexions expressing the morphological categories is much smaller in English than in Ukrainian. Moreover, a lot of notionals in English lack even the affixes which can identify their lexico-morphological nature.

Free root-morphemed words, though fewer in Ukrainian, are still represented in all lexicomorphological classes as nouns, verbs, adjectives, etc. of both contrasted languages. Cf. arm, pen, boy, work, do, red, he, she, it, five, this, ten, here, far, etc. Similarly in Ukrainian: нiс, чуб, ти, хто, три, тут, де, він, etc. Free root morphemes in English and Ukrainian can also be functionals: but, till, on, not, through, just (a moment), мов, ні, от, на, під, etc. Root morphemes in English can often form part of the stem, which is especially characteristic of present-day Ukrainian, for example: workers, friendliness, concerning, beautiful; безмежність, перевдягатися, переробивши, тепло, тепленько, etc.

Affixal morphemes in the contrasted languages split into a) Derivational morphemes which are in English and Ukrainian mainly suffixes and sometimes also prefixes. The number of suffixes in the contrasted languages considerably exceeds the number of prefixes. So is, naturally, the significance of the former as word-forming means, the latter (prefixes) performing only in a few cases a word-building function in Ukrainian. The number of suffixes in English does not exceed 100, there being 60 nounforming, 26 adjective-forming, 5 verb-forming and 3 adverb-forming suffixes [13, 159–160]. Among the noun-indicating/forming suffixes in English are -асу, -ance, -ion, -dom, -er, -ess, -hood, -ics, -ism, -ity, -ment, -ness, -ship, -ty and others. Cf. democracy, alliance, delegation, freedom, writer, falsehood, politics, feudalism, government, management, fitness, likeness, penmanship, friendship, loyalty, etc. The adjective-indicating suffixes are: -able, -al, -ial, -fold, -ful, -ic, -ile, -ish, -less, -ous, -some, -ward, -y and some others. Cf. capable, formal, presidential, manifold, grateful, laconic, futile, selfish, meaningless, dangerous, tiresome, eastward, happy, silly, etc. The verb-indicating suffixes are -ate, -en, -esce, -ify, -ise. Cf. negotiate, facilitate, blacken, shorten, acquiesce, beautify, purify, demobilise, organise. The adverb-indicating suffixes are -ly, -wards, -ward, -ways: quickly, slowly, southward/southwards, sideways, etc.

Inflexional morphemes in the contrasted languages express different morphological categories. The number of genuine English inflexions today is only 14 to 16. They are noun inflexions, for example: -s (-es), -en, -ren (boys, watches, oxen, children); inflexions of the comparative and the superlative degrees of qualitative adjectives: -er, -est (bigger, biggest); inflexions of degrees of qualitative adverbs: -er/-ier, -est/ -iest (oftener, oftenest; slowlier; slowliest); the verbal inflexions: -s/-es, -d/-ed, -t, -n/- en; he puts/he watches; she learned the rule (burnt the candle); a broken pencil. The inflexions of absolute possessive pronouns: -s, -e: (hers, ours, yours, mine, thine). There are also some genuinely English plural form inflexions of nouns with restricted use. These are the plural form inflexions of kine (poetic for cows), fane (archaic of foes), and shoen (archaic of shoes).

Agglutination at the morphological level represents a mechanical adding of one or more affixal morphemes in pre-position, post-position or in interposition to the root morpheme. Somewhat different, however, is the quantitative representation of the parts of speech that are formed in the contrasted languages by means of preposed agglutinating morphemes. Suppletivity. As a means of grammatical expression suppletivity is observed in words, word-forms and morphemes of all Indo-European languages. At the lexical level it helps express, both in English and Ukrainian, sex distinctions, eg: boy -- girl, bull - cow, man - woman, cock — hen, хлопець — дівчина, чоловік — жінка, півень — курка, etc. Of suppletive nature are most of nouns forming the LSG denoting kinship. Cf. father - mother, brother - sister, son - daughter, aunt -uncle;

Recommended Books: [1, 5, 20, 27, 33].

**Lecture 15. Quantitative and Qualitative Correlation of Affixal Morphemes in English and Ukrainian.**

In the system of lexico-grammatical classes of words suppletivity can express in English and Ukrainian different categorial meanings of notionals at the lexical level as in the pairs of verbs cany — bring, say — tell, take - give; брати - взяти, ловити ~ піймати. Suppletive forms of a verb paradigm can be used in English and Ukrainian to express some morphological categories. The most striking in this respect is the verb "to be" which has more forms to express different categorial meanings in English than in Ukrainian. Thus, in English "am, is, are — was, were" which are respectively the corresponding forms for tense (the Present and Past Indefinite), for number (singular or plural) and for person am. was for the first person singular, is/was for the third person singular and are/were for plural forms respectively.

The Ukrainian verb "бути" possesses only one suppletive form in present tense — "є", which is used for all persons in singular and plural (cf. я є, ти є, ми є, всі є, кожен є). But: Я був, ти була, ви буди, etc.

As to the suppletive forms of other notionals, they are of form-building, i. e. of categorial nature expressing in the contrasted languages degrees of comparison in some qualitative adjectives and adverbs. Cf. good — better — best, bad — worse — worst and little — less — least. In Ukrainian: добрий — кращий — найкращий, добрий - ліпший -найліпший, поганий — гірший — найгірший. In Ukrainian two more adjectives have suppletive forms in the comparative and suppletive degrees: гарний — кращий — найкращий; великий — більший — найбільший.

Some purely typological methods of Contrastive investigation have recently been suggested as well. Among the best known is the indexes method by the American linguist Joseph Greenberg. The method helps identify the quantitative co-occurrence or frequency of some feature or phenomenon in the contrasted languages. J. Greenberg selected some passages, among them one English and one Russian, each containing one hundred notional words and subjected them to various typologically relevant analyses. The parameters of his computations were as follows:

1. The degree of synthesis in the words. Thus, when the morphemes are lettered as M and the number of words in the passage as W, the M/W- ratio will express the synthetic structure index, which is in English between 1.62 to 1.68.

2. The second parameter constitute the ways in which various mor phemes are joined in English notional words. Since one of the main ways in English is agglutination (lettered as A), it gives in relation to this kind of juncture (lettered J) an A/J ratio reflecting the degree of cohesion between the morphemes in these notional words. It goes without saying that the higher the index, the greater the role of agglutination and the lower their fusion (i.e. synthetism) in any language.

3. The productivity degree of the form-building morphemes constitutes the third parameter. When the number of root morphemes is letterd as R, the number of words in the text as W, the R/W ratio will express the index of derivation. This index proves that the higher the number of root morphemes making the notionals, the lower is the degree of form-building in the system of words in the contrasted language.

4. The quantity of derivational morphemes (D) in direct relation to the number of words (W) in the text gives the D/W ratio indicating the word- forming capacity of a language.

5. The fifth parameter characterises the correlation of affixal morphemes in their relation to the number of words. So, the P/W ratio constitutes the index of prefixation and indicates the correlation between the number of prefixes and the number of words in the text.

6. Similarly, the S/W ratio with the letter S standing for suffixal morphemes will be the index of suffixation in the words of the text.

7. Finally when accidence, i. e. genuine form-building is lettered as Pi, then the Pi/N- ratio will designate the index characterising the form-building capacity of words in the language.

8. Consequently, when the synthetic agreement is lettered as Co (concord), the Co/N ratio will represent the index of concord i.e. grammatical agreement in the selected by the researcher passage/text. It should be added in conclusion that J. Greenberg's indexes have been analysed and proved to be true by different linguists in some European countries. Some linguistics as V. Kroopa in Slovakia have even further elaborated and improved the method by substituting the lettered indexes for the digital gradation from zero (0.3, 0.5 etc.) up to 1 (one).

In English morphology, an inflectional morpheme is a suffix that's added to a word to assign a particular grammatical property to that word.

Inflectional morphemes serve as grammatical markers that indicate tense, number, possession, or comparison. Inflectional morphemes in English include the bound morphemes -s (or -es); 's (or s'); -ed; -en; -er; -est; and -ing.

Recommended Books: [1, 5, 20, 26, 30].

**Lecture 16. Types of the Inflexional Morphemes in the Contrasted Languages.**

Unlike derivational morphemes, inflectional morphemes do not change the essential meaning or the grammatical category of a word.

Only English nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs (all open classes of words) take inflectional affixes. Closed classes of words take no inflectional affixes in English. Inflectional affixes always follow derivational ones if both occur in a word, which makes sense if we think of inflections as affixes on fully formed words. For example, the words antidisestablishmentarianism and uncompartmentalize each contain a number of derivational affixes, and any inflectional affixes must occur at the end: antidisestablishmentarianisms and uncompartmentalized. Whereas a derivational morpheme relates more to the identity of a word itself (in that it more directly affects the meaning of the stem), an inflectional morpheme relates the word to the rest of the construction, motivating a position on the very periphery of the word. An inflectional morpheme does not have the capacity to change the meaning or the syntactic class of the words it is bound to and will have a predictable meaning for all such words. Thus, the present tense will mean the same thing regardless of the verb that is inflected, and the dative case will have the same value for all nouns. Semantic abstraction and relativity do not mean that there is little or simple meaning involved; inflectional categories are never merely automatic or semantically empty. The meanings of inflectional categories are difficult to describe, but they exhibit all the normal behavior we expect from cognitive categories, such as grounding in embodied experience and radial structured polysemy.

So, not all words can be analyzed into morphemes so easily (e.g. irregular verbs and nouns: feet, children, spent; adjectives and pronouns: ця, його). Morphemes in both languages can be modified (e.g. cats, pens, boxes, надписати – надіслати, письмо – пишу). Such morphemes are called allomorphs.

Morphemes may possess one of the three meanings:

1) lexical (speech) – conveying generalized reflection of reality e.g. чит-has the meaning of perceiving something, which is presented in letters);

2) derivational – the meaning, which is added to the speech meaning e.g. -ач in глядач, пошукач indicates the doer of an action; -льн in вітальня, приймальна points out a place. This meaning deals both with vocabulary and grammar;

3) relational – purely grammatical meaning, which indicates the relations between words in a sentence e.g. The boy reads a book. Його зацікавили цією книгою. (The morphemes s, и, ею, ою have only relational meaning). Ukrainian has a larger number of relational morphemes if compared with English.

As for their role in a word morphemes are divided into:

1) segmental – which can be singled out by means of word segmentation:

– root morphemes –the common part of related words, the most important component of any word (certain words may possess 2 or more root morphemes);

– affixal morphemes – functional morphemes, added to the root (suffixes – мамуся, wonderful and prefixes – виїхати, unpleasant);

– inflectional morphemes – are placed at the end of a word expressing the syntactic relations between words in the sentence (writes, новий;

– interfixes occupy a place between two roots within a word (Anglo-Saxon, statesman, handicraft, броненосець);

2) Non-segmental morphemes include:

– zero inflections (water, дім);

– supersegmental, which appear due to the change of a stress (ˈextract – exˈtract; ˈруки –рукú).

From the functional point of view affixes are classified into word forming (derivational) and form building. Among derivational morphemes we single out: -асу, -ance, -ion, -dom, -or, -ess, -hood, -ics, -ism, -ity, -ment, -ness, -ship, -able, -al, -fold, -ful, -ic, -ile, -ish, -less, -ous, -some, -ward, -ate, -en, -esce, -ify, ize, -ly, -wards, -ways;

-ник, -івник, -ч, -ік\їк, -руць\єць, -ар\яр, -up, -ист, -іст, -тель, -аль. They serve for forming new words and for making new forms of already existing words.

Suppletivity is sometimes used for building new forms of a word in both languages (to be - was, were; good - better, the best; поганий - гірший, найгірший, я - мене, ми - наш).

Recommended Books: [1, 1, 15, 25, 29].

**Lecture 17. Grammatical meaning and grammatical category.**

Grammatical meaning is treated as a generalized meaning, possessed by sets of words, their forms, which are regularly registered in different syntactic constructions. Thus, such words like finger, affair, table, pen, winter, сад, папір, яблуко, праця, актор and the like are characterized with the meaning of thingness.

So grammatical meaning differs from lexical meaning on the ground of:

1) existence of the formal oppositions within the grammatical system of a language (girl :: girls, girl :: girl's, girls :: girls'). Such forms are built by means of form-building affixes;

2) the abstract character of generalization;

3) relations with reality (baby belongs to the neutral gender in English, картина is the Noun of the feminine gender in Ukrainian);

4) grammatical meaning serves as a ground for grammatical categories.

A grammatical category is generally represented by at least two grammatical forms. A simple case of oppositions in pairs of grammatical forms are found, for instance, between the singular and the plural in nouns, or Active and Passive Voice in verbs. Grammatical form of a word presents the unity of grammatical meaning and forms of its expression. In He waters the flowers every day and Still waters run deep we have 2 different forms, which coincide, though the 1st indicates the verb in the 3rd person singular of the Present Indefinite Tense and the 2nd – the noun in the plural form. If we compare на вітрилах пісні and дати нове життя пісні we view different forms of the noun пісня - of the Genitive and the Dative Cases.

There exist, however, different forms possessing the same meaning (писатиму, буду писати of the Future Tense). The above forms are considered as synthetical and analytical. Synthetical forms reveal the grammatical meaning within the word boundaries, i.e. lexical and grammatical meanings are combined within one grammatical form (inflections; suppletivity; sound interchange – tooth – teeth, to leave – left, left, важкий – важче). Analytical forms consist of at least two words but actually constitute one sense-unit. In this case the lexical meaning is revealed through the meaningful component and the grammatical meaning by the functional element (буду малювати, сказав би, have come,would do).

Such forms are numerous in Modern English. They express: future, perfect and continuous tense and aspect; the Passive Voice; certain mood forms and degrees of comparison of adverbs and adjectives. The grammatical category of definiteness / indefiniteness is realized only analytically. All these present-day English forms sprung from free syntactic word combinations. They are associated with the conditions of the English language development. The occurrence of grammatical forms in different syntactical environments gives sufficient evidence to treat them as systematic. Thus, they make the ground for grammatical categories, like case, number, gender, person, tense, aspect, voice, mood.

Degrees of comparison in both languages may be expressed both synthetically and analytically: calm - calmer / more calm - the calmest / the most calm; kind - kinder / more kind - the kindest / the most kind; важливий - більш важливий / важливіший, найбільш важливий / найважливіший.

The finite verb in the languages compared has common morphological categories, which are realized partly with the help of syntactic means (inflexions) and partly through different analytical means.

Thus, the categories of person and number are realized in both languages synthetically, the category of tense – synthetically and analytically, the category of aspect – synthetically and analytically in English and only synthetically in Ukrainian, the category of voice – only analytically in English but synthetically and analytically in Ukrainian and the category of mood is realized in both languages synthetically and analytically.

Grammarians long ago recognized the fact that there must be different kinds of words, according to the positions they can fill and the functions they can perform in various structures. The term parts of speech was given to these various types of words. Parts of speech are defined as lexico-grammatical word-classes, which differ in their grammatical meaning and forms, word-making devices and functions in the sentence.

Recommended Books: [1, 11, 15, 25, 31].

**Lecture 18. Grammatical forms of English and Ukrainian words.**

Grammatical categories identifying the parts of speech are known to be expressed in paradigms. Though some structural ambiguity always results in English whenever the form classes of the words are not clearly marked (The ship sails today :: Ship the sails today).

Due to its historical development, English unlike Ukrainian has a much larger number of morphologically unmarked words, i.e. regular roots morphemes. Consequently, the number of inflexions expressing the morphological categories is much smaller in English than in Ukrainian. Moreover, a lot of notionals in English lack even the affixes identifying their lexico-morphological native. Free rootmorpheme words, though fewer are represented in all lexico-morphological classes – nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, etc. (art, pen, she, read, do, ten, here; ніс, я, є, три, тут; осад, брат, дім).

The number of inflexions in Ukrainian by far exceeds their number in English since every notional part of speech has a variety of endings. They express number, case, gender, tense, aspect, person, voice, mood, degrees of comparison. In the structural nature of the compared languages the paradigm of the same notionals naturally differs, the Ukrainian paradigms being richer than the English ones.

However, in old English the noun paradigm included nine different inflexional forms, the weak verbs paradigm ten forms and the paradigm of adjectives 13 forms. The variety of case inflexions of Ukrainian and Russian nouns is also predetermined by the existence of four declensions. Linguists are unanimous as for the existence of isomorphic set of parts of speech in English and Ukrainian.

The linguistic evidence gives us every reason to subdivide the whole of the English vocabulary into 13 parts of speech. Seven of them include notional or meaningful words, which make up the largest part of the word-stock and six are function words, comparatively few in actual number of items, but used very frequently.

Recommended Books: [1, 14, 21, 29, 30].

**Lecture 19. Parts of speech in English and Ukrainian (The noun, the pronoun, the numeral, the adjective, the adverb, the verb.**

Notional parts of speech are: nouns, adjectives, numerals, pronouns, verbs, adverbs, statives. Prepositions, conjunctions, particles, articles, modal words and interjections are parts of speech largely devoid of lexical meaning and used to indicate various functional relations between the notional words in an utterance. In semantic terms functional words are known to be weak and very general. In Ukrainian 12 parts of speech are to be singled out (7 notional and 5 functional).

The latter play a less important role in Ukrainian. The article is the only part of speech missing in Ukrainian.

Parts of speech are grouped according to the following criteria:

1) semantic – they are united according to the same general grammatical meaning (thingness – for nouns, action – for verbs, quality – for adjectives, the quality of the quality – for adverbs, number – for numerals, state – for statives);

2) morphological – a set of certain grammatical categories. It is important for Ukrainian, but far less important for English;

3) syntactic – the functions in the sentence; specific modifiers they possess; typical valency. This criterion is more important for English, than Ukrainian, because of the productivity of conversion;

4) word-building – a set of word-building patterns necessary for deriving a part of speech.

The above criteria are important for notionals. Functionals are deprived of semantics, they only indicate relations between other words; they possess no grammatical categories; functionals are never treated as parts of a sentence. The identification of the parts of speech in the compared languages is not always easy,

though the main subdivision of words into notional and functionals seems to be indisputable.

Nevertheless, the existence of the kind of morphologically indistinct notionals in modern English does not deprive the languages of the regular system of notional parts of speech in general and those of Noun, Verb, Adjective, and Adverb in particular.

Common in the languages compared is also the “migration” of one part of speech to another: a just man (adjective), he has just come (adverb), just a moment (particle), хто там? (adverb), де там? (particle), а там ще люди (conjunction).

The lexico-grammatical meaning of the noun in English & Ukrainian is «substance \ thingness». It is realized by means of common and proper nouns. The first group includes concrete nouns (hat, heart, дім, капелюх), abstract (joy, news, інформація, знання), collective (family, cattle, екіпаж, міліція), names of materials (air, sugar, борошно, вугілля), class nouns (bird, furniture, квітка, ссавець). The second group includes names of people (American, Michael, німець, Семен), family names (Smith, Сидорчук), geographical names (London, Київ), names of companies, newspapers, journals (Hoover, The Times, «Урядовий кур’єр»).

The division of nouns into animate \ inanimate is revealed lexically in both languages, though in Ukrainian it has grammatical representation connected with gender, type of declension (тип відмінювання), forms of certain cases (Vocative, Accusative – кличний, знахідний відмінки), word-building suffixes.

The lexiсo-grammatical category of definiteness \ indefiniteness in the system of English nouns finds its linguistic expression in the article. Apart of the article demonstrative and possessive pronouns, certain syntactic means (the Tory government, Палац Україна) are used to specify either the meaning of the noun or its grammatical links.

Compare :

A girl wants to see you. vs Вас хоче побачити дівчина.

The girl wants to see you. vs Дівчина хоче вас побачити.

I've bought a book. vs Я купив одну книгу.

A child can understand this rule. vs Кожна дитина може зрозуміти це правило.

Ви можете взяти будь-яку книгу. vs You may take a book.

Here is the book you want to buy. vs Ось та книга, яку ви хочете купити.

The classes of pronouns are isomorphic in the languages compared. They are:

1) personal (I, she, you, я, ти, вони) possess the categories of gender, case, number);

2) possessive (mine, my, мій) have gender, number, case);

3) reflexive (yourself - yourselves) have number;

4) demonstrative (this - has number, such, цей - have gender, number);

5) interrogative (who, what, який, чий - may have gender, number and case);

6) relative (coincide in form with interrogative);

7) reciprocal (each other, один одного - have gender forms);

8) negative (nobody, nothing, ніхто, ніскільки; нічий - has number, gender, case);

9) indefinite (each, something, дехто, хтось, який-небудь).

The numeral in both languages has a common implicit lexico-grammatical meaning of quantity; part of an object or order of some objects. Thus, they are subdivided into: 1) cardinal (three, один, двадцять три);2) ordinal (the second, восьмий); 3) fractional (one-forth, дві треті).

In Ukrainian all numerals are declinable, possessing the categories of number, case and gender distinctions: десяти, другого, двом цілим і чотирьом десятим тощо. Only cardinal numerals один, два have 3 gender forms.

Ukrainian numerals also denote the indefinite number (декілька, кільканадцять) and a group of objects (тринадцятеро, п'ятеро, трійко).

In English the numerals are invariable (незмінні).

The adjective as part of speech is characterized in English and Ukrainian by common lexico-grammatical nature and functions. The adjective expresses the attributes of substances (an interesting book, важливі заходи) and can serve as a predicative (the child was small, дитина була маленькою).

Adjectives may be qualitative (gradable) and relative (expressing relations to qualities) which characterize objects and phenomena through their relation to other objects and phenomena (economic progress, міський житель). Gradable adjectives (якісні прикметники) in both languages possess the category of degrees of comparison.

English relative adjectives fall into 2 subgroups: possessive (Byronic, Shakespearian); genuinely relative (дійсно відносні) (Italian, eastern). In Ukrainian this group is numerous and non-divided (Шевченківський, київський, батьківський, журавлиний, березовий, сестрин, Надїїн, Михайлів, козацький, виборчий, доїльний). Ukrainian also has contracted root adjectives like винен, ладен, зелен; diminutive and augmentative forms of adjectives (зменшувальні та підсилюючі форми) (гарненький, малесенький; здоровенний, величезний). The number of Ukrainian emotionally colored adjectives by far exceeds such forms in English (білесенький – extremely white).

The Ukrainian adjective possesses grammatical categories of gender, number, case and degrees of comparison, whereas the latter is the only category registered in English.

The adverb in English and Ukrainian is an indeclinable notional part of speech expressing the quality or the state of an action, the circumstances in which the action proceeds or a degree of some other quality. Qualitative adverbs (distinctly, slowly, швидко, гарно) in both languages possess degrees of comparison. It is the only grammatical category, which this part of speech has in both languages. The rules of building such forms are the same as for the adjectives. The rest of the adverbs denote certain circumstances (time – now, yesterday, щойно, рано; place or direction – here, somewhere, backwards, надворі, десь; cause and purpose – why, на зло; frequency and repetition – usually, twice, завжди, часто; degree – extremely, fairly, цілком, майже; manner of action – likewise, suddenly, upside-down, by chance, нехотячи, випадково; consequence and cause (наслідку і причини) – therefore, hence, accordingly, for this reason, тому що, через те що, у зв'язку з).

Statives in English and Ukrainian are invariable notional words denoting the physical state of persons, things or phenomena, the psychological state of persons, state in motion. English statives possess a characteristic prefix a– (afar, afire, alike, afloat, awake). Ukrainian statives are built by means of the suffix –о (прикро), –є (добре), –а (шкода). They may be graded (He is more dead than alive. He was more ashamed than she. їй стало холодніше).

Verbs in English Ukrainian convey verbality, i.e. different types of activity (make, sing, write, сіяти), various processes (grow, appear, рости), the inner state of a person (worry, feel, хворіти,каятися), possession (have, possess, мати). Due to these lexico-grammatical properties the verb generally functions in the sentence as the predicate. As regards their role in expressing predicativity, verbs may be either of

1) complete predication;

2) incomplete predication.

The 1st group is presented with notional verbs, which are in their turn divided into subjective (to sleep, іти – always intransitive); objective (to envy, давати – only transitive); terminative (to find, зачиняти – express an action with some result); durative (to hope, любити – express an action without any aim); mixed (to know, to remember, сидіти – both terminative and durative); reflexive (to wash oneself, to shave oneself, листуватись, одягатися, кусатися, журитися, битися). The last group is really widespread in Ukrainian.

English notional verbs split into regular and irregular, based upon correlation between the stem of the infinitive and its past forms. 13 classes of Ukrainian verbs are singled out on the correlation between the infinitival stem of the verb, on the one hand, and its present stem on, the other (будувати – будуєш, будують; бувати – буваєш, бувають; казати – кажеш, кажуть; горіти – гориш, горять тощо).

Allomorphic is the combinability of English notional verbs with postpositional particles thus forming Phrasal Verbs (to look for, to look around, to look through, etc).

Verbs of incomplete predication are presented in English with auxiliary verbs (do, shall, would, мати). Close to auxiliaries by their function are English and Ukrainian modal and linking verbs (e.g., can, to be to, ought to, dare, могти, вміти, мусити; to be, to feel, to become, to remain, бути, ставати). They can't function independently in the sentence. Auxiliaries are used only together with a notional verb; linking verbs function as a copula of the compound predicates; modal verbs show that a certain action is represented as necessary, possible, desirable, and doubtful from the speaker's point of view. With the infinitive forms they perform the function of the compound modal verbal predicate. Modal verbs are followed by the Infinitive without the particle to (exceptions to be to, to have to, ought to); their interrogative and negative forms are built without the auxiliary do; they have more than one meaning; they lack ending s in the 3rd person singular of the Present Indefinite Tense; have no future forms, build no verbals, some of them possess no past forms.

Verbals (the infinitive, the gerund, the participle, інфінітив, дієприкметник, дієприслівник) constitute a specific group of verbs, because they lack number, person, mood; possess the qualities of the verb and the noun (інфінітив, the infinitive, the gerund) or the adjective, the adverb (the participle, дієприкметник, дієприслівник); build specific constructions in English (the Accusative-with-the infinitive\participle; the Nominative-with-infinitive\participle, the For-phrase, the Absolute constructions, the gerundial complex); perform syntactic functions not typical of a verb. They possess only time relevance (to do – to have done, writing – having written, пожовклий, відмовивши, співаючи), aspect (to do – to be doing, being written – having been written, зблідлий, стоячи, принісши) and voice (writing – being written, having written – having been written, вживаний, вжитий). The only invariable verbal is participle II (written). The participle has much in common with дієприслівник and дієприкметник. The gerund is a unique form typical only of present day English.

Allomorphism is observed in the categorical meanings of the infinitive and інфінітив, because the latter has no aspect and voice forms. The gerund, the participle as well as дієприкметник and дієприслівник are formed by means of word-building affixes.

The above mentioned constructions with verbals are built in the following way:

the For-phrase – by means of: the preposition for, a noun in the Common case, or a pronoun in the Objective case and an Infinitive in its either indefinite, passive or continuous form (It will be best for you to go back home; I am anxious for her to succeed; There is no one for the children to play with);

the Accusative-with-infinitive/participle – by means of the pronoun in the Objective case or the noun in the Common case and the infinitive/participle (I saw him run; Have somebody fetch the chalk; He saw an old lady entering the cottage; I left her playing in the garden);

the Nominative-with-the-infinitive / participle – by means of the noun in the Common case or the pronoun in the Nominative case and the infinitive/participle (He is said to have arrived; The two ladies appeared to be discussing clothes; She was kept waiting for some time; She got herself respected);

in the Nominative absolute participial construction the participle has the subject of its own expressed by a noun or a pronoun. All forms of the participle are used. Most usually this construction is indicated by a comma (The work finished, we went home; Weather permitting, we shall start tomorrow; He came into the room, his book shut).

If the gerund has a subject of its own different from that of a sentence, the gerund and its subject form a construction called the gerundial complex. The nominal element of the complex may be expressed either by a noun in the Common case, a noun in the Possessive case, a pronoun in the Objective case, or a possessive pronoun (His saying this made all the difference; He insisted on their paying him at once). All these sentences with complexes correspond to complex sentences in Ukrainian. Дієприкметниковий and дієприслівниковий звороти in Ukrainian also correspond to complex sentences in English.

Recommended Books: [1, 6, 19, 30, 32].

**Lecture 20. Grammatical categories as the main constants for parts-of-speech comparison. Nominal categories. Verbal categories.**

It is the grammatical category, which is the main unit for typological contrast. Prof. Vlad. Dmitr. Arakin distinguishes three criteria to determine constants for typological analysis of grammatical systems:

1) functional identity of the units contrasted;

2) correspondence of general and concrete & vice versa, i.e. every case has its own meaning and at the same time it possesses a generalized meaning expressing correspondence between objects of reality;

3) rather wide range of the words within one class: e.g. Ukrainian animate nouns: genitive case coincides in form with accusative case: родовий відмінок (кого? чого?) юриста, водія, студента;орудний відмінок (кого? що?) юриста, водія, студента; inanimate nouns: common case coincides in form with accusative case називний та орудний відмінки папір, шоколад.

Grammatical categories are considered to be universal for grammar of any language. Grammatical categories include a set of paradigms, expressing a generalized meaning. (Парадигма (від грец. parádeigma – приклад, зразок),

система форм одного слова, яка відтворює видозміни слів за ознаками властивих їм граматичних категорій, наприклад, за родом, числом, відмінкам для іменників, особи, часу, виду для дієслів тощо.

Grammatical categories fall into nominal and verbal. Nominal categories are number, case, gender, degrees of comparison. The categories of aspect, voice, tense, mood, person, number are verbal categories.

Nominal categories.

The category of number. They distinguish the plural and the singular number in the languages compared, though only nouns and some pronouns have this category in English. In Ukrainian this category is characteristic of nouns, adjectives, ordinal numerals, all pronouns except reflexive.

The main way of plural forming is inner flexion. Sometimes there is an alternation in the stem: wife – wives, друг – друзі.

Completely allomorphic is also the formation of plural number by root vowel interchange in English: tooth – teeth, foot – feet.

Some English nouns have zero plural: deer, salmon. There are borrowed noun inflexions: medium – media, criterion – criteria.

The opposition singular: plural is applied only to countable nouns: student – students; стіл – столи.

The existence of singularia tantum and pluralia tantum is also an isomorphic phenomenon in both languages. Pluralia tantum nouns are more widespread in Ukrainian than in English. There are groups of nouns which are referred to Singularia tantum (milk, sugar, foliage, цукор, завзяття, листя, здоров'я) and Pluralia tantum (trousers, tongs, jeans, консерви, іменини, солодощі, вершки).

These groups do not always coincide in English and Ukrainian. Many nouns may have a plural meaning in English and singular meaning in Ukrainian or vice versa:

Singularia tantum (chess, money, greens) Pluralia tantum (шахи, гроші, зелень).

The category of case comprises all nouns (except foreign words), pronouns, adjectives, numerals in Ukrainian. While in English only animate nouns have the category of case. The number of cases also proves allomorphism: 2 in English (common, genitive), 7 in Ukrainian (називний, родовий, давальний, знахідний, орудний, місцевий, кличний).

Case meaning is manifested in case forms. Max Deutschbein singled out four cases in English. Otto Jespersen, Victoria Yartseva speak about 2 cases (nouns, pronouns – with body, one) and who, which has three cases (whose, whom).

Ukrainian nouns have seven marked singular and plural oppositions in nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, instrumental, locative and vocative cases in singular: ручка, ручки, ручці, ручку, ручкою, на ручці, ручко and in plural: ліси, лісів, лісам, ліси, лісам, у лісах, ліси.

In English ‘s can be joined not only to one morpheme, but also to the whole word-combination or sentence: This is a girl 1 met yesterday's mother.

The category of gender. Lexico-grammatical category of gender is characteristic practically of all languages. In Ukrainian, Russian, German and other languages there are three grammatical genders: masculine, feminine and neuter. In Italian, Spanish, French and Danish there exist 2 genders (masculine, feminine). In Estonian, Finnish, Japanese and Turkish no gender distinctions are made.

The morphological category of gender is identified through the inflexions of the adjunct: tiger – tigeress; студент – студентка.

No gender determines forms of other words: adjectives, verbs, and possessive pronouns.

The morphological category of gender is identified through the inflexions of the adjunct: tiger – tigress; студент – студентка.

English lacks grammatical category of gender, though there exists a conceptual category of gender. Most often biological sex is not differentiated: teacher, friend, parent, lawyer. If you want to emphasize the biological sex you should use lexical means, sometimes the differences are shown with the help of lexical means: bull – cow, boy friend – girl friend, he-wolf – she-wolf, Tom-cat – Sally-cat or by means of word forming suffixes: -ess (for feminine) lioness, tigress; -er (for masculine) widow – widower.

All Ukrainian nouns, except pluralia tantum, belong to one of three genders.

The category of comparison determines the difference in the degree to which a certain quality is realized. The category is typical of adjectives and adverbs. The forms of comparison are divided into analytical, synthetical and suppletive. Ukrainian doesn't show any restrictions as to analytical or synthetical formation of degrees of comparison: привабливий – найпривабливіший/самий привабливий. But English adjectives and adverbs form their degrees of comparison synthetically if only they are mono- or disyllabic. Hence, analytical forms of degrees of comparison are widespread in English.

Verbal categories. The category of aspect is lexico-grammatical in Ukrainian and comprises two aspects: perfect – non-perfect. English verb has two aspects as well, but they differ from Ukrainian. The English aspects are common and continuous. English common aspect can correspond to either perfect or non-perfect aspect in Ukrainian. But not all English verbs have continuous aspect (verbs of mental activity, expressing feelings and physical perception): to understand, to remember, to know, to hear, to see, to love, to hate etc. Sometimes English link-verbs can be used in the continuous aspect, when combined with an adjective: He is being tired (sad). It's not typical of the Ukrainian language.

The category of voice. They differentiate three voices in Ukrainian: active, passive and reflexive. There are only two voices in English – active and passive.

They are morphologically expressed (to be + Past Participle) in Passive. Moreover, only transitive verbs can be used in the Passive Voice in English, intransitive verbs don't have Passive forms: I have typed the report. The report has just been typed.

They go to the theatre every week. But passive constructions are more frequent in English than in Ukrainian.

Some linguists group English verbs ending in «self» separately and call them reflexive, but they don't coincide in meaning with Ukrainian reflexive verbs (to embrace – обніматися).

The category of tense. There exist 3 tense forms in the languages compared. Tense is determined from a certain starting point. But there's a relative tense in English – Future-in-the-Past. The present tense in all languages can be used extra temporally, i.e. it can refer an action not only to the present, but also to the past and future.

In English Present Perfect means the time which is past in fact. We use present instead of future in subordinate clauses of time and condition. In Ukrainian we use Present instead of Past (Bin сказав, що йде в кіно). The Past Tense in English has only past meaning, in Ukrainian it expresses present as well: Ну, я пішов. There is

Past Perfect (before past) in English, which is absent in Ukrainian.

Future tense has a restricted usage in English. It is not used to express present or past, though such cases are observed in Ukrainian. Future tense has only analytical forms in English (shall/will + VI), while in Ukrainian – both analytical and synthetical. The before-future is characteristic only of English (I will have finished my work by five o'clock).

The category of mood is the distinction between the reality and unreality expressed by the corresponding forms of the verb. It reflects the relation of an action to reality as real, possible or necessary. In both languages this category is realized through:

1) modal words: obviously, perhaps, apparently, звичайно, безумовно;

2) modal verbs: can, may must, могти;

3) mood forms: indicative, conditional and imperative.

The paradigm of conditional mood is richer in English (Subjunctive I, Subjunctive II, Conditional, Suppositional) than in Ukrainian. Ukrainian has only analytical forms with би, б.

The Imperative mood serves to express requests, orders, commands, etc. The Imperative mood is presented both synthetically and analytically in the languages compared: Let me say! Do say it again! Говори! (Не)хай говорять.

The category of person is realized both in English and Ukrainian (three persons). The paradigm of person in English is realized in the Present. There is no category of person in the Past. It is represented partially in the Future tense (shall/will).

Recommended Books: [1, 2, 6, 16, 28].

1. **ФОРМИ КОНТРОЛЮ**

З метою систематизації вивченого матеріалу і закріплення теоретичних знань і практичних комунікативних умінь і навичок проводяться наступні види контролю:

* вибіркове опитування на лекційних заняттях;
* реферативне опрацювання тем, які не викладаються на лекціях;
* тестування і проведення контрольних робіт;
* проведення іспиту.

 Форма атестаційного контролю –іспит.

1. **КОНТРОЛЬНА РОБОТА (тести)**

**Choose the correct answer:**

1. **Comparative linguistics is grounded upon the procedure:**

A) of comparison;

B) of learning facts;

 C) of translation;

 D) of analyzing.

**2. The specific method of comparative grammar is called:**

A) contrastive;

B) inductive;

C) generative;

D) universal.

 **3. Regularities characteristic of all or the majority of all languages are called:**

A) language universals;

B) language type;

C) absolute universals;

D) language transformations.

**4.The beginning of comparative research in the world linguistics:**

A) the end of the 18th century up to the middle of the 19th century;

B) the end of the 19th century;

C) the beginning of the 20th century up to the present;

D) the end of the 17th century.

**5. The «family tree» theory was introduced by the:**

A) German linguist;

B) Russian linguist;

C) American linguist;

D) Ukrainian linguist.

**6. Amorphous languages are expressed with the help of :**

A) functional words, word-order, musical accent and intonation;

B) functional words and word-order;

C) functional words and intonation;

D) musical accent and intonation.

**7. Structurally morphemes can be divided into:**

A) two types;

B) three types;

C) four types;

D) five types.

**8. Inflected languages are characterized by phonetically non-conditioned changes of:**

A) a root;

B) a suffix;

C) a prefix;;

D) a root vowel.

**9. In most languages words are structured into:**

A) morphemes;

B) units;

C) phonemes;

D) sounds.

**10. Gender-denoting suffixes can be found in**

A) English and Ukrainian;

B) Ukrainian;

C) English;

D) Chinese.

**11. Flexion is the steady and essential feature of the**

A) word;

B) particle;

C) syllable;

D) sentence.

**12. The Ukrainian verb «бути» possesses only one suppletive form in**

A) present tense;

B) past tense;

C) future tense;

D) perfect tense.

**13. Morphological categories in English are expressed:**

A) both synthetically and analytically;

B) analytically;

C) synthetically;

D) grammatically.

**14. Affixal or derivational word-formation in English and Ukrainian includes:**

A) suffixal, prefixal and combined word-formation;

B) suffixal and prefixal word-formation;

C) combined word-formation;

D) prefixal word-formation.

**15. The incorporative languages consist in the fact that the sentence is built as:**

A) a complex word;

B) a complex sentence;

C) a complex unit;

D) a complex universal.

**16. Indicate the semantic type of the genitive case in the following word combination: John’s courage:**

A) possessive genitive;

B) subjective genitive;

C) genitive of integer;

D) objective genitive.

**17. Verb phrases are distinguished according to:**

A) syntactic connection;

B) the morphological classes of the head-word;

C) syntactic function performed;

D) the structure.

**18. According to the function of nouns or noun-like elements modified by it…may be subjective, objective, predicative and appositive.**

A) the object;

B) the subject;

C) adverbial modifier;

D) the attribute.

**19. \_\_\_\_\_\_ have the category of definiteness:**

A) The English nouns;

B) All the English nominal parts of speech;

C) The Ukrainian nouns;

D) The English verbs.

**20. Compound sentences in English and Ukrainian:**

A) have different structure;

B) have different semantics;

C) are structurally and semantically identical;

D) have the universal features.

**21. As to the morphological structure, particles in the contrasted languages may be:**

A) simple, derivate and compound;

B) simple and compound;

C) simple and derivate;

D) compound.

**22 Synthetic type of syntactic connection in the word group is dominant in:**

A) Ukrainian;

B) English;

C) Chinese;

D) Arabic.

**23. The main types of notional syntagmas:**

A) Predicative, objective, attributive and adverbial;

B) Predicative and objective;

C) Attributive and adverbial;

D) Predicative, objective and attributive.

**24. Agglutination at the morphological level represents a mechanical adding of one or more affixal morphemes in:**

A) pre-position, post-position and in interposition;

B) pre-position;

C) post-position;

D) pre-position and post-position.

**25. The inflectional affixes take only:**

A) nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs;

B) nouns and verbs;

C) adjectives, and adverbs,

D) adjectives, adverbs and nouns.

**26. The lexiсo-grammatical category of definiteness \ indefiniteness finds its linguistic expression in the:**

A) articles;

B) nouns;

C) adjectives, and adverbs;

D) verbss.

**27. The category of case comprises in Ukrainian:**

A) nouns pronouns, adjectives and numerals;

B) nouns, pronouns. adjectives;

C) adjectives, and adverbs;

D) nouns, pronouns and adverbs.

**28. Degrees of comparison in English and Ukrainian languages may be expressed:**

A) synthetically and analytically;

B) analytically;

C) synthetically;

D) other ways.

**29. Compression represents\_\_\_\_\_\_which is closely connected with reduction and with the secondary predication complex.**

A) a syntactic process;

B) a grammatic process;

C) a linguistic process;

D) a contrastive process.

**30. Suppletivity as a means of grammatical expression**

**is observed:**

A) in words, word-forms and morpheme;

B) in words and word-forms;

C) in morphemes;

D) in morphemes and word-forms.

**Зразок модульної контрольної роботи**

**Variant 1**

Mark the correct variant.

1. The functions of phonemes in all languages, including English and Ukrainian, are common.

 a) true;

 b) false.

2. In Ukrainian adjectival word-groups the location of the adjunct is free.

a) true;

b) false.

3. Primary predication finds its realization between the subject and predicate in any two-member sentence of any paradigmatic form or structural type.

a) true;

b) false.

4. Synthetic type of syntactic connection in the word group is dominant in English

and less common of Ukrainian.

a) true;

b) false.

5. The number of inflexions in English is smaller than that in Ukrainian because the syntactical relations are expressed analytically.

a) true;

b) false.

6. Comparative linguistics is grounded upon the procedure:

A) of comparison;

B) of learning facts;

C) of translation;

 D) of analyzing.

7. The specific method of comparative grammar is called:

A) contrastive;

B) inductive;

C) generative;

D) universal.

8. Regularities characteristic of all or the majority of all languages are called:

A) language universals;

B) language type;

C) absolute universals;

D) language transformations.

9.The beginning of comparative research in the world linguistics:

A) the end of the 18th century up to the middle of the 19th century;

B) the end of the 19th century;

C) the beginning of the 20th century up to the present;

D) the end of the 17th century.

10. The «family tree» theory was introduced by the:

A) German linguist;

B) Russian linguist;

C) American linguist;

D) Ukrainian linguist.

11. Amorphous languages are expressed with the help of :

A) functional words, word-order, musical accent and intonation;

B) functional words and word-order;

C) functional words and intonation;

D) musical accent and intonation.

12. Structurally morphemes can be divided into:

A) two types;

B) three types;

C) four types;

D) five types.

13. Continue the definition: Word formation is … .

14. Continue the definition: Isomorphism is … .

15. Fill in the gap: Free or root morphemes are lexically and functionally … on other morphemes.

16. Fill in the gap: Completely allomorphic, pertained only to the … language is the formation of plural number by way of sound interchange.

17. Universals common to all languages are called …

18. Fill in the gap:

Grammatical categories are considered ….for grammar of any language.

19. Fill in the gap:

In Ukrainian, Russian, German and other languages there are three grammatical genders: …

20. Fill in the gap:

Verbs of incomplete predication are presented in English with…

21. Characterize Contrastive grammar as a branch of typology.

22. Enumerate Typological characteristics of the simple sentence in English vs. Ukrainian.

23. Characterize Parts of speech in English and Ukrainian. Provide some examples.

24. Characterize. The composite sentence in the contrasted languages. Provide some examples.

1. **ПИТАННЯ ДО ПІДСУМКОВОГО КОНТРОЛЮ ЗНАНЬ СТУДЕНТІВ У ФОРМІ ІСПИТУ**
2. The notion of comparative linguistics.
3. Aims of comparative linguistic studies.
4. Methods of comparative linguistic research.
5. Terminology of comparative linguistic studies.
6. Survey of comparative investigations in linguistics.
7. Grammar as linguistic science.
8. Languages of the world.
9. The notion of a language family.
10. The basic language families.
11. The genealogical classification of languages.
12. The typological (morphological) classification of languages.
13. The morphemic structure of English and Ukrainian words.
14. Grammatical meaning and grammatical category.
15. Grammatical forms of English and Ukrainian words.
16. Parts of speech in English and Ukrainian.
17. The noun.
18. The pronoun.
19. The numeral.
20. The adjective.
21. The adverb.
22. The stative.
23. The verb.
24. Grammatical categories as the main constants for parts-of-speech comparison.
25. Nominal categories.
26. Verbal categories.
27. Contrastive grammar as a branch of typology.
28. Object, aims and notions of the contrastive grammar.
29. Methods of typological investigation at the morphological and syntactical levels.
30. Connection of the contrastive grammar with other linguistic sciences.
31. Contrastive grammar and translation.
32. Factors facilitating the typological study of grammar of English and Ukrainian.
33. Typological features of the morphological systems of the contrasted languages.
34. Isomorphism and allomorphism in the morphemic structure of English and Ukrainian words.
35. Criteria for part-of-speech comparison in English and Ukrainian.
36. The category of number in the system of English and Ukrainian nouns.
37. Contrastive analysis of the category of case in the languages under investigation.
38. The grammatical category of gender in English and Ukrainian.
39. Categories of definiteness / indefiniteness, animateness/ inanimateness in the contrasted languages.
40. The adjective via typological investigation.
41. The category of degree of quality.
42. Typological characteristics of English and Ukrainian pronouns.
43. Contrastive analysis of numerals in English and Ukrainian.
44. Typology of adverb in English and Ukrainian.
45. Contrastive analysis of statives in the languages under investigation.
46. Typological characteristics of prepositions.
47. Typology of conjunctions.
48. Particles in English vs. Ukrainian.
49. Interjections in English vs. Ukrainian.
50. The category of modality in the contrasted languages.
51. Isomorphic and allomorphic classes of verbs in the languages under investigation.
52. The category of tense in English and Ukrainian.
53. The category of voice in the contrasted languages.
54. Contrastive analysis of the category of mood in the languages under investigation.
55. Allomorphic categories of verb in the contrasted languages.
56. The categories of person and number in the verb system in English and Ukrainian.
57. Syntactic level as a level of typological investigation.
58. Contrastive analysis of syntactic relations and connections in English and Ukrainian.
59. Typology of the word group in the languages under investigation.
60. The sentence as an object of typological analysis.
61. Typological characteristics of the simple sentence in English vs. Ukrainian.
62. Contrastive analysis of the main parts of the sentence.
63. Secondary parts of the sentence in the languages under investigation.
64. The detached secondary parts of the sentence in English vs. Ukrainian.
65. The composite sentence in the contrasted languages.
66. Typology of supersyntactic units in English and Ukrainian.

**Зразок екзаменаційної роботи**

**Variant 1**

Mark the correct variant.

1.Comparativistics as a branch of linguistics aims at establishing similar general linguistic categories serving as a basis for the classification of languages of different types.

a) true;

b) false.

2.Typology aims at establishing similar general linguistic categories to classify languages of different types, irrespective of their genealogical relationship.

a) true;

b) false.

3. According to the principle of relationship languages may be divided into several big groups which are usually called families.

a) true;

b) false.

4. August Schlegel is considered to be the founder of Typology.

a) true;

b) false.

5. Language universals are linguistic phenomena used to characterize all languages existing on the globe on all levels taking into consideration their systems and structures.

a) true;

b) false.

6. The universal phonetic phenomenon is that all languages have vowels and consonants.

a) true;

b) false.

7. In languages of inflected type flexion is the steady and essential feature of the morphological structure of a word.

a) true;

b) false.

8. The paradigm of conditional mood is richer in English (Subjunctive I, Subjunctive II, Conditional, Suppositional) than in Ukrainian.

a) true;

b) false.

Multiple choice:

9. Gender-denoting suffixes can be found in … .

a) English; b) Ukrainian; c) English and Ukrainian.

10. In English syndetic and asyndetic connection is observed … word groups.

a) in verbal, adjectival, numerical, pronominal, adverbial and statival;

b) only in verbal;

c) in verbal and adjectival.

11. Compound sentences in English and Ukrainian … .

a) have different semantics;

b) have different structure;

c) are structurally and semantically identical.

12. Linking verbs … are used to form a verbal, nominal or mixed-type compound predicate.

a) in both languages;

b) only in English;

c) only in Ukrainian.

13. Continue the statement: The basic notions of Typology are … .

14. Continue the definition: Language Type is …

15. Fill in the gap: Sounds in speech are called … and they may be the manifestation of the same phoneme.

16. Fill in the gap: In agglutinative languages words can take only … morphemes.

17. Fill in the gap: The main functions of the phonemes in English and Ukrainian are … .

18. Fill in the gap: Isolating languages are characterized by … word order, no agreement and there is no opposition of parts of speech.

19. Fill in the gap: Grammatical categories are considered ….for grammar of any language.

20. Fill in the gap: Future tense has only analytical forms in English (shall/will + VI), while in Ukrainian…

21. Give the definition of Contrastive Grammar. Aims of comparative linguistic studies.

22. Characterize grammatical meaning and grammatical category. Provide some examples.

23. Enumerate characteristic features of grammatical forms of English and Ukrainian words. Provide some examples.

24. Characterize contrastive analysis of syntactic relations and connections in English and Ukrainian.

1. **КРИТЕРІЇ ОЦІНОК**

|  |
| --- |
| Кількість балів |
| 0..34 | 35…59 | 60…63 | 64…68 | 69…73 | 74…79 | 80…85 | 86…89 | 90…93 | 94…97 | 98…100 |
| Оцінка |
| 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| Незадовільно | Задовільно | Добре | Відмінно |

Підсумкова робота оцінюється за 100-бальною шкалою:

Питання 1-го рівня складності: 1-12 - 2,5 балів/питання

 2-го рівня складності: 13-20 - 5 балів/питання

 3-го рівня складності: 21-24 – 7,5 балів/питання

Укладачі:

канд. філ. наук, доцент Прутчикова В. В.

канд. пед. н., доцент Р.М.Калько

Програму затверджено на засіданні НМК за спеціальністю 035.041 – Філологія
протокол № \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ від «\_\_\_\_\_» \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ року
Голова НМК:

завідувач кафедри перекладу та іноземних мов,

доцент, к. філол. н. В. В. Прутчикова

Узгоджено:
Начальник навчального відділу: В. Б. Пульпінський

**ЗМІСТ**

|  |
| --- |
| 1. ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА ДИСЦИПЛІНИ…………………………………………. 3 |
| 2. РОБОЧА ПРОГРАМА НАВЧАЛЬНОЇ ДИСЦИПЛІНИ «ПОРІВНЯЛЬНА ГРАМАТИКА АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ ТА УКРАЇНСЬКОЇ МОВ» для студентів спеціальності 035.041 – Філологія ………………………………………..………..5 |
| 3. САМОСТІЙНА РОБОТА…………………………………………………….…..94. СПИСОК РЕКОМЕНДОВАНОЇ ЛІТЕРАТУРИ..………………………….….10 |
| 5. ЗМІСТ ДИСЦИПЛІНИ………………………………………………………….13 |
| 6. ФОРМИ КОНТРОЛЮ …………………………………………………..............47 |
| 7. КОНТРОЛЬНІ РОБОТИ……………………………………………………...…48 |
| 8. ПИТАННЯ ДО ПІДСУМКОВОГО КОНТРОЛЮ ЗНАНЬ СТУДЕНТІВ У ФОРМІ ІСПИТУ….…………………………………………...………...……579. КРИТЕРІЇ ОЦІНОК…………………………………………………………..…61 |