

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
КИЇВСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ ЛІНГВІСТИЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ**

В. М. БЕРЕЗЕНКО

**Порівняльна типологія
англійської та української мов
(практикум)**

Навчальний посібник

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Навчальний посібник з порівняльної типології англійської та української мов підготовлений для самостійної роботи студентів відповідно до типової програми з порівняльної типології англійської та української мов й спрямований на формування знань, умінь та навичок у майбутніх філологів та перекладачів у межах вимог чинної програми. Для досягнення цієї мети посібник містить плани й завдання до семінарських завдань, питання по тематичних блоках, вправи для самостійної роботи, завдання дослідницького характеру та тестовий контроль.

Для студентів мовних спеціальностей, аспірантів та викладачів англійської мови вищих навчальних закладів.

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ПЕРЕДМОВА

“Порівняльна типологія англійської та української мов” посідає важливе місце в системі підготовки майбутніх філологів та перекладачів. Посібник з порівняльної типології для самостійної роботи студентів слугуватиме науково обґрунтованому використанню ізоморфних та аломорфних явищ англійської та української мов з метою поліпшення знань та практичних умінь студентів.

Мета самостійної роботи – систематизувати набуті студентами раніше знання та навички аналізу фонетичних, граматичних, лексичних та синтаксичних процесів і явищ в англійській та українській мовах, координувати роботу студентів з опанування основних принципів та закономірностей граматичної будови сучасної англійської та української мов в аспекті їх структури та функціонування. Для здійснення означеної мети в посібнику передбачається тематична перевірка базових теоретичних питань з акцентом на здійснення порівняльного аналізу лінгвістичних одиниць в фонетичній/фонологічній, лексичній, морфологічній та синтаксичній системах англійської та української мов. Практична частина посібника містить низку завдань, покликаних закріпити здобуті теоретичні знання та побудувати доказову базу відмінностей та спільних рис у порівнюваних мовах.

Основне завдання посібника – допомогти студентам систематизувати основні теоретичні положення про граматичну будову сучасної англійської та української мов та вміти визначати спільні та відмінні риси мовних одиниць та явищ англійської та української мов, а також розвивати у студентів уміння самостійно працювати з науковою лінгвістичною літературою та знаходити інформацію, яка може бути використана для аналізу мовних явищ та процесів у викладацькій практиці.

Навчальний посібник з порівняльної типології англійської та української мов (практикум) складений у відповідності до типової програми з порівняльної типології англійської та української мов, згідно положень якої оцінювання знань та навичок студентів здійснюється на основі таких складників, як: аудиторна робота, самостійна робота та модульна контрольна робота. Посібник містить всі необхідні структурні компоненти, покликані забезпечити ефективну перевірку засвоєного матеріалу. Посібник містить перевірочний матеріал теоретичного циклу, практичні завдання та

інформацію, необхідну для студента при підготовці до семінарських занять та підсумкового контролю.

Самостійна робота передбачає виконання студентами таких завдань, як:

- Написання рефератів
- Презентації в Power Point
- Підбір ілюстративного матеріалу
- Пошук додаткової літератури та інформації
- Виконання перевірочних завдань практичного спрямування
- Виконання перевірочних завдань теоретичного спрямування

ВИМОГИ ДО РІВНЯ ПІДГОТОВКИ СТУДЕНТІВ З ПОРІВНЯЛЬНОЇ ТИПОЛОГІЇ АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ ТА УКРАЇНСЬКОЇ МОВ

Вимоги до знань

Студент повинен володіти знаннями з порівняльної типології англійської та української мов в межах, що визначені типовою та робочою програмами університету, а саме:

- вміти дати визначення порівняльної типології англійської та української мов в системі лінгвістичних дисциплін;
- обґрунтувати необхідність вивчення порівняльної типології мови, що вивчається, та рідної мови;
- визначати одиниці та явища порівнюваних мов, що становлять основу типологічного аналізу;
- визначати ізоморфні та аломорфні риси одиниць/явищ різних мовних рівнів;
- визначати основні напрямки сучасної типології.

Вимоги до навичок та вмінь

Студент повинен вміти:

- ілюструвати кожне теоретичне положення мовними прикладами;
- визначати найбільш суттєві типологічні характеристики англійської та української мов;
- визначати аломорфні риси англійської мови, які можуть спричиняти помилки україномовної аудиторії;

- користуватись різноманітними методами та засобами, за допомогою яких можна співставляти структуру двох мов;
- визначати компоненти структури англійської мови, які відсутні в структурі української мови, а також засоби, що застосовуються для їх вираження в українській мові;
- поєднувати теоретичні знання з практичним аналізом мовних одиниць/явищ та здійсненням граматично коректного перекладу;
- на основі спостереження та порівняння лінгвістичних одиниць робити узагальнення про ті чи інші процеси в обох мовах.

Обов'язковий мінімум професійних навичок студентів:

- пояснювати, що всебічне порівняння та співставлення мовних одиниць має велике пізнавальне та навчально-виховне значення;
- вміти діагностувати труднощі фонологічного, морфологічного, синтаксичного, лексичного рівнів, які можуть зустрітися при навчанню англійській мові або в перекладацькій практиці;
- вміти підбирати / перекладати необхідний мовний матеріал із врахуванням особливостей структури обох мов;
- враховувати культурологічні особливості, котрі впливають на відмінності семантичного та структурного планів вираження в порівнюваних мовах.

SECTION 1

THE FUNDAMENTALS OF CONTRASTIVE TYPOLOGY. HISTORY OF TYPOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

PRINCIPAL POINTS FOR SELF-REVISION

(based on the lecture material)

1. The object of contrastive typology and its aims.
2. The basic terms and notions of contrastive investigations (isomorphic/allomorphic features, absolute/near universals, etc.).
3. The difference between a) contrastive typology, b) linguistic typology, c) historical and comparative linguistics.
4. Typological classifications of languages based on various principles (morphological, syntactic, phonological).
5. Kinds of typological investigations.
6. Methods of contrastive typology.
7. Practical aims of contrastive typology.
8. A short history of typological investigations:
 - 1) the beginning of typological investigations;
 - 2) the 17th century initiatives (Universal or Rational Grammar);
 - 3) the domains of typological investigations in the 1st and the 2nd halves of the 19th century;
 - 4) the basic typological theories of the 20th century;
 - 5) modern tendencies of typological investigations.

ADDITIONAL POINTS FOR SELF-STUDYING

(based on the supplementary material)

1. "The type in the language" and "the language type".
2. The notions of absolute and near universals.
3. The notion of metalanguage and the etalon language.
4. The historical and comparative method and the generation of genealogical typology.
5. Typological divergencies in the languages caused by the human factors, national peculiarities of comprehending the surrounding world, the historical development of the nation and its language.
6. Characterological typology /V. Mathesius, I. Levy/ and the research of specific language features and phenomena in the contrasted languages.
7. Graded typology of E. Sapir.

8. Quantitative typology /J. Greenberg/.
9. Qualitative typology and revealing of the absence of some features or phenomena, pertaining to one of the contrasted languages.
10. Modern tendencies of the development of the typological investigations.
11. The comparison as the main method of typological studies of linguistic phenomena and units of appropriate levels.
12. The ICs method, distributional, transformational methods and their use in identifying typological characteristics of linguistic phenomena.
13. The method of typological indexes by J. Greenberg.

Basic materials to use:

1. *Березенко В.М.* Порівняльна типологія англійської та української мов: навч. посібник / В.М. Березенко. – К. : Освіта України, 2011. – С. 6-34.
2. *Korunets I.V.* Contrastive Typology of the English and Ukrainian Languages / I.V. Korunets. – К. : Вінниця “Нова книга”, 2003. – P. 13 – 34.

POINTS FOR SELF-CONTROL (Block 1)

THE FUNDAMENTALS OF CONTRASTIVE TYPOLOGY

TASK 1. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

- 1) What does Contrastive Typology study?
- 2) What is the object of Contrastive Typology?
- 3) What is the subject of Contrastive Typology?
- 4) What are its theoretical aims?
- 5) What are the practical aims of contrasting languages?
- 6) What typological constants can you name?
- 7) What are the main branches of typological investigations?
- 8) What is the difference between the type of the language, the language type and the typical in the languages?
- 9) What do linguistic typology, contrastive typology, historical and comparative studies differ in?
- 10) State the difference between:
Absolute VS unique universals
Dominant VS recessive features
Isomorphic VS allomorphic features
General VS partial typology
The language type VS the type in the language.

TASK 2. COMPLETE THE STATEMENTS WITH THE APPROPRIATE TERMS:

1. **Universal typology** which investigates _____ and aims at singling out in them such features/phenomena which are _____ in all languages. These features are referred to as _____.
2. **Special or caractereological typology**, in contrast to universal typology, usually investigates _____ languages, as a rule the _____ tongue. The language in which the description of isomorphic and allomorphic features is performed is referred to as _____. In our case the metalanguage is English.
3. **General typology** has for its object of investigation the most _____, _____, _____, _____ or _____ features. This typological approach was introduced by the German scholar _____.

4. ***Partial typology*** investigates a restricted number of language _____, e.g. the system of vowels/consonants, the syntactic level units.
5. ***Areal typology*** investigates common and divergent features of languages of a particular _____ with respect to their _____ influence of one language upon the other.
6. ***Structural typology*** has for its object the means of grammatical _____, the order of constituent parts at the level of _____, _____ and _____.
7. ***Functional typology*** investigates the _____ of linguistic units in speech, the regularities and peculiarities of their use with the aim of expressing different meanings.
8. ***Content typology*** investigates the types of possible _____ expressed by various linguistic units and their forms in the contrasted languages.
9. ***Qualitative typology*** establishes predominant _____ (phonetic, morphological, syntactic) in the contrasted languages. Therefore languages are found to be *vocalic, consonantal* etc.
10. ***Quantitative typology***, identified by the American linguist _____, investigates _____ correlation of some features/phenomena and their dominant role in the contrasted languages.

TASK 3. MATCH THE TYPOLOGICAL CONSTANTS WITH THEIR INTERPRETATION:

Part 1

- 1) *The etalon language*
- 2) *Typologically dominant features*
- 3) *Isomorphic features*
- 4) *Absolute universals*
- 5) *Unique features*
- 6) *Metalinguage*
- 7) *Allomorphic features*
- 8) *Near universals*
- 9) *Typologically recessive features*

A) phenomena of a language level pertaining to any language of the world (*vowels and consonants, word-stress and utterance stress, parts of the sentences, parts of speech etc.*);

B) features common in many or some languages under typological investigation;

C) phenomena dominating at a language level or in the structure of one/some contrasted languages;

- D)** features losing their former dominant role;
- E)** convergent units in languages under contrastive analysis;
- F)** features observed in one language and missing in the other under study;
- G)** features or phenomena which can be found only in one definite language and nowhere else;
- H)** a hypothetic language designed for the sake of contrasting any language. This “language” is supposed to contain exhaustive quantitative and qualitative data or characteristics concerning all existing language units and phenomena;
- I)** is the language on the basis of which the actual presentation of different features of the contrasted languages is carried out.

Part 2

- *The type of the language*
- *The language type*
- *The type in the language*

1) Match the terms in the box of part 2 with the Ukrainian equivalents:

- a) типове у мовах,
- b) тип мови,
- c) мовний тип.

2) Match the notions in the box in part 2 with their descriptions:

- a) a fixed set of main features of a language which are in definite relations with each other irrelatively of a concrete language;
- b) the presence of some features in one language which correspond to the features of a language of another type;
- c) a collection of regular features of a language which are in definite relations with each other, and the presence or absence of one feature causes the presence or absence of another.

3) Match the items given in the box of part 2 with the studies:

- a) contrastive typology;
- b) historical and comparative linguistics;
- c) linguistic typology.

4) Match the notions in the box in part 2 with their examples:

- a) polysynthetic language;
- b) analytical forms of the verb in Ukrainian (буду малювати, будуть вишивати);
- c) vocalic language;

- d) analytical forms of the comparative and superlative degrees of the Ukrainian adjectives (більш, найбільш частотний);
- e) disappearing of the category of case in Old English → disappearing of the declensions of nouns, adjectives → fixed word order;
- f) ergative language;
- g) in English there is the synthetic agreement of the demonstrative pronoun and the noun in number (this boy – these boys, that girl – those girls);
- h) synthetic language.

POINTS FOR SELF-CONTROL (Block 2)

METHODS OF CONTRASTIVE TYPOLOGY

TASK 1. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

- 1) Provide the definition of the scientific term “method”.
- 2) What types of methods do you know?
- 3) What are general methods?
- 4) What general methods does Contrastive Typology employ?
- 5) What special methods are used in Contrastive Typology?
- 6) What is the difference between the contrastive and the historical and comparative methods?
- 7) What is the aim of the ICs analysis?
- 8) Provide examples to show the importance of the ICs analysis in contrasting languages.
- 9) What is the main approach in the distributional method?
- 10) What stages of distributional analysis do you know?
- 11) What types of distribution are differentiated?
- 12) Give examples to illustrate types of distribution.
- 13) What is the transformational method employed for?
- 14) Provide examples to show the application of the transformational method in contrasting languages.
- 15) What is the use of deductive and inductive methods in Contrastive Typology?
- 16) What does the quantitative method identify in the contrasted languages? Whom was it suggested by?

17) Name the parameters chosen for calculation of linguistic features in contrasting languages.

TASK 2. COMPLETE THE STATEMENTS WITH THE APPROPRIATE TERMS:

- 1) **the comparative method** aims at establishing the _____ and _____ features and on their basis the determining of structural types of languages under contrastive investigation;
- 2) **the deductive method** is based on _____ which suggests all the possible variants of realization of a certain feature/phenomenon in speech of one or more contrasted languages;
- 3) **the inductive method** which needs no _____, since the investigated feature/phenomenon was proved already by linguists and therefore the results or data obtained are reliable;
- 4) **the statistic method** for establishing the necessary _____ and qualitative representation of some features or for identifying the percentage of co-occurrence of some features/phenomena or linguistic units in the contrasted languages;
- 5) **the IC (immediate constituents) method** is employed to contrast only linguistic units for investigating their _____ in one or some contrasted languages (e.g. consonantal or vocalic components in words, the morphemic analysis of words or syntactic units);
- 6) **transformational method** for identifying the nature of a linguistic unit in the source language or for determining the difference _____ in the form of expression in the contrasted languages.

POINTS FOR SELF-CONTROL (Block 3)

HISTORY OF TYPOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS. TYPOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATIONS

TASK 1. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

- 1) Who was the first to make a scientific research of the language types?
- 2) What types of languages did W. Humboldt differentiate?
- 3) Who is known for biological approach to studying languages?
- 4) When and by whom syntactic relations between language units were investigated?
- 5) What scientists of the 17-18th c. are concerned with studying structures of different languages?
- 6) What typological investigations are characteristic of the 1st half of the 19th c.? 2nd half of the 19th c.? 20th c.? What are modern tendencies?
- 7) Who is considered to be the father of typology?
- 8) Who was the first to move to syntax in typological investigations?
- 9) What Ukrainian typologists do you know?
- 10) What are the main principles to classify languages?
- 11) Whom was the syntactic classification suggested?
- 12) Name the types of languages singled out within the morphological classification.
- 13) Who investigated languages in order to classify them on the basis of their morphological features?
- 14) What Ukrainian scientist is the author of the phonological classification of languages?
- 15) Identify the languages within the phonological classification.
- 16) Provide the types of languages classified on the basis of the syntactic criterion.
- 17) Give examples of the languages of different types (synthetic::analytical, nominative::passive, vocalic::consonantal).
- 18) Do you think it possible that there might be a pure language type? Give grounds to your answer.

REVISION TEST 1

HISTORY OF TYPOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS. TYPOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATIONS. TYPOLOGICAL CONSTANTS

1. Arrange the names of following linguists in the succession order and identify the typological studies created by them:

Wilhelm von Humboldt
Oleksandr Isachenko
Edward Sapir
Joseph Greenberg
August Shlegel
Claude Lancelot, Antoine Arnaud
I.I.Meshchaninov
August Shleicher
Heimann Steinthal
The Prague school linguists
Frederick Shlegel
Franz Bopp

2. Explicate the language types and illustrate them by examples:

Synthetic
Analytical
Isolating
Agglutinative

3. Explain the difference between:

Absolute VS unique universals
Dominant VS recessive features
Isomorphic VS allomorphic features
General VS partial typology
The language type VS the type in the language

SUMMING UP TEST 1

The aim, object and methods of contrastive typology. History of typological investigations

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER.

- O. Isachenko classified languages into ... structural types.
A. five B. four C. three D. two
- The final aim of linguistic typology is
A. to establish typical features
B. to identify universal features
C. to investigate language systems
D. to invent language classification
- Heimann Steintall studied ... in the languages .
A. the environment of words
B. the function of words
C. the structure of words
D. syntactic relations between words
- Linguistic units merge into the whole word-sentence structure in ... languages.
A. passive B. ergative C. agglutinative D. flexional
- The main unit of typological investigations of the 2nd half of the 19th c. is considered
A. the morpheme B. the word C. the sentence D. the text
- The Ukrainian, the Polish and the Serbian-Croat languages are
A. consonantal B. of different phonological nature
C. genealogically related D. vocalic
- The main function of ICs analysis is to study
A. internal organization of the word
B. structural elements
C. expressive abilities of words
D. surrounding of elements
- The term 'the type of the language' is employed by
A. historical and comparative linguistics
B. caractereological typology
C. contrastive typology
D. linguistic typology
- The aim of caractereological typology is
A. to explain divergencies only
B. to study peculiar convergent features

- C. to show divergent and convergent features
D. to classify languages
10. The term 'the type in the language' is employed by
A. historical and comparative linguistics
B. characterological typology
C. contrastive typology
D. linguistic typology
11. The final aim of contrastive typology is
A. to establish typical features
B. to identify universal features
C. to investigate language systems
D. to invent language classification
12. Franz Bopp studied ... in the languages .
A. the environment of words B. the function of words
C. the structure of words D. syntactic relations between words
13. The English, the Slovenian and the Serbian-Croat languages are
A. consonantal B. of different phonological nature
C. genealogically related D. vocalic
14. Language is ... if it is characterized by specific word-sentence structures.
A. complex B. incorporating C. agglutinative D. isolating
15. The main function of distributional analysis is to study
A. internal organization of the word B. structural elements
C. expressive abilities of words D. surrounding of elements
16. The representative of the graded typology is
A. E.Sapir B. I.Levy C. R.Zorivchak D. F.Mistely
17. The main unit of typological investigations of the 1st half of the 19th c. is considered
A. the morpheme B. the word C. the sentence D. the text
18. Linguistic units can have no morphemic boundary between its components in ... languages.
A. passive B. ergative C. agglutinative D. flexional
19. I.I.Meshchaninov classified languages into ... structural types.
A. five B. four C. three D. two
20. Passive languages are those in which
A. the predicate is not the leading component
B. the subject is in the Nominative case
C. subject, object and predicate are not marked
D. only secondary predication is possible

2. IDENTIFY THE FOLLOWING AS TRUE (T) OR FALSE (F).

1. August Shleicher is a representative of the biological approach in linguistics.
2. Franz Mistely added one more principle of typological classifications: the position of the word.
3. Contrastive typology studies only divergences in the structures of the compared languages.
4. The language is vocalic if the number of vowels is larger than the average one.
5. The phonological classification is performed by M.Kalinovich.
6. The divergences found in languages Humboldt explained with the help of existence of ethnic psychology
7. There exist etalon languages.
8. There are no monosemantic affixes in agglutinative languages.
9. The word is the basic unit investigated in the 18th c.
10. In typology the ICs method is employed to contrast language units with the aim of establishing their constituent parts in the contrasted languages.
11. Mutilateral or graded typology is connected with the name of the most prominent American linguist Joseph Greenberg.
12. O. Isachenko investigated Slavonic languages Modern English and Ukrainian are of the same phonological type.
13. Charactereological typology was elaborated by the American school linguists.
14. The Prague school linguists are Wilhelm von Humboldt, Vladimir Skalička, Vilem Mathesius, Irvis Levy, Nikolaj Trubetskoy and others.
15. Ukrainian is a nominative language.
16. The characteristic feature of agglutinative languages is polysemantic affixes.
17. Passive languages, in which neither the subject nor the object have special grammatical forming up within the syntactic unit
18. R.Yakobson studied language universals.
19. The contrastive method is used to find phenomena of some languages which have analogous functions in genealogically close languages.

SCIENTIFIC ACTIVITY

MAKE A WRITTEN PRESENTATION (1-2 PAGES) ON THE POINT SUGGESTED AND BE READY TO SPEAK ON IT AT THE SEMINAR:

LEVEL A

TASK 1. ANALYSE THE PASSAGES FROM THE MODERN ENGLISH / AMERICAN AND UKRAINIAN FICTION IN ORDER TO PROVE OR DISAPROVE THAT LINGUISTIC PHENOMENA ARE PREDETERMINED BY SOCIAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL PECULIARITIES OF INTERPERSONAL INTERACTION IN COMMUNICATION. FIND THE LINGUISTIC FACTS OF ISOMORPHISMS, ALLOMORPHISMS, LANGUAGE UNIVERSALS, UNIQUE / TYPOLOGICALLY DOMINANT / TYPOLOGICALLY RECESSIVE NATURE.

TASK 2. STUDY THE MAIN FEATURES OF THE LANGUAGES (YOU SHOULD BASE YOUR RESEARCH ON BOTH THE MORPHOLOGICAL AND THE SYNTACTIC PRINCIPLES):

- A) ILLUSTRATE THE LANGUAGE TYPES ENGLISH AND UKRAINIAN BELONG TO;
- B) FIND THE EXAMPLES TO SHOW SPECIFIC FEATURES OF GERMAN, CHINESE, TURKISH, AMERICAN INDIAN OR SOME OTHER LANGUAGE AT YOUR DISPOSAL;
- C) MAKE A SHORT CONTRASTIVE REVIEW OF THE DIFFERENTIATING FEATURES OF THE LANGUAGE UNDER ANALYSIS IN PART B IN COMPARISON TO THE UKRAINIAN ONE.

TASK 3. ANALYSE ONE OF THE SUGGESTED LINGUISTIC FEATURES THROUGH THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN CONTRAST TO THE UKRAINIAN ONE:

1) MORPHOLOGICAL CATEGORIES:

- A) noun (case, number, gender);
- B) verb (number, person, tense, aspect, phase, mood);
- C) pronoun (case, number, gender);
- D) adjective (case, number, gender);
- E) numeral (case, number, gender).

2) SYNTAGMATIC RELATIONS:

- A) Coordination (agreement: copulative, disjunctive, adversative, causative-consecutive);

- B) Subordination (objective, adverbial, attributive);*
- C) Predication (primary, secondary).*

LEVEL B

TASK 4. MAKE A SHORT REVIEW OF ONE OF THE WORKS OUT OF THE SCIENTIFIC FUND DEVOTED TO CULTURAL CONVERGENCIES AND DIVERGENCIES DEPICTED IN LANGUAGE SYSTEMS.

TASK 5. MAKE A CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF THE ENGLISH AND UKRAINIAN TEXTS:

- A) TRANSLATE ONE OF THE PASSAGES FROM THE TEXT ANALYSIS BOX;*
- B) INVESTIGATE BOTH ENGLISH AND UKRAINIAN VARIANTS APPLYING THE SCIENTIFIC BACKGROUNDS OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF TYPOLOGIES (STRUCTURAL, FUNCTIONAL, CONTENT, QUALITATIVE, QUANTITATIVE);*
- C) NAME THE METHODS WHICH HELPED YOU TO MAKE THE PROPER ANALYSIS WITHIN THE SPECIAL TYPE OF TYPOLOGICAL RESEARCH.*

LEVEL C

TASK 6. MAKE A SHORT REVIEW OF ONE OF THE WORKS OUT OF THE SCIENTIFIC FUND DEVOTED TO CONTRASTIVE STUDY OF LANGUAGE SYSTEMS.

TASK 7. ANALYSE ONE OF THE SUGGESTED LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN CONTRAST TO THE UKRAINIAN ONE AND GIVE EXAMPLES:

- 1) MORPHOLOGICAL CATEGORIES:*
 - a) noun (case, number, gender);*
 - b) verb (number, person, tense, aspect, phase, mood);*
 - c) pronoun (case, number, gender);*
 - d) adjective (case, number, gender);*
 - e) numeral (case, number, gender).*
- 2) SYNTAGMATIC RELATIONS:*
 - a) Coordination (agreement: copulative, disjunctive, adversative, causative-consecutive);*
 - b) Subordination (objective, adverbial, attributive);*
 - c) Predication (primary, secondary).*

SECTION 2

TYOLOGY OF THE PHONETIC/ PHONOLOGICAL AND SUPERSYGMENTAL SYSTEMS OF THE ENGLISH AND UKRAINIAN LANGUAGES

PRINCIPAL POINTS FOR SELF-REVISION

(based on the lecture material)

1. Typological constants of the phonetic/ phonological and prosodic levels.
2. Quantitative and qualitative characteristics in the systems of vowels of the contrasted languages.
3. Types of oppositions. Binary and group oppositions of vowels in English and Ukrainian.
4. Labialisation, nasalization and mutation of vowels in the contrasted languages.
5. Quantitative and the main qualitative characteristics of English and Ukrainian consonants.
6. Assimilation of consonants and other phonological processes in English and Ukrainian.
7. Oppositions vs. historical/ traditional correlations in the system of English and Ukrainian vowels and consonants.
8. Binary, multiple and group oppositions in the system of consonants of the contrasted languages.
9. P. Menzerath's parallelogram and the study of syllables in different languages.
10. Common and divergent structural types of syllables in English vs. Ukrainian.
11. Word-stress and its functions in English and Ukrainian.
12. Utterance stress and utterance intonation in English vs. Ukrainian.
13. Isomorphisms and allomorphisms in the systems of speech tones.

ADDITIONAL POINTS FOR SELF-STUDYING

(based on the supplementary material)

1. The main phonological oppositions in the vowel systems of the contrasted languages. Isomorphic and allomorphic phenomena.
2. The main phonological oppositions in the consonantal systems of the contrasted languages. Isomorphic and allomorphic features.
3. The correlation of vowel and consonantal phonemes in speech in the compared languages.

4. The syllable as a linguistic unit. The principle of dividing words into syllables in the English and Ukrainian languages. Common and different types of syllables in the compared languages. Universal syllable types /parallelogram of P. Menzerath/.
5. Suprasegmental phonology and its main units. Types of stress in the contrasted languages. Stress in polysyllabic words. Isomorphic and allomorphic features.
6. Intonation as a universal phenomenon. Characteristics of intonation in the contrasted languages.

Basic materials to use:

1. *Березенко В.М.* Порівняльна типологія англійської та української мов: навч. посібник / В.М. Березенко. – К. : Освіта України, 2011. – С. 34-55.
2. *Зубков М.Г.* Сучасний український правопис: Комплексний довідник / М.Г. Зубков. – Х. : ФОП Співак Т. К., 2009. – С. 12-24.
3. *Левицький А.Е.* Порівняльна граматики англійської та української мов : Навчальний посібник / А.Е. Левицький. – К., 2007. – С. 17-24.
4. *Korunets I.V.* Contrastive Typology of the English and Ukrainian Languages / I.V. Korunets. – К. : Вінниця “Нова книга”, 2003. – P. 34 – 111.

POINTS FOR SELF-CONTROL

TASK 1. ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

- 1) What are the typological constants of the phonetic/phonological level?
- 2) What is the phoneme?
- 3) What is the quantitative correlation of phonemes in English and Ukrainian?
- 4) What is the qualitative correlation of phonemes in English and Ukrainian?
- 5) What type of language is the English one? And the Ukrainian language?
- 6) What are the principles of classifying vowels in English and Ukrainian?
- 7) What are the main allomorphic features of vocalic systems of the contrasted languages?
- 8) What are the principles of classifying consonants in English and Ukrainian?
- 9) What are the main allomorphic features of consonantal systems of the contrasted languages?
- 10) What is the phonological opposition? Give examples.
- 11) What types of phonological oppositions do you know?
- 12) What is “parallel opposition”?
- 13) What is the traditional/historical correlation? Give examples.
- 14) What phonetic processes do you know?
- 15) What is assimilation? What are its types? Give examples.
- 16) What is elision? Illustrate by giving examples.
- 17) What is neutralization?
- 18) What is the syllable?
- 19) What principles of syllabification do you know?
- 20) What syllables are peculiar only for the English language?
- 21) What is the word stress? What are its characteristics in the contrasted languages?
- 22) What is intonation?

TASK 2. GIVE EXAMPLES TO ILLUSTRATE THE PHENOMENA:

A. The opposition of English to Ukrainian phonemes/sounds in compliance with their position in words:

- 1) INITIAL:
- 2) MID:
- 3) FINAL:

B. Oppositions of English to Ukrainian vowels in accordance with the stability of articulation:

1. MONOPHTHONG VS DIPHTHONG:
2. DIPHTHONG VS DIPHTHONG:

C. The classification of English vowels according to the horizontal position of the tongue:

1. FRONT:
2. FRONT-RETRACTED:
3. CENTRAL:
4. BACK:
5. BACK-ADVANCED:

D. The classification of English vowels according to the vertical position of the tongue:

1. CLOSE/HIGH: A _____
B _____

2. MID: A _____
B _____

3. OPEN/LOW: A _____
B _____

E. The classification of Ukrainian vowels according to the horizontal position of the tongue (some extra positions are given):

1. FRONT:
2. FRONT-RETRACTED:

3. CENTRAL:
4. BACK:
5. BACK-ADVANCED:

F. The classification of English vowels according to the vertical position of the tongue (some extra positions are given):

1. CLOSE/HIGH: A _____
B _____
2. MID: A _____
B _____
3. OPEN/LOW: A _____
B _____

G. THE CLASSIFICATION OF ENGLISH AND UKRAINIAN CONSONANTS:

- ❖ LABIAL
- ❖ BILABIAL
- ❖ DENTAL
- ❖ INTERDENTAL
- ❖ ALVEOLAR
- ❖ POST-ALVEOLAR
- ❖ GLOTTAL

E. ENGLISH AND UKRAINIAN SYLLABLE STRUCTURES:

1. CC
2. CCC
3. CCCC
4. CCCCC
5. CVCCCCC
6. VC
7. VCC
8. VCCC
9. VCCCC
10. CCCCVC

TASK 3. CHARACTERISE THE TYPOLOGICAL FEATURES OF THE ENGLISH AND UKRAINIAN VOWEL SYSTEMS:

1. Monophthongs:
2. Diphthongs:
3. The number of horizontal movements of the tongue:
4. The number of vertical movements of the tongue:
5. The opposition according to the *horizontal* movements of the tongue:
6. The opposition according to the *vertical* movements of the tongue at the same position height:
7. The opposition according to the *vertical* movements of the tongue at different position height:
8. The vowel length:
9. Labialization:
10. Nasalization:

TASK 4. COMPLETE THE STATEMENTS WITH THE APPROPRIATE TERMS:

1. Any typological investigation of phonetic/phonological levels inevitably involves a contrastive study of their constants, the principal of which are: 1) _____; 2) _____; 3) _____; 4) _____.
2. _____ is the main unit of the phonological level is a distinctive unit which serves for differentiating words.
3. _____ is understood as the counterdistinction of two or more phonemes, the aim of which is to elicit some feature/phenomenon.
4. There are no oppositions in Ukrainian to the English vowels _____, _____, _____ or to such consonants as _____, _____, _____, _____.
5. There are such types of oppositions: binary, _____, _____ and _____.
6. In _____ correlation consonants/vowels in this case perform either a word-building or a _____ function.
7. _____ function can be observed in correlation of words, differentiated by an affix only producing a new word with a slightly different meaning.
8. _____ function of the correlation of words may be illustrated in pairs of words which differ in categorial/grammatical meanings.

9. Both English and Ukrainian vowels may be contrasted on the basis of some common principles, the main of which are the following: 1) _____, 2) _____, 3) _____, 4) _____, 5) _____.
10. The number of vowels in English is _____ among which: _____ monophthongs, _____ diphthongs and _____ diphthongoids.
11. The number of the Ukrainian vowels is _____. There are no _____ and _____ in Ukrainian.
12. According to the horizontal movement of the tongue there are 5 classes of English vowels: _____, _____, _____, _____, _____.
13. According to the vertical movement of the tongue there exist 6 classes of English vowels: _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____.
14. In Ukrainian there differentiated according to the horizontal movement of the tongue 2 classes of vowels: _____ *and* _____.
15. According to the vertical movement of the tongue there are 3 classes of the Ukrainian vowels: _____, _____, _____.
16. The quantitative representation of consonantal sounds/phonemes is different in either of the contrasted languages: in English their number is _____, in Ukrainian – _____. The number of the Ukrainian consonants is larger due to _____.
17. As to the qualitative characteristics the consonants are classified in the contrasted languages according to the following principles: _____, _____, _____, _____.
18. According to _____ English and Ukrainian consonants are divided into a) noise consonants and b) _____.
19. According to the manner of articulation noise consonants and sonorants are subdivided into three more classes each: _____, _____, _____.
20. In English [t, d, s, z, n, l] are _____, in Ukrainian [д, т, з, с, ц, л, н, дз] – _____.
21. Ukrainian _____ sounds have their palatalized post-alveolar variants;
22. _____ in Ukrainian is a typologically distinct feature serving for differentiating lexemes.
23. A _____ can be defined as a speech unit consisting of a sound or a sound sequence one of which is heard to be more prominent than the others.
24. The peculiarity of English syllabification is that apart from the vowels there exist _____ syllables that are formed by the combination of sonorants with other consonants.

25. The bulk of the English words constitute ____ syllabic words, while in Ukrainian __ syllabic and __ syllabic words are the most occurrent.
26. The basic principles of syllabification are: _____, _____ and _____.
27. _____ is emphasizing of a syllable in the word or a word-group in the utterance.
28. The term 'intonation' implies variations of _____, _____ and _____.

TASK 5. MATCH THE TYPOLOGICAL CONSTANTS WITH THEIR INTERPRETATION. Two extra definitions are provided:

1. The stress,
2. The phonological opposition,
3. The word-building function of the traditional correlation,
4. The word-forming function of the traditional correlation of words,
5. The syllable,
6. Elision,
7. The combinatorial theory,
8. The syllable-timed rhythm,
9. The syllable-length rhythm,
10. Pitch,
11. Tempo.

- A. is a speech unit consisting of a sound or a sound sequence one of which is heard to be more prominent than the others;
- B. is the explanation of the syllabic structure of the word as predetermined by the sonority (ДЗВІНКІСТЬ) of their constituent sounds, which occupy different positions on the Sonority Scale;
- C. are the backbones of a word and give it its basic shape ;
- D. is the rhythm depending upon stressed syllables of word groups which repeat in more or less constant time intervals;
- E. is the rhythmic structure which depends on the length of syllables;
- F. is emphasizing of a syllable in the word or a word-group in the utterance;
- G. are variations are produced by moving the voice up and down;
- H. is designated by the rate of speech and the length of pauses;

- I. is understood as the counterdistinction of two or more phonemes, the aim of which is to elicit some feature/phenomenon;
- J. can be observed in correlation of words, differentiated by an affix only producing a new word with a slightly different meaning;
- K. may be illustrated in such pairs of words which differ in categorial/grammatical meanings;
- L. is the most prominent sound being the peak or the nucleus of a syllable;
- M. is the complete loss of vowels or consonants in speech.

SUMMING UP TEST 2

Typology of the phonetic / phonological systems of the English and Ukrainian languages

TASK 1. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

1. The syllable generation was investigated by

A. F.Bopp	B. E.Sapir
C. O.Isachenko	D. P.Menzerath
2. The ... syllable type is not found in English.

A. CCCCVC	B. CCC
C. CCVC	D. CVC
3. Phonological units can produce ... types of oppositions.

A. five	B. four
C. three	D. two
4. The English rhythm is ... one .

A. the syllable-length	B. the syllable-patterned
C. the syllable-paused	D. the syllable-timed
5. A typologically distinct feature serving for differentiating lexemes in English is... .

A. nasalization	B. length
C. palatalisation	D. checkness
6. The scheme tackling the quantitative syllable correlation in Ukrainian words is...

A. 2341	B. 1234
C. 3241	D. 4231
7. One of the basic allomorphic syllable type available in English is

A. CCCVC	B. CCC
C. CCCCVC	D. CVC

5. The distinctive feature of the Ukrainian consonantal system is nasalization.
6. There are no palato-alveolar consonantal phonemes in Ukrainian.
7. Historical or traditional correlation of consonants and vowels is of isomorphic nature in the contrasted languages.
8. The syllable is generated on the basis of the vowels.
9. Ukrainian dental [д, т, з, с, ц, л, н, дз] have their palatalized post-alveolar variants.
10. Regressive assimilation is equally productive in both contrasted languages.
11. There exist three types of syllables in Ukrainian and in English.
12. The basic theory of syllabification is articulatory.
13. The most productive in both languages are CV, VC and CVC syllable structures.
14. The word-building function can be observed in correlation of words, differentiated by an affix only producing a new word with a slightly different meaning.
15. According to the vertical movement of the tongue there are 3 classes of the Ukrainian vowels.
16. The Ukrainian vowel [o] belongs to the mid-level parameter, whereas its English counterparts [o] and [o:] are formed at the low tongue position.
17. If a stressed vowel in English is followed by a strong voiceless consonant, it is not checked.

REVIEW EXERCISES

SECTION 2

EXERCISE 1

Point out isomorphic and allomorphic features in the following common binary oppositions in the phonetic systems of English and Ukrainian:

English	Ukrainian
[I: - u:] beam – boom	[i – y] рік – рук
[i - u] kick – cook	[i - o] скік – скок
[e - ə:] ten – turn	[i - a] лінь – лань
[æ - a:] lad – lard	[e - a] пєс – пас
[a: - o:] car – caught	[и - o] крик – крок
[ʌ - o:] but – bought	[и – а] синок – санок

EXERCISE 2

Identify isomorphic and allomorphic features of the phonemic correlations in English and Ukrainian. State their functions in the contrasted languages:

- A. *Tooth – teeth, man – men, woman – women, mouse – mice, foot – feet, know – knew, take – took;*
- B. *Свято – свята (ім.), свята (прикм.), весна – весни (весни), зоря – зірка, ніч – ночі, явір – явора, ставок – ставка), око – очі, просо – (у) просі, пастух – пастуше, птах – птаство, хлопець – хлоп'ята.*

EXERCISE 3

Characterize the type of assimilation (progressive or regressive) in the words below. State which of these types is more frequent in English and which in Ukrainian:

- A. *does she, of course, session, kindness, handkerchief, grandmother, sandwich, voiced, don't you, called you, gooseberry, old clock;*

В. французький, абсолютний, качці, бджола, безжалісний, м'який, вісті, близькість, громадський, безчестя, у діжці, розщеплений, розказаний.

EXERCISE 4

Point out the difference, if any, in the morphemic and syllabic structures of the given words:

A. snow, table, decamp, possibility, agree, together, opened, rhythm, film, ice-cream, garden, functions, city, employee.

В. свататися, чарівний, підказувати, зачарувати, зустріч, молоко, виніс, агентство, озерце, прегарний, малесенький, колега, височенний, вечорниці, спізнився, жупан, садочок.

EXERCISE 5

State whether the given pairs of words represent word-building or form-building function of accentuation in the contrasted languages. Mark the accent where necessary in accordance with the morphological properties of words:

*A. conduct (n) – conduct (v)
import (n) – import (v)
produce (n) – produce (v)
suspect (n) – suspect (v)
absent (a) – absent (v)
frequent (a) – frequent (v)
perfect (a) – perfect (v)*

*В. замок (n) – замок (n)
мука (n) – мука (n)
заняття (n) – заняття (n)
левади (N pl) – левади (N gen., dual num)
корови (N pl) – корови (N gen., dual num)
голубці (N pl) – голубці (N dat)
кленові (N pl) – кленові (N dat)
говірка (n) – говірка (a)*

*С. весна-вѣсни-весні
Львів-Львів'яни
око-очі-очей
хлопець-хлопча-хлоп'ята
батько-батьків
любити-люблю
високий-височенний
сміх-посміховисько*

EXERCISE 6

Comment on the consonants or the vowels peculiar only of one of the contrasted languages:

- A. rather, rare, dreaming, sure, Sunday, bed, plot, world, noise, bosom, cattle;*
В. змагання, вість, знаряддя, дзвін, сніг, хлоп'я, рінка, веселка, щастя.

SCIENTIFIC ACTIVITY

MAKE A WRITTEN PRESENTATION (1-2 PAGES) ON THE POINT SUGGESTED AND BE READY TO SPEAK ON IT IN CLASS:

LEVEL A

TASK 1. ANALYSE THE VIDEO FRAGMENT FROM THE MODERN ENGLISH / AMERICAN AND UKRAINIAN FILMS IN ORDER TO PROVE OR DISAPROVE PHONETIC CONVERGENCIES AND DIVERGENCIES. FIND THE LINGUISTIC FACTS OF ISOMORPHISMS, ALLOMORPHISMS, LANGUAGE UNIVERSALS, UNIQUE / TYPOLOGICALLY DOMINANT / TYPOLOGICALLY RECESSIVE NATURE DISPLAYED IN THE PHONOLOGICAL SYSTEMS OF THE ENGLISH AND UKRAINAIN LANGUAGES (BOTH AT THE SYGMENTAL AND SUPERSYGMENTAL LEVELS).

TASK 2. STUDY THE MAIN FEATURES OF THE LANGUAGES (YOU SHOULD BASE YOU RESEARCH ON PHONOLOGICAL LEVEL):

- A) ILLUSTRATE THE LANGUAGE TYPES ENGLISH AND UKRAINIAN BELONG TO;
- B) FIND THE EXAMPLES TO SHOW SPECIFIC FEATURES OF GERMAN, CHINESE, TURKISH OR SOME OTHER LANGUAGE AT YOUR DISPOSAL;
- C) MAKE A SHORT CONTRASTIVE REVIEW OF THE DIFFERENTIATING FEATURES OF THE LANGUAGE UNDER ANALYSIS IN PART B IN COMPARISON TO THE UKRAINIAN ONE.

TASK 3. ANALYSE TWO OR MORE OF THE SUGGESTED LINGUISTIC FEATURES THROUGH THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN CONTRAST TO THE UKRAINIAN ONE:

- 1) VOWEL SYSTEMS (on 6 principles),
- 2) CONSONANT SETS (on 4 parameters),
- 3) SYLLABLE PECULIARITIES,
- 4) PHONETIC PHENOMENA,
- 5) WORD STRESS,
- 6) SENTENCE STRESS,
- 7) RHYTHM,
- 8) TEMPO,
- 9) INTONATION PATTERNS.

LEVEL B

TASK 4. MAKE A SHORT REVIEW OF TWO OR MORE WORKS OUT OF THE SCIENTIFIC FUND DEVOTED TO THE CONTRASTIVE STUDIES OF PHONOLOGICAL SYSTEMS OF THE ENGLISH AND UKRAINIAN LANGUAGES.

TASK 5. ANALYSE TWO OR MORE OF THE SUGGESTED FEATURES OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN CONTRAST TO THE UKRAINIAN ONE AND GIVE EXAMPLES TO:

- 1) VOWEL SYSTEMS (on 6 principles),
- 2) CONSONANT SETS (on 4 parameters),
- 3) SYLLABLE PECULIARITIES,
- 4) PHONETIC PHENOMENA,
- 5) WORD STRESS,
- 6) SENTENCE STRESS,
- 7) RHYTHM,
- 8) TEMPO,
- 9) INTONATION PATTERNS.

LEVEL C

TASK 6. MAKE A SHORT REVIEW OF ONE OF THE WORKS OUT OF THE SCIENTIFIC FUND DEVOTED TO THE CONTRASTIVE STUDY OF LANGUAGE SYSTEMS IN THE SPHERE OF PHONOLOGY.

TASK 7. ANALYSE ONE OF THE SUGGESTED LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN CONTRAST TO THE UKRAINIAN ONE AND GIVE EXAMPLES TO:

- 1) VOWEL SYSTEMS (on 6 principles),
- 2) CONSONANT SETS (on 4 parameters),
- 3) SYLLABLE PECULIARITIES,
- 4) PHONETIC PHENOMENA,
- 5) WORD STRESS,
- 6) SENTENCE STRESS,
- 7) RHYTHM,
- 8) TEMPO,
- 9) INTONATION PATTERNS.

SECTION 3

TYOLOGY OF THE LEXICAL SYSTEMS OF THE ENGLISH AND UKRAINIAN LANGUAGES

PRINCIPAL POINTS FOR SELF- REVISION (based on the lecture material)

1. Typological constants of the lexical level.
2. Factors facilitating the typological study of lexicon.
3. The semantic structure of words in the contrasted languages.
4. Means of nomination in English and Ukrainian.
5. Types of motivation in the contrasted languages.
6. Principles of typological classification of lexicon.
7. Socially, stylistically and functionally distinguishable classes of lexicon.
8. Lexico-stylistic classes of words.
9. Isomorphic and allomorphic types of word-formation in the contrasted languages.
10. Typology of idiomatic and set expressions.

ADDITIONAL POINTS FOR SELF-STUDYING (based on the supplementary material)

1. The word as the basic typological unit of the lexicon of the contrasted languages. Universal lexicon.
2. The comparative study of the lexicon on the basis of words, lexico-semantic groups and general lexico-semantic categories.
3. The problem of the meaning scope of the word and of its semantic autonomy in English and Ukrainian.
4. The typology of the word-formation systems in the compared languages. Non-affixation as a way of producing a word in the English language.
5. The role of polysemy as the principal means of enriching the vocabulary of the modern English Language.
6. Affixation as a way of word formation. The correlation of affixes and the level of productivity of some affixes in the languages contrasted.
7. Types of abbreviations in the English and Ukrainian languages.
8. Typological characteristics of prefixal, suffixal and combined word formation in the English and Ukrainian languages.
9. Juxtaposition, its features in both languages.
10. The typology of semantic structures of polysemantic nouns, adjectives, verbs in the compared languages.

11. Typological characteristics of outer means of nomination in English and in Ukrainian. Borrowings in the compared languages.
12. Semantic motivation of words in English and in Ukrainian. Synonymy, homonymy, polysemy in both languages. International lexicon in the compared languages.
13. Typological correlation of the English and Ukrainian lexical systems with respect to their local / regional / social subsystems.
14. Isomorphisms of the idioms in the English the Ukrainian languages.

Basic materials to use

1. *Березенко В.М.* Порівняльна типологія англійської та української мов: навч. посібник / В.М. Березенко. – К. : Освіта України, 2011. – С. 55-81.
2. *Зубков М.Г.* Сучасний український правопис: Комплексний довідник / М.Г. Зубков. – Х. : ФОП Співак Т. К., 2009. – С. 76-116.
3. *Korunets I.V.* Contrastive Typology of the English and Ukrainian Languages / I.V. Korunets. – К. : Вінниця “Нова книга”, 2003. – P. 118 – 172.

POINTS FOR SELF-CONTROL

TASK 1. ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

- 1) What are the constants of the lexical level?
- 2) What are the main factors to classify the lexicon of any language?
- 3) What parameters does extralingual factor cover?
- 4) What are the principles the lexicon is grouped according to the lingual factor?
- 5) What are notionals? Functionals? Give the definitions. Provide them with the examples.
- 6) What is lexico-semantic group? Give examples of LSG.
- 7) What lexicon is differentiated according to the stylistic principle?
- 8) What is the denotative meaning? And connotative?
- 9) What does onomasiology study?
- 10) What does semasiology study?
- 11) What means of nomination do you know?
- 12) What are inner means of nomination? And Outer?
- 13) Can the onomasiological form and the semasiological status coincide in the contrasted languages?
- 14) By what means can the onomasiological form and the semasiological status be changed in the contrasted languages?
- 15) What types of motivation are there in the contrasted languages?
- 16) What type of motivation is the most productive in the contrasted languages?
- 17) What are the basic structural types of compound words in English and Ukrainian?
- 18) What means of producing new words are there in the contrasted languages?
- 19) What is juxtaposition? Give examples.
- 20) What is wholophrasing compounding? Provide with the examples.
- 21) What types of abbreviation do you know? Give examples.
- 22) What is blending? Provide with the examples.
- 23) What is back formation? Give examples.
- 24) What is reduplication? Provide with the examples.
- 25) What is accentual word-formation characterized by?
- 26) What means of producing new words are the most productive in English and in Ukrainian?
- 27) What are the means of enriching the vocabulary of any language?
- 28) What are the principles to classify idioms? Provide with the examples.

TASK 2. GIVE EXAMPLES TO ILLUSTRATE THE PHENOMENA:

A. English and Ukrainian lexicon (according to the stylistic principle):

1. HIGH: A. POETIC:
B. ARCHAIC:
C. BOOKISH:
2. NEUTRAL:
3. LOW: A. COLLOQUIALISMS:
B. SLANGISMS:
C. JARGONISMS:

B. Noun-forming suffixes in English and Ukrainian to designate:

1. SEMANTICALLY IDENTICAL NAMING AGENT:
2. INTERNATIONAL NAMING AGENT:
3. NATIONALLY SPECIFIC NAMING AGENT:
4. NATIONALLY SPECIFIC NAMING PERCEPTION OF ACTION:
5. SEMANTICALLY IDENTICAL NAMING ABSTRACT NOTIONS:
6. INTERNATIONAL NAMING ABSTRACT NOTIONS:
7. SEMANTICALLY IDENTICAL EVALUATIVE DIMINUTIVE:
8. NATIONALLY SPECIFIC EVALUATIVE DIMINUTIVE:
9. NATIONALLY SPECIFIC EVALUATIVE AUGMENTATIVE:
10. SEMANTICALLY IDENTICAL GENDER FORMING:
11. INTERNATIONAL GENDER FORMING:
12. NATIONALLY SPECIFIC GENDER FORMING:

C. Major word-forming models in English and Ukrainian:

N+SUF=N
D+SUF=N
A+SUF=V

N+SUF=A
A+SUF=A
A+SUF=D
D+SUF=D

D. English and Ukrainian prefixes:

1. INTERNATIONAL
2. SEMANTICALLY IDENTICAL
3. NATIONAL

E. Structural models of compound words in English and Ukrainian:

- 1 PREF+ROOT/STEM+1 SUF
- 2> PREF+ROOT/STEM+1 SUF
- 1 PREF+ROOT/STEM+2> SUF
- 2> PREF+ROOT/STEM+2> SUF

F. Word-formation in English and Ukrainian:

1. COMPOUNDING:
 - a) juxtaposition
 - b) wholophrasing
2. ABBREVIATION:
 - a) initial
 - b) partial
 - c) combined
3. BLENDING
4. BACK-FORMATION
5. REDUPLICATION
6. CONVERSION

SUMMING UP TEST 3

Typology of the Lexical Systems of the English and Ukrainian languages

1. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER.

1. The semantic structure of the English word *coat* is ... its Ukrainian equivalent.
A. not so complicated B. richer than that of
C. nearly isomorphic D. convergent with
2. The word *nonoïcmu* contains the ... prefix.
A. universal B. diminutive
C. international D. nationally-specific
3. The word *beg* is produced by
A. blending B. non-affixation
C. juxtaposition D. reversion
4. The least productive type of the combined word-formation in both languages is
A. p+R+s B. 2p+R+s
C. p+R+2s D. 2p+R+2s
5. The onomasiological and semasiological statuses of the word ‘*to fall in love*’ are ... in the contrasted languages .
A. identical B. nationally specific
C. independent D. divergent
6. Parts of sentences are usually considered a ... notion.
A. isomorphic B. universal
C. allomorphic D. typological
7. The so-called ‘kids’ language belongs ... lexicon .
A. dialectal B. universal
C. specifically national D. international
8. There are ... basic linguistic principles of typological classification of lexicon.
A. four B. three
C. two D. six
9. The ... word is the basic unit of language.
A. denotative B. nominative
C. simple D. connotative

5. In the subsystem of word-formation in English monomorphemic words are dominant, while in Ukrainian dimorphemic ones.
6. In compounds, consisting of two words, the bound morpheme is in most cases in postposition to the main one in the typology of lexicon in both contrasted languages.
7. The words in both contrasted languages can clearly display their lexico-grammatical nature.
8. Lexico-semantic groups can be formed by notionals only.
9. Dialectal words constitute the universal lexicon.
10. Lacunae are filled in with neologisms primarily, which in the course of time turn into borrowings.
11. Evaluative augmentative suffixes are productive in English.
12. Combined abbreviation is less productive in Ukrainian.
13. Apocope is the subtype of blending.
14. Wholophrasing compounding is the process of incorporating the sentence into the compound lexeme.
15. The WG 'висока трава' is rendered into English with the same cultural association in revealing the properties of the grass.
16. The denotative words may be represented by the whole lexico-grammatical classes.

REVIEW EXERCISES

SECTION 3

EXERCISE 1

Identify a) words in which onomasiological form and semasiological structure of the word coincide; b) words in which these notions do not coincide:

- A. green, swim, two-fifths, boss, akimbo, fall in love, forget-me-not, merry-go-round, examinee.*
- B. макітра, вечорниці, закохатися, посміхнутися, свататися, господарювати, спатки, попоїсти, самотужки, вусики, вустонька, ручище.*

EXERCISE 2

Point out to the existence or non-existence of isomorphism in the types of motivation in the following words and word-groups:

- A. *soft, soften, large, enlarge, employee, rely, unreliable, suspect, unsuspecting;*
- B. *сонце, травень, красень, прикрашати, вимога, вимогливий, знання, обізнаний, кульбаба, кульбабовий, гейкати, сьорбати, дзеленчати, мукати, квакати.*

EXERCISE 3

Analyse the given English and Ukrainian words and word-groups. Allot them to the corresponding layers of lexicon: internationalisms (terms), professionalisms, archaisms, neologisms. State their national or universal typological nature:

- A. *grammar, pedagogical, modality, molecule, fantasy, complementation, predication, company, jurisdiction, cab, to put one's tongue in one's cheek, penny wise and pound foolish.*
- B. *хорунжий, гетьман, математика, вечорниці, героїзм, музика, поезія, університет, присудок, лікар, наживати п'ятами, впіймати облизня, ловити гав, журналіст, фонд, філософія, смартфон, вебінар.*

EXERCISE 4

Contrast the morphological structure of the English and Ukrainian words below. Identify: a) the national, b) semantically identical and c) the international affixal morphemes in them:

- A. *decamp, reuse, careless, ablaze, bedew, degrading, illegally, interstate, non-smoking, linguistically, dictatorship, computerization, employee.*
- B. *кобзар, озерце, пробачити, посятися, нереально, диктаторство, недокінченість, по-новому, дитяточко, соколом, дрібнесенько, перевиконав, попоспівати.*

Individual assignments

SECTION 3

PRACTICAL ASSIGNMENT 1

Identify the way of producing adverbs: prefixal, suffixal, combined affixal, compounding or conversion (part a) and state the parts of speech underlined (part b) in the following Ukrainian words/word forms. Investigate the English ones:

- A.** Двічі, невесело, ліворуч, глибоко, ушосте, мимоволі, ранком, зблизька, завідно, бігóm, щовівторка, здавна, босоніж, щоразу, вранці, добре;
- B.** 1. Там добре, де нас немає. 2. Добре слово кожному приємне. 3. Ранком дуже холодно. 4. Мама прийшла привітати з добрим ранком. 5. Надворі швидко стемніло. 6. Дрова лежали на дворі бабусиної хати. 7. Ми спостерігали згори. 8. Альпіністи спускалися з гори. 9. Закінчили роботу вдень. 10. Побачилися в день зустрічі. 11. Вивчив вірш напам'ять. 12. Бабуся скаржитися на пам'ять. 13. Річка тече поволі, стіха. 14. Чи по волі своїй, чи по неволі ти прийшов? 15. Тепер живемо по-новому. 16. Туристи пішли по новому мосту. 17. Вони вдвох швидко прибігли. 18. Вони жили в двох кімнатах. 19. Він приїхав до нас уперше. 20. Ми постукали у перше вікно. 21. Ходив навколо будинку. 22. Навколо панувала тиша. 23. Я йшов попереду батька. 24. Я йшов попереду. 25. Край дороги росли тополі. 26. Люблю свій рідний край.

PRACTICAL ASSIGNMENT 2

Contrast the morphological structure of the English and Ukrainian words. Identify: a) the national and b) the international affixal morphemes:

- A.** afire, illegally, underestimate, non-detached, behold, examinee, princeling, cloudlet, ablaze, bedew, linguistically, drunkard, sluggard, mother-in-law, defraud.
- B.** По-нашому, малятко, гарнесенько, ножище, здоровило, щонайліпший, якнайновіша, якнайбільше, краще, Піддубний, Тягнибок, антитіло, комп'ютеризація, попоходити, попобігати, перекотиполе.

PRACTICAL ASSIGNMENT 3

Point to the factors facilitating (or otherwise) the identification of the parts of speech in the following English and Ukrainian words/word forms.

- A. Fast, deep, deeply, near, nearly, free, freely, clean, cleaner, cleaning, back, bad, badly, compete, competitor, competitively, competition.
- B. Добре, батьків, краще, мати, написав, матір, лисиччин, молода/молодий, варене/печене/смажене/парене.

PRACTICAL ASSIGNMENT 4

Which type of combinability can serve as a criterion for classification of a word as a noun in the English language with its developed homonymy? Find the words which help to identify nouns in the sentences below:

- One can hardly fail to remember all his dreams. He dreams of the trip to France.
- The sweet pie was cooked for my birthday. The pie tastes sweet.
- They married for love. The child came to love his nurse.
- She cast a quick glance at him. I saw him glance over his shoulder.

PRACTICAL ASSIGNMENT 5

Identify the conjunctions (part a) and the prepositions (part b) among the words underlined in the following Ukrainian sentences. Investigate the correspondent English words marked by homonymy:

- A. 1. Відомо, що ліс лікує. 2. Побачили сонце, що сідало за гору. 3. Усе вийде, коли постаратися. 4. Не знаю, коли прийде весна. 5. Вийду, як сонце сяде. 6. Заспівай так, як соловей у гаю. 7. Не помітив, як почався урок. 8. Не знаєш, як допомогти. 9. Життя своє благословляй, що народився в цьому краї (М. Рильський). 10. На узвишші є місцина, що в народі й досі зветься Золотий Тік (О. Гончар). 11. Чекаю дня, коли собі скажу: Оця строфа, нарешті, досконала (Л. Костенко). 12. Ну як же можна матері вмирати, коли життя у неї не було (Г. Чубач).
- B. 1. Забіліли сніги навколо Києва, загуляли хуртовини (О. Довженко). 2. Знову ледве мріють лебеді у полі, а навколо білий холод і зима (Є. Гуцало). 3. Десь зовсім поруч стукнув кулемет (М. Бажан). 4. Захотілося Якову, щоб поруч нього була мати (Ф. Шиян). 5. Коли до тебе прилечу, засяє в сонці все навкруг (Д. Павличко). 6. Хто сидить серед галяви, а навкруги його панує мертва, прикра тиша (М. Коцюбинський).

SCIENTIFIC ACTIVITY

MAKE A WRITTEN PRESENTATION (1-2 PAGES) ON THE POINT SUGGESTED AND BE READY TO SPEAK ON IT IN CLASS:

LEVEL A

TASK 1. ANALYSE THE VIDEO FRAGMENT FROM THE MODERN ENGLISH / AMERICAN AND UKRAINIAN FILMS OR THE TEXT PASSAGE FROM THE MODERN ENGLISH / AMERICAN AND UKRAINIAN FICTION IN ORDER TO ILLUSTRATE THE ITEMS REPRESENTING THE REALITY SET UP ON THE EXTRALINGUAL FACTOR CONSTITUTING THE UNIVERSAL LEXICON (PSYCHICAL AND MENTAL, ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL) AND THE PERIPHERY OF THE WORD STOCK (DIALECTAL, INTERNATIONAL, NATIONALLY SPECIFIC).

TASK 2. STUDY THE TEXT PASSAGE FROM THE HISTORICAL UKRAINIAN OR ENGLISH FICTION IN ORDER TO PROVIDE EXAMPLES OF IDIOMS DESIGNATING REALITY ORGANISED ON THE SEMANTIC (NATIONAL, ABSOLUTE EQUIVALENTS/INTERNATIONALISMS, NEAR EQUIVALENTS), STRUCTURAL (WORD-IDIOMS, WORD GROUP IDIOMS, SENTENCE IDIOMS) AND FUNCTIONAL CRITERIA (SUBSTANTIVAL, INTERJECTIONAL, VERBAL, ADJECTIVAL, ADVERBIAL). APPLY THE PASSAGE ANALYSED TO YOUR PRESENTATION.

TASK 3. STUDY THE MAIN FEATURES OF THE CONTRASTED LANGUAGES (YOU SHOULD BASE YOUR RESEARCH ON THE STUDY OF THE LEXICAL LEVEL):

- A) ANALYSE THE DIVERGENCIES IN THE LINGUISTIC GROUPING OF WORDS IN ENGLISH AND UKRAINIAN;
- B) FIND EXAMPLES TO SHOW SPECIFIC FEATURES OF GERMAN, CHINESE, TURKISH OR SOME OTHER LANGUAGE AT YOUR DISPOSAL;
- C) MAKE A SHORT CONTRASTIVE REVIEW OF THE DIFFERENTIATING FEATURES OF THE LANGUAGE UNDER ANALYSIS IN PART B IN COMPARISON TO THE UKRAINIAN ONE.

LEVEL B

TASK 4. MAKE A SHORT REVIEW OF TWO OR MORE WORKS OUT OF THE SCIENTIFIC FUND DEVOTED TO THE CONTRASTIVE STUDIES OF LEXICAL SYSTEMS OF THE ENGLISH AND UKRAINIAN LANGUAGES.

TASK 5. ANALYSE TWO OR MORE OF THE SUGGESTED FEATURES OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN CONTRAST TO THE UKRAINIAN ONE AND GIVE EXAMPLES TO:

- 1) INNER MEANS OF NOMINATION,
- 2) OUTER MEANS OF NOMINATION,
- 3) TYPES OF MOTIVATION,
- 4) AFFIXATION,
- 5) COMPOUNDING,
- 6) NON-AFFIXATION,
- 7) LACUNAE,
- 8) IDIOMS.

TASK 5A. ANALYSE THE TEXT PASSAGE FROM THE HISTORICAL UKRAINIAN OR ENGLISH FICTION IN ORDER TO FIND IDIOMS REPRESENTING THE REALITY SET UP ON THE SEMANTIC (NATIONAL, ABSOLUTE EQUIVALENTS/INTERNATIONALISMS, NEAR EQUIVALENTS), STRUCTURAL (WORD-IDIOMS, WORD GROUP IDIOMS, SENTENCE IDIOMS) AND FUNCTIONAL CRITERIA (SUBSTANTIVAL, INTERJECTIONAL, VERBAL, ADJECTIVAL, ADVERBIAL).

TASK 5B. STUDY THE GIVEN IDIOMS FROM THE HISTORICAL UKRAINIAN FICTION IN ORDER TO PROVIDE THE EXAMPLES DESIGNATING REALITY ORGANISED ON:

1) THE SEMANTIC CRITERION:

A. NATIONAL

B. ABSOLUTE EQUIVALENTS/INTERNATIONALISMS:

C. NEAR EQUIVALENTS:

2) STRUCTURAL CRITERION:

A. WORD-IDIOMS:

B. WORD GROUP IDIOMS:

C.SENTENCE IDIOMS:

3) *FUNCTIONAL CRITERION:*

A.SUBSTANTIVAL:

B.INTERJECTIONAL:

C.VERBAL:

D.ADJECTIVAL:

E.ADVERBIAL:

Ескулап, сп'ястися на ноги (=вирости), впіймати облизня, сама як палець, люди як орли, розповідати як на сповіді, глупа ніч, труситися як холодець, мала мов рукавиця, важкий хліб, жити по-людському, на волосину не впало на долівку (=трохи не впало), ловити у вуха (=чути), лайкою діла не звариш, наче коня на ярмарку купує (=пильно розглядає), впіймати облизня, усім воно тепер не мед п'ється, держатися героєм, цур тобі, дати стусана, не доведи Господи, хай йому грець, як на долоні, ні в зуб ногою, десять Заповідей, блідий як стіна, добрі молотники з миски, далеко куцою до зайця (Почуємо славу, козацькую славу. Видатні українські твори).

LEVEL C

TASK 6. MAKE A SHORT REVIEW OF TWO OR MORE WORKS OUT OF THE SCIENTIFIC FUND DEVOTED TO THE CONTRASTIVE STUDIES OF LEXICAL SYSTEMS OF THE ENGLISH AND UKRAINIAN LANGUAGES.

TASK 7. ANALYSE TWO OR MORE OF THE SUGGESTED FEATURES OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN CONTRAST TO THE UKRAINIAN ONE AND GIVE EXAMPLES TO:

- 1) INNER MEANS OF NOMINATION,*
- 2) OUTER MEANS OF NOMINATION*
- 3) TYPES OF MOTIVATION,*
- 4) AFFIXATION,*
- 5) COMPOUNDING,*
- 6) NON-AFFIXATION,*
- 7) LACUNAE,*
- 8) IDIOMS.*

TASK 8. ALLOT THE GIVEN ITEMS FROM THE UKRAINIAN HISTORICAL FICTION TO:

1) THE UNIVERSAL LEXICON:

A. PHYSICAL AND MENTAL:

B. ENVIRONMENTAL:

C. SOCIAL:

2) THE PERIPHERY OF THE WORD STOCK:

A. DIALECTAL:

B. INTERNATIONAL:

C. NATIONALLY SPECIFIC:

гряниця (=кордон), яблуня, засміявся, зрозумів, сидів, постояли, послухали, промовити, подумав, подивиться, перекаже, їдять, трава, собаки, буряки, сад, верба, небо, ніч, степ, птиця, поле, хвилі, літо, гори, діти, робітники, селяни, офіцер, мати, комуніст, більшовик, височенний, брат, дочка, наймит, молотник, пісня, освіта, хазяїн, армія, пастух, зодяг (=одяг), гандж, мешти, церемонія, паляниця, віхоть, рядно, бубон, сіни, попоїсти, онучі (брудний одяг), сніп, аостарому, попостраждав, попопасся, поспав, клиночком (присл.), Гандзючих/Гандзючка (від Гандзюк), гарнюпусінький (Почуємо славу, козацькую славу. Видатні українські твори).

SECTION 4

TYOLOGY OF THE MORPHOLOGICAL SYSTEMS OF THE ENGLISH AND UKRAINIAN LANGUAGES

PRINCIPAL POINTS FOR SELF-REVISION ***(based on the lecture material)***

1. Typological constants of the morphological level.
2. Isomorphisms and allomorphisms in the morphemic structure of English and Ukrainian words.
3. Typology of parts of speech in the contrasted languages.
4. Typological features of the noun. The category of definiteness / indefiniteness.
5. Typology of the adjective. Base and derivative adjectives. Suffixes of adjectives. Possessive, ordinal, etc. adjectives.
6. Typology of the numeral.
7. Typology of the pronoun in the contrasted languages. Classes of pronouns. Morphological categories of pronouns.
8. Typology of the verb in the contrasted languages. Classes of verbs in English and Ukrainian.
9. Morphological categories of the verb in the contrasted languages and their realization. Verbals in English and Ukrainian.
10. Typology of the adverb in English and Ukrainian.
11. Typology of statives in English and Ukrainian.
12. Typology of the functional parts of speech (prepositions, conjunctions, particles).

ADDITIONAL POINTS FOR SELF-STUDYING ***(based on the supplementary material)***

1. Grammatical category as the unit of investigating typological similarities / differences in the languages at the morphological level. Grammatical forms displaying grammatical categories and grammatical meanings of notional words in English and Ukrainian.
2. The prevailing of an analytical way of expressing morphological categories and categorical meanings in English and a preferably synthetic way of representing them in the Ukrainian language as the basic typological distinction of differentiating the morphological systems of the mentioned above languages.
3. Differences in main functional features of prepositions in the English and Ukrainian languages.

4. Typology of parts of speech.
5. Typological characterization of the morphological categories of the noun. The category of case. The category of number. The category of gender.
6. The category of definiteness / indefiniteness Means of expression definiteness / indefiniteness in the English
7. the Ukrainian languages. The role of articles in determining definiteness / indefiniteness English nouns. Syntactic way of expressing definiteness / indefiniteness in the contrasted languages.
8. Typological properties of the verb. The classes of verbs in English and Ukrainian.
9. The correlation of the English and Ukrainian systems of tense-aspect forms. Isomorphism and allomorphy in the expression of the categories of tense and aspect in English and Ukrainian.
10. The category of voice. Common and different forms of expressing the passive voice in the contrasted languages.
11. The category of modality. Subjective and objective modality and means of their expression in the compared languages. Isomorphism and allomorphy in the system of representing modality in English and Ukrainian. Mood as a grammatical means of expressing objective modality.
12. The categories of person and number in the compared languages.
13. The adjective. Logical and grammatical nature of the adjective in the compared languages. Qualitative, relative and possessive adjectives. The category degree of the adjective. The correlation of synthetic and analytical forms of expressing the degree of quality in English and Ukrainian. Prefixes *якнай-*, *щонай-* as the means of designating the highest degree of quality in the Ukrainian language.
14. The pronoun. Common and distinctive features of the pronoun in the compared languages. Classification of pronouns. Morphological categories of pronouns in the contrasted languages.
15. The numeral. Common and distinctive features of the numeral in the compared languages. The semantic groups of numerals in the English and Ukrainian languages.
16. Statives and their lexical and grammatical value in each of the compared languages. Syntagmatic properties of statives in English and Ukrainian.
17. The adverb. Isomorphic and allomorphic features of adverbs in English and Ukrainian.

18. Function words, their classes in English and Ukrainian.
19. Modal words and expressions, their functioning in speech. Semantic classes of modal words and expressions in the compared languages.
20. The preposition. Common and distinctive features in the class of prepositions in English and Ukrainian. The role of the so-called grammaticalized *of, to, by, with* and other prepositions in English in ensuring predominantly analytic connection of words.
21. Conjunctions, their functional significance and classes in the languages under study. Interjection and its typological characteristics in the languages contrasted. Particles in the English language and in Ukrainian. Articles as determiners in the English language and its functional equivalents in the Ukrainian language.

Basic materials to use

1. *Березенко В.М.* Порівняльна типологія англійської та української мов: навч. посібник / В.М. Березенко. – К. : Освіта України, 2011. – С. 81-98.
2. *Зубков М.Г.* Сучасний український правопис: Комплексний довідник / М.Г. Зубков. – Х. : ФОП Співак Т. К., 2009. – 116-227.
3. *Левицький А.Е.* Порівняльна граматики англійської та української мов : Навчальний посібник / А.Е. Левицький. – К., 2007. – С. 24-39.
4. *Korunets I.V.* Contrastive Typology of the English and Ukrainian Languages / I.V. Korunets. – К. : Вінниця “Нова книга”, 2003. – P. 179 – 275.

POINTS FOR SELF-CONTROL

TASK 1. ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

- 1) What are the constants of the morphological level?
- 2) What is the morpheme?
- 3) What is the morphological category?
- 4) What are the two ways of reflecting morphological categories?
- 5) What are the means of representing the synthetic way of reflecting morphological categories?
- 6) What are the means of representing the analytical way of reflecting morphological categories?
- 7) What is the typology of parts of speech in the contrasted languages?

- 8) What is the noun?
- 9) What are the paradigmatic classes of nouns in the contrasted languages?
- 10) What are its morphological categories and the ways they are realized in the contrasted languages?
- 11) What is the adjective?
- 12) What are the paradigmatic classes of adjectives in the contrasted languages?
- 13) What is the numeral?
- 14) What are the paradigmatic classes of numerals in the contrasted languages?
- 15) What is the pronoun?
- 16) What are the paradigmatic classes of pronouns in the contrasted languages?
- 17) What are its morphological categories and the ways they are realized in the contrasted languages?
- 18) What is the verb?
- 19) What are the paradigmatic classes of verbs in the contrasted languages?
- 20) What are its morphological categories and the ways they are realized in the contrasted languages?

TASK 2. GIVE EXAMPLES TO ILLUSTRATE THE PHENOMENA:

A. Inflexions (grammatical suffixes) in English:

1. *GENUINELY ENGLISH:*

- *N inflexions:*
- *V inflexions:*
- *Adj/D inflexion*
- *Pr inflexions*

2. *FOREIGN INFLEXIONS:*

- A. *Latin:*
- B. *Greek:*
- C. *French:*

B. The subclasses of Nouns in English and Ukrainian:

1. COMMON:

- *class:*
- *collective:*
- *material:*
- *abstract:*

2. PROPER:

- *names:*
- *family names:*
- *geographical names:*
- *titles*

C. Typological classes of English and Ukrainian adjectives:

- ❖ QUALITATIVE:
- ❖ RELATIVE:
- ❖ POSSESSIVE:
- ❖ SUPPLETIVE:

D. Morphological categories of the English and Ukrainian verbs with the syntactic realization description:

- ❖ VOICE:
- ❖ ASPECT:
- ❖ PHASE:
- ❖ TENSE:
- ❖ MOOD:
- ❖ NUMBER:
- ❖ GENDER:

TASK 3. MAKE A REPORT ON ONE OF THE SUGGESTED TOPICS (PROVIDE ALSO A WRITTEN VERSION OF IT):

PRESENTATION POINTS

- 1) The noun. It's general implicit (and dependent) grammatical meaning in the contrasted languages. Classes of nouns in the contrasted languages.
- 2) The category of gender in the contrasted languages.
- 3) The category of case and means of realization of case relations in the contrasted languages.
- 4) The category of number and its realization in the contrasted languages.
- 5) The expression of the quantity in the contrasted languages. Singularia tantum / pluralia tantum nouns.
- 6) The category of definiteness / indefiniteness and its realization in the languages compared.
- 7) The adjective in the contrasted languages, degrees of comparison of adjectives in the contrasted languages.
- 8) The verb: isomorphic and allomorphic features in the system of morphological features of the verb. Functions of the verb in English and Ukrainian.
- 9) The category of tense and aspect in the contrasted languages.
- 10) Realization of the categories of person, number, voice, mood in the contrasted languages. Isomorphic and allomorphic features in the forms of morphological categories.
- 11) Non-finite forms of the verb in English and Ukrainian.
- 12) Isomorphic and allomorphic features of the adverb in the contrasted languages. Classification of adverbs, degrees of comparison, functions of adverbs.
- 13) The pronoun in the contrasted languages: morphological nature, classification of pronouns.
- 14) The numeral in the contrasted languages.
- 15) Statives in in English and Ukrainian.
- 16) Typology of modal words in English and Ukrainian.
- 17) Particles, prepositions and conjunctions in the contrasted languages.

2. IDENTIFY THE FOLLOWING AS TRUE (T) OR FALSE (F).

1. There is a considerable difference in the category of gender in the contrasted languages.
2. The gerund is a unique form typical only of present-day English.
3. The English language has neither collective nor diminutive numerals.
4. Accentuation is a synthetic way of representing grammatical meaning.
5. The nouns coincide in number in both contrasted languages.
6. The notion of Possessive adjectives is relevant for English only.
7. All classes of numerals are declinable in Ukrainian.
8. Reflexive verbs can be found in both languages.
9. The allomorphic verb categories are voice, aspect and person.
10. The category of definiteness/indefiniteness is marked morphologically.

REVIEW EXERCISES

SECTION 4

LEVEL A

EXERCISE 1

Find isomorphic and allomorphic features in the expression of the morphological categories of number, case and gender of the English nominal parts of speech in the sentences below and in their Ukrainian equivalents:

1. *The young scientist is likely to have spent two years in France.*
2. *Until Mike's team confronting these issues, the problem will remain.*
3. *My Dad and Mum don't remember you offering them a lift to Dublin.*
4. *He spoke loudly for everyone to be able to hear him.*
5. *Office workers have been using keyboards since the first typewriters being introduced in the 1870's.*

EXERCISE 2

Point out the difference in the expressions of the morphological categories of tense, aspect, mood in English verbs and their Ukrainian equivalents in the following sentences:

1. *At that moment the postman, who was looking like an officer, came in with the mail.*
2. *He didn't know how he would talk with her about it.*
3. *That you came home late has made me angry.*
4. *The patient who was operated on yesterday is feeling better now.*
5. *The housekeeper must have heard how her mistress was talking to the visitor.*
6. *These three deemed themselves that they were the queens of the school.*
7. *They watched how their professor was operating on the man.*
8. *Simon could not remember that he had seen a painting or sculpture in that house.*
9. *It is very distressing to me that I give / should give this information.*
10. *The girl was photographed when she was addressing the students' meeting.*

LEVEL B

EXERCISE 3

Insert the possessive pronouns. Analyse the parts of the sentences they are used in. Find the allomorphic and isomorphic features in the investigated grammatical form:

1. *Dorothy failed at her exam yesterday. But she is a good student, therefore we were surprised at ... having failed at it.*
2. *Emma is a first-year student and her parents insist on ... working regularly.*
3. *My brother is only ten. And my mother objects to ... going to bed later than 9 o'clock.*
4. *We should help Jack. He missed a lot of lessons. Our teacher relies on ... helping him.*
5. *These students could not solve this problem. We were surprised at ... not having done it because the problem is very easy.*
6. *I hope you will get an excellent mark today and all of us will be proud of ... getting it.*

EXERCISE 4

Translate into English using the verbs in brackets in the form of a non-finite phrase or a predicative complex where possible. Find allomorphic and isomorphic features in the languages contrasted:

1. *Пробачте, що я спізнився (to be late).*
2. *Вони зараз зайняті – репетирують другу дію (to rehearse).*
3. *Я не знаю, чому він такий засмучений (не знаю причину) (to be nervous).*
4. *Його батьки не заперечували, щоб він став учителем (to become).*
5. *Після того, як він обдумав пропозицію партнерів, він вирішив відхилити її (to think over).*
6. *Було дуже приємно побачитися з вами (to meet).*
7. *Дякую, що Ви сказали мені про це (to tell).*
8. *Чи наполягаєте Ви на тому, щоб вони підтвердили телефонну розмову листом? (to confirm)*
9. *Цікаво, коли припинеться дощ? (to rain)*
10. *Ви не забули закрити вікно? – Ні, я пам'ятаю, що закрив його (to close).*

LEVEL C

EXERCISE 5

Choose the right variant. Translate the sentence into Ukrainian. Contrast the way the chosen variants are expressed in both languages:

1. *I am surprised at his not ... at the last lesson.*
 - a) *answering*
 - b) *having answered*
2. *We are sure of her ... a good teacher.*
 - a) *becoming*
 - b) *having become*
3. *My friend is proud of ... a chess champion last year.*
 - a) *becoming*
 - b) *having become*
4. *Our teacher likes ... by the students in making experiments.*
 - a) *helping*
 - b) *being helped*
5. *After ... a number of problems we started our research.*
 - a) *discussing*

- b) *being discussed*
6. *Children like ... to interesting fairy-tales.*
 a) *reading*
 b) *being read*
7. *I was surprised at the task not ... in time for the yesterday's meeting.*
 a) *being done*
 b) *having been done*
8. *She relies on the experiments ... next week.*
 a) *being made*
 b) *having been made*
9. *We insisted on one more lecture on pragmatics*
 a) *delivering*
 b) *being delivered*
10. *He denied my ... him before.*
 a) *seeing*
 b) *having seen*
11. *Lyons had a chance of ... some important problems.*
 a) *solving*
 b) *being solved*

EXERCISE 6

Use the word in the brackets in the proper form. Analyse the grammatical phenomenon and contrast it in the studied languages:

1. *He left without (say) good-buy to anybody.*
2. *She is not used to (treat) in such a way.*
3. *The father said he couldn't stand (tell) lies to.*
4. *The professor insisted on the patient's (operate) on immediately.*
5. *The playwright objected to (make) a film version of a play.*
6. *Father didn't approve of my (reject) the offer.*
7. *He couldn't help (tell) her that her (act) was marvelous.*
8. *It was a pleasure (hear) you singing.*
9. *On (arrive) at the station they found no car.*
10. *This is the best way of (settle) the problem.*

Individual assignments
SECTION 4

LEVEL C

PRACTICAL
ASSIGNMENT 1

*Which semantic features characterise the noun as a part of speech?
Classify the English and Ukrainian nouns below into the semantic groups:*

- A. milk, book, cat, sugar, help, tree, travel, duty, fellow, kindness, beauty, family, year, report, chair, idea, police, tram.
- В. дріжджі, мова, люди, вершки, сани, дискусія, пропозиція, час, калина, радість, лосось, пізнання, квітка, зима.

PRACTICAL ASSIGNMENT 2

Using the model below prove the existence of the objective gender (sex) and the non-existence of the morphological gender in the English animate nouns in contrast to the existence of both genders in their Ukrainian equivalents:

Model: *the actor played - the actress played (well). Армуст грав-артистка грала (гарно).*

- A. nephew – niece, duck – drake, Tom-cat – Toby-cat, director – directrix, king – queen, lion – lioness, bull – cow, he-goat – she-goat, pig – boar, monk – nun.
- В. племінник – племінниця, качка – качур, лев – левиця, кіт – кішка, директор – директриса, король – королева, бугай – корова, козел – коза.

PRACTICAL ASSIGNMENT 3

Choose the correct option in italics and name the part of speech the chosen element belongs to. State the difference (if any) in the expression of the English and Ukrainian adjectives/adverbs:

- 1) Mum works *hardly/hard*.
- 2) He spoke to me *angrier/more angrily* than usual.
- 3) This car is *twice more expensive than/twice as expensive as* that one.
- 4) My sister is five years *older/elder* than me.

- 5) Their house is *as modern as/modern as* ours.
- 6) He smiled *friendly/in a friendly way*.
- 7) The little girl looked *like/as* an angel.
- 8) He is *a quite tall/quite a tall* man.

LEVEL B

PRACTICAL ASSIGNMENT 4

Allot the nouns below to singularia tantum and pluralia tantum classes:

- A. advice, police, fruit, family, money, contents, scissors, clothes, hair, luggage, cattle, furniture, glasses, weather, stairs, sugar, people.
- В. фрукти, шахи, канікули, захоплення, ножиці, худоба, математика, ножиці, проводи, щастя, канікули.

PRACTICAL ASSIGNMENT 5

Divide the adjectives below into two semantic groups (qualitative and relative):

- A. square, short, green, shopping, new, Ukrainian, nice, glass, fast, nice, clever, healthy, modern, strange, significant, stone, tall, calm, wooden, leather, slow.
- В. мамин, вухастий, смачний, низький, великий, віщий, важкий, дорогий, привітний, величезний, англійський, впевнений, чудовий.

PRACTICAL ASSIGNMENT 6

Find isomorphic and allomorphic features in the expression of the morphological categories of number, case and gender in the English phrases and in their Ukrainian equivalents in the sentences below:

1. Betty's sister had been examined for 20 minutes when I entered the room.
2. Jack can write as fast as she can/her.
3. My parents' car is being repaired now. I wonder if it will have been repaired by the end of the day.
4. I have just dictated a letter. It must be sent immediately.

5. They have been taught Spanish for nearly a year.
6. Has Emma decided already where she would go for the holidays?
7. What exams will you take in winter?
8. The house of Peter's has never been/was never lived in.

PRACTICAL ASSIGNMENT 7

Make the comparative and the superlative degrees of the following adjectives. Analyse the isomorphic and allomorphic features of degrees of comparison of adjectives in English and Ukrainian:

- A. German, writing, large, leather, white, curly, ugly, young, interesting, stone, fast, nice, clever, healthy, modern, strange, significant, good.
- В. батьків, низький, великий, віщий, важкий, дорогий, привітний, цегляний.

LEVEL A

PRACTICAL ASSIGNMENT 8

State the difference (if any) in the expression of the category of number and quantity in the following English and Ukrainian nouns:

- A. cream, news, linguistics, advice, police, fruit, family, money, contents, scissors, clothes, hair, gate, information, cattle, trout, salmon, butter, cheese.
- В. гроші, освіта, шахи, канікули, захоплення, ножиці, худоба, математика, дріжджі, пропозиція, ворота, трава, музика, час, чай, хліб, меблі.

PRACTICAL ASSIGNMENT 9

Analyse the examples in English and their Ukrainian equivalents and name the morphological ways of expressing "comparativeness" in both languages:

1. My kite is twice as expensive as yours.
2. He's less generous than any of his brothers.
3. She's much more serious than her mother.
4. Helen wasn't as friendly as she usually is.
5. That was the best play I've ever seen.
6. Which is the highest mountain in the world?
7. This car is twice as expensive as that one.

PRACTICAL ASSIGNMENT 10

Analyse the following examples of the English sentences and their Ukrainian equivalents. State the functional similarity and differences in means of realization of verbal morphological categories:

1. Look. The bridge is being repaired.
2. The problem has been studied for three years, but they haven't got any results.
3. This book will have been republished by the end of September.
4. A police car came at that moment when the injured man was being carried off the road.
5. Dad phoned us and asked if our luggage had been packed already.
6. Margaret's lectures were listened to with great interest yesterday.
7. Bob is being examined now. Don't disturb him.

PRACTICAL ASSIGNMENT 11

Transform the following sentences with Finite verbs into the structures with Complexes with Non-Finite forms of the verb. Translate them into Ukrainian. Find isomorphic and allomorphic features in the expression of the morphological categories of verbs and verbals in the languages contrasted:

1. She objects to the fact that it was her mistake not to buy a camera before our trip to Egypt.
2. We regret they we went to London by train.
3. John regrets that his wife paid for the hotel in advance.
4. I know that we don't have a guidebook.
5. I like that Jack will present a report at the tomorrow's conference.
6. I don't remember that you offered me a lift to Dublin.
7. I remember that you went to see some Greek ruins.

SCIENTIFIC ACTIVITY

MAKE A WRITTEN PRESENTATION (1-2 PAGES) ON THE POINT SUGGESTED AND BE READY TO SPEAK ON IT IN CLASS:

LEVEL A

TASK 1. ANALYSE THE PASSAGE FROM THE MODERN ENGLISH / AMERICAN AND UKRAINIAN FICTION IN ORDER TO PROVE OR DISAPROVE MORPHOLOGICAL CONVERGENCIES AND DIVERGENCIES. FIND THE LINGUISTIC FACTS OF ISOMORPHISMS, ALLOMORPHISMS, LANGUAGE UNIVERSALS, UNIQUE / TYPOLOGICALLY DOMINANT / TYPOLOGICALLY RECESSIVE NATURE DISPLAYED IN THE MORPHOLOGICAL SYSTEMS OF THE ENGLISH AND UKRAINIAN LANGUAGES.

TASK 2. STUDY THE MAIN FEATURES OF THE LANGUAGES (YOU SHOULD BASE YOUR RESEARCH ON THE MORPHOLOGICAL LEVEL):

- A) ILLUSTRATE THE LANGUAGE TYPES ENGLISH AND UKRAINIAN BELONG TO;
- B) FIND THE EXAMPLES TO SHOW SPECIFIC FEATURES OF GERMAN, CHINESE, TURKISH OR SOME OTHER LANGUAGE AT YOUR DISPOSAL;
- C) MAKE A SHORT CONTRASTIVE REVIEW OF THE DIFFERENTIATING FEATURES OF THE LANGUAGE UNDER ANALYSIS IN PART B IN COMPARISON TO THE UKRAINIAN ONE.

TASK 3. ANALYSE TWO OR MORE OF THE SUGGESTED PARTS OF SPEECH AND THE WAYS OF THEIR IMPLEMENTING THROUGH THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN CONTRAST TO THE UKRAINIAN ONE. GIVE EXAMPLES:

- 1) noun (case, number, gender);
- 2) verb (number, person, tense, aspect, phase, mood);
- 3) pronoun (case, number, gender);
- 4) adjective (case, number, gender);
- 5) numeral (case, number, gender).

LEVEL B

TASK 4. MAKE A SHORT REVIEW OF TWO OR MORE WORKS OUT OF THE SCIENTIFIC FUND DEVOTED TO THE CONTRASTIVE STUDIES OF MORPHOLOGICAL SYSTEMS OF THE ENGLISH AND UKRAINIAN LANGUAGES.

TASK 5. ANALYSE TWO OR MORE OF THE SUGGESTED PARTS OF SPEECH AND THE WAYS OF THEIR IMPLEMENTING IN THE SYSTEM OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN CONTRAST TO THE UKRAINIAN ONE. GIVE EXAMPLES:

- 1) noun (case, number, gender);
- 2) verb (number, person, tense, aspect, phase, mood);
- 3) pronoun (case, number, gender);
- 4) adjective (case, number, gender);
- 5) numeral (case, number, gender).

LEVEL C

TASK 6. MAKE A SHORT REVIEW OF ONE OF THE WORKS OUT OF THE SCIENTIFIC FUND DEVOTED TO CONTRASTIVE STUDY OF LANGUAGE SYSTEMS IN THE SPHERE OF MORPHOLOGY.

TASK 7. ANALYSE ONE OF THE SUGGESTED PARTS OF SPEECH IN THE SYSTEM OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN CONTRAST TO THE UKRAINIAN ONE, DISTINGUISH THE WAYS OF THEIR IMPLEMENTING AND GIVE EXAMPLES:

- 1) noun (case, number, gender);
- 2) verb (number, person, tense, aspect, phase, mood);
- 3) pronoun (case, number, gender);
- 4) adjective (case, number, gender);
- 5) numeral (case, number, gender).

SECTION 5

TYOLOGY OF THE SYNTACTIC SYSTEMS OF THE ENGLISH AND UKRAINIAN LANGUAGES

PRINCIPAL POINTS FOR SELF-REVISION (based on the lecture material)

1. Syntactic processes and syntactic relations in the contrasted languages.
2. Correlation of the ways of connection in English and Ukrainian.
3. Typology of word-groups in English and Ukrainian (types of word-groups, paradigmatic classes of word-groups in English and Ukrainian). Isomorphism and allomorphy in the means of syntactic connection of elements in word-groups.
4. Typology of the simple sentence in the contrasted languages.
5. Typological characteristics of main and secondary parts of the sentence.
6. Typology of the compound sentence in the contrasted languages.
7. Typology of the complex sentence.

ADDITIONAL POINTS FOR SELF-STUDYING (based on the supplementary material)

1. The word group and the sentence as the main units of the syntactic level.
2. Syntactic notions in the contrasting of the languages: syntactic function, syntactic form, syntactic meaning, syntactic processes.
3. The typology of the word group in the contrasted languages.
4. Isomorphism and allomorphy of the predicative word groups of the languages under contrast.
5. Attributive word groups, their different subtypes depending on the nature and distribution of adjuncts (pre-posed/post-posed). Prepositional (analytical) and non-prepositional (asyndetic) ways of connecting the components within the attributive phrase in English and Ukrainian.
6. Objective word groups of the contrasted languages. The correlation of the synthetic, analytical and analytico-synthetic forms of connection in the objective word groups of the contrasted languages.
7. The correlation of the synthetic, analytical and analytico-synthetic forms of connection in the subordinate word groups of the contrasted languages.

8. Isomorphisms and allomorphisms in the system of parts of the sentence. Subject and its structural and semantic types. The subject, expressed by the secondary predicative complex (complex subject) and formal and impersonal *it* in English.
9. Structural and semantic types of predicates in both languages. Typological convergent and divergent features in the expression and functioning of the predicate in the contrasted languages.
10. Structural and semantic types of objects in English and in Ukrainian.
11. Structural and semantic types of adverbial modifiers in English and in Ukrainian.
12. The syntactic structure of the simple sentence. Two-member / one-member sentences, complete / incomplete structures, quasi-sentences in the contrasted languages.
13. The syntactic structure of the composite sentence, its typology in English and in Ukrainian. Types of subordinate clauses and ways of their connection with the main clause. Asyndetic connection in the compound and the complex sentences.
14. The actual division of the sentence in the contrasted languages.

Basic materials to use

1. *Березенко В.М.* Порівняльна типологія англійської та української мов: – Навчальний посібник / В.М. Березенко. – К. : Освіта України, 2011. – С. 98-113.
2. *Зубков М.Г.* Сучасний український правопис: Комплексний довідник / М.Г. Зубков. – Х. : ФОП Співак Т. К., 2009. – С. 227-251.
3. *Левицький А.Е.* Порівняльна граматики англійської та української мов : Навчальний посібник / А.Е. Левицький. – К., 2007. – С. 39-45.
4. *Korunets I.V.* Contrastive Typology of the English and Ukrainian Languages / I.V. Korunets. – К. : Вінниця “Нова книга”, 2003. – P. 281 – 445.

POINTS FOR SELF-CONTROL

TASK 1. ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

- 1) What are the constants of the syntactic level?
- 2) What is the Word-Group?
- 3) What is the Sentence?
- 4) What types of syntactic relations do you know?
- 5) What is coordination? What are its types in the contrasted languages?
- 6) What is subordination? What are its types in the contrasted languages?
- 7) What is predication? What are its types in the contrasted languages?
- 8) What syntactic processes do you know?
- 9) What are external processes? Give examples.
- 10) What external processes are isomorphic in the contrasted languages?
- 11) What external processes are allomorphic in the contrasted languages?
- 12) What are internal processes? Provide with examples.
- 13) What internal processes are isomorphic in the contrasted languages?
- 14) What internal processes are allomorphic in the contrasted languages?
- 15) What types of Word-Groups are there in English and in Ukrainian?
- 16) What type of the Word-Group is missing in the Ukrainian language?
- 17) What means of grammatical connection are differentiated in the contrasted languages?
- 18) What means of analytical (analytic-synthetic, synthetic) connection do you know? Which of them is predominant in the contrasted languages?
- 19) What is agreement?
- 20) What is government?
- 21) What is adjoinment?
- 22) What are the two kinds of two-member sentences? What is their presentation in the contrasted languages?
- 23) What types of two-member sentences are non-existent in Ukrainian?
- 24) Name one-member sentences which have a larger representation in Ukrainian?
- 25) What are quasi sentences? Are they common for both languages?
- 26) Are the communicative types of sentences allomorphic in the contrasted languages?
- 27) What is the compound sentence?
- 28) Characterize the typology of the compound sentence in the contrasted languages.

- 29) What is the complex sentence?
30) Characterize the typology of the complex sentence in the contrasted languages.
31) What types of the subordinate clauses are allomorphic in the contrasted languages?

TASK 2. GIVE EXAMPLES TO ILLUSTRATE THE PHENOMENA:

A. Syntactic (syntagmatic) relations in English and Ukrainian:

1. COORDINATION:
 - SYMMETRIC:
 - ASSYMETRIC:
2. SUBORDINATION:
 - OBJECTIVE:
 - ATTRIBUTIVE:
 - ADVERBIAL:
3. PREDICATION:
 - PRIMARY:
 - SECONDARY:

B. Syntactic (syntagmatic) relations in English and Ukrainian:

1. EXTERNAL:
 - Extension
 - Apposition
 - Detachment
 - Specification
 - Enclosure
2. INTERNAL:
 - *Expansion:*
 - *Ellipsis:*
 - *Representation:*
 - *Replacement:*
 - *Contamination:*
 - *Compression:*

C. Subordinate word-groups in English and Ukrainian:

1. Substantival:
2. Verbal:
3. Adjectival:
4. Pronominal:
5. Numerical:
6. Adverbial :
7. Stival:

D. Ways of syntactic connection in English and Ukrainian:

1. Analytical:
2. 2. Synthetic:
3. 3. Analytico-synthetic:

REVIEW EXERCISES

SECTION 5

EXERCISE 1

Identify the nature of the head words and name the paradigmatic classes of the following English and Ukrainian word groups:

- A. nothing to do, very good, him crossing the street, the missed train, reading louder, the letter to be written, a fast runner, to run fast, him come, to dig deep, much better;*
- B. рахунок гри, сидячи спати, прочитавши доповідь, один з кращих, приємно вражень, миле дитя, набагато цікавіший, вельми вдячний, пропозиція зустрітись.*

EXERCISE 2

Point out and analyse the English predicative word-groups in the sentences below and suggest the corresponding Ukrainian semantic and structural equivalents to them:

1. He is reported to be in hospital.
2. She was not noticed to have left the room.
3. The key having been lost, we couldn't enter the room.
4. I happened to come across your name in the newspaper.
5. I insist on his taking part in the conference.
6. He seemed to have noticed me in the room.
7. I object to his having an acquaintance with my sister.
8. The water being too cold, you shouldn't bathe.
9. He could be found (to be) a well-read man.
10. They insisted on my going to the sea-side.

EXERCISE 3

Analyze the following English simple sentences (str+com.type). State whether they coincide in structure with the Ukrainian equivalents:

1. *Nine o'clock.*
2. *Why didn't you wake me?*
3. *It was a terrible shock.*
4. *Waiting for the bus?*

EXERCISE 4

Name the missing parts of the English sentences in the elliptical structure. State whether they coincide in structure with the Ukrainian equivalents:

- (1) – *Any trouble?*
- (2) – *Car out of order.*
- (3) – *Need any help?*
- (4) – *Wouldn't mind.*
- (5) – *Ever try to repair engines?*
- (6) – *Just once.*

EXERCISE 5

Choose the correct form of the English verb. Translate into Ukrainian and compare the way the subject and the predicate agree in both languages:

1. *John, along with twenty friends, (is/are) planning a party.*
2. *Mr. Jones, together with several members of the committee, (has/have) proposed some changes of the rules.*
3. *If either of you (takes/take) vacation now, we won't be able to finish the work.*
4. *A number of students (is/are) going to the class picnic.*
5. *There (has/have) been an increase in the importation of foreign cars.*
6. *None of the students (has/have) finished the exam yet.*
7. *It is they who (is/are) buying this house.*
8. *It utterly spoils the excursion if you have people in the boat who (is/are) thinking all the time a good deal more of their dress than of the trip.*
9. *My brother as well as my parents (is/are) ready to accompany you to the station.*
10. *The grey and the black puppy (was/were) sleeping on the rug.*
11. *“The two gentlemen of Verona” (was/were) written by Shakespeare.*
12. *There (is/are) a lot of truth in that.*
13. *All (was/were) given the program of the festival.*

EXERCISE 6

Transform the following English sentences into the simple ones, using The Complex Subject, The Complex Object or The Adverbial Construction. Translate into Ukrainian. State the convergencies and the divergencies in the Ukrainian and English Languages:

1. *It seemed that he didn't notice me in the room.*
2. *I object to the fact that he has an acquaintance with my sister.*
3. *The water is too cold, so you shouldn't bathe.*
4. *One could find that he is a well-read man.*
5. *They insisted that I should go to the sea-side.*
6. *They report that he is in hospital.*
7. *Nobody noticed how she left the room.*
8. *As the key had been lost, we couldn't enter the room.*
9. *It happened that I came across your name in the newspaper.*
10. *I insist that you should take part in the conference.*
11. *They heard we went on a tour to Spain last year.*
12. *I agree that you will have that language course in Oxford.*
13. *He spoke loudly so that everyone could hear him.*
14. *Everyone knows that my car is fantastic.*
15. *John regrets that his wife paid for the hotel in advance.*

EXERCISE 7

Compose a simple sentence, placing the elements in the correct word order. Translate into Ukrainian. Find the convergencies and divergencies in the Ukrainian and the English Languages:

1. *20 minutes, examined, who, by 3 p.m., she, been, by, yesterday, for, had, over? (Who...?)*
2. *the, have, car, of, already, been, by, the, end, the, repaired, day, will (The car...).*
3. *be, to, will, work, given, Who, this? (Who...?)*
4. *room, been, this, cleaned, has, not, yet (This ...).*
5. *in, have, years, is, he, spent, likely, to, two, France (He ...).*
6. *highly, by, is, of, spoken, who, he? (Who...?)*
7. *just, letter, been, I, dictated, have, a (I ...).*
8. *summer, bed, this, slept, was, in, last, not (This ...).*
9. *yet, has, for, the, been, doctor, sent? (Has ...?)*
10. *have, twice, I, to, my, teeth, checked, a, year, am, believed (I....).*

EXERCISE 8

Analyse the following English sentences, containing The Complex Subject, The Complex Object or The Adverbial Construction. Translate into Ukrainian. State the convergencies and divergencies in the Ukrainian and the English Languages:

1. *He is reported to be in hospital.*
2. *She was not noticed to have left the room.*
3. *The key having been lost, we couldn't enter the room.*
4. *I happened to come across your name in the newspaper.*
5. *I insist on your taking part in the conference.*
6. *He is known to have published the results of his research.*
7. *He is known to stay late in the library on Friday.*
8. *The rain already begun, we decided to stay at home.*
9. *He seems to be such a bad driver.*
10. *I don't like you going there.*
11. *She is known to have visited the Louvre.*
12. *I don't remember you having read the article before.*
13. *My camera being stolen, I couldn't make any photos.*
14. *Bob was heard to be whistling gaily in the hall.*

EXERCISE 9

Translate into Ukrainian. Analyse word order and the structure of the English and Ukrainian sentences. State their morphological and syntactic convergencies and divergencies:

1. *Whom was this vase broken by?*
2. *What exams will be taken in winter?*
3. *The house has never been lived in.*
4. *The text will certainly be looked through once more before typing.*
5. *The problem turned out to be more difficult.*
6. *Why has this fact been not paid attention to?*
7. *They believe him to present his diploma on Tuesday.*
8. *Has anything been decided with the children already?*
9. *I insist on your going to see some Greek ruins.*
10. *The father has already been sent for.*
11. *Who was the singer being listened to with admiration by?*
12. *They have been taught Spanish for nearly a year.*
13. *He proved to have been a perfect specialist.*
14. *I can't bear the thought of your not coming any more.*
15. *I am thought to have my hair cut twice a month.*

EXERCISE 10

Choose the right variant of rendering the Ukrainian sentence into English. Explain your choice by analysing the syntactic peculiarities found.

1. Група вчених, котра приїде у Львів із Нью-Йорка, буде складатися з лінгвістів і психологів.
 - a) *The group of scientists, which consists of linguists and psychologists, will come to Lviv from New York.*
 - b) *The group of scientists from New York consists of linguists and psychologists.*
 - c) *The delegation to come to Moscow from the Urals will consists of workers and engineers.*
2. Наступний іспит, який треба здати, – порівняльна типологія.
 - a) *The next exam, which was passed, was contrastive typology.*
 - b) *The next exam passed by us was contrastive typology.*
 - c) *The next exam to be passed is contrastive typology.*
3. Відомо, що цей вчений зробив відкриття.
 - a) *This scientist is well known due to his discovery.*
 - b) *This scientist knows all connected with his discovery.*
 - c) *The scientist is known to have made this discovery.*
4. Кажуть, що студенти склали іспит добре.
 - a) *The students said that they had passed their exams well.*
 - b) *The students said that they knew how to pass exams well.*
 - c) *The students were said to have passed their exams well.*
5. Очікують, що ця важлива конференція буде в травні.
 - a) *We expect that this important conference will take place in May.*
 - b) *The expected conference to take place in May will be very important.*
 - c) *This important conference is expected to take place in May.*
6. Щоб зробити це відкриття, вчений провів велику дослідницьку роботу.
 - a) *To make this discovery scientific research was necessary.*
 - b) *To make this discovery the scientist carried out a lot of research work.*

EXERCISE 11

Illustrate the types of Conditionals (Zero, 1st, 2nd, 3^d) in English and contrast the verb forms to the Ukrainian ones. Explain the syntactic peculiarities found.

Individual assignments
SECTION 5
PRACTICAL ASSIGNMENT 1

Translate into English using Complex Subject. Contrast the Ukrainian and the English variants:

1. Очікують, що він повернеться сьогодні ввечері.
2. Кажуть, що вона вже поїхала з університету.
3. Відомо, що він готується до іспитів.
4. Повідомляють, що відпрацювання відбудуться наступного тижня.
5. Вважають, що переклад вже зроблено.
6. Здається, що він знає граматику краще за всіх.
7. Юнак виявився гарним фахівцем.
8. Їх плани, напевне, скоро зміняться.
9. Вони, ймовірно, виконають дипломну роботу вчасно.
10. Навряд чи, він дасть вам цей підручник.
11. Вони обов'язково приєднаються до нас.
12. Як відомо, Оксфордський університет – найстаріший в Англії.
13. Вважають, що комісія все ще розглядає це питання.
14. Сер Уїлфрід вважався одним із найкращих адвокатів у Лондоні.

PRACTICAL ASSIGNMENT 2

Translate into Ukrainian the sentences with the Absolute Nominative Constructions. Contrast the Ukrainian and the English variants:

1. All the things having been packed up, we can set off.
2. Weather permitting, we shall go fishing tomorrow.
3. The mission carried out, they were given a three day leave.
4. I have something to be thankful for, all things considered.
5. There being little time left, they had to hurry.
6. This being done, they left for home.
7. The old man tried to get, up the young man helping him.
8. This being difficult to settle the matter, we decided to meet again the following day.
9. He stood aside, with his hands in his pockets, watching her.

10. The main feature of nation's economy is the consolidation of the capital at an unprecedented level with profits going up, wages going down and inflation accelerating.

PRACTICAL ASSIGNMENT 3

Insert the missing form of the Participle and contrast its Ukrainian translated variant with the English one:

1. The scientists ... this problem will take part in the conference.
a) *discussing* b) *discussed*
2. The problems ... at the conference are of the great importance for the future research.
a) *discussing* b) *discussed*
3. The subjects ... during the first year course at the university are: phonetics, grammar, literature and others.
a) *studying* b) *studied*
4. Students ... foreign languages should read special literature in the original.
a) *studying* b) *studied*
5. The professor ... lectures on pragmatics is a well-known scientist.
a) *delivering* b) *delivered*
6. The lecture ... by professor Wilson was very interesting.
a) *delivering* b) *delivered*
7. Mr. Burton ... our volleyball team is a good sportsman.
a) *training* b) *trained*
8. ... the dictation she made many mistakes.
a) *having written* b) *writing*
9. ... the letter, she posted it.
a) *having written* b) *writing*

PRACTICAL ASSIGNMENT 4

Translate into English using Complex Object. Contrast the Ukrainian and English variants:

1. Я хочу, щоб ти прийшов до мене сьогодні.
2. Я чула, що ви посіли перше місце на змаганнях.
3. Всу знають, що він старанний студент.
4. Вони хочуть, щоб він не спізнювався на заняття.

5. Вона відчувала, що він щасливий.
6. Якось він бачив, що вона йшла до банку.
7. Він хотів, щоб батьки гордилися ним.
8. Він відчув, як вона доторкнулася до його руки.
9. Я чув, як він декілька разів згадав про це.
10. Всі чекали, що він покаже гарний результат.
11. Ніхто не очікував, що він виявиться нечесною людиною.
12. Ми сподіваємося, що дослід пройде успішно.
13. Я знаю, що професор Хіл працює над цією проблемою вже два роки.

PRACTICAL ASSIGNMENT 5

Point out and analyze the English predicative word-groups in the sentences below and suggest their corresponding Ukrainian semantic and structural equivalents:

1. She is known to have visited the Louvre.
2. I don't remember you having read the article before.
3. My camera being stolen, I couldn't make any photos.
4. We are likely to get cheated by local taxi drivers.
5. Bob was heard to be whistling gaily in the hall.
6. I agree on you having that language course in Oxford.
7. He is known to have published the results of his last investigations.
8. John regrets about his wife having paid for the hotel in advance.
9. He is known to stay late in the library on Friday.
10. The rain already begun, we decided to stay at home.
11. He seems to be such a bad driver.
12. I don't like you going there.

PRACTICAL ASSIGNMENT 6

Identify the nature of the head words and name the paradigmatic classes of the following English and Ukrainian word-groups:

- A. nothing to do, very good, him crossing the street, the missed train, reading louder, the letter to be written, a fast runner, to run fast, him come, to dig deep, much better;
- B. рахунок гри, сидючи спати, прочитавши доповідь, один з кращих, приємно вражений, миле дитя, набагато цікавіший, вельми вдячний, пропозиція зустрітись.

PRACTICAL ASSIGNMENT 7

Contrast the ways of syntactic connection (synthetic / analytical and synthetic / analytical) in the underlined word-groups of the English and of their corresponding Ukrainian sentences:

Model: *your sister* – a substantival word-group with the analytical (asyndetic) way of connection.

1. The man and the woman came safe. (Чоловік з жінкою добралися неушкодженими).
2. I've got to see her home (Я маю провести її додому).
3. My child, I heard nothing. (Моя дитинко, я нічого не чув).
4. The teacher looked at him (a) very attentively (b). (Вчитель дуже уважно подивився на нього).

PRACTICAL ASSIGNMENT 8

Analyse the structure of the English sentence and its Ukrainian equivalent. State the structural type of the sentences in both languages. Point out the allomorphic features of clauses and of verb forms used in them.:

The silence of the afternoon sleep seemed to have overtaken the village, but, as they listened, they could hear the sound of heavy grain-boxes being dragged over earthen floors and pushed against doors.

SCIENTIFIC ACTIVITY

MAKE A WRITTEN PRESENTATION (1-2 PAGES) ON THE POINT SUGGESTED AND BE READY TO SPEAK ON IT AT THE SEMINAR:

LEVEL A

TASK 1. *ANALYSE THE VIDEO FRAGMENT FROM THE MODERN ENGLISH / AMERICAN AND UKRAINIAN FILMS IN ORDER TO PROVE OR DISAPROVE SYNTACTIC CONVERGENCIES AND DIVERGENCIES. FIND THE LINGUISTIC FACTS OF ISOMORPHISMS, ALLOMORPHISMS, LANGUAGE UNIVERSALS, UNIQUE / TYPOLOGICALLY DOMINANT / TYPOLOGICALLY RECESSIVE NATURE DISPLAYED IN THE SYNTACTIC SYSTEMS OF THE ENGLISH AND UKRAINIAN LANGUAGES.*

TASK 2. *STUDY THE MAIN FEATURES OF THE LANGUAGES (YOU SHOULD BASE YOUR RESEARCH ON THE SYNTACTIC LEVEL):*

- A) ILLUSTRATE THE LANGUAGE TYPES ENGLISH AND UKRAINIAN BELONG TO;*
- B) FIND THE EXAMPLES TO SHOW SPECIFIC FEATURES OF GERMAN, CHINESE, TURKISH OR SOME OTHER LANGUAGE AT YOUR DISPOSAL;*
- C) MAKE A SHORT CONTRASTIVE REVIEW OF THE DIFFERENTIATING FEATURES OF THE LANGUAGE UNDER ANALYSIS IN PART B IN COMPARISON TO THE UKRAINIAN ONE.*

TASK 3. *MAKE A CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF THE ENGLISH AND UKRAINIAN TEXTS:*

- A) TRANSLATE ONE OF THE PASSAGES FROM THE TEXT ANALYSIS BOX;*
- B) INVESTIGATE TYPES OF SENTENCES AND THEIR STRUCTURE;*
- C) ANALYSE TWO OR MORE OF THE SUGGESTED LINGUISTIC FEATURES THROUGH THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN CONTRAST TO THE UKRAINIAN ONE:*
 - 1. Coordination (agreement: copulative, disjunctive, adversative, causative-consecutive);*
 - 2. Subordination (objective, adverbial, attributive);*
 - 3. Predication (primary, secondary).*

LEVEL B

TASK 4. MAKE A SHORT REVIEW OF TWO OR MORE WORKS OUT OF THE SCIENTIFIC FUND DEVOTED TO THE CONTRASTIVE STUDIES OF SYNTACTIC SYSTEMS OF THE ENGLISH AND UKRAINIAN LANGUAGES.

TASK 5. ANALYSE TWO OR MORE OF THE SUGGESTED FEATURES OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN CONTRAST TO THE UKRAINIAN ONE (PROVIDE THE EXAMPLES):

- a) Coordination (agreement: copulative, disjunctive, adversative, causative-consecutive);
- b) Subordination (objective, adverbial, attributive);
- c) Predication (primary, secondary),
- d) Simple sentences,
- e) Composite sentences,
- f) Punctuation.

LEVEL C

TASK 6. MAKE A SHORT REVIEW OF ONE OF THE WORKS OUT OF THE SCIENTIFIC FUND DEVOTED TO CONTRASTIVE STUDY OF LANGUAGE SYSTEMS IN THE SPHERE OF SYNTAX.

TASK 7. ANALYSE ONE OF THE SUGGESTED SYBTYPES OF THE SYNTAGMATIC RELATIONS PUT INTO EFFECT IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN CONTRAST TO THE UKRAINIAN ONE (PROVIDE THE EXAMPLES):

1. Coordination (agreement: copulative, disjunctive, adversative, causative-consecutive);
2. Subordination (objective, adverbial, attributive);
3. Predication (primary, secondary).

TEXT ANALYSIS BOX

Translate the given texts. Analyse the grammatical structures of the sentences and phrases of both English and Ukrainian versions. Find convergent and divergent morphological and syntactic features.

1) “Emma” by Jane Austen

Mr. Weston was a native of Highbury and born of a respectable family, which for the last two or three generations had been rising into gentility and property. He had received a good education, but, on succeeding early in life to a small independence, had become indisposed for any of the more homely pursuits in which his brothers were engaged, and had satisfied an active, cheerful mind and social temper by entering into the militia of his county, then embodied.

Captain Weston was a general favourite; and when the chances of his military life had introduced him to Miss Churchill, of a great Yorkshire family, and Miss Churchill fell in love with him, nobody was surprized, except her brother and his wife, who had never seen him, and who were full of pride and importance, which the connexion would offend.

Miss Churchill, however, being of age, and with the full command of her fortune, though her fortune bore no proportion to the family-estate, was not to be dissuaded from the marriage, and it took place, to the infinite mortification of Mr. and Mrs. Churchill, who threw her off with due decorum. It was an unsuitable connexion, and did not produce much happiness. Mrs. Weston ought to have found more in it, for she had a husband whose warm heart and sweet temper made him think every thing due to her in return for the great goodness of being in love with him; but though she had one sort of spirit, she had not the best. She had resolution enough to pursue her own will in spite of her brother, but not enough to refrain from unreasonable regrets at that brother's unreasonable anger, nor from missing the luxuries of her former home. (Chapter 2, page 8).

2) “If I Stay” by Gayle Forman

I don't know if once you die you remember things that happened to you when you were alive. It makes a certain logical sense that you wouldn't. That being dead will feel like before you were born, which is to say, a whole lot of nothingness. Except that for me, at least, my prebirth years aren't entirely blank. Every now and again, Mom or Dad will be telling a story about something, about Dad catching his first salmon with Gramps, or

Mom remembering the amazing Dead Moon concert she saw with Dad on their first date, and I'll have an overpowering déjà vu. Not just a sense that I've heard the story before, but that I've lived it. I can picture myself sitting on the riverbank as Dad pulls a hot-pink coho out of the water, even though Dad was all of twelve at the time. Or I can hear the feedback when Dead Moon played "D.O.A." at the X-Ray, even though I've never heard Dead Moon play live, even though the X-Ray Café shut down before I was born. But sometimes the memories feel so real, so visceral, so personal, that I confuse them with my own (p. 75 <http://www.readersstuffz.com>).

3) "Sense and Sensibility" by Jane Austen

In a firm, though cautious tone, Elinor thus began.

"I should be undeserving of the confidence you have honoured me with, if I felt no desire for its continuance, or no farther curiosity on its subject. I will not apologize therefore for bringing it forward again."

"Thank you," cried Lucy warmly, "for breaking the ice; you have set my heart at ease by it; for I was somehow or other afraid I had offended you by what I told you that Monday."

"Offended me! How could you suppose so? Believe me," and Elinor spoke it with the truest sincerity, "nothing could be farther from my intention than to give you such an idea. Could you have a motive for the trust, that was not honourable and flattering to me?"

"And yet I do assure you," replied Lucy, her little sharp eyes full of meaning, "there seemed to me to be a coldness and displeasure in your manner that made me quite uncomfortable. I felt sure that you was angry with me; and have been quarrelling with myself ever since, for having took such a liberty as to trouble you with my affairs. But I am very glad to find it was only my own fancy, and that you really do not blame me. If you knew what a consolation it was to me to relieve my heart speaking to you of what I am always thinking of every moment of my life, your compassion would make you overlook every thing else I am sure."

"Indeed, I can easily believe that it was a very great relief to you, to acknowledge your situation to me, and be assured that you shall never have reason to repent it" (Chapter 24).

4) "The Great Gatsby" by F. Scott Fitzgerald

It was on that slender riotous island which extends itself due east of New York – and where there are, among other natural curiosities, two unusual formations of land. Twenty miles from the city a pair of enormous

eggs, identical in contour and separated only by a courtesy bay, jut out into the most domesticated body of salt water in the Western hemisphere, the great wet barnyard of Long Island Sound. They are not perfect ovals – like the egg in the Columbus story, they are both crushed flat at the contact end – but their physical resemblance must be a source of perpetual confusion to the gulls that fly overhead. To the wingless a more arresting phenomenon is their dissimilarity in every particular except shape and size.

5) “Jane Eyre” by Charlotte Brontë

There was no possibility of taking a walk that day. We had been wandering, indeed, in the leafless shrubbery an hour in the morning; but since dinner (Mrs. Reed, when there was no company, dined early) the cold winter wind had brought with it clouds so sombre, and a rain so penetrating, that further out-door exercise was now out of the question.

I was glad of it: I never liked long walks, especially on chilly afternoons: dreadful to me was the coming home in the raw twilight, with nipped fingers and toes, and a heart saddened by the chidings of Bessie, the nurse, and humbled by the consciousness of my physical inferiority to Eliza, John, and Georgiana Reed.

REVISION TEST (TO SECTIONS 1-5)

A. Choose the right variant(s) to make the statement correct:

1. Any human language has two main functions: --- (comprehensive, communicative, informative, expressive).
2. The main naming unit is the --- (phoneme, morpheme, word, sentence).
3. The main communicative unit is the --- (phoneme, morpheme, word, sentence).
4. The lowest meaningful unit is the --- (phoneme, morpheme, word, sentence).
5. The main distinctive unit is the --- (phoneme, morpheme, word, sentence).
6. The similarity and likeness of organization of linguistic units is called ---- (allomorphy, predication, transposition, isomorphism).
7. The etalon language is --- (dominating, isolating, hypothetical) one.
8. The main method of contrastive typology is --- (descriptive, comparative, deductive) one.
9. Modern English is defined as --- (synthetic, agglutinative, analytical).
10. The parallel opposition is the counteropposition between --- (p-b, d-t, p-b-d).
11. Palatalization is the --- (weakening, softening, assimilation) of consonants.
12. The distinctive function of the stress is illustrated by the words --- (a boss-to boss, a present –to present).
13. The morphological categories of the noun are --- (tense, aspect, number, phase, case, mood, gender).

B. Fill in the gap to complete the statement:

- 1) The aim of the contrastive method is---.
- 2) The four types of languages are ---.
- 3) The “father” of typology is considered to be ---.
- 4) Consonantal and vocalic languages differ in ---.
- 5) The phonological opposition is ---.
- 6) The three types of motivation in English and Ukrainian are ---.
- 7) Any linguistic unit is a double entity. It has ---- and --- sides.
- 8) In the structure of the language there are four main levels: ----.
- 9) There are some classes of words that are devoid of any lexical meaning and possess the grammatical meaning only. They are ---.

C. Answer the questions:

- 1) What does morphology study?
- 2) What are the semantic classes of the noun?
- 3) What are the morphological categories of the verb?
- 4) What morphological categories of the verb are allomorphic in the contrasted languages?
- 5) What are the classes of the adjective in the contrasted languages?
- 6) What Ukrainian verbal-forming prefix does not exist in English?

D. Give examples to illustrate such ways of word-formation in the contrasted languages:

- 1) reduplication;
- 2) conversion;
- 3) affixation;
- 4) blending;
- 5) wholophrasing compounding.

FINAL SELF-CONTROL ZONE

PART 1

The aim and objects of contrastive typology.

History of typological investigations

1. The final aim of linguistic typology is
 - a) to establish typical features;
 - b) to identify universal features;
 - c) to investigate language systems;
 - d) to invent language classification.

2. O.Isachenko classified languages into ... structural types.
 - a) five; b) four; c) three; d) two.

3. Heimann Steintall studied ... in the languages .
 - a) the environment of words;
 - b) the function of words;
 - c) the structure of words ;
 - d) syntactic relations between words.

4. Linguistic units merge into the whole word-sentence structure in ... languages.
 - a) passive; b) ergative; c) agglutinative; d) flexional.

5. The main unit of typological investigations of the 2nd half of the 19th c. is considered
 - a) the morpheme; b) the word; c) the sentence; d) the text.

6. The Ukrainian, the Polish and the Serbian-Croat languages are
 - a) consonantal;
 - b) of different phonological nature;
 - c) genealogically related;
 - d) vocalic.

7. The main function of ICs analysis is to study
 - a) internal organization of the word;
 - b) structural elements;
 - c) expressive abilities of words;
 - d) surrounding of elements.

8. The term 'the type of the language' is employed by
- a) historical and comparative linguistics;
 - b) caractereological typology;
 - c) contrastive typology;
 - d) linguistic typology.
9. The aim of caractereological typology is
- a) to explain divergencies only;
 - b) to study peculiar convergent features;
 - c) to investigate divergent and convergent features;
 - d) to classify languages.
10. The term 'the type in the language' is employed by
- a) historical and comparative linguistics;
 - b) caractereological typology;
 - c) contrastive typology;
 - d) linguistic typology.
11. The final aim of contrastive typology is
- a) establish typical features;
 - b) to identify universal features;
 - c) to investigate language systems;
 - d) to invent language classification.
12. Franz Bopp studied ... in the languages.
- a) the environment of words;
 - b) the function of words;
 - c) the structure of words;
 - d) syntactic relations between words.
13. The English, the Slovenian and the Serbian-Croat languages are
- a) consonantal;
 - b) of different phonological nature;
 - c) genealogically related;
 - d) vocalic.
14. Language is ... if it is characterized by specific word-sentence structures.

a) complex; b) incorporating; c) agglutinative ; d) isolating.

15. The main function of distributional analysis is to study

- a) internal organization of the word;
- b) structural elements;
- c) expressive abilities of words;
- d) surrounding of elements.

16. The representative of the graded typology is

- a) E.Sapir; b) I.Levy; c) R.Zorivchak; d) F.Mistely.

17. The main unit of typological investigations of the 1st half of the 19th c. is... .

- a) the morpheme; b) the word; c) the sentence; d) the text.

18. Linguistic units can have no morphemic boundary between its components in ... languages.

- a) passive; b) ergative; c) agglutinative; d) flexional.

19. I.I.Meshchaninov classified languages into ... structural types.

- a) five; b) four; c) three; d) two

20. Passive languages are those in which

- a) the predicate is not the leading component;
- b) the subject is in the Nominative case;
- c) subject, object and predicate are not marked;
- d) only secondary predication is possible.

21. Typology is...:

- a) the term of linguistics;
- b) a kind of science;
- c) a scientific notion;
- d) a contrastive study.

PART 2

Typology of Phonetic/ Phonological Systems of the English and Ukrainian languages

1. The syllable generation was investigated by

- a) F.Bopp; b) E.Sapir; c) O.Isachenko; d) P.Menzerath

2. The ... syllable type is not found in English.
 a) CCCCVC; b) CCC; c) CCVC; d) CVC.
3. The English rhythm is ... one .
 a) the syllable-length;
 b) the syllable-patterned;
 c) the syllable-paused;
 d) the syllable-timed.
4. A typologically distinct feature serving for differentiating lexemes in English is...
 a) nasalization; b) length; c) palatalization; d) checkness.
5. The scheme tackling the quantitative syllable correlation in Ukrainian words is... a) 2341; b) 1234; c) 3241; d) 4231.
6. One of the basic allomorphic syllable type available in English is
 a) CCCVC; b) CCC; c) CCCCVC; d) CVC.
7. A ... opposition of three elements serves for confronting two features.
 a) tertiary; b) group; c) binary; d) parallel.
8. A ... type of correlation functions to display categorial meanings.
 a) word-forming;
 b) syllable-building;
 c) word-building;
 d) syllable- forming.
9. The number of vertical movements of the tongue in producing English vowels is
 a) five; b) three; c) six; d) four.
10. The Ukrainian rhythm is ... one .
 a) the syllable-length;
 b) the syllable-patterned;
 c) the syllable-paused;
 d) the syllable-timed.

11. The phonological type of the language was investigated by
 a) F.Bopp; b) E.Sapir; c) O.Isachenko ; d) P.Menzerath.
12. The ... syllable type is not found in Ukrainian.
 a) CCCCVC; b) CCC; c) CCVC; d) CVC.
13. The scheme tackling the quantitative syllable correlation in English words is... .
 a) 2341; b) 1234; c) 3241; d) 4231.
14. The number of horizontal movements of the tongue in producing English vowels is
 a) five; b) three c) six; d) four.
15. Which of the presented items doesn't belong to inner means of nomination?
 a) words; b) vowels; c) morphemes; d) sentences.
16. Define the principle on the basis of which the English and Ukrainian vowels may be contrasted:
 a) according to the place of articulation at the end of the vowel;
 b) according to the stability of articulation;
 c) according to the manner of articulation;
 d) on the basis of the tone.

PART 3

Typology of Lexical Systems of the English and Ukrainian languages

1. Which of the linguistic principles of typological classification of lexicon is not appropriate?
 a) on their common lexico-grammatical nature;
 b) on their belonging to a common lexico-semantic group;
 c) on their denotative or connotative meanings;
 d) on their belonging to a group of language.
2. Which type of motivation is clearly indicated by the affixal morphemes?
 a) semantic motivation;
 b) morphological motivation;
 c) phonetic motivation;
 d) stylistic motivation.

3. Which noun-forming suffixes can be pertaining to English only:
- agent suffixes;
 - evaluative suffixes;
 - suffixes denoting numerous abstract notions;
 - suffixes denoting recipient of an action.
4. The semantic structure of the English word *coat* is ... its Ukrainian equivalent.
- not so complicated;
 - richer than that of;
 - nearly isomorphic;
 - convergent with.
5. The word *nonoïcmu* contains the ... prefix.
- universal;
 - diminutive;
 - international;
 - nationally-specific.
6. Which group of suffixes does the suffix *-ee* belong to:
- agent suffixes;
 - suffixes denoting recipient of action;
 - suffixes denoting numerous abstract notions;
 - evaluative suffixes.
7. The word *beg* is produced by
- blending;
 - non-affixation;
 - juxtaposition;
 - reversion
8. The least productive type of the combined word-formation in both languages is ...
- p+R+s;
 - 2p+R+s;
 - p+R+2s;
 - 2p+R+2s.
9. The onomasiological and semasiological statuses of the word '*to fall in love*' are ... in the contrasted languages .
- identical;
 - nationally specific;
 - independent;
 - divergent.
10. Parts of sentences are usually considered a ... notion.
- isomorphic;
 - universal;
 - allomorphic;
 - typological.
11. The so-called 'kids' language belongs ... lexicon .
- dialectal;
 - universal;
 - specifically national;
 - international.

12. There are ... basic linguistic principles of typological classification of lexicon.

- a) four; b) three; c) two; d) six.

13. The ... word is the basic unit of language.

- a) denotative; b) nominative; c) simple ; d) connotative.

14. Parts of speech are usually considered a ... notion.

- a) isomorphic; b) universal; c) allomorphic; d) typological.

15. The onomasiological and semasiological statuses of the word 'to ski' are ... in the contrasted languages.

- a) identical; b) nationally specific; c) independent; d) divergent.

16. The equally productive type of the combined word-formation in both languages is

- a) p+R+s; b) 2p+R+s; c) p+R+2s; d) 2p+R+2s.

17. The word *housework* is produced by

- a) blending; b) non-affixation; c) juxtaposition; d) reversion.

18. The word *по-батьківськи* contains the ... prefix.

- a) universal; b) diminutive; c) international ; d) nationally-specific.

19. The semantic structure of the English word *boat* is ... its Ukrainian equivalent.

- a) not so complicated;
b) richer than that of;
c) nearly isomorphic;
d) convergent with.

20. The most frequent way of semantic motivation is

- a) metonymy; b) antonym; c) synonym; d) homonym.

PART 4

Typology of Morphological Systems of the English and Ukrainian languages

1. Which is allomorphic implicit lexico-grammatical meaning of the Numeral in the contrasted languages?
 - a) expressing quantity;
 - b) part of an object;
 - c) collection of objects;
 - d) order of some objects.

2. Which class of pronouns is not identical for English and Ukrainian:
 - a) personal pronouns;
 - b) reciprocal pronouns;
 - c) common pronouns;
 - d) negative pronouns.

3. Which typological feature of the verb is similar in English and Ukrainian:
 - a) combinability of the verbs with postpositional particles;
 - b) the forming of the verbs by means of the diminutive suffixes;
 - c) some suffixes form aspective meanings of verbs;
 - d) conveying verbiality.

4. Choose the group of verbs found in English as well as in Ukrainian:
 - a) reciprocally reflexive;
 - b) indirectly reflexive;
 - c) reflexive;
 - d) impersonal reflexive.

5. Verbs of incomplete predication presented in English and Ukrainian are:
 - a) isomorphic;
 - b) partly isomorphic;
 - c) allomorphic;
 - d) some of them are allomorphic.

6. Which of the following Ukrainian verb categories is realized only synthetically?

- a) the categories of voice;
- b) the category of tense;
- c) the category of mood;
- d) the category of aspect.

7. Name the isomorphic feature of realization of some morphological categories in the languages under study:

- a) the use of analytical paradigms to express tense, aspect and voice forms;
- b) the imperative mood form with no reference to a definite person;
- c) the absence of the continuous aspect;
- d) the expression of the category of person in imperative mood forms.

8. Which verb form is missing in Ukrainian:

- a) simple active infinitive;
- b) perfect active infinitive;
- c) continuous active infinitive;
- d) perfect passive infinitive.

9. The noun in both languages has . . . semantic classes.

- a) identical; b) nearly isomorphic; c) similar; d) divergent.

10. The noun in Ukrainian may express . . . in contrast to English.

- a) animateness; b) countableness; c) dual number; d) relations of things.

11. The grammatical meaning of possession is displayed in Ukrainian by

- a) nouns; b) adjectives; c) implicitly; d) numerals.

12. The class of numerals missing in English is. . . .

- a) definite cardinal;
- b) definite ordinal;
- c) indefinite cardinal;
- d) indefinite ordinal.

13. Conjoint and absolute forms are pertaining to . . . pronouns.

- a) relative; b) possessive; c) defining; d) indefinite.

14. Combinability of the English verbs with the . . . is unique.

- a) postpositional prepositions;

- b) postpositional numerals;
- c) postpositional conjunctions;
- d) postpositional nouns.

15. Classes of . . . verbs are completely alien to Ukrainian.

- a) finite-non-finite ;
- b) stative-dynamic;
- c) regular-irregular;
- d) objective-subjective.

16. A separate expression of lexical and grammatical meanings characterizes ... language organization.

- a) synthetic; b) analytical; c) agglutinative; d) isolating.

17. The morphological classification of languages was performed by

- a) O.Meshchaninov; b) F.de Saussure; c) W.Humboldt; d) E.Sapir.

18. Ukrainian statives are formed with the help of the

- a) prefixes; b) suffixes; c) prefixes and suffixes; d) flexions.

19. Which of the ways of producing adverbs in English and Ukrainian is allomorphic:

- a) by means of prefixes;
- b) by means of suffixes;
- c) by means of reduplication;
- d) by means of suffixes and prefixes.

20. Which class of adverbs has a peculiar way of forming in Ukrainian:

- a) adverbs of time;
- b) adverbs of frequency;
- c) adverbs of manner;
- d) adverbs of place.

21. State the allomorphic part of speech many prepositions are derived from in Ukrainian:

- a) nouns; b) verbs; c) adverbs; d) participles.

22. Which of the following coordinating conjunctions is odd to English and Ukrainian:

a) copulative; b) disjunctive; c) homogeneous; d) causative-consecutive.

23. Which type of structure of the English and Ukrainian particles is not available?

a) simple; b) composite; c) derivative; d) compound.

24. Which function form-building particles don't perform in English?

- a) an infinitival identifier;
- b) a representation specifier;
- c) a part of a morphological paradigm;
- d) a specifier of degree.

25. According to their structure interjections may be:

a) simple; b) compound; c) phrasal; d) structural.

PART 5

Typology of the Syntactic Systems of the English and Ukrainian Languages

1. Which feature can be considered as allomorphic at the syntactic level:

- a) the existence of various qualitative and quantitative differences in some paradigmatic classes of word-groups and sentences;
- b) the unequal representation of different means of syntactic connection;
- c) some syntactic relations in word-groups and sentences;
- d) structural forms of some parts of the sentence.

2. Which of the following paradigmatic classes of word-groups cannot be singled out in English and Ukrainian:

- a) substantival word-groups;
- b) verbal word-groups;
- c) prepositional word-groups;
- d) adjectival word-groups.

3. Which of the following secondary predication syntagmemes if available is presented in Ukrainian:

- a) there are no such equivalents;
- b) the subjective with the infinitive constructions;
- c) the infinitival prepositional constructions;
- d) the gerundial constructions.

4. Which feature is not characteristic of the sentence:
a) structural; b) semantic; c) pragmatic; d) general.
5. Choose the odd distinguishing feature of the sentence:
a) the main language unit;
b) the main syntactic unit;
c) the main part of speech;
d) the principal communicative unit.
6. Which of the word-groups is odd in the contrasted languages?
a) coordinate; b) conjunctive; c) subordinate; d) predicative.
7. The sentence “*It is thundering*” is:
a) impersonal sentence;
b) indefinite personal sentence;
c) sentence with the introductory “*it*”;
d) sentence with the secondary predication syntagmemes.
8. The sentence “*I thought him to be a student*” is:
a) sentence with the implicit agent;
b) sentence with the secondary predication syntagmemes;
c) sentence with the gerundial complex used as predicative construction;
d) sentence with the simple nominal predicate.
9. The infinitival for-phrase functions in the sentence “*We are waiting for the children back from Edinburg*” like:
a) complex object;
b) an attribute to a nominal part of speech;
c) complex predicative;
d) an adverbial modifier.
10. The underlined word-group in the sentence “*Do you want me to come?*” is rendered into Ukrainian:
a) by means of a subordinate clause;
b) by means of an objective infinitival word-group forming part of the compound modal verbal predicate;
c) by means of a noun derived from the objective infinitive;
d) by means of a phrasal / simple verbal predicate.

11. The sentence “*The students were asked to write a report*” is an equivalent to the Ukrainian:
- indefinite personal sentence;
 - impersonal sentence having the passive verbal predicate ending in -но, -то;
 - adverbial subordinate clause;
 - one-member introductory indefinite personal sentence.
12. Which of the one-member sentences types is found only in Ukrainian?
- imperative sentences containing a verb;
 - exclamatory sentences;
 - the definite personal sentences, which are widely used in literary and in colloquial speech;
 - infinitival sentences.
13. The sentence “*Забажалось королеві завоювати чуже царство*” in Ukrainian is:
- impersonal sentence with the main part expressing the state of the agent which is used in the Accusative case form;
 - impersonal sentence with the main part expressing the state of the agent which is used in the Dative case form;
 - impersonal sentence with the finite verb referring to a person but expressing impersonal meaning;
 - impersonal sentence with modal predicative phrase.
14. The sentence “*Марічку за душу щіпало*” is considered in Ukrainian to be:
- impersonal sentence with the principal part expressed by verbs in -но, -то;
 - impersonal sentence with the main part expressing the state of the agent used in dative case form;
 - impersonal sentence with the finite verb referring to a person but expressing impersonal meaning;
 - impersonal sentence with modal predicative phrase.
15. The sentence “*Йому не слід було приходити*” is characterised in Ukrainian as:

- a) impersonal sentence with the principal part expressed by verbs in *-HO, -mo*;
- b) impersonal sentence with the main part expressing the state of the agent used in dative case form;
- c) impersonal sentence with the finite verb referring to a person but expressing impersonal meaning;
- d) impersonal sentence with modal predicative phrase.

16. Which way of expressing the subject is allomorphic to the languages contrasted?

- a) by means of the numeral;
- b) by means of the clause;
- c) by means of the gerund;
- d) by means of the pronoun.

17. Which structural type of the predicate is odd in the contrasted languages:

- a) simple verbal;
- b) simple nominal;
- c) simple phraseological predicate;
- d) simple double predicate.

18. Which types of the predicate is allomorphic:

- a) compound nominal;
- b) compound verbal modal;
- c) simple verbal aspect;
- d) simple verbal.

19. Which of the complements (in its nature) is used in the following English sentence “*Miss Cryot saw her neighbour alive at a quarter to ten*”:

- a) noun; b) statival; c) participial; d) prepositional.

20. Define the way of expressing the adverbial complement in the following sentence “*The presentation over, we went to the canteen*”:

- a) by the infinitive / infinitival phrase;
- b) by an adverbial phrase / word-group;
- c) by a participial word-group;
- d) by an adjectival or phrasal adjunct.

21. Which means of expressing temporal complements is not found in English:
- by an infinitive;
 - by a gerund with a preposition;
 - by nouns in the Genitive case;
 - by participial forms.
22. Which means of expressing temporal complements is not found in Ukrainian:
- by nouns in genitive case;
 - by an infinitive;
 - by nouns in the Accusative case;
 - by nouns in the Instrumental case.
23. Which item is the compound sentence with disjunctive interrelations between coordinate clauses:
- In her dream she was at their house in Tokio and it was night before her child's debut;*
 - The trucks ground up and away heading out of it all and the peasants plodded in ankle deep dust;*
 - I must see her or else my heart will burst;*
 - His scholarship would help him a great deal for they were not rich.*
24. Which of the compound sentences contains the adversative connection:
- Павлусь розповідав по-татарськи, а сестра по-українськи;*
 - Розмова перервалася, бо саме ввійшов у челядну Ібрагім-потурнак;*
 - Татарин вказав Павлусеві на коня і велів сідати без сідла;*
 - Або скорюся, або втечу і вернуся сюди с козаками (Андрій Чайковський. За сестрою).*
25. Which is the compound sentence with causative and consecutive relations between the clauses:
- I must weep or else my heart will burst*
 - The trucks ground up and away heading out of it all and the peasants plodded in ankle deep dust;*
 - In her dream she was at the house on Long Island and it was night before her daughter's debut;*

d) *But the scholarship would help him a great deal for they were not rich people.*

26. Which of the following subject clauses is not differentiating:

- a) introduced by the conjunctions and joining the clauses to the predicate verb in *-ся*;
- b) introduced by the conjunction “що” and connected with the neuter gender verb in the past tense form;
- c) introduced by the conjunction “що” and connected with the predicate expressed by a stative;
- d) which substitute a subject in a two-member sentence with a compound nominal predicate of being or seeming.

27. Which type of subject clauses is allomorphic in Ukrainian:

- a) introduced by the conjunctions and joining the clauses to the predicate verb in *-ся*;
- b) introduced by the emphatic pronoun *It*;
- c) introduced by the conjunction “що” and connected with the neuter gender verb in the past tense form;
- d) introduced by the conjunction “що” and connected with the predicate expressed by a stative.

28. What feature of the English and Ukrainian compound and complex sentences is considered to be allomorphic:

- a) structure; b) meaning; c) nomenclature; d) functions.

Module Test (Sample)

1. Identify the isomorphic and allomorphic features of the phonematic correlations in English and Ukrainian. Compare their quantitative representation and their functions in the contrasted languages.

- A. tooth – teeth, woman – women, mouse – mice, louse – lice, foot – feet, know – knew, take – took, drive – drove;
- В. свято – свята (ім.), свята (прикм.), весна – весни (весни), зоря – зірка, ніч – ночі, явір – явора, око – очі, пастух – пастуше, птах – птаство, хлопець – хлоп'ята.

2. Point out the vowels which undergo mutation in the English and Ukrainian words below:

- A. adjust, diplomatic, handkerchief, offer, suppose, Sunday, underestimate.
- В. перемети, недоспати, несучу, зозуля, село, брела, мені, лечу, розчешу, назбирати.

3. Characterise the type of assimilation (progressive or regressive) in the words below. State which of these types is more frequent in English and which in Ukrainian:

- A. does she, of course, session, kindness, handkerchief, grandmother, sandwich, voiced, don't you, called you, gooseberry, old clock;
- В. французький, абсолютний, качці, бджола, безжалісний, м'який, вісті, близькість, громадський, безчестя, у діжці, розщеплений, розказаний.

4. Identify a) words in which onomasiological form and semasiological structure of the word coincide; b) words in which these notions do not coincide:

- A. green, swim, two-fifths, boss, akimbo, fall in love, good-for-nothing, merry-go-round, examinee.

В. макітра, вечорниці, закохатися, посміхнутися, свататися, господарювати, спатки, попоїсти, самотужки, вусики, вустонька, ручище.

5. *Point out to the existence or non-existence of isomorphism in the types of motivation in the following words and word-groups:*

A. soft, soften, moo, large, enlarge, employee, cock-a-doodle-doo, rely, unreliable, to make both ends meet, suspect, unsuspecting;

В. сонце, травень, красень, прикрашати, вимога, вимогливий, знання, обізнаний, кульбаба, кульбабовий, гейкати, сьорбати, дзеленчати, мукати, квакати.

6. *Analyse the given English and Ukrainian words and word-groups. Allot them to the corresponding layers of lexicon: internationalisms, professionalisms, archaisms, neologisms. State their national or universal typological nature:*

A. grammar, pedagogical, modality, whereof, molecule, fantasy, complementation, predication, behold, company, jurisdiction, cab, to put one's tongue in one's cheek, penny wise and pound foolish.

В. хорунжий, гетьман, математика, вечорниці, героїзм, музика, поезія, університет, присудок, лікар, наживати п'ятами, впіймати облизня, ловити ґав, журналіст, фонд, філософія, смартфон, вебінар.

7. *Classify the English and Ukrainian nouns below into the semantic groups:*

A. milk, book, cat, sugar, help, tree, travel, duty, fellow, kindness, beauty, family, year, report, chair, idea, police, tram.

В. дріжджі, мова, люди, вершки, сани, дискусія, пропозиція, час, калина, радість, лосось, пізнання, квітка, зима.

8. *State the difference (if any) in the expression of the category of number and quantity in the following English and Ukrainian nouns:*

- A. cream, news, linguistics, advice, police, fruit, family, money, contents, scissors, clothes, hair.
- В. гроші, освіта, шахи, канікули, захоплення, ножиці, худоба, математика, дріжджі.

9. Divide the nouns below into two classes: *singularia tantum* and *pluralia tantum*. Add three more nouns into each category:

- A. advice, police, fruit, family, money, contents, scissors, clothes, hair, luggage, cattle, furniture, glasses, weather, stairs, sugar, people.
- В. фрукти, шахи, канікули, захоплення, ножиці, худоба, математика, ножиці, проводи, щастя, канікули.

10. Contrast the morphological structure of the English and Ukrainian words below. Identify a) the national and b) the international affixal morphemes in them:

- A. afire, defraud, illegally, underestimate, non-detached, behold.
- В. краще, вводити, зім'яти, антитіло, посіятися, нереально.

11. Find the isomorphic and allomorphic features in the expression of the morphological categories of number, case and gender in the English phrases and in their Ukrainian equivalents in the sentences below:

- A.. They are old men with grey beards, and voices as deep as mine.
(Вони – літні чоловіки з сивими бородами, а їхні голоси такі ж низькі, як і мій).
- В.. A couple of young wolves of the pack were cantering over the narrow path.
(Пара молодих вовків із зграї бігли по вузькій стежці).

12. Identify the nature of the head words and name the paradigmatic classes of the following English and Ukrainian word-groups:

- A. nothing to do, very good, him crossing the street, the missed train, reading louder, the letter to be written, a fast runner, to run fast, him come, to dig deep, much better;
- В. рахунок гри, сидючи спати, прочитавши доповідь, один з кращих, приємно вражений, миле дитя, набагато цікавіший, вельми вдячний, пропозиція зустрітись.

13. Contrast the ways of syntactic connection (synthetic / analytical and synthetic / analytical) in the underlined word-groups of the English and of their corresponding Ukrainian sentences.

Model: your sister – a substantival word-group with the analytical (asyndetic) way of connection.

1. The man and the woman came safe.

Чоловік з жінкою добралися неушкодженими.

2. I've got to see her home

(Я маю провести її додому).

3. My child, I heard nothing.

(Моя дитинко, я нічого не чув).

4. The teacher looked at him (a) very attentively (b).

(Вчитель дуже уважно подивився на нього).

14. Analyse the following English simple sentences (structure and communicative type). State 1) whether they coincide in structure with the Ukrainian equivalents; 2) Name the elliptical structures if there are any:

1. *Nine o'clock.*

2. *Why didn't you wake me?*

3. *It was a terrible shock.*

4. *Waiting for the bus?*

15. Analyse the structure of the English sentence and its Ukrainian equivalent. State the structural type of the sentences in both languages. Point out the allomorphic features of clauses and of verb forms used in them.

The silence of the afternoon sleep seemed to have overtaken the village, but, as they listened, they could hear the sound of heavy grain-boxes being dragged over earthen floors and pushed against doors.

SEMINAR OUTLINES

SEMINAR I

The aim and objects of contrastive typology. History of typological investigations

1. The object of contrastive typology and its aims.
2. Terms and notions used in contrastive typology (isomorphisms/allomorphisms, absolute/near universals, etc).
3. The difference between the contrastive typology, linguistic typology and historico-comparative linguistics.
4. Typological classifications of languages based on various principles (morphological, syntactic, phonological).
5. Kinds of typological investigations/different typologies.
6. Methods of contrastive typology.
7. Practical aims of contrastive typology.
8. A short history of typological investigations (the beginning of typological investigations; Arnaud & Lanslot and their Universal or Rational Grammar; the father of contrastive typology; the domains of typological investigation in the 19th & 20th centuries).

Materials to use:

1. *Березенко В.М.* Порівняльна типологія англійської та української мов: навч. посібник / В.М. Березенко. – К. : Освіта України, 2011. – С. 6-34.
2. *Korunets I.V.* Contrastive Typology of the English and Ukrainian Languages / I.V. Korunets. – К. : Вінниця “Нова книга”, 2003. – P. 13 – 34.

SEMINAR II

Typology of Phonetic/ Phonological Systems of the English and Ukrainian languages

1. Typological constants of the phonetic/ phonological and prosodic levels.
2. Quantitative and qualitative characteristics in the systems of vowels of the contrasted languages.
3. Types of oppositions. Binary and group oppositions of vowels in English and Ukrainian.
4. Labilization, nasalization and mutation of vowels in the contrasted languages.
5. Quantitative and the main qualitative characteristics of English and Ukrainian consonants.
6. Assimilation of consonants and other phonological processes in English and Ukrainian.
7. Oppositions vs. historical/ traditional correlations in the system of English and Ukrainian vowels and consonants.
8. Binary, multiple and group oppositions in the system of consonants of the contrasted languages.
9. P. Menzerath's parallelogram and the study of syllables in different languages.
10. Common and divergent structural types of syllables in English vs. Ukrainian.
11. Word-stress and its functions in English and Ukrainian.
12. Utterance stress and utterance intonation in English vs. Ukrainian.
13. Isomorphisms and allomorphisms in the systems of speech tones.

Materials to use:

1. *Березенко В.М.* Порівняльна типологія англійської та української мов: навч. посібник / В.М. Березенко. – К. : Освіта України, 2011. – С. 34-55.
2. *Зубков М.Г.* Сучасний український правопис: Комплексний довідник / М.Г. Зубков. – Х. : ФОП Співак Т. К., 2009. – С. 12-24.
3. *Левицький А.Е.* Порівняльна граматики англійської та української мов : Навчальний посібник / А.Е. Левицький. – К., 2007. – С. 17-24.
4. *Korunets I.V.* Contrastive Typology of the English and Ukrainian Languages / I.V. Korunets. – К. : Вінниця “Нова книга”, 2003. – Р. 34 – 111.

SEMINAR III

Typology of Lexical Systems of the English and Ukrainian languages

1. Typological constants of the lexical level.
2. Factors facilitating the typological study of lexicon.
3. The semantic structure of words in the contrasted languages.
4. Means of nomination in English and Ukrainian.
5. Types of motivation in the contrasted languages.
6. Principles of typological classification of lexicon.
7. Socially, stylistically and functionally distinguishable classes of lexicon.
8. Lexico-stylistic classes of words.
9. Isomorphic and allomorphic types of word-formation in the contrasted languages.
10. Typology of idiomatic and set expressions.

Materials to use:

1. *Березенко В.М.* Порівняльна типологія англійської та української мов: навч. посібник / В.М. Березенко. – К. : Освіта України, 2011. – С. 55-81.
2. *Зубков М.Г.* Сучасний український правопис: Комплексний довідник / М.Г. Зубков. – Х. : ФОП Співак Т. К., 2009. – С. 76-116.
3. *Korunets I.V.* Contrastive Typology of the English and Ukrainian Languages / I.V. Korunets. – К. : Вінниця “Нова книга”, 2003. – P. 118 – 172.

SEMINAR IV

Typology of Morphological Systems of the English and Ukrainian languages

1. Typological constants of the morphological level.
2. Isomorphisms and allomorphisms in the morphemic structure of English and Ukrainian words.
3. Typology of parts of speech in the contrasted languages.
4. Typological features of the noun. The category of definiteness and indefiniteness.
5. Typology of the adjective. Base and derivative adjectives. Suffixes of adjectives. Possessive, ordinal, etc. adjectives.
6. Typology of the numeral.
7. Typology of the pronoun in the contrasted languages. Classes of pronouns. Morphological categories of pronouns.
8. Typology of the verb in the contrasted languages. Classes of verbs in English and Ukrainian.
9. Morphological categories of the verb in the contrasted languages and their realization. Verbals in English and Ukrainian.
10. Typology of the adverb in English and Ukrainian.
11. Typology of statives in English and Ukrainian.
12. Typology of the functional parts of speech (prepositions, conjunctions, particles).

Materials to Use:

1. *Березенко В.М.* Порівняльна типологія англійської та української мов: навч. посібник / В.М. Березенко. – К. : Освіта України, 2011. – С. 81-98.
2. *Зубков М.Г.* Сучасний український правопис: Комплексний довідник / М.Г. Зубков. – Х. : ФОП Співак Т. К., 2009. – 116-227.
3. *Левицький А.Е.* Порівняльна граматики англійської та української мов : Навчальний посібник / А.Е. Левицький. – К., 2007. – С. 24-39.
4. *Korunets I.V.* Contrastive Typology of the English and Ukrainian Languages / I.V. Korunets. – К. : Вінниця “Нова книга”, 2003. – P. 179 – 275.

SEMINAR V

Typology of the Syntactic Systems of the English and Ukrainian Languages

1. Syntactic processes and syntactic relations in the contrasted languages.
2. Correlation of the ways of connection in English and Ukrainian.
3. Typology of word-groups in English and Ukrainian (types of word-groups, paradigmatic classes of word-groups in English and Ukrainian). Isomorphism and allomorphy in the means of syntactic connection of elements in word-groups.
4. Typology of the simple sentence in the contrasted languages.
5. Typological characteristics of main and secondary parts of the sentence.
6. Typology of the compound sentence in the contrasted languages.
7. Typology of the complex sentence.

Materials to Use:

1. *Березенко В.М.* Порівняльна типологія англійської та української мов: – Навчальний посібник / В.М. Березенко. – К. : Освіта України, 2011. – С. 98-113.
2. *Зубков М.Г.* Сучасний український правопис: Комплексний довідник / М.Г. Зубков. – Х. : ФОП Співак Т. К., 2009. – С. 227-251.
3. *Левицький А.Е.* Порівняльна граматики англійської та української мов : Навчальний посібник / А.Е. Левицький. – К., 2007. – С. 39-45.
4. *Korunets I.V.* Contrastive Typology of the English and Ukrainian Languages / I.V. Korunets. – К. : Вінниця “Нова книга”, 2003. – P. 281 – 445.

POINTS FOR SUMMING UP CONTROL

1. The subject of contrastive typology and its aims.
2. The difference between the typological and historic and comparative linguistics.
3. A short history of typological investigations (XIX -XX) centuries.
4. Methods of contrastive typology.
5. Families of languages in the world today.
6. Language type and the type of languages.
7. Phonological classification of languages.
8. Syntactical classification of languages.
9. Synthetic and analytical languages.
10. The notion of etalon language.
11. Language universals and their kinds.
12. Constants for typological analysis in the sphere of phonetics and phonology.
13. Typology of the vowel systems in the contrasted languages.
Oppositions in the system of vowels.
14. Typology of the consonant systems in the contrasted languages.
15. Assimilation of consonants in English and Ukrainian.
16. Typology of the syllable in the contrasted languages.
17. Word stress in the contrasted languages.
18. Intonation in English and Ukrainian.
19. Isomorphism and allomorphy in system of speech tones in English and Ukrainian.
20. Constants for typological analysis in the sphere of lexicology.
21. Means of nomination in the contrasted languages.
22. Allomorphic features of semantic structure of words in the contrasted languages.
23. Types of motivation in English and Ukrainian.
24. Lacunae in English and Ukrainian.
25. Typology of different layers of lexicon in the contrasted languages.
26. Native and borrowed words in English and Ukrainian word-stock.
27. Typology of expressive and neutral lexicon in English and Ukrainian.
28. Affixation in the languages compared.
29. Blending, back-formation, shortening and compounding in the contrasted languages.
30. Conversion as a predominantly English way of word-building models in the contrasted languages.

31. Accentual word-formation, shortening and compounding in the contrasted languages.
32. Typology of phraseological units (isomorphic and allomorphic features).
33. Typology of set-phrases of non-phraseological character in English and Ukrainian.
34. Typological constants for typological analysis.
35. Isomorphic and allomorphic features in the forms of morphological categories.
36. Typology of parts of speech.
37. The noun. Its general implicit (and dependent) grammatical meaning in the contrasted languages. Classes of nouns in the contrasted languages.
38. The category of gender in the contrasted languages.
39. The category of case and means of realization of case relations in the contrasted languages.
40. The category of number and its realization in the contrasted languages.
41. The expression of the quantity in the contrasted languages. Singularia tantum/Pluralia tantum nouns.
42. The category of definiteness/indefiniteness and its realization in the languages compared.
43. The adjective in the contrasted languages, degrees of comparison of adjectives in the contrasted languages.
44. The verb: isomorphic and allomorphic features in the system of morphological features of the verb. Functions of the verb in English and Ukrainian.
45. The category of tense and aspect in the contrasted languages.
46. Realization of the categories of person, number, tense, voice, aspect, mood in the contrasted languages. Isomorphic and allomorphic features in the forms of morphological categories.
47. Non-finite forms of the verb in English and Ukrainian.
48. Isomorphic and allomorphic features of the adverb in the contrasted languages. Classification of adverbs, degrees of comparison, functions of adverbs.
49. The pronoun in the contrasted languages: morphological nature, classification of pronouns.
50. The numeral in the contrasted languages.
51. Statives in English and Ukrainian.

52. Typology of modal words in English and Ukrainian.
53. Particles, prepositions and conjunctions in the contrasted languages.
54. Constants for the typological analysis in the sphere of syntax.
55. Paradigmatic (morphological) classes of word-groups in the contrasted languages.
56. Isomorphism and allomorphy in the types of word-groups (predicative, objective, attributive, adverbial) in the contrasted languages.
57. Isomorphism and allomorphy in the means of expressing syntactic connection in English and Ukrainian word-groups.
58. Syntactic processes and syntactic relations in English and Ukrainian.
59. Typology of the main parts of the sentence in the contrasted languages.
60. Typology of the secondary parts of the sentence in the contrasted languages.
61. The detached secondary parts of the sentence.
62. The homogeneous parts of the sentence.
63. Expression of impersonal meanings in the contrasted languages.
64. Grammatically independent parts of English and Ukrainian sentences.
65. Typology of the simple sentence in the contrasted languages.
66. Complex sentences in the languages compared.
67. Compound sentences in the languages compared.
68. Subordinate clauses in English and Ukrainian.
69. Non-segmentable sentences in English and Ukrainian.

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CONTENTS

PREFACE	3
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SECTION 1.

THE FUNDAMENTALS OF CONTRASTIVE TYPOLOGY.

HISTORY OF TYPOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS.....	6
Principal points for self-revision.....	6
Additional points for self-studying.....	6
Points for self-control. Block 1.....	8
Points for self-control. Block 2.....	11
Points for self-control. Block 3.....	13
Revision test.....	14
Summing up test.....	15
Scientific Activity.....	18

SECTION 2.

TYPOLOGY OF THE PHONETIC/PHONOLOGICAL AND SUPERSYGMANTAL SYSTEMS OF THE ENGLISH AND UKRAINIAN LANGUAGES.....

Principal points for self-revision.....	20
Additional points for self-studying.....	20
Points for self-control.	22
Summing up test.....	28
Review Exercises.....	31
Scientific Activity.....	34

SECTION 3.

TYPOLOGY OF THE LEXICAL SYSTEMS OF THE ENGLISH AND UKRAINIAN LANGUAGES.....

Principal points for self-revision.....	36
Additional points for self-studying.....	36
Points for self-control.....	38
Summing up test.....	41
Review Exercises	43
Individual Assignments.....	45
Scientific Activity.....	47

SECTION 4.

TYPOLGY OF THE MORPHOLOGICAL SYSTEMS OF THE ENGLISH AND UKRAINIAN LANGUAGES	51
Principal points for self-revision.....	51
Additional points for self-studying.....	51
Points for self-control.	53
Summing up test.....	57
Review Exercises.....	58
Individual Assignments.....	62
Scientific Activity.....	66

SECTION 5.

TYPOLGY OF THE SYNTACTIC SYSTEMS OF THE ENGLISH AND UKRAINIAN LANGUAGE	68
Principal points for self-revision.....	68
Additional points for self-studying.....	68
Points for self-control.....	70
Review Exercises.....	73
Individual Assignments.....	78
Scientific Activity.....	81

TEXTANALYSYS BOX	84
REVISION TEST (TO SECTIONS 1-5)	87
FINAL SELF-CONTROL ZONE	89
MODULE TEST (SAMPLE)	105
SEMINAR OUTLINES	109
POINTS FOR SUMMING UP CONTROL	114
REFERENCE LITERATURE	117

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