

## THE COMPARATIVE CHARACTERISTIC OF THE ENGLISH AND UKRAINIAN VERBS AND USING OF THEM IN THE SENTENCES

Мацепура Л. Л. Порівняльна характеристика англійських та українських дієслів та використання їх у реченнях.

У статті розкрито поняття граматичної категорії дієслова, наведена морфологічна структура дієслова в англійській мові, охарактеризовані шляхи вираження морфологічних категорій українських та англійських дієслів, показані найпоширеніші види дієслів, наведені приклади використання їх у реченнях в українській та англійських мовах.

*Ключові слова:* дієслово, морфологічні категорії, смислові дієслова, допоміжні дієслова, дієслова-зв'язки, правильні і неправильні дієслова, порівняльна характеристика.

Мацепура Л. Л. Сравнительная характеристика английских и украинских глаголов, а также использование их в предложениях.

В статье раскрывается понятие грамматической категории глагола, приведена морфологическая структура глагола в английском языке, охарактеризованы пути выражения морфологических категорий украинских и английских глаголов, показаны виды глаголов, а также приведены примеры использования их в предложениях английского и украинского языков.

*Ключевые слова:* глагол, морфологические категории, смысловые глаголы, вспомогательные глаголы, глаголы-связки, правильные и неправильные глаголы, сравнительная характеристика.

Matsepura L. L. The comparative characteristics of the English and Ukrainian verbs and using of them in the sentences.

In this article is described the notion of the verb, as grammatical category of the sentence. The morphological structure of the verb in English and Ukrainian is showed. The ways of expressing morphological categories of the English and Ukrainian verb is described. And also the examples of using the English and Ukrainian verbs in the sentences is given.

*Key words:* a verb, the morphological categories, full verbs, auxiliary verbs, link-verbs, regular and irregular verbs, comparative characteristic.

The verb is a part of speech which denotes an action. The verb has the following grammatical categories: person, number, aspect, voice and mood. These categories can be expressed by means of affixes, inner flexion (change of the root vowel) and by form words.

Verbs may be transitive and intransitive. Verbs have finite forms which can be used as predicate of the sentences and non-finite forms which cannot be used as the predicate of the sentences.

According to their morphological structure verbs are divided into:

- a) Simple (read, live, hide);

- b) Derived, i. e. having affixes (magnify, fertilize, captivate, decompose);
- c) Compound, i. e. consisting of two stems (daydream, browbeat);
- d) Composite, consisting of a verb and a postposition of adverbial origin (sit down, go away, give up).

The postposition often changes the meaning of the verb with which it is associated. Thus, there are composite verbs whose meaning is different from the meaning of their components: to give up, to bring up, to do away. However In English and Ukrainian this part of speech has the largest number of features in common. They include first of all the general implicit meaning (the lexico-grammatical nature) of the verb which serves to convey different kinds of activity (go, read, skate), various processes (boil, grow, obtain), the inner state of a person (feel, worry, bother), possession (have, possess). Due to these lexico-grammatical properties the verb generally functions in the sentence as predicate going into some combinations: a) with the nominal parts of speech performing the functions of the subject (or the object) of the sentence: The sun shines. The student passed his examinations. b) with verbs (to want to know, to like to cook) or with adverbs (to read well); c) with prepositions (to depend on) and with conjunctions (neither read nor write, to work and rest).

Allomorphic is the combinability of English verbs with prepositional particles: sit down, stand up, put on, put off. As was already mentioned, the verb in the contrasted languages has its characteristic stem building suffixes, in English they are as follows: **-ate** (participate, liquidate), **-fy** (simplify, beautify), **-en** (blacken, darken), **-ize** (colonize, emphasize); in Ukrainian these distinguishing suffixes are: **-ти / ть** (брати, брать), **-тсья** (вчитсья, молитсья), **-сь** (вчитсь, молитсь). Ukrainian verbs, unlike the English ones, may also be formed with the help of diminutive suffixes **-ки, -оньк-и, -ці** (спатки, їстки, спатоньки, їстоньки) and some others.

Among the many prefixes that form the steam in English, the following are the most often used: **ex-** (exclaim, excavate), **in-, ir-, il-** (introduce, illustrate, irritate), **contra-** (contradict), **counter-** (counteract), **re-** (restore, reduce), **over-** (overlap, overflow), **under-** (undertake, understand), **out-** (outflow, outfit), **super-** (supervise, superadd), **sub-** (subdue, submit), **mis-** (mislead, mistrust), **un-** (uncover, unbind). The most productive verb-forming prefixes in Ukrainian are: **в- / у-** (вбігти / убігти, внести / унести), **ви-** (вибігти / вибігати, вискочити), **від- / од-** (відбити / відбивати, оддати / оддавати), **за-** (завести / заводити, зайти), **на-** (набрати, нанести), **з- / с-, зі-** (злетіти, зіхати, сплести).

The main classes of verbs are common in the contrasted languages. These are a) notional verbs (go, ask, write) and auxiliary verbs. The latter split into primary (be, do, have), modal (can, may, must, could, should, need) and linking verbs (appear, look, become, turn, grow).

English lexical / nominal verbs split into two subclasses which are not available in Ukrainian. These are 1) regular verbs forming their past stem and

the past participle with the help of ending **-ed / -d** (dressed, worked, liked) and 2) irregular verbs.

The subdivision of verbs into classes is based in Ukrainian on the correlation between the infinitival stem of the verb on the one hand and its present or simple future stem on the other. On this morphological basis thirteen classes of verbs are distinguished in Ukrainian.

As regards their role in expressing predicativity, verbs in the contrasted languages may be of complete predication or incomplete predication. Verbs of complete predication split into some common groups singled out on the basis of their implicit dependent grammatical meanings. These groups are:

1. Subjective verbs (always intransitive) like to act, to sleep, to go, to shine and others.

2. Objective verbs (only transitive) like to go, to take to envy and others.

3. Terminative verbs, expressing action having final aims like to close, to open, to come to find and others.

4. Durative (non-terminative) verbs, expressing action with no final aim like to live, to love, to hate, to work and others.

5. Mixed-type verbs, which can have both terminative and non-terminative meaning like to see, to hear and others.

6. Reflexive verbs, which are formed in English with the help of reflexive pronouns: to wash oneself, to shave oneself, to dress oneself. They have corresponding forms in Ukrainian: *вмиватися, голитися, купатися*.

Other groups of Ukrainian reflexive verbs have no equivalents in English and form an allomorphic feature in the contrasted language: *зустрічатися, змагатися, збиратися, злитися, кусатися, ламатися, не лежиться, не спиться*.

Verbs in incomplete predication are of isomorphic nature. They are presented in English and Ukrainian by four common groups, which are as follows:

1) Auxiliary verbs (to be, to have, to do, will / shall), which are used in English in the corresponding person and tense form to express interrogative and negative forms in the present, past and future tenses in different aspects as well as to express the imperative and subjunctive mood. Auxiliary verbs in Ukrainian are restricted only to one verb: *бути*.

2) Close to the auxiliary by their function are English and Ukrainian modal verbs. Their number and nomenclature is large in English (allomorphism) than in Ukrainian: *вміти, могли, мусити, треба, мати, сміти, потребувати*.

3) Linking verbs in both contrasted languages form a verbal, nominal or mixed-type compound predicate. They fall into three main groups:

1. linking verbs of being, which do not always have direct equivalents in English and Ukrainian: to be, to feel, to look, to seem. He looks tired. He looks young.

2. linking verbs of becoming (not all of which have equivalents in Ukrainian): to become, to get, to grow, to turn; They grew stronger. He became a teacher. But: He turned gray. She grew older.

3. linking verbs of remaining: to remain, to keep, to continue, to stay. He remained silent / satisfied. The weather kept obstinately hot and dry.

Also we would like to speak about the ways of expressing morphological categories of the English and Ukrainian verbs.

The finite verb in the contrasted languages has six common morphological categories which are realized partly with the help of synthetic means (inflections) and partly through different analytical means. Generally common, with the exception of the continuous aspect, which is not available in Ukrainian, is the nomenclature and nature of the existing morphological categories of the verb. Absolute allomorphy is also observed in the means of realization of the following morphological categories in the contrasted languages:

1. Person and number – with the help of synthetic means (forms of words and their inflections). He is – they are, I was – they were. She works – He works.

2. The imperative mood forms with no reference to a definite person: Stop talking. Sit still. Let us sing.

3. The affirmative and some interrogative forms of the indefinite group of tenses: I work. I worked. I shall work.

4. Analytical passive voice forms in the past and Future Indefinite: He was invited. She will be invited. Allomorphic features find their expression in the ways of realization of some morphological categories in English and Ukrainian. These allomorphic ways are observed in the following:

1) In the use of analytical paradigms in English to express tense, aspect and voice forms, as well as in negative and interrogative forms; He is reading now. Is he reading now? Does / did he speak English? The passage is being translated. The article will have been translated by then.

2) In the absence in Ukrainian of the continuous aspect, which is expressed in Ukrainian with the help of an adverb: зараз, ще, вже, давно будеється / будувалась / будуватиметься.

3) In the expression of the category of person in Ukrainian imperative mood forms which is alien to English: Пиши. Пишіть. Встань. Встаньте.

4) Analytical imperative mood forms may have corresponding personal pronouns in English with the verb let (Let me say. Let him / us say. Let them come / say it). The corresponding Ukrainian forms have the particles нум or нумо (for singular or plural forms respectively) and also person and number inflections of the notional verb (Нум я питаю. Нумо заспівайте. Нумо до праці, брати).

Isomorphism and allomorphy is observed in the expression of the passive voice in English and Ukrainian. 1) Isomorphic is analytical way of expression of this morphological category, with the help of auxiliary verb to be past participle: – Лист був написаний. Лист буде написаний. Alongside of this participial predicative forms in **-но, -то** are used: Лист буде написано. Все, зрештою, було забуто.

Allomorphic are forms of expressing the passive voice synthetically that are observed in Ukrainian. These forms are realized: a) by means of inflexions

of the past participle: Стаття написана. Текст перекладений. Жито скошене; b) with the help of the postfixes **-сь, -ся** added to the non-perfective verbs in the indicative mood: Хата будується. Місток зводиться. Проект тільки готувався; c) With the help of the mentioned predicative participles in **-но, -то**: Музей зачинено. Питання розв'язано. Нічого не забуто.

A peculiar feature of passive constructions in English is their much more frequent use than in Ukrainian. This is accounted for: a) the use of some English irregular verbs as regular: the office is run by Mr. Brown. The dog was walked by Ann; b) the use of any of any of the two direct objects as subjects of the sentence in the passive voice: Mother forgave Dora her drawbacks; Dora was forgiven her drawbacks... Dora's drawbacks were forgiven by her mother; c) the use of prepositional objects as subjects in the passive voice: He was taken care of; d) the use of the past participle as a nominal part of the predicate: He was seated, pen in hand, at the table... (Cronin). Is he generally liked? (Bronte).

The nomenclature of the verbals in the contrasted languages includes some common and some divergent forms. Isomorphic are the infinitive and two participles; allomorphic are the gerund in English and the *diyepryslivnyk* in Ukrainian. Far from identical are the morphological categories pertaining to these non-finite forms of the verb. Thus, the English infinitive is always distinguished by its identifier «to» (to come, to be asked, to be doing), whereas the Ukrainian infinitive is characterized by the suffixes **-ти, -ть, -тись, -тися**. The suffix **-ти** is always added to the stem ending in a consonant (бігти, везти, сісти), and the suffix **-ть**, like the suffix **-тися / -тись**, may be added to a stem ending either in a vowel or in a consonant (носити / носить, носитися / носитись, їхати / їхати, сіяти / сіять).

Specifically Ukrainian, as was pointed out, is the diminutive infinitive formed by combined suffixes: спатки, спатоньки, спатусі, спатусеньки, купці, купоньки, сістоньки, їстоньки.

Allomorphy is observed in the categorical meanings of the infinitive and the participle. The infinitive in Ukrainian has no perfect (perfective) passive form, no continuous aspect form, no perfect active and perfect passive forms of the Participle that are pertained to present-day English (to have slept, to be sleeping, to have been seen, having been asked / having asked).

The gerund and the *diyepryslivnyk* present allomorphic verbals in English and Ukrainian respectively. As a result, they cannot be contrasted in any way. The gerund has both verbal and noun characteristics, the former being those of tense and voice (asking-being asked, having asked-having been asked) and the ability of objective complement: I like reading books, as well as the ability of being modified by an adverb: Going quickly never treads him. The noun characteristics of the gerund find their expression in its functions in the sentence as subject, object, the predicative part, the attributive, and as an adverbial modifier of manner. For example, as subject and predicative: Deciding is acting (Saying).

The Ukrainian *diyepryslivnyk*, whether active or passive or non-perfective present and perfective past, remains an indeclinable verbal form. The *diyepryslivnyk* may be formed, respectively, from the present stem of the verb or from the infinitive of both the transitive and intransitive verbs. The functions of the infinitive and the participles in the sentence generally coincide in both languages, though Ukrainian participles have gender, number and case distinctions, which are lost by their English corresponding equivalent verbals. Gender and number categories: працюючий, працююча, number and case: працююче; працюючого, працюючому, працюючим; працюючі, працюючих, працюючим, працюючими.

Allomorphic for the Ukrainian language are some syntactic functions pertained to English participles and infinitives which may form with some classes of verbs (for example, those of the physical and mental perceptions) complex parts of the sentence. These parts of the sentence are completely alien to Ukrainian: He was seen to go/going home. We heard him sing / singing. He wants me to be reading.

Conclusion. Verbals with their nomenclature, forms, meanings and functions have in each contrasted language some peculiarities of their own. We tried to show the typological characteristics of the Ukrainian and English verbs, classes of verbs in English and Ukrainian, the ways of expressing morphological categories of the English and Ukrainian verbs and using them into the sentences.

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