

The article reveals typical signs and verbal means of journalistic style; it discloses directions and functions of news text, the ways of the one functional style's pervasion into the other. It also explains such concept as "idiostyle", journalist's professionalisms, a news-informational style.

According to prof Matsko the main features of news style are focus and novelty, dynamic and the actualization of modernity, informativity, politic, social, moral and ethical opinion about written or said. And also a synthesis of logic and visualization of the verbal expression. The newspapers actualizes both special and absolutely justified attitude of the sides of verbal communication, obviously the sender is to be a collective author, and the addressee is mass reader in this situation. The themes of news texts are conditioned with the topicality of reporting information. That's why today is to be spoken about the existence of special dynamic style which may be called the news-informational style.

Because of news language is "alive", modern and as a result dynamic, one part of its vocabulary is being in a constant progression; it receives different semantics modifications and connotations, derivational innovation, and Front Desks of foreign adoptions (the shadow economy, traffics, trafficants, people, DJs and so on).

The main constructive feature of news writing style is its principled openness. The elements of other style, which were somehow neutralized but left the features of the primary coloration, adapt themselves and go organically in the news-papers and magazines, though they are not perceived as the inclusions of other stylistic branches.

An intentional concision, an expression of the uttering, which borders some standardization is inherent to news writing language.

In the conclusion news style is a sphere of mass communication, that's why it has a wide range enough. According to the function of news style, which is a forming of public opinion, a nominating sign of the style is a good combination of the logical presentation and the emotionally expressive coloration. A typical feature of news writing style is orientation on oral speaking, which elements are not only a part of expressions, but also a way of interest and influence.

Key words: news style, informativity, genre, addressee, polemic, discussion.

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THE STATUS OF SYNTACTIC STRUCTURES IN FOREIGN LINGUISTICS

Many scientists put forward a profoundly grounded idea that language represents some binary focused system with two centres – "sentence vs. word", and all other language levels and sub-levels insofar come to lexical or sentential levels and are derived from them as a result of segmenting processes. Conversely, there appeared the problem of sentence and phrase correlation. This problem is related to the levels of language strata, which are called "phrasemic" and "sentential" levels. One of the problems of defining the status of a phrase consists in responding to the question: which is a primary level among the mentioned above, that is whether we define sentence as a unit built up from a phrasemic structure or, we define a phrasemic structure as resulting from sentence segmenting. The answer to this question seems not to be too complicated: similar to the fact that a phrasemic structure is a combination of words, a sentence is represented by a combination of phrases. But it turns out that a sentence cannot be considered an extended word-group (phrase) or a group of phrases as it has quite different qualitative characteristics and fulfils quite different from phrases functions. As matter of fact, we separate a phrase from a sentence by the process of segmenting. This allows some scientists to define sentence as a primary unit compared to a phrase.

The research objective of the article is to analyse different conceptions of syntactic structures in foreign linguistics.

Scholars are of the opinion that the nominative meaning of a syntagmatically complete average sentence (an ordinary proposemic nomination) reflects a processual situation or event that includes a certain process (actional or statal), its dynamic centre, the agent of the process, the object of the process, and conditions or circumstances of the realization of the process. This content of the proposemic event builds up the basis of the traditional syntactic division of the sentence. Therefore the phrase is defined as a nominative unit which fulfils the function of polynomination denoting a complex referent, while the sentence is a unit of predication which performs not one, but two essential

signemic functions: sentence-naming (nominative) and reality-evaluating (predicative) functions. Between the sentence and the substantive phrase of the full nominative type direct transformational relations are established. The sentence realises paradigmatic relations and is transformed into the substantive or nominalised phrase while losing its processual-predicative character [3, 246-247].

The external approach to defining the sentence status makes linguists concentrate their attention on the relation of the sentence to extralingual phenomena and on its functional design [9-12]. The dialectical unity of language and thought is of primary concern here since it predetermines the direct correlation of linguistic forms with the forms of thought. On this basis the sentence is characterised as a predicative unit of language which is directly related to the predicative forms of thought. From this point of view the sentence is considered as a communicative unit and its communicative types are distinguished.

The internal approach to defining the sentence status presupposes its linguistic characteristics with regard to its internal structural and semantic properties [2-8]. In defining the sentence status both approaches should be taken into consideration, though preference may be given to one of them.

In his work "Introduction to the English Language" A.H. Marckwardt points out that various parts of speech are considered from the points of view of meaning, function and form. Consequently, sentence may be approached from the standpoint of logic/ meaning, rhetoric/ style, form/ grammar.

The sentence can be studied in different aspects, the main of which are structural, semantic/ nominative, pragmatic/ communicative, cognitive.

The traditional linguistics embraces the study of formal, structural and semantic properties of syntactical units. R. Burchfield in "The Syntactic arrangement of Words" emphasises that "traditional grammar was largely unchallenged before the 1960s.... It neatly dovetailed in with the nomenclature used for the teaching of ancient languages like Greek, Hebrew, and Latin, and of Modern European languages. Revolutionary new methods of parsing, most of them synchronic (or descriptive), that is without any reference to older forms of English, have swept into prominence in the last twenty years..." [1, 260].

Cognitive syntax treats the sentence as a unit of syntax viewed in terms of schematisation or profiling, or imagery. G. Lakoff, G. Taylor, A. Wierzbicka study different syntactic patterns which encode transitive events of a prototypical transitive construction. The transitive events are those which involve two participants, *an agent* and *a patient*, where an agent consciously acts in such a way as to cause a change in state of a patient, and its concept – structural pattern or scheme is *agent-action-patient*. When the speaker uses the transitive construction for naming a particular event or situation, he profiles it a transitive event, that is he conceptualises this particular event in terms of *an agent-action-patient scheme*, even if this particular event is not inherently transitive.

A. Wierzbicka analyses the use of two-object constructions, which encode events where the patient is involved in the action, but does not undergo any structural changes, they profile the event in terms of *an agent-action-addressee – patient* scheme.

The linguistic investigations within the cognitive approach tend to prioritise cognitive concepts within a simple sentence. Syntactic concepts represent linguistic and extra-linguistic knowledge in their structure (N.N. Boldyrev, L.A. Fours). They observe the nature of the concepts represented by a simple sentence and suggest concepts typology. The main principle which is implied is the assumption that syntactic concepts represent linguistic and extra-linguistic knowledge in their structure.

L.A. Fours claims that there are three formats of representing knowledge in the simple sentence: a configurational format, an actualisational format and a format of mixed type which combines properties of the previous ones.

Descriptive linguistics deems such notions as *sentence parts*, *subject*, *predicate* as meaningless and refuses to operate with them, which leaves the notion *sentence* useless as well. Z. Harris does not explicate the methodology of distributive analysis, but it may obviously be reduced to the following stages: 1) segmenting of a sentence into components; 2) comparing the components and referring similar components to groups.

Transformational Syntax deals with different patterns of syntactic units. P. Roberts described the grammatical relations which are carried over into transforms so that they will hold among words which are arranged in many different ways and which may actually be widely spread.

Syntactic units like all language units can go into paradigmatic relations based on substitution or transformation. R. Wells points out that "we may roughly express the fact under discussion by saying that sometimes two sentences occur in the same environments even though they have different internal structures. When one of the sequences is at least as long as the other (contains at least as many morphemes) and is structurally diverse from it (does not belong to all the same sequence classes as the other), we call it an expansion of that other sequence, and the other sequence itself we call a model" [1, 329]. R. Wells states that another theory, which treats language-plane syntactic units –

the theory of Immediate Constituents (IC) developed to analyze each sequence into parts which are expansion. In his work "Morphology" E. Nida emphasizes that "the sets of pertinent environments correlate with what we shall call immediate constituents, i.e. the constituent elements immediately entering into any meaningful combination" [1, 328]. Therefore these parts will be the constituents not only of the sequence in morphology, but inclusive sets of immediate constituents in syntax.

In foreign linguistics scholars study verbocentric conception of the sentence. L. Tesnière pictured the sentence as a *small drama*, centered around an action, denoted by the verb-predicate and its participants which he termed *actants* (the subject and the object of the sentence) and *circumstants* (the time, the place, the quality of the action). This combinability L. Tesnière called the valency of the verb.

The semantic interpretation of the sentence and its structure can be given in terms of semantic cases or semantic functions of actants. In grammar it seeks the name of *case grammar*, *role grammar*, employed by Ch. Fillmore in his book "The Case for Case".

Some linguists differentiate between simple sentences which can feature one predicative line and those featuring several predicative lines. Therefore they distinguish *monopredicative* and *polypredicative* sentences. In this respect a proper simple sentence is distinguished from a semi-composite sentence (traditional term) or complementational sentence (J.R. Taylor's term) and clause-conflational sentence (L. Talmy's term). Semi-composite sentence may include either compound subjects or compound predicates. They express two different predicative lines and can include subject clauses, object complexes.

Clause-conflational sentences are syntactic units based on clause fusion. They are polypredicative. Within cognitive approach to the sentence status they must be differentiated from complementational and clause conflational sentences, termed traditionally *composite* and *semi-composite* sentences. Traditionally, simple sentences are subdivided into personal, impersonal, interrogative, negative, agentive, patient, temporal, locative.

Sentencoid is a comparatively new term in linguistics. By sentencoids we mean syntactic units that lack the structure of an independent finite clause. In Russian traditional grammar, they are usually called incomplete sentences, in English and American linguistics – elliptical sentences (G. L. Kittredge, F. E. Farley, W. O. Birk, R. Gunter), minor sentences (L. Bloomfield, Ch. Hockett, D. Crystal), or sentence fragments (J. L. Morgan, V. McClelland, J. D. Reynolds, M. L. Steet, I. Guillory).

The term *minor sentences* might lead one to the conclusion that they are of secondary importance to conventional (or major) sentences. In written language it is really so. According to D. A. Conlin and G. R. Herman, minor sentences in written English constitute only one per cent. But in everyday conversation the so called minor sentences are as important as major sentences.

The term *incomplete sentences*, *elliptical sentences* and *sentence fragments* emphasize their structural deficiency. Short fragmentary units really do not have the structure of independent finite clauses. They are used mainly in conversation. Consistent with this factor of syntactic non-elaboration, conversation has a very high frequency of fragmentary syntactic units that are as informative in conversation as independent finite clauses (or sentences).

Since fragmentary syntactic units are structurally different from sentences, they should not be called sentences. Some scientists call them non-sentences or sentencoids. They are different from sentences in the sense that they lack independent explicit predication. At the same time, they are similar to sentences because like sentences they have the status of communicative syntactic units.

All in all, the prospects for our future research will cover the more in-depth study of syntactic conceptions both in foreign and home linguistics.

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Анотація. У статті розглядаються різні концепції статусних характеристик синтаксичних одиниць, зокрема речення, у зарубіжній лінгвістиці. Речення аналізується у різних площинах: структурній, семантичній / номінативній, прагматичній / комунікативній, когнітивній. Словосполучення має статус поліномінативної синтаксичної одиниці, що відтворює комплексну ситуацію і реалізує певні структурні схеми на синтаксичному рівні.

Ключові слова: синтаксична одиниця, словосполучення, речення, морфемні класи, монопредикативні речення, поліпредикативні речення.

Summary. *The article envisages historiography of treating syntactic structures, namely sentences, by foreign scholars. Modern syntactic theories embrace twofold sentence description. For one thing, sentence is treated as an organised system, hierarchically structured, but not as some indiscreet unit, and, consequently, sentence is analysed within syntactic paradigmatics. For another thing, sentence is considered within its inner immediate constituents specification where we use different methods (T-method, valency method, component analysis, IC-method, etc.).*

While comparing syntactical structures investigated in traditional grammars with those of other grammars typical of many foreign trends and schools we can observe many alternative concepts and formalised systems. There are some similarities within types of framework. It is assumed that words make up phrases, and by combining a noun with other constituents speakers form a noun phrase. Likewise by combining a verb/ preposition/ adjective/ adverb with one or more constituents they can form a verb phrase, prepositional phrase, adjectival phrase, adverbial phrase. But there are two major differences between two types of framework. One is that minimalism (unlike Traditional Grammar) assumes that function words also project into phrases, by combining a present or past tense auxiliary/ T with a complement and a subject we form a Tense projection/ TP, and by combining a complementiser with a TP we form a complementiser projection/ CP. This in some cases results in an analysis which is rather different from that found in traditional grammar. A phrase is treated in our work as a polynominal syntactic unit which represents a complex referent situation and renders the language system by definite syntactic patterns. The research objective of this article is to analyse different syntactic conceptions in foreign linguistics and the main aspects of sentence studies.

If the traditional linguistics concentrates on the study of the formal, structural and semantic properties of syntactical structures, in the cognitive linguistics the sentence, its syntactic structure or pattern, is understood in terms of conceptualisation, that is how the sentence as a particular syntactic model performs the concept structuring function. There are two main approaches to the study of the sentence in cognitive linguistics. The first focuses on the concepts represented by syntactic constructions, their nature, content and structure. The second trend considers the sentence typology and principles of sentence classification.

Key words: *syntactic unit, phrase, sentence, morphemic classes, monopredicative sentences, polypredicative sentences.*

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