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K. D. Ushynsky**

Harbin Engineering University

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The second issue of the materials represented by the Ukrainian and Chinese scholars are dedicated to acute issues of General and Contrastive Linguistics within the Chinese, English, Ukrainian and Russian languages; linguodidactic problems of teaching native and foreign languages within polycultural educational space; peculiarities of cross-cultural communication in geopolitical space alongside with psychological aspects of overseas students' and teachers' adaptation to study / work abroad.

The given articles may be of use to researchers, graduate students, postgraduates and practising teachers who are interested in various aspects of Sinology, Cross-cultural Communication, Pedagogics and Psychology.

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CHINESE, ENGLISH, UKRAINIAN AND RUSSIAN

AS 'SVO' LANGUAGES

The article considers linear arrangement of elements within a simple sentence in English, Russian, Ukrainian and Chinese. The respective languages, treated as examples of the 'SVO' type, show similarity in the sentence elements status and inventory, structural and semantic models. The languages status as those of the 'SVO word order' type is proved: similarly in the four languages, the complementary basic model is found to be six times more frequently used than the non-complementary modelled sentences; the 'SVO' sub-model being by far the most frequent both generally and among the complementary sub-models.

Basics of the cognitive-semantic syntax theory are explained and illustrated to reveal the algorithms of generating sentences composed according to various semantic roles models and the correlated with them syntactic structural models.

Key words: *Chinese, English, Ukrainian, Russian, sentence structure, word order, universals.*

Chinese, English, Ukrainian and Russian, typologically, belong to different language groups: Chinese is referred to as an isolated language; English is an analytic one; while Ukrainian and Russian are flecational. Nevertheless, these languages are among the numerous group of the so called

‘SVO’ languages, according to the word order type classification offered by J. Greenberg [1; 2].

The main criteria taken into account by the American linguist were: presence/absence within a sentence structure of such sentence elements as the *Subject*, *Object* and *Verb*; their relative (to each other) position in the linear arrangement of words in the sentence. (Although, unlike *Subject* and *Object*, the term *Verb* is a morphological one rather than syntactic, it has been widely used as such in modern linguistics). If J. Greenberg just stated this implicative statistic universal, the present day task is to reveal and understand why it happens so.

Thus, the objective of the present publication is to show that the isomorphism in the linear arrangement of sentence elements is based upon the universal character of cognition algorithm; that make up the basis for the generalized semantic content, which, in its turn, when modeled and worded, becomes a linearly arranged surface structure of a sentence.

It is true that languages are extremely specific and dependant upon particular ethnos’ histories, social and economic development levels, peculiarities of ethnic stereotyped mentality. This specificity is vividly seen in the languages lexis systems. Still, even in lexis, certain universal features have been revealed and discussed in detail [8].

The sentence is considered to be a complex unity of both a language specific surface structure (particular lexical items placed in certain positions to express particular content) and a universal ‘deep’ structure. The deep structure is understood as a mental representation of a sentence, its propositional scheme and a syntactic concept or the grammatical meaning of the sentence. The deep structure is believed to be a semantic core (dictum) of the message worded as a sentence and is analyzed as a semantic unity, i.e., a Predicate – Argument structure or propositional function, as a semantic roles model, etc., see review in [6].

A complex research of the simple sentence linear arrangement in English, Russian and Ukrainian [4; 5; 6], based upon the syntactic, semantic and cognitive analysis of over 30.000.000 examples consecutively selected from modern fiction (10.000.000 examples for each of the languages), revealed a strong similarity in the sentence linear arrangement in the three languages and pioneered an innovative *cognitive-semantic syntax* theory.

According to the *cognitive-semantic syntax* theory [5; 6], both syntactic structure and semantics of a simple (kernel) sentence constitute a cognitively induced dialectic unity. This stance is tentatively argued to be a language universal and has been proved for the mostly analytical English as well as for the mostly flecional Russian and Ukrainian. Hereby we will try to show that the stance is also true for the isolated Chinese language.

Applying the same criteria and principles to analyses of various languages phenomena allows revealing both identity (similarity) and the dissimilarity in the respective language systems and particular language phenomena. Thus, the previous research proved that sentence elements inventory and status (obligatory vs. optional), kernel sentence structural models and their usage (frequency) in the three languages are similar.

The sentence inventory is based upon the notion of the syntactic structures [7; 3], namely: the structure of Predication (Subject + Finite Verb Predicate); structure of Complementation (Finite Verb_{valence ≥ 2} (ditransitive verbs or verbs of incomplete semantics) + its Complement: subjective / objective / adverbial / verbal); the structure of Modification (Head + its Modifier: attributive / adverbial); the structure of Coordination (joins any homogeneous / coordinated elements or parts of the sentence). Both types of Modifiers provide additional, not necessary information and are optional to the sentence semantic and syntactic structures: their presence or omission from the sentence does not violate it in any way.

The Complementation structure, actually, presents all possible types of a compound Predicate. The constituents of the Predication and Complementation structures are obligatory sentence elements – without any one of such constituents neither of the syntactic or semantic sentence structures are complete, adequately specified. The obligatory status of the respective elements has been proved to be cognitively and semantically induced [4; 5; 6]. The obligatory sentence elements in their specific linear arrangement make up the so called kernel (basic) sentence; which is the minimal model of a sentence as such, an initial elementary basis for all sorts of complex and compound, complete, extended or elliptical sentence constructions.

All registered models for a kernel sentence in English, Russian and Ukrainian can be easily limited to the two basic ones – those of complementary ($S + V_{\text{finite}} + C_{1-4}$) or non-complementary ($S + V_{\text{finite}}$); the former of which is by far the most frequent (cp., 84,7% – 16,3%). Analyzed texts in Chinese reveal similar tendency: 88,2% – 11,8%. Moreover, within the complementary models the most frequent one is that of ‘ $S + V_{\text{finite}} + C_{\text{objective}}$ ’, that is the famous ‘SVO’ model, constituting from 35,5% in English to 45,3% in Russian from among the complementary models usage.

In Chinese the ‘SVO’ modeled sentences make up even more: 56%, e.g.:
王友 惊疑地 接过 糖果。 你 砸 他们。

Also similarly in the three languages, the sentence syntactic structure (sentence elements inventory, their relative linear arrangement) was revealed to depend upon the sentence semantics. It was proved that in English, Russian and Ukrainian, all sentences composed according to one and the same structural model express the same grammatical meaning. The latter is understood to be a particular type of an elementary process, either of the following: relationship / non-relationship; action / state / change of state. A relationship process is either subjective-objective or subjective-adverbial. The ‘SVO’ modeled sentences grammatical meaning is reference to an elementary subjective-objective

relationship process (mostly, action): the active Agent-Subject performs a certain action involving exertion of energy upon a Patient which either benefits or suffers from it.

The similar relationship can be easily found in Chinese, e.g.:

我 给 你 一 本 书 。 她 吃 苹 果 。

It was also revealed that sentences composed to the same structural models are evidently correlated to only particular types of semantic models. A semantic model is treated as a complex of proposition and semantic roles model. The same seems to be true of the Chinese.

Further on, the particularly correlated structural and semantic models were found to just satisfy the qualifying requirements for either of a description, narration, or reasoning. This proves that a particular kernel sentence type is to be recognized as a minimal model of a linguistically acknowledged text composition type (description, narration, or reasoning). It shows that sentences and texts are composed according to the same algorithms. Therefore, the text / sentence generating rules have the same primary basis.

Additional theoretical study and conducting of a psycho-linguistic experiment proved the following. The sentence surface structure embodies the cognition algorithm of a particular situation (fragment of the environment) by the human mind: the fragment is first perceived by the senses, and is immediately represented mentally as a simple, most elementary scheme, gestalt. This schematic mental image represents perceiver-speaker's initial complex identification of the respective perceived fragment participants, their interrelations and roles. It is important that the obligatory sentence elements are both necessary and sufficient to represent such situation participants and their interrelationship as some abstract notions (devoid of the specific lexical content). In this way the human mind identifies the particular process type (defined as the sentence grammatical meaning) and 'selects' the necessary sentence elements inventory, arranging such elements in the respective syntactic

sentence model. What is left then is just to identify semantically the necessary lexical items ‘to fill in the sentence structure positions’.

A non-relationship process involves as its only participant one substantive (anything mentally viewed as a substance and which may be represented with a noun); this substantive is characterized in a particular way: either as acting (performing an action) or as a static object possessing certain features. The fragment – acting substantive – semantically represents an ‘Agent – Predicator ($\text{Verb}_{\text{valence}=1}$)’ model. The verbal predicate in this structure, having only one valence, needs no complement. This predetermines the syntactic structure of the ‘Subject + Verb’ model for the surface structure of the sentence.

A static substantive may be identified as having a particular property or a complex of features. The semantic roles model then is identified as the ‘Exponent – Predicator’ one. The sentence syntactic structure is predetermined, therefore, to be that of ‘Subject + $\text{Verb}_{\text{link}}$ + Predicative (Subjective complement)’. If one particular feature is attributed to the substantive, the Predicative is typically expressed with an adjective; if the substantive is identified as an item of a particular class of similar items, the Predicative is typically expressed with a noun.

In case the fragment perceived is mentally interpreted as a relationship process, it involves two substantives and a specific (subjective-objective or subjective-adverbial) relationship between them. The process is most typically identified as one of the semantic roles model: either that of an ‘Agent – Predicator – Patient’ or that of an ‘Agent – Predicator – Locative’. One substantive is immediately identified as the main one (Agent), the other may be either an objective or an adverbial complement; the particular relationship is specified by the verbal lexeme.

The algorithm described above is illustrated by Fig. 1 below.

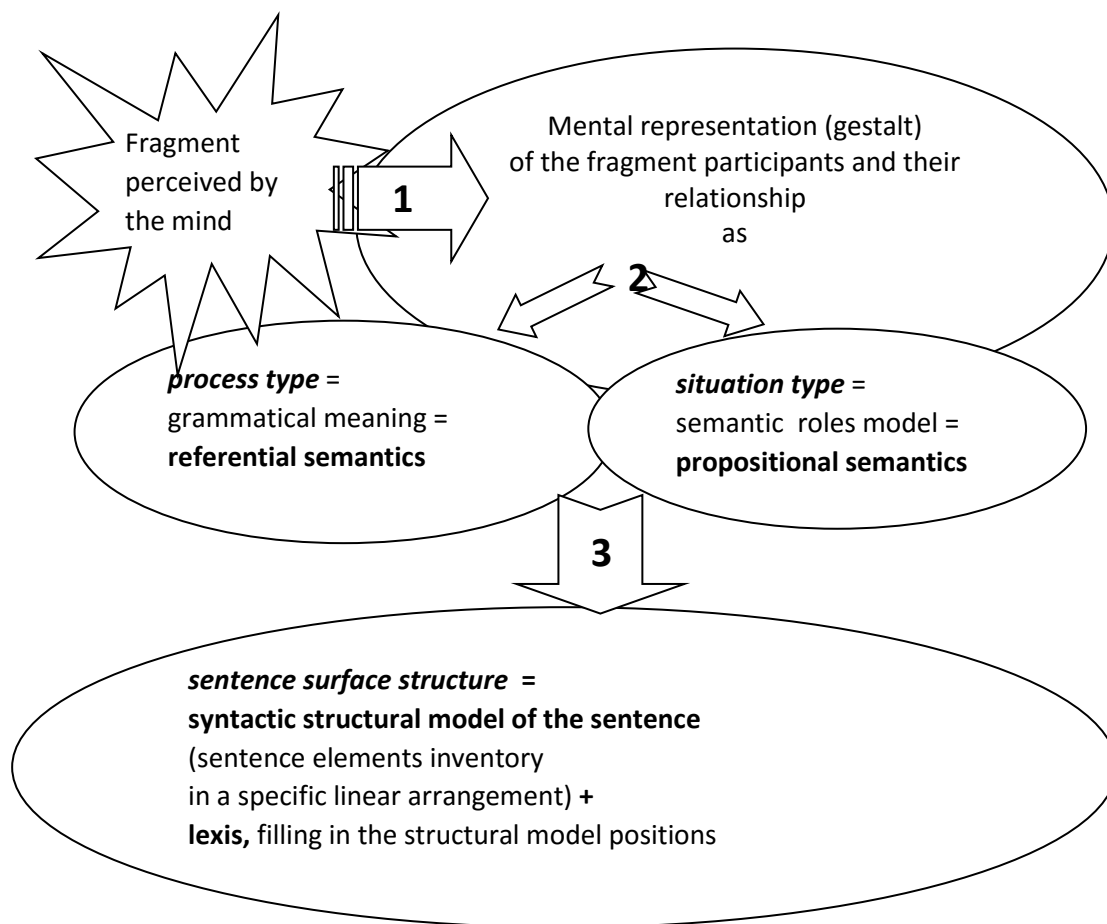


Fig.1. The cognitive-semantic algorithm for generating a sentence

This algorithm seems to be universal and independent of particular ethnoses' mentality, therefore is not language specific. From here it follows that the universal character of cognition algorithms may give way to universal sentence structural features in languages. The conclusion is based upon the fact that, in the compared English, Russian and Ukrainian, and also in Chinese – as typologically different languages – the kernel sentences linear arrangement, syntax and semantics are found to be isomorphic, preconditioned by the same structural, semantic and cognitive factors.

What seems specific about Chinese is free placement of adverbial modifiers that are even enclosed into the structure of predication, which is extremely rare in English, though quite natural in both Russian and Ukrainian.

Such freedom of adverbial modifiers placement, in English, Russian and Ukrainian, is characteristic mostly of the so called ‘determinants’ – adverbials, modifying the sentence structure as a whole, – and follows the general rule of the ‘Head – Modifier’ close vicinity principle. Whether it is so or different in Chinese is the task for a prospective sentence linear arrangement research.

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主动宾结构语言-汉语、英语、乌克兰语和俄语

英语（分析型语言），独立的汉语，俄语和乌克兰语这种屈折语在分类上都属于所谓的“SVO”类（主语-动词-宾语）。约瑟夫·格林伯格在使用这种方法对语言进行分类时，只考虑到了句子中各个成分的存在或缺失以及他们之间的相互关系。

现代语言学的实际目标已经不是给语言进行分析和描述，而是弄清楚

他们的本质和原因，在这种条件下就是--解释为什么不同种类的语言会被分在同一个语种。本文分析并研究了英语、俄语、乌克兰语以及汉语中简单句的线性结构。作者采用了统一的标准和方法对语言材料进行分析。简单句的举行构造具有很明显线性结构--语法结构和互补的元素。这些元素

都受到一定的约束-比如主语和谓语，公认简单句结构，以及补语、一些状语。

研究表明句子结构和状态的相同性是由基本结构模型统一提供的。分析语都属于 SVO 类型的语言，因为这种类型是最常见的。句子类型变化的基本过程密切相关 - 这是因为他们的语法意义提案的结构和句法和语义角色模型之间有直接的关系。最常见的类型是主客关系，它与结构模型 SVO 及其相应的语义结构相关。

描述和认知语义语法理论的说明，证明是由于认知的语义和句子结构的辩证统一。建设脱离实际的片段的感官知觉的句子是通过在实际的句子形成的情况句子完型的算法。

同时也研究了汉语句子中的词序，主要是状语的位置。

关键词: 汉语、英语、俄语、乌克兰语、标准句型，词序

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CONSTRUCTION FEATURES OF THE VOCABULARY ENTRIES IN THE ETYMOLOGO-SEMANTIC DICTIONARY BY I. I. OHIYENKO

In this article some aspects of the scientific conception of I. I. Ohiyenko as a lexicographer, including the analysis of the entries features used in his work "Etymologo-semantic dictionary of the Ukrainian language", are analyzed. The structure of the entries represented in the designated dictionary is specified. The research outcomes confirms a great interest to the development of scientific