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## PART OF SPEECH PARADIGMATIC SHIFTS IN DISCOURSE STRUCTURE

*У фокусі дослідження міжпарадигматичні пересуви частин мови в англійській мові як результат граматичної транспозиції та лексичної конверсії. У рамках структури дискурсу відбуваються пересуви під впливом авторської інтенції, регістру дискурсу та закону семантичної надмірності. Виокремлено слова-проформи на рівні речення та рівні дискурсу та вирізнено їхню функціональну характеристику.*

**Ключові слова:** частина мови, закриті частини мови, відкриті частини мови, міжпарадигматичний пересув, дискурс, когезивна функція, проформи, концептуалізація, семантична надмірність.

*В центре исследования – межпарадигматические передвижения частей речи в английском языке под влиянием авторской интенции, регистра дискурса и закона семантической избыточности. Выделены слова-проформы на уровне предложения и на уровне дискурса, а также определена их функциональная сущность.*

**Ключевые слова:** часть речи, закрытые части речи, открытые части речи, межпарадигматические передвижения, дискурс, когезивная функция, проформы, концептуализация, семантическая избыточность.

*The present paper is aimed at the survey of the parts of speech classification and its principles. The fact is that a three-millennium old classification fails to meet the demands of the current linguistics to model a watertight taxonomy. In the system of language it is quite possible, while in the discourse structure various shifts of parts of speech occur under the influence of the author's intention, discourse register, and the law of semantic redundancy. The morphological and functional types of analysis reveal interparadigmatic shifts of certain units which can change the paradigmatics of English. Their function is cohesive to present a discourse structure.*

**Key words:** parts of speech, open class words, closed class words, interparadigmatic shifts, discourse, cohesive function, pro-forms, conceptual field formation, semantic redundancy.

The third millennium has not brought any new Parts of Speech theories but brought to life some specific approaches: semantic, formal, and functional which have generated their own sets of variations [3, p. 131–141; 9, p. 317–333]. The end-goal of most classifications is a stable fixed paradigm with its sub-paradigms – and interdependent [4] but not overlapping, which seems to be futile for the living lan-

guage with a few flections like English. The “loss” of grammatical flections in Middle English caused the extensive transposition and conversion of ‘zero’ forms. This process shook the fundamentals of the Indo-European theory of parts of speech sacred to grammarians of various schools and trends, and stimulated search for a new approach to the fundamentals of grammar [2; 4].

However, linguistic thought never stops its investigation [8, p. 65-74], for example, a variety of parts of speech can be classified into classes which may extend the own number and those which may not. See: closed class words and open class words. The former consists of classes that are finite (and often small) with membership that is relatively stable and unchanging in the language. These words play a major part in English grammar, often corresponding to inflections in some other languages, and are sometimes referred to as ‘grammatical words’, ‘function words’, or ‘structure words’ [11, p. 67–70]. Of course, the function is the dominant feature of the referred division – terms also stress their function [1] in the grammatical sense, as structural markers, thus a determiner typically signals the beginning of a noun phrase, a preposition at the beginning of a prepositional phrase, a conjunction at the beginning of a clause [7, p. 90–122]. The weak point of this classification is that the frame of the function of words is limited by the sentence.

It is observed that some words in the discourse play the cohesive role of discourse structural units what makes them unable to fit one paradigm in the closed and open classes taxonomy. Closed classes are: pronoun */she/he/it, they/*, determiner */the, a/*, modal verb */can, might/*, preposition */in, of/*, and conjunction */and, or/*. Open classes are: noun */man, tree, freedom/*, adjective */sad, happy, gloomy /*, verb */write, walk, toil/*, and adverb */usually, evidently, here, there*. We can add numerals */one, first/*; interjections */oh, aha/*; and a small number of words of unique function which do not easily fit into any of these classes – the particles */not, to/* [11, p. 67].

Let’s go back to the distinction of closed-class items and open-class items because this introduces a peculiarity of great importance. That is, closed-class items are ‘closed’ in the sense that they cannot normally be extended by creating additional members, for example, it is very unlikely that a new pronoun will develop. It is also easy to list all the members in a closed class. By contrast, open class items belong to a class wherein they have the same grammatical properties and structural possibilities as other members of the class, i.e., as other nouns or verbs

or adjectives or adverbs, but the class is ‘open’ in the sense that it is indefinitely extendible. No complete inventory can be made [6].

However, the distinction between ‘open’ and ‘closed’ parts of speech or word classes must be treated with caution. The names of the parts of speech are traditional, however, and neither in themselves nor in relation to each other do these names give a safe guide to their meaning, which instead is best understood in terms of their grammatical properties [9, p. 317–333]. One fundamental relation is that grammar provides the substitution of some units of discourse. This is achieved by means of proforms. Particles [5], adverbs, and pronouns are used to avoid semantic redundancy and to make the discourse structure ‘stronger’.

Let’s consider the grammatical and lexical meanings of the unit *one*. As a number it differentiates the following components: the lowest cardinal number; half of two; a single person or thing; just one as opposed to any more or to none at all; single (used for emphasis); denoting a particular item of a pair or number of items; denoting a particular but unspecified occasion or period *one*; used before a name to denote a person who is not known to the reader or hearer; a certain; informal, (chiefly North American) a noteworthy example of (used for emphasis); one year old; one o’clock; a size of garment or other merchandise; a domino or die; the same or identical; (informal) a joke or story; (informal) an alcoholic drink; (West Indian) alone [a use recorded in Old English, becoming obsolete in standard use in the mid 16th century].

As a pronoun it differentiates the following components: reference to a person or thing previously mentioned or easily identified; a person of a specified kind; a person who is remarkable in some way; used to refer to the speaker, or any person, as representing people in general.

We shall investigate the use of some words under analysis (*one*, *he/she/it/they*, *there*, *do*) in the text fragments representing various discourse types of English registered in the British National Corpus.

**PRON [ONE] ← NOUN                      NOUN → PRON [ONE]**

1. G1D 2545 ‘Well, I think I’ll have one [*a drink*],’ said Brian, and Scarlet saw that things were even worse than they seemed, for now his tone was artificial: he was making conversation about something so trivial as pouring himself a drink.

3. HHV 22521 He would also learn about a series of problems, the main one [*problem*] of which is the unfair subsidies to ship building companies in the European Community which are handicapping the British ship building industry in terms of merchant shipping orders.

The relationship which often obtains between a pronoun and its antecedent is not the one which can be explained by simple replacement.

**NP → PRON [THEY-3<sup>rd</sup> p. pl.]                      NP → PRON [ONE]**

4. A1B 716 All one can say with any certainty is that the Pounds (and probably the Yeatses also) paid at least two visits to Sicily in these years, and that on at least one occasion — probably on more than one — they [*the Pounds and the Yeatses*] stayed there for some weeks, if not months.

5. B7L 1276 Soda water, Priestley thought, was his happiest idea and the one [*idea*] with least scientific merit.

6. CBF 6923 A spokesman said Gloucester was the only one [*Gloucester*] of its 33 stores in Britain to have the problem.

As a pronoun the unit *one* has a referential meaning though retaining its initial component “*oneness*”. The discourse, distribution, and combinability reveal a regular functional component of the meaning of “*one*” that of the pro-form (anaphoric or cataphoric). In the discourse studies we believe that the unit fulfills the structural discourse function.

The general term pro-form is best applied to words and word sequences which are essentially devices for rephrasing or anticipating the content of a neighboring expression, often with the effect of grammatical complexity.

**NOUN → PRON [3<sup>rd</sup> p.sg.]**

7. CEW 474 Idomeneo, Mozart's first mature opera, is a landmark in the history of opera and one of the few 18th-century opere serie to still have regular performances two centuries later; it [*opere*] also a taste of things to come.

8. AMC 391 Stony Stratford was the town nearest to Wolverton, and by comparison it [*Stony Stratford*] had considerable charm.

In older English and still sometimes in very formal English we find *thus* and *so* used as pro-forms having a more important function than in modern usage, namely to substitute with the ‘pro-verb’ *do* for a main verb and whatever follows it in the clause:

9. APM 2881 He was on good terms with Marcus, content to know both that they would talk again, and that it was impossible to do so at the moment.

10. AS3 914 I fell madly in love with this area of Scotland the first time I set eyes on it, and subsequently crawled all over it for years, marvelling at how many caves Bonnie Prince Charlie managed to occupy in his escape from the Redcoats.

See: *do* can also act as pro-form on its own: would talk → do

**Noun → Pron [HE - 3<sup>rd</sup> p.sg]**

11. K34 123 I CAUGHT my boy of 14 sniffing aerosols a year ago and he

[boy] promised he would never do [*sniff aerosols*] it [*sniffing aerosols*] again.

12. EV1 423 But this girl her name is Monica she [*Monica*] looks to me as if she [*Monica*] 's suicidal, she[*Monica*] could do anything."

**VP→ Pron [IT- 3<sup>rd</sup> p.sg]**

13. C97 2510 What I like about the system is that it [*system*] doesn't shout its presence to human interlopers: what do you do when your anti-predator device is preyed upon by the local villain?

The unit "do" can be registered in three verb subparadigms: notional, auxiliary, and emphatic.

As a notional verb it differentiates between the following components in its lexical meaning: [with object] perform (an action, the precise nature of which is often unspecified); perform (a particular task); work on (something) to bring it to completion or to a required state; [no object] (British informal) do the cleaning for a person or household; make or have available and provide; [with two objects]; solve; work out; cook (food) to completion or to a specified degree; (often in questions) work at for a living; learn or study; take as one's subject; produce or give a performance of (a particular play, opera, etc.); informal imitate (a particular person) in order to entertain people; informal take (a narcotic drug); attend to (someone); (vulgar slang) have sexual intercourse with; (do it) informal have sexual intercourse: 'I only ever did it in the missionary position'; (do it) informal urinate or defecate; [with object] achieve or complete, in particular: travel (a specified distance); travel at (a specified speed) make (a particular journey) informal visit as a tourist, especially in a superficial or hurried way; spend (a specified period of time) in prison or in a particular occupation; [no object] informal finish [with present participle]; (be done) be over; (be/have done with) (British) give up concern for; have finished with; [no object, with adverbial] act or behave in a specified way; make progress or perform in a specified way; get on or fare; [with object and complement] have a specified effect on; [with object] result in; [no object] be suitable or acceptable: 'if he's anything like you, he'll do'; [with object] suffice or be usable: 'a couple of quid'll do me'; [with object] informal beat up or kill; (be done) be ruined; rob (a place); (British informal) swindle; [with object] (usually be/get done for) (British informal) prosecute or convict.

As an auxiliary verb it differentiates between the following functions: used before a verb (except be, can, may, ought, shall, will) in questions and negative statements; used to make tag questions; used in

negative commands; used to refer back to a verb already mentioned; used to give emphasis to a positive verb, see:

14. CJ3 298 They *do*, however, eject their nest mates from the nest.

15. B26 145 DO try not to tap the function keys by themselves, or in combination with the Control, Shift or Alt keys, until you know what they will do [*to tap*].

It is also used in positive commands to give polite encouragement; used with inversion of a subject and verb when an adverbial phrase begins a clause for emphasis.

### **V notional → Vdo**

16. CE5 2479 If you want to kill each other, then go home and do it [*kill each other*].

17. F7V 143 We're currently negotiating with the er the housing corporation to bring it forward, we wanna bring it forward er and we're, we're asking them if we could do [to bring it forward] that [wanna bring it forward].

The unit *do* on the sentence level is used to refer back to a verb already mentioned, however on the discourse level it fulfills the cohesive function.

Some pro-forms can refer forward to what not been stated rather than back to what has been stated. Such devices are not limited to pronouns and particles: the word *such* can be described as a pro-form as there are pro-forms also for place, time and other adverbials under certain circumstances.

The unit “there” is registered in three paradigms of the English grammar: pronoun (to introduce the subject of the sentence); adverb, and interjection.

As a pronoun it is used in the function of the sentence structural constituent for introducing a statement about someone that exists or something that happens; there is/are; used as a question tag: is/are there?

As an adverb; in or to that place; in or to a place that has already been mentioned; near/around/from etc there; there and back (=going to a place and returning); immediately in that place; in or to a place that you are looking at or pointing to; over there/in/out/up/under etc there; exactly in that place; at a particular point in a series of events, in a speech, or in a story; spoken used in a conversation when referring to a particular thing that someone else has said; used for saying that something is available to be used;

As an interjection in spoken English used for expressing satisfaction, sympathy etc. about something that you have just done or that has just happened; there (you are) (=used when something has proved you were

right); spoken used when asking to speak to someone on the telephone.

**PHRASE / NOUN → THERE**

18. JXY 2290 Rachel wasn't expecting her family to arrive until late morning so she decided on a quick visit to the occupational health centre to see if by any remote chance David might be there [*the occupational health centre*].

19. GWF 650 I thought we might take a tour round the surrounding hills and make sure there [*the surrounding hills*] were no hidden surprises.

20. FAT 2057 I tried to focus on my interior but there [*interior*] was nothing to focus on: just space, disappearing into further emptiness.

Parts of speech are words classified according to their functions in sentences, for purposes of traditional grammatical analysis. According to traditional grammar books, ten parts of speech are usually identified: noun, adjective, pronoun, verb, adverb, preposition, conjunction, particle, article and interjection [6; 7; 8; 9; 10; 11].

The words can then be assigned to various classes according to their properties in entering phrasal or clausal structure [6]. The discourse analysis helped to substantiate the formation of a new paradigm of pro-forms (pronoun, verb, preposition, particles) on the syntagmatic level, while on the paradigmatic level they are used as markers of discourse cohesion.

The problems of parts of speech inter-paradigmatic shifts can be further investigated in the structure of various discourse registers to differentiate between specific and common processes in the parts of speech system development. The correlation of the conceptual field formation and the parts of speech grouping must be cleared.

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## ПРОСОДИЧНІ ПАРАМЕТРИ АКТУАЛЬНОГО ЧЛЕНУВАННЯ ПАРТІЙНОЇ ПРОМОВИ АНГЕЛИ МЕРКЕЛЬ

*Висвітлено проблему визначення типів актуального членування партійної промови, виголошеної Ангелою Меркель, і просодичних засобів її оформлення. Встановлено комунікативні типи, властиві промовам канцлерки, й роль компонентів інтонації (мелодики, наголосу, пауз, темпу) відповідно до її наміру.*

**Ключові слова:** *типи актуального членування, мелодика, наголос, пауза, темп.*

*Освещена проблема определения типов актуального членения партийной речи Анжелы Меркель и просодических средств ее оформления. Установлены коммуникативные типы, характерные речам канцлера, и роль компонентов интонации (мелодики, ударения, пауз, темпа) согласно ее намерению.*

**Ключевые слова:** *типы актуального членения, мелодика, ударение, пауза, темп.*

*The article highlights the problem of role the determination types of actual segmentation of Angela Merkel party speech and its prosodic features. Communicative types characteristic to speeches of chancellor and role of prosodic components (melody, accent, pause, rate) according to the speakers intention are set in the article. The aim of this article is to assess the importance of prosody in the delimitation of the political speech. Describing melody, an accent, pause and rate, its types and use, it is established role of different parts of speech in speeches of German politician. Intonation can signal to listener what is to be taken as new information and what is already given. It can indicate when the speaker is indicating some sort of contrast or link with material in another tone unit. Each prosodic feature performs a definite task and all of them work simultaneously. It is generally acknowledged that the pitch of the voice or speech melody, sentence stress and rhythm are the three main components of intonation, while pauses, tempo and timbre play a subordinate role in speech. The prosody reflects in this experiment not only various features of the speaker or the utterance, but hers emotional state, which helps her to present different forms of the presentation (statement, command etc.)*

**Key words:** *logical accent, emphatical accent, communicative intention, rhema.*