14. Пасічник І.А. Категорія валентності предикативних прикметників : [монографія] / І.А. Пасічник.– Луцьк : РВВ «Вежа» Волин. держ. ун-ту ім. Лесі Українки, 2006. – 184 с.

15. Степаненко М.І. Обов'язкова і факультативна сполучуваність прикметників сучасної української мови / М.І. Степаненко // Українське мовознавство : [республ. міжвід. наук. зб.]. – К. : Вища шк., 1988.– Вип. 15.– С.55–62.

16. Тимкова В.А. Семантико-синтаксична структура двоскладних речень із предикатами якості в українській мові : [монографія] / В.А. Тимкова. – К. : Кондор, 2005. – 134 с.

Мельник И. Отадъективные глагольные аналитические синтаксические транспозиты в семантически элементарных простых предложениях.

В статье системно исследованы отадъективные глагольные аналитические синтаксические транспозиты в структуре семантически элементарных простых предложений, выделены и проанализированы два обобщенные семантические типы предикатных компонентов – отадъективные глагольные аналитические синтаксические транспозиты с семантикой качественного признака и отадъективные глагольные аналитические синтаксические транспозиты с семантикой качества-отношения, которые определяют сущность отадъективных глагольных аналитических синтаксических дериватов в семантико-синтаксических структурах, дифференцированы предикатные единицы по минимальному и максимальному проявлению их валентной актантной деривации, выделен и охарактеризован количественный и качественный состав зависимых субстанциальных компонентов, очерчены пределы семантически элементарных предложений с предикатами качественной семантики и семантики качества-отношения. Теоретические положения последовательно подтверждены фактическим материалом, взятым преимущественно из художественных текстов.

Ключевые слова: семантически элементарное простое предложение, отадъективный глагольный аналитический синтаксический транспозит, предикат, валентность, субъект, объект, адресат.

Melnyk I. Adjective-Based Verbal Analytical Syntactic Transpozyts in Semantically Ordinary Basic Speech Constructions.

The article deals with the system research of adjective-based verbal analytical syntactic transpozyts in the structure of semantically ordinary basic speech constructions. Two generalized semantic types of predicative components are singled out and analyzed. It is an adjectivezed verbal analytical syntactic transpozyts with the semantics of qualitative features and adjectivezed verbal analytical syntactic transpozyts with the semantics of quality-relation, that reflect the essence of adjectivezed verbal analytic syntactic formation in semantic-syntactic constructions. The predicative units are differentiated according to the minimum and maximum display of their valence actant derivation. The quantitative and qualitative composition of dependent substantival components are separated and characterized. The limits of semantically ordinary basic speech constructions with predicative units of quality semantics and the semantics of quality-relation are outlined. The theoretical positions are consistently illustrated by means of the factual material, which was preferably selected from belles lettres texts.

Key words: semantically ordinary simple sentences, adjective-based verbal analytical syntactic transpozyt, predicate, valence, subject, object, addressee.

Svitlana Muravska
(Kirovograd)

UDC 811.111:629.7

VERB SEMANTIC AND ITS GRAMMATICAL CATEGORIES IN RADIOTELEPHONY COMMUNICATION

In the given article an attempt has been made to define verb semantic and its grammatical categories in radiotelephony communication. Grammatically, the verb is the most complex part of speech. This is due to the central role it performs in the expression of the predicative functions of the sentence, i.e. the functions establishing the connection between the situation (situational event) named in the utterance or reality. Also the verb is one the most frequently used parts of speech in radiotelephony communication. It is explained by the fact that in the process of professional communication an air traffic controller gives a number of commands to be performed by a pilot. In the process of research it has been found out that the categories of the verb such as the category of person and number, the category of tense and aspect, the category of voice

and the category of mood are presented to different extent in radiotelephony communication which has been proved by corresponding examples.

Key words: verb semantic, grammatical categories, part of speech, radiotelephony communication.

Problem setting. The verb takes an important place in the system of the English language. In comparison with other parts of speech it is characterized by more diverse meaning structure and more movable circle of meanings. The complicated and more diverse paradigm of inflexion forms and a wide range of combinability are typical for the English verb. Grammatically, the verb is the most complex part of speech. This is due to the central role it performs in the expression of the predicative functions of the sentence, i.e. the functions establishing the connection between the situation (situational event) named in the utterance or reality. According to our observation the verb is one the most frequently used parts of speech in radiotelephony communication. It is not surprising as in the process of professional communication an air traffic controller gives a number of commands to be performed by a pilot. Each command contains a verb, it is its central element.

Analysis of recent research and publications. Systematic and functional characteristics of the English verb have been researched by E.Gorot', V.Perebyinis J.Tuldava, I.Tymenko, S.Khidekel. The structure of aviation English has been researched in details by G.Emery, J.Mell, M.Mitsutomi, K.O'Brian. Inspite of this fact, the verb semantic and its grammatical categories have not received enough attention in scientists' publications. So, **the objective** of the given article is to analyze verb semantic and its grammatical categories in radiotelephony communication.

Presentation of basic material. As we are going to research the verb semantic and its grammatical categories in radiotelephony communication, it's necessary to give a definition to this phenomenon. A.Kyrychenko uses the term *«English aviation radiotelephony discourse»*. In her opinion, it is a communication of aviation specialists the purpose of which is a verbal exchange by means of the English language of professional information during the flight with the help of radiotelephony connection [4, p.63].

It is but natural that the verb should take up as much, or indeed, more space than all the other parts of speech. It is the only part of speech in present-day English that has a morphological system based on a series of categories. It is the only part of speech that has analytical forms, and again the only one that has forms (the infinitive, the gerund and the participle) which occupy a peculiar position in its system and do not share some of the characteristic features of the part of speech as a whole [3, p.76].

The complexity of the verb is inherent not only in the intricate structure of its grammatical categories, but also in its various subclass divisions, as well as in its falling into two sets of forms profoundly different form each other: the finite set and the non-finite set [1].

The general categorical meaning of the verb is process presented dynamically, i.e. developing in time. This general processual meaning is embedded in the semantic of all the verbs, including those that denote states, forms of expression in the outward structure of the verb and will be analyzed further is the category of finitude dividing the verb into finite and non-finite forms (the corresponding contracted names are "finites" and "verbids").

The finite forms of the verb express the processual relations of substances and phenomena making up the situation reflected in the sentence. The finite verb is immediately related to such sentence-constitutive factors as morphological forms of predication, communication purposes, subjective modality, subject-object relation, gradation of probabilities, and quite a few other factors of no lesser importance. The complicated character of the system in question has given rise to a lot of controversies about the structural formation of the finite verb categories, as well as the bases of their functional semantics [1]. In this article we will stick to the definition of the verbal categories accepted in the traditional grammar. Thus the finite verbs possess the following categories: the category of person and number; the category of tense and aspect; the category of voice; the category of mood.

This representation of the categorical system of the English verb is based on oppositional criteria worked out in the course of grammatical studies of language by scholars of different countries.

The categories of person and number are closely connected with each other. It is conditioned by the two factors: first, by the situational semantics, referring the process denoted by the verb to the subject of the situation; second, by their direct and immediate relation to the syntactic unit expressing the subject as a functional part of the sentence. Both categories are different in principle from other

categories of the finite verb, in so far they do not convey any inherently "verbal" semantic, any constituents of meaning realized and confined strictly within the boundaries of the lexeme [2]. The conducted research has shown that in radiotelephony communication most verbs are used in the 1st person singular (I) and the 2nd person singular (you), the personal pronoun **I** is omitted. For example: *Ready to take-off* (готовий до взльоту) замість **I am ready to take-off**; *Taxiing to flying club* (рулю до льотного клубу); *Descending to flight level 400* (знижуюсь до ешелону польоту 400); *Holding short of runway* (чекаю, не доходячи до злітно-посадкової смуги); *Following Air France Airbus* (слідую за Air France Airbus); *Are you ready for push-back?* (ви готові до буксировки хвостом уперед)*; Do you need a tug?* (вам потрібен тягач)*; How do you read?*(як чуєте*); Are you ready for immediate departure?* (ви готові до негайного вильоту).

The category of tense and aspect. The immediate expression of grammatical time of "tense" is one of the typical functions of the finite verb. It is typical, because the meaning of process, inherently embedded in the verbal lexeme, finds its complete realization only if presented in certain time conditions. The category of tense denotes the relation of the action either to the moment of speaking or to some definite moment in the past or future. The category of tense and the category of aspect are intermingled. The aspective meaning of the verb, as different from its temporal meaning, reflects the inherent mode of the realization of the process irrespective of its timing. It shows the way in which the action develops.

The English category of tense and aspect includes 4 forms: Indefinite; Continuous; Perfect; Perfect Continuous. The research has shown that in radiotelephony communication the following forms of tense and aspect are most commonly used: Indefinite (Present, Future), Continuous (Present). For example: *Request departure instructions* (Прошу вказівки з вильоту); *Expediting until FL 150* (прискорюю до досягнення ешелону польоту 150); *Stopping* (зупиняюсь); *After the Airbus lining up* (після Аеробусу займаю виконавчий старт); *Will run up engines* (Буду прогрівати двигуни); *Will report FL 70* (проінформую про ешелон польоту 70). In all examples we observe omitting of subject and auxiliary verb *to be* in Present Continuous.

The verbal category of voice shows the direction of the process as regards the participants of the situation reflected in the syntactic construction. The voice of the English verb is expressed by the opposition of the passive form of the verb to active from of the verb. The passive form as a strong member of the opposition expresses receptions of the action by the subject of the syntactic construction; the active form as a weak member of the opposition leaves this meaning unspecified, i.e. it express "non-passivity". Some scholars also distinguish neuter-reflexive voice, which shows that the action expressed by the predicate passes on to the subject. This voice is formed by means of reflexive pronouns [1]. Our observation has shown that in radiotelephony communication both active and passive voice have been presented: *Request return to stand* (дозвольте повернутися на стоянку); *Taking off, Fastair 345* (взлітаю, Fastair 345) (**Active voice**); *Start-up approved* (запуск двигуна дозволено); *Push-back completed* (буксировку хвостом вперед закінчено) (**Passive voice).**

The category of mood expresses the character of connection between the process denoted by the verb and the actual reality, either presenting the process as a fact that really happened, happens or will happen, or treating it as an imaginary phenomenon, i.e. the subject of a hypothesis, speculation, desire. It follows from this that the functional opposition underlying the category as a whole is constitutes by the forms of oblique mood meaning, i.e. those of unreality, contrasted against two forms of direct mood meaning, i.e. those of reality. The former makes up the strong member and the latter – the weak member of the opposition. Thus, in English 3 moods are identified [2]: The Indicative Mood, which shows that the action or state expressed by the verb is presented as a fact. The Imperative Mood, which expresses a command or a request. The Subjunctive (Oblique) Mood, which shows, that the action or state expressed by the verb is presented as a non-fact, as something imaginary or desired.

The conducted research has shown that the most common is the Imperative Mood. It is explained by the fact that in the process of professional communication an air traffic controller gives commands to a pilot: *Take off immediately or vacate runway* (злітайте негайно або звільніть злітно-посадкову смугу); *Continue taxi* (продовжуйте рулити); *Line up. Be ready for immediate departure* (займіть виконавчий старт, будьте готові до негайного вильоту)*; Hold position, cancel take off, I*

say again, cancel take off, vehicle on runway (залишайтеся на місці, виліт відмінено, я повторюю, виліт відмінено, транспортний засіб на злітно-посадковій смузі).

When a pilot reports about performing commands, the Indicative Mood is used: *Taking off immediately* (злітаю негайно); *Stopping* (зупиняюся); *Request return to parking area* (дозвольте повернутися на парковку). Having examined the categorical system of the finite verbs, we turn our attention to the non-finite verbs or verbids. Verbids are the form of the verb intermediary in many of their lexico-grammatical features between the verb and the non-processual parts of speech. The mixed features of these forms are revealed in the principal spheres of the part-of-speech characterization, i.e. in their meaning, structural marking, combinability, and syntactic functions.

The processual meaning is exposed by them in a substantive or adjectival-adverbial interpretation: they render processes as peculiar kinds of substances and properties. They are formed by special morphemic elements which do not express either grammatical time or mood (the most specific finite verb categories). They can be combined with verbs like non-processual lexemes (performing non-verbal functions in the sentence), and they can be combined with non-processual lexemes like verbs (performing verbal functions in the sentence).

The English verbids include four forms distinctly differing from one another within the general verbid system: the infinitive; the gerund; the present participle; the past participle.

The infinitive is a non-finite form of the verb which combines the properties of the verb with those of a noun, serving as a verbal name of a process [1].

The combinability of the infinitive also reflects its dual semantic nature, in accord with which we distinguish between its verb-type and noun-type connections. The verb-type combinability of the infinitive is displayed in its combining with: nouns expressing the object of the action; nouns expressing the subject of the action; modifying adverbs; predicator verbs in the analytical forms of the verb; auxiliary finite verbs in the analytical forms of the verb.

The noun-type combinatory of the infinitive is displayed in its combining with: finite notional verbs as the object of the action; finite notional verbs as the subject of the action.

The infinitive is a categorically changeable form. It distinguishes the three grammatical categories, sharing them with the finite verb, namely, the aspective category of development, the aspective category of retrospective coordination, the category of voice.

The English infinitive exists in two presentation forms [5]:
- "to infinitive" or "marked infinitive" which is distinguished by the pre-positional marker *to*;
- "bare infinitive" or "unmarked infinitive" which does not employ the marker *to*.

The infinitive is considered to be he head-form of the whole paradigm of the verb (the verbal lexeme) and its accepted representative in lexicon. In its quality it can be likened to the nominative case of the noun in languages having a normally developed noun declension.

The usage of the infinitive in radiotelephony communication is very rare. There are very few examples which we can present: *Unable to issue departure to Miami due weather* (дозволити виліт до Майамі не можу через погоду); *Expect 1 minute delay due DC 9 passing behind to park* (очікуйте затримку на 1 хвилину через DC 9, який проходить позаду на паркову); *Could we start-up quickly please?* (Чи можемо ми запустити двигун швидко?) In the last example the bare infinitive is used.

The gerund is the non-finite form of the verb which, like the infinitive, combines the properties of the verb with those of the noun [1]. Similar to the infinitive, the gerund serves as the verbal name of a process, but its substantive quality is more strongly pronounced that of the infinitive. Namely, as different from the infinitive and similar to the noun, the gerund can be modified by a noun in the possessive case and it can be used with prepositions.

The general combinability of the gerund, like that of the infinitive, is dual, sharing some features with the verb, and some features with the noun. The verb-type combinability of the gerund is displayed in its combining with: nouns expressing the object of the action; modifying adverbs; certain semi-functional predicator verbs, but other than modal.

Of the noun-type is the combinability of the gerund with: finite notional verbs as the object of the action; finite notional verbs as the prepositional adjunct of various functions; finite notional verbs as the subject of the action; nouns as the prepositional adjunct of various functions.

The formal sign of the gerund is the suffix *-ing* added to its grammatically (categorically) leading element.

Like the infinitive, the gerund is a categorically changeable form. It distinguishes two grammatical categories, sharing them with the finite verb and the present participle, namely, the aspective category of retrospective coordination and the category of voices.

We have not come across any examples of gerund usage in radiotelephony communication.

The present participle in the non-finite form of the verb which combines the properties of the verb with those of the adjective and adverb, serving as the qualifying-processual name [2].

In its outlet form the present participle is wholly homonymous with the gerund, ending in the suffix *-ing* and distinguishing the same grammatical categories of retrospective coordination and voice.

Since the present participle possesses some traits both of adjective and adverb, it is not only dual, but triple by its lexico-grammatical properties. The verb-type combinability of the present participle is revealed in its being combined with: nouns expressing the object of the action; nouns expressing the subject of the action; modifying adverb; auxiliary finite verbs in the analytical forms of the verb. The adjective-type combinability of the present participle is revealed in its association with the modified nouns, as well some modifying adverbs, such as adverbs of degree. The adverb-type combinatory of the present participle is revealed in its association with the modified verbs.

In the process of research we have found out that the examples of the present participle usage are very rare but they exist: *Expect 1 minute delay due DC 9 passing behind to park* (очікуйте затримку на 1 хвилину через DC 9, який проходить позаду на паркову); *Station, calling Ground, say again your callsign* (станція, яка викликає Руління, повторіть свій позивний).

The past participle is the non-finite form of the verb which combines the properties of the verb with those of the adjective, serving as the qualifying-processual name. The past participle is a single form, having no paradigm of its own. It conveys implicitly the categorical meaning of the perfect and the passive [1].

In radiotelephony communication the past participle is represented in the sentences with Passive voice constructions: *Stand 8 closed due to building work* (стоянку 8 зачинено через будівельні роботи)*; Runway 19 covered with snow* (злітно-посадкова смуга 19 покрита снігом); *Push-back completed* (буксировку хвостом вперед закінчено). We should pay attention to the fact that the verb *to be* is omitted in the sentences with Passive voice.

Conclusion and perspectives of further research. So, in the given article we have proved that the verb has a complicated part-of-speech nature and the extensive system of grammatical categories which manifest themselves in radiotelephony communication. Probably, these are the reasons why the verb has come under the most extensive and fruitful analysis undertaken by contemporary linguists. In the future it would be interesting to research representation of other parts of speech in radiotelephony communication.

REFERENCE LIST

1. Блох М.Я. Теоретическая грамматика английского языка : [учеб.– 3-е изд., испр.] / М.Я. Блох. – М. : Высш.шк., 2000. – 381 с.
2. Иванова И.П. Теоретическая грамматика современного английского языка / Иванова И.П., Бурлакова В.В., Почепцов Г.Г. – М. : Высш. шк., 1981. – 285 с.
3. Ильиш Б.А. Строй современного английского языка: [учебник по курсу теоретической грамматики для студентов педагогических институтов] / Б.А.Ильиш. – Ленинград : Просвещение, 1971. – 367 с.
4. Кириченко А.Г. Мовні особливості англійського авіаційного радіотелефонного дискурсу / Анна Кириченко // Вісник Львівського університету. Серія іноземні мови. – 2013. – Вип. 21. – С. 63-68.
5. Мороховская Э.Я. Основы теоретической грамматики английского языка / Э.Я. Мороховская. – К. : «Вища школа», 1984. – 288с.
6. Фразеологія радіообміну англійською мовою для льотного складу : Навчальний посібник / Укладачі: Вітряк А.Н., Омельяненко Н.В. // Під ред. Вітряка А.Н. – Кіровоград, 2007. – 184 с.

Муравська С. Семантика дієслова та його граматичні категорії у фразеології радіообміну.

У даній статті було зроблено спробу визначити семантику дієслова та його граматичні категорії у фразеології радіообміну. Із граматичної точки зору, дієслово – це найскладніша частина мови. Це пояснюється тим, що воно відіграє важливу роль у вираженні предикативних функцій речення, тобто функцій, які встановлюють зв'язок між ситуацією (ситуативною подією), яка зазначена у висловлюванні або дійсністю. Також дієслово – це одна з найчастіше вживаних частин

мови у фразеології радіообміну. Це пояснюється тим фактом, що в процесі професійного спілкування авіадиспетчер дає низку команд, які мають бути виконані пілотом. У процесі дослідження було встановлено, що категорії дієслова, такі як категорія особи та числа, категорія часу та виду, категорія стану та способу у різній мірі представлені у фразеології радіообміну, що було підтверджено відповідними прикладами.

Ключові слова: семантика дієслова, граматичні категорії, частина мови, фразеологія радіообміну.

Муравская С. Семантика глагола и его грамматические категории в фразеологии радиообмена.

В данной статье была осуществлена попытка определить семантику глагола и его грамматические категории в фразеологии радиообмена. С грамматической точки зрения глагол – самая сложная часть речи. Это объясняется тем, что он играет важную роль в выражении предикативных функций предложения, т.е. функций, которые устанавливают связь между ситуацией (ситуативным событием), которое указано в высказывании или реальностью. Также глагол – одна из наиболее часто употребляемых частей речи в фразеологии радиообмена. Это объясняется тем фактом, что в процессе профессионального общения авиадиспетчер дает набор команд, которые должны быть выполнены пилотом. В процессе исследования было установлено, что категории глагола, такие как категория лица и числа, категория времени и вида, категория залога и наклонения в разной степени представлены в фразеологии радиообмена, что было подтверждено соответствующими примерами.

Ключевые слова: семантика глагола, грамматические категории, часть речи, фразеология радиообмена.

Антоніна Прокопенко, Наталія Рева
(Суми)

УДК 81'42=111:659.131.2

СИНТАКСИЧНА БУДОВА АНГЛОМОВНОЇ ЖУРНАЛЬНОЇ РЕКЛАМИ КОСМЕТИКИ ДЛЯ ЖІНОК

У статті з'ясовано синтаксичну будову тексту журнальної реклами косметичних засобів для жінок. Останній було виокремлено внаслідок обмеження об'єкта аналізу з урахуванням конкретного рекламного носія, предмету рекламування та ґендерного аспекту, що зумовлено складністю реклами як засобу комунікації. Увагу сфокусовано на типах речень за кількістю предикативних центрів. Уперше визначено функціонування зазначених синтаксичних конструкцій у різних структурно-семантичних текстах журнальної реклами косметики для жінок. Дослідження проведене на базі організації генеральної сукупності двох тисяч рекламних текстів методом випадкового вибору. Через те, що текст є складною, не жорстко детермінованою системою дискретних одиниць, що підлягають кількісній обробці лише ймовірно, у цій роботі кількісна характеристика журнальної реклами тексту була здійснена методами статистичного аналізу. Встановлено найбільш домінантні типи речень за кількістю предикативних центрів. Схарактеризовано причини їхнього привалювання.

Ключові слова: журнальний рекламний текст, структурно-семантичні блоки, типи речень, предикативний центр, англійська мова.

Постановка проблеми. Актуальність дослідження зумовлена сучасною тенденцією лінгвістики до осмислення ендозони рекламних текстів у лінгвістиці, психолінгвістиці, журналістиці та інших суміжних науках, а також лакунарністю у вивченні проблем синтаксичних аспектів рекламного тексту.

Аналіз основних досліджень і публікацій. У статті для виокремлення структурно-семантичних блоків досліджуваних текстів ми спирались на роботи відомого дослідника реклами професора Христо Кафтанджиєва. Класифікація речень була взята з роботи професора А.П. Загнітко. Методи лінгвістичної статистики описані у посібнику професора В.І. Перебийніс. Емпіричним матеріалом дослідження слугували 2000 прикладів із зазначеної тематики, вилучених методом суцільної вибірки із журналів *Cosmopolitan, In Style, Glamour.*

Мета статті – змоделювати патерни типів речень за кількістю предикативних центрів у блоках ЖРКЗ. Досягнення поставленої мети передбачає розв'язання наступних **завдань:**