

Ihona Denysenko
(Bila Tserkva)

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**THEORETICAL PECULIARITIES OF THE STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS OF
INVERSION OF ENGLISH ON THE MATERIAL OF TOLKIEN'S NOVEL-TALES "THE
HOBBIT, OR THERE AND BACK AGAIN"**

The article is devoted to the inversion phenomenon in the English language, namely its structurally-semantic peculiarities and functions on the material of John Tolkien's novel "The Hobbit, or there and back again". Investigations of English inversion were made by such well-known scientists as Jakobsen, Green, Hartvigson, Birner and many others, but the definitive definition of the concept of "inversion" was not proposed. However, there is no single and integral classification that would exhaustively characterize the features of the structure and inversion functions.

The purpose of the article is to consider the complexity of detailing and nominating the concept of "inversion", to analyze the well-known classification of the phenomenon on the material of John Tolkien's work, to find out the specifics of constructing different types of inversion by grammatical peculiarities, and also to consider inversion functions.

Having considered different approaches to the definition and classification of the inversion, the complexity of the phenomenon in English was identified and the discrepancy in the nomination of terms among scientists, which makes it possible for further study and study of both theoretical features and the use of the phenomenon of "inversion" as part of the idiostyle of individual figures.

Key words: *inversion, preposted constituent, postposted constituent, locative inversion, noun inversion, verb inversion, adjective inversion.*

Formulation of the research question. It has long been a primary goal of linguistic research to make explicit the implicit competence possessed by a native speaker of language, but only in recent years has the relationship between form and function in discourse been recognized as an internal part of this competence. It is well documented that a speaker may exploit the interaction between discourse context and propositional meaning to give rise to conversational implicatures. A speaker may also exploit the interaction between discourse context and the syntactic form itself for the purpose of structuring the information represented by the utterance either internally or respect to other information believed to be in the discourse model. That is why languages provide their users with variety of syntactic forms for conveying a single semantic proposition and forms. One of the syntactic options available in the English language is inversion.

While many attempts have been made to ascribe a function to inversion no function yet proposed can adequately account for the distribution of inversions occurring naturally.

The urgency of the topic of research is determined by the trends of the present linguistics to study the issues of functions of inversion in modern English.

The purpose of this article is to analyze definitions, structure and functions of inversion.

The present study is based on the novel «The Hobbit or there and back again» by J. R. R. Tolkien.

Presenting main material. Many constructions in many languages have been termed «inversion», but while many researchers have dealt with inversion, few have attempted to define it. Likewise, although much has been written specifically about locative inversion, little has been said

regarding its definition or how it is to be distinguished from other inversion types. Inversion is defined so as to exclude related phenomena such as subject-auxiliary inversion, preposing, *there*-insertion. An inversion is a sentence in which the logical subject appears in post-verbal position while some other, canonically post-verbal, constituent appears in clause-initial position. Before going on to consider the various types of inversion, it is worthwhile to consider first the constructions with which inversion has been connected. Inversion differs from preposing in that preposing only the fronting of some constituent, while the verb and its auxiliaries remain to the right of the subject. [2, p. 85–87]. Many researches such as Aissen, Hankamer, Jakobsen and Green have claimed that inversion is triggered by, or otherwise preceded by and dependent on, preposing. The claim is that, given a preposed constituent, inversion of the subject and verb will occur in some circumstances and not in others, which in turn determines whether the sentence will be a preposing (no subject-verb inversion) or an inversion (preposing plus subject-verb inversion) [1, p.102–14].

Inversion is defined as subject-auxiliary inversion (SAI) («*Am I very tired!*» (8, p. 123); «*Never a ripple did he make*» (8, p. 68) has sometimes been classified together by researchers such as McCawley, Green. The definition of inversion is more restricted than that presented by Green, where inversions are defined as «declarative constructions where the subject follows part or its entire verb phrase» [5, p. 582]. Such a definition could – depending on the analysis – include not only SAI, but also existential, right-dislocation, and extraposition, all of which are arguably distinct from inversion on both syntactic and functional grounds. Also Green treats inversion and SAI as distinct sub-classes of inversion [5, p. 590].

Penhallurick also describes a wide range of distinctions between SAI and inversion, including the infelicity of postposed pronouns in most inversions and the fact that inversion requires an intransitive or passive verb. Quotation inversion qualifies as a type of inversion where logical subject appears post-verbally, with the (direct or indirect) quotation in initial position [7, p. 33–34]. Indeed several researchers (Hartvigson and Jakobsen, Green) have classed such quotation inversions together with other inversions in attempting to assign a discourse function to the class of inversion as a whole [2, p. 156–158].

Finally, it has frequently been claimed that inversion, particularly locative inversion is closely related to *there*-insertion (TI) «*There they sat on wooden benches*» (8, p. 112). Penhallurick and Hartvigson, Jakobsen maintain that TI is a type of inversion in which *there* appears for pragmatic reasons [2, p. 177–178]. Hartvigson and Jakobsen extend their analysis of inversion to encompass TI, maintaining that TI serves to preserve the basic distribution of «communicative dynamism» [6, p. 77–79]. Penhallurick argues that *there* can be used to fill the preverbal position when both the postposed subject and the locative represent new information, and that it can also be used with a preposed locative, when «something is out of sight or less concrete, factors which make for harder processing» [7, p. 48–50]. Kuno argues that the basic word order of English existential sentences is locative-verb-NP and that the locative is postposed and replaced with *there*, a locative pronoun. As we see, there are a lot of problems around this term. What is clear that many *there*-insertions with preposed locatives are equally acceptable without *there* and many inversions are equally acceptable with *there* inserted [1, p. 155–158].

The definition and exclusions discussed above delimit a natural class of intuitively related linguistic phenomena; within this class there are several potential ways of classifying the inversion, based on syntactic, semantic, lexical and pragmatic criteria.

Categorizing inversion types based on the type of preposed constituent they contain, there are five major classes of preposed elements: Preposition-Preposed (PPs), Verb-Preposed (VPs),

Adjective-Preposed (AdjPs), Noun-Preposed (NPs), Adverb-Preposed (AdvPs) inversions [2, p. 188–195].

PP-initial inversions have probably been the most frequent studied inversion type being under the rubric of «locative inversion». Locative inversion, though often discussed in the literature, has usually been defined by example only, and the relationship between locative inversion and other inversion types has generally been left unspecified:

«**In a moment** it spread to the others» (8, p. 99); «**Deep down here** by the dark water lived old Gollum, a small slimy creature» (8, p. 68).

VP inversion refers to inversions with a preposed verb phrase: «**May** it soon cleave goblins once again» (8, p. 50); «...while **did** they stop, and by the time...»; «...why **did** I ever bring a wretched little hobbit or a treasure hunt» (8, p. 63); «while **did** a ever leave my hobbit-hole»; «**Had** he know it, he only just missed» (8, p. 82); «...**ended** the adventures of the Misty Mountains» (8, p. 103); «**May** I wind under your wings bear you» (8, p. 106); «**Had** they followed the pass, their pass» (8, p. 125); «...nothing **could** they see prowling» (8, p. 136).

The preposed VP can be headed by either a present participle or a past participle, and the verb following this preposed constituent is very often, but not always, *be*. Such inversions display an interesting interaction between syntax and pragmatic.

Inversion with a preposed adjective phrase replaces an adjective before subject. «**Tired** as he was, Bilbo would have liked to stay a while» (8, p. 47); «**Worse** still it brought thousands of dark-grey and black moths» (8, p. 131); «**More serious** were the injuries to his head» (8, p. 157).

NP inversion («*Answers were to be guessed not given*» (8, p. 78); «...wizard though he was» (8, p. 98) and AdvP (preposed noun or locative, directional adverbials. Hartvigson and Jakobsen and Green group negatives like *nor* and *neither* to the Adv inversion [2, p. 193–197]. «*Not until then did they notice that Gandalf was missing*» (8, p. 31); «*Nor did they see them*» (8, p. 63); «...nor could he think what had happened...» (8, p. 65); «...nor did they have to wonder long where he had been or...» (8, p. 127).

According to research papers we do not have one classification of functions of inversion.

Green discusses a wide range of discourse functions that she attributes to inversion: 1) a practical function- to give a speaker time to decide on the proper characterization of the individual who is to be mentioned as the subject; 2) connective functions – indicating the relevance and importance of the postposed subject to the information that has been presented in the prior text; 3) an introductory function – to «set the scene», or locate the referent of the postposed subject not with respect to the prior context, but, rather absolutely; 4) direct quotes- a variety of functions relating to different levels of text structure; 5) emphatic functions – to resolve some apparent disorder in narrative structure, by re-introducing a central character in an unexpected place. Also Green maintains that the connective function is just one among many needed to account for the full range of inversions, this is necessitated in part by her inclusion of subject-auxiliary inversion and quotation inversion in the class of constructions she is considering [5, p. 591–598].

A rather different, taxonomic study of inversion is presented by Hartvigson and Jakobsen, who distinguish between two major types: «attraction inversion» and «weight inversion». The class of attraction inversions consists primarily of subject-auxiliary inversions triggered by interrogative, negative, and emphatic openers.

Weight inversion, for Hartvigson and Jakobsen, refers to the inversion of subject and verb following the preposing of some «thematic» («given» or «presupposed») element. This inversion type corresponds to inversion as it is defined in the present study; Hartvigson and Jakobsen claim that in such cases inversion is determined by the relative weight of the subject and verb, where

«weight» refers to either «formal weight» or «notional weight». They also assume that inversion is dependent on preposing –that, given preposing, inversion may or may not apply, depending on the relative weight of the subject and verb [6, p. 55–60].

Penhallurick presents an account of inversion which is similar in spirit to the one presented here, but with crucial differences. Penhallurick notes that the initial constituent in an inversion is not necessarily «thematic», and more over observes that Hartvigson and Jakobsen «fail to emphasize that the given-new distinction should be defined not in terms of the hearer’s knowledge, but in terms of assumption made by the speaker about what is currently in the consciousness of the hearer» [7, p. 40–45].

A survey of previous approaches to the discourse function of inversion has shown that none is fully capable of accounting for the distribution of inversion. In particular, approaches based on various principles have proven unable to account for the data due to their assumption that old and new information constitute a single dichotomy. Inversion is indeed sensitive to the level of familiarity of the information represented by the preposed and postposed constituents; however, a comprehensive account of the function of inversion must distinguish among types and degrees of familiarity.

Another classification divides inversion into two major categories: «be inversion (BI)» and «non-be inversion (NBI)». An examination reveals that NBI is syntactically and semantically much more constrained than BI. The constraints on the verbs that may appear in inversion are pragmatic in nature with the additional allowance that the content of the verb may be inferable based on the preposed and/or postposed constituents. NBI is much more constrained than BI, in that its preposed constituent is consistently either a locative PP, a locative VP, or adverbial thus, so, as. The verbs appearing in NBI are always passive and unaccusative, and moreover seem further restricted to verbs of existence and appearance. This restriction seems to be due to pragmatic factors, in particular a constraint requiring that the verb in an inversion be informationally light in context.

Conclusions. Inversion is defined as a sentence in which the logical subject appears in post-verbal position while some other, canonically post-verbal, constituent appears clause-initially. This definition excludes such superficially similar constructions as a subject-auxiliary inversion, preposing, quotation inversion, *there*-insertion. According to the functions we can not give one clear classification because of difficulty of its nomination and various points of views of researchers. Thus, it provides a promising direction for future researches, including research into other marked syntactic constructions and crosslinguistic studies. This new direction for research on information packaging has the potential to allow linguists to characterize all unclear points.

Although many more constructions must be studied before a definite conclusion about inversion types and functions, the results of this article will help to clarify and distinguish major points of inversion and encourage for further researchers.

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Денисенко І. Теоретичні особливості структури та функцій інверсії англійської мови на матеріалі роману-казки Джона Толкіна «The Hobbit, or there and back again».

Стаття присвячена явищу інверсії в англійській мові, а саме її структурно-семантичним особливостям та функціям на матеріалі роману-казки Джона Толкіна «The Hobbit, or there and back again». Дослідженням інверсії англійської мови займалися такі відомі вчені як Якобсон, Грін, Хартвігсон, Бірнер та багато інших, але остаточного визначення щодо поняття «інверсія» не запропоновано. Разом із цим немає єдиної та цілісної класифікації, яка б вичерпно охарактеризувала особливості структури та функції інверсії.

Метою статті є розглянути складнощі деталізації та номінування поняття «інверсія», проаналізувати відомі класифікації явища на матеріалі твору Джона Толкіна з'ясувати специфіку побудови різних типів інверсії за граматичними особливостями, а також розглянути функції інверсії.

Розглянувши різні підходи щодо визначення та класифікації інверсії виявлена складність явища в англійській мові та невідповідність у номінації термінів серед вчених, що дає можливість для подальшого вивчення та дослідження як теоретичних особливостей, так і застосування явища «інверсії», як частини ідіостилю окремих постатей.

Ключові слова: інверсія, препозиційна частина, постпозиційна частина, локативна інверсія, іменникова інверсія, дієслівна інверсія, прикметникова інверсія.

Денисенко І. Теоретические особенности структуры и функций инверсии английского языка на материале романа-сказки Джона Толкина «The Hobbit, or there and back again».

Статья посвящена явлению инверсии в английском языке, а именно ее структурно-семантическим особенностям и функциям на материале романа-сказки Джона Толкина «The Hobbit, or there and back again». Исследованием инверсии английского языка занимались такие известные ученые как Якобсон, Грин, Хартви́гсон, Бирнер и многие другие, но окончательного определения относительно понятия «инверсия» не представлено. Вместе с этим нет единой и целостной классификации, которая исчерпывающе охарактеризовала бы особенности структуры и функции инверсии.

Цель статьи – рассмотреть сложность детализации и номинирования понятия «инверсия», проанализировать известные классификации явления на материале произведения Джона Толкина, выяснить специфику построения различных типов инверсии за грамматическими особенностями, а также рассмотреть функции инверсии.

Рассмотрев различные подходы к определению и классификации инверсии обнаружена сложность явления в английском языке и в номинации терминов среди ученых, что дает возможность для дальнейшего изучения и исследования как теоретических

особенностей, так и применения явления «инверсии», как части идиостиля отдельных фигур.

Ключевые слова: инверсия, препозиционная часть, постпозиционная часть, локативная инверсия, именительная инверсия, глагольная инверсия, прилагательная инверсия.

Віра Дерев'яно
(м. Івано-Франківськ)

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МОДЕЛЮВАННЯ КВАНТАТИВНО-КВАЛІТАТИВНИХ ТРАНСФОРМАЦІЙ ФРАЗЕОЛОГІЗМІВ (НА МАТЕРІАЛІ ПУБЛІЦИСТИЧНИХ ТЕКСТІВ У ЧЕСЬКІЙ МОВІ)

У статті висвітлено проблему оказіонального моделювання фразеологічних трансформацій, розглянуто тенденції функціонування фразеологізмів на матеріалі сучасної чеськомовної публіцистики, зроблено спробу моделювання квалітативно-квантативних трансформацій чеського дієслівного фразеологізму, проаналізовано співвідношення кількості теоретично можливих та реалізованих квалітативно-квантативних трансформацій, зв'язок між оказіональним моделюванням та образністю й усталеністю форми дієслівного фразеологізму.

Ключові слова: фразеологізм, фразеологічні трансформації, фразеологічна модель, фразеологічне моделювання.

Словник літературної чеської мови подає чотири значення лексеми «модель», одним із яких є схема, спрощення явища чи предмета, що використовується для їхнього дослідження чи пояснення; вираз, який з погляду його мети зберігає основні ознаки оригіналу [10, с. 320]. А процес моделювання визначається як відтворення вибраних особливостей об'єкта, який вивчається, на моделях для дослідницьких цілей [10, с. 320].

У фразеології розуміння **проблеми** фразеологічної моделі та фразеологічного моделювання не є однозначним. Проблему фразеологічного моделювання вивчали І. Третьякова, В. Мокієнко, А. Івченко, В. Коваль, О. Бірих, М. Олійник. Насамперед варто зазначити, що багато фразеологів заперечували використання фразеологічного моделювання як методу дослідження фразеології. О. Кунін, А. Райхштейн, Н. Амсова, І. Чернишова, ґрунтуючись на фразеологічній ідіоматичності, стійкості та непрогнозованості результату метафоричного переносу під час фразеотворення, заперечували можливість передбачення побудови фразеологізмів. І зазначали, що побудова структурно-семантичної моделі у фразеології – завдання нездійсненне [5, с. 41].

В останніх дослідженнях та публікаціях фразеологи (А. Івченко, В. Мокієнко) погоджуються з тим, що фразеологічне моделювання доцільно застосовувати як метод дослідження у фразеології, проте аспекти розуміння суті фразеологічного моделювання дещо змінилися. Метод фразеологічного моделювання використовується для загальної типології