

μας/σας/τους; вживання означення підмета μονάχος тощо. Матеріал дослідження підтверджує висновки Н. Ф. Клименко щодо продуктивності основ αυτο- та αλληλο- та зростання питомої ваги слів з ними в новогрецькій мові [3, с. 297] у зв'язку з суспільним попитом на слова, що зорієнтовані на самовизначення суб'єкта в спільноті і розумінням важливості міжособистісних стосунків.

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GRAMMATICAL SEMANTICS OF PREPOSITIONS

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The present study aims at an accurate description of two polysemous prepositions “in” and “on” in the theoretical framework of cognitive semantics rooted in two complimentary trends –the experienced epistemology (M. Jonson, 1987) and Cognitive Linguistic Theory (R. Langacker, 1983, 1991). People’s understanding and reason arise from their way of perceiving and interacting with the environment (Jonson, 1987); to understand the environment people need structures to further organize their perception. The schema “location” or “time”, for example, includes schemas ‘in’ and ‘on’ which are the object of the present investigation

[2, p. 11–12]. The concept expands the lexical meaning leaving the reader a possibility to cooperate with the speaker [1, c. 10].

First we must go back to the grammatical semantics to give a clear-cut trend of the preposition development and then to investigate the semantic classification. Preposition is an uninflected part of speech developed from original averbs. Preposition registered in the year of 1388, from L. (nom. *præpositio*) “a putting before”, from *præpositus*, pp. of *præponere* “put native sense”, a loan-translation of Gk. *prothesis*, lit. “a setting before”. Like adverbs and some prepositions in their original meaning denote relations between elements regarding the basic relation of locality (on, over, under); temporality (e.g.: before, after, during); causality, e.g.: because of, modality, e.g.: like.

There are more than 100 prepositions in the English language; over ninety percent of preposition usage involves the following nine prepositions:

of (frequency: 3 051 609);	at (frequency: 526 764);
in (frequency: 1 944 328);	by (frequency: 520 751);
for (frequency: 883 599);	from (frequency: 427 977);
on (frequency: 734 285);	to (frequency: 2 595 289).
with (frequency: 659 332);	

When dealing with prepositions, a clear distinction appears between semantically empty and semantically full prepositions: Semantically empty prepositions are prepositions which are strongly bound by a predicative head, like *on*, in the example: *John relies on his father* where *on* cannot be substituted by a semantically close preposition like *in* or *over*. They are considered to be **case** markers by some approaches. These prepositions are lexically predicted by the predicative head and, therefore, do not contribute to the semantics of the sentence. Full prepositions, on the contrary, are heads of prepositional phrases, e.g.: They always subcategorize for (only) one argument, which in most cases is an NP, but can also be a finite or not finite clause, an adverb or even a PP. Full prepositional phrases may function as: **adjuncts** (weakly bound by a predicative governor), like *on*, in: *The book lies on the table* where *on* can be substituted by a semantically close preposition, because the predicate demands a locative complement and not a specific preposition or modifiers (like *for*, in: *John works for his father* where the prepositional phrase is not particularly predicted by the verb, and the semantics it conveys (benefactive) may apply to other verbs as well: *John (dances / bakes a cake / fixes the TV set) for his father*).

A preposition may be also defined as connecting word showing the relation of a noun or a noun substitute to some other word in the sentence (the squirrel in the tree; the preposition *in* shows the relationship between the squirrel and the tree.).

In all Indo-European languages prepositions occur not only in the adverbial, but also in the verbal domains, any member of a class of words found in many languages that are used before nouns, pronouns, or other substantives to form phrases functioning as modifiers of verbs, nouns, or adjectives, and that typically express a spatial, temporal, or other relationship, as *in*, *on*, *by*, *to*, *since*.

Prepositions occur in the following three main syntactic situations as:

1. Heads of prepositional phrases, e.g.: *In the big expensive wallet he kept her picture.*

2. An element in verbal compounds, e.g. turn out, give up, etc., e.g.: *The weather turned to be fine and frosty.*

3. A more complex form, e.g.: *They had to put up with*, where they largely contribute to the semantics of the expression. This compound is subject to various more or less strong constraints, in particular in English and other Germanic languages.

4. Some prepositions function as case markers, e.g.: *He sent a letter to Mary*, where [to Mary] can possibly be analysed not as a PP but as an NP [prep=to] or a NP [case=dative].

5. Some prepositions function as a 'connector' in nominal compounds, e.g. *The little girl was looking through the old pictures.*

6. Some prepositions function as introducing small clauses in a number of languages, e.g.: *There was a tiny cottage in which he used to live.*

7. Some prepositions may be incorporated, e.g.: to climb (up) versus to climb down, where down is obligatory whereas up may be incorporated into the verb).

Let us now examine a simple semantic classification for prepositions. Note first that prepositions are highly polysemous; they are also subject to many metaphorical extensions, for example spatial prepositions have for most of them a metaphorical extension to abstract entities, viewed as locations, e.g.: against a wall → against some principles).

We can however tentatively propose the following general classification, where some items may overlap on different ontological domains (e.g. time and space):

1) temporal prepositions: expressing anteriority, e.g.: before, until; expressing duration, e.g.: during, while, expressing posteriority, e.g.: after, as soon as;

2) spatial prepositions, e.g.: expressing source, e.g.: from, since; expressing position, either absolute or relative, e.g.: under, in, in front of, goal, e.g.: direction, not necessarily reached, e.g.: via, toward, to;

3) prepositions expressing cause, e.g.: because of;

4) prepositions expressing consequences, e.g.: in order to;

5) prepositions expressing goals or purpose, e.g.: for, with the intention of;

6) prepositions expressing conditions, e.g.: in case of;

7) prepositions expressing means or manner: manner, e.g.: like, accompaniment, e.g.: with, instrumental means, e.g.: by means of;

Modifiers of predicative heads:

1) place-position: e.g.: The report is ON THE TABLE. It is further subdivided in positioning;

2) place-goal: The boy is looking TOWARDS THE BEACH;

3) place-origin: FROM THIS WINDOW, the views are magnificent;

4) place-path: He ran THROUGH THE FIELDS.

The conceptual system of place is represented by the lexical semantic domain of locative prepositions: aboard, above, across, against, around, at, at the back of, at the bottom of, at the top of, between, behind, below, by, in, inside, on the corner of, in the middle of, near, next to, to the left of, to the right of, on the side of, on top of, on the other side of, opposite, outside. under, underneath;

5) cause: He died BECAUSE OF THE COLD;

6) aim: He did it TO SAVE HIMSELF;

- 7) concern: She told me ABOUT HER FRIEND;
- 8) accompaniment: The soldiers came WITH THEIR GIRLFRIENDS;
- 9) instrument: They bombed Baghdad WITH MISSILES;
- 10) benefactive: He turned on the heater FOR LINDA;
- 11) substitute: He appeared on the news, speaking FOR THE STATE DEPARTMENT;
- 12) manner: The government reacted WITH CAUTION;
- 13) function: I tell you this AS A FRIEND;
- 14) measure: Fabrics are sold BY THE METRE;
- 15) comparison: Columbia was a young city COMPARED TO VENERABLE CHARLESTON;
- 16) time: He only sees her AT CHRISTMAS AND EASTERN.

The conceptual system of time is represented by the lexical semantic domain of temporal prepositions: after, around, as, before, between, by, during, for, past, since, until, with, within, since, until, within.

Modifiers of non-predicative heads:

1. Quality-place: it may be further subdivided in:
 - a) place = position: a brick IN THE WALL;
 - b) place = goal: the train TO LONDON;
 - c) place = origin: oranges FROM SPAIN;
 - d) place = path: a road THROUGH THE DESERT.
2. Quality-whole: the other side OF THE SQUARE.
3. Quality-stuff: loose-fitting garments OF LINEN.
4. Quality-quality: it may be further subdivided in:
 - 4.1. quality = inherent: a car WITH FIVE DOORS;
 - 4.2. quality = state: a car WITH A BROKEN GLASS.
5. Quality-concern: a report ON THE IMPLEMENTATION.
6. Quality-aim: a room FOR RENT.
7. Quality-specification: 'the island OF CUBA.
8. Quality-function: 'Clinton, AS PRESIDENT OF THE US.
9. Quality-measure: a project OF SEVERAL MILLIONS.

Prepositions constitute a closed word class. Though R. Carter and M. McCarthy admit that new prepositions cannot easily be formed, the grammatical analysis reveals the transposition of adverbs into prepositions. The prepositional paradigm witnesses that it is mainly enriched with adverbs. Besides some prepositions can function as adverbs, e.g.: *out, around, off, over*, etc. [3, p. 313–314].

Consequently, either a group of homonymous units are formed, or a group of polysemous units is being formed.

There are 1 944 328 cases of *in* found in the British National Corpus, the volume of which is 100 mln. word forms, e.g.:

1. Left out in the cold. BNC.
2. This was so despite America's traditional policy of 'isolationism' and its strong aversion to involvement in European affairs. BNC.
3. The Bank customarily announces the issue of new stock on a Friday and dealings usually start in the secondary market on the following Thursday. BNC.

We use *in* for nonspecific times during a day, a month, a season, or a year.

1. She likes to jog in the morning. BNC.
2. It's too cold in winter to run outside. BNC.
3. He's going to quit in August. BNC.

And we use *in* for the names of land-areas (towns, counties, states, countries, and continents).

1. She lives in Durham. BNC.
2. Durham is in Windham County. BNC.
3. Windham County is in Connecticut. BNC.

The definition of the *in* preposition includes the following components:

- 1) at a point within an area or a space;
- 2) within the shape of something; surrounded by;
- 3) into something;
- 4) forming the whole or part of something/somebody; contained within something;
- 5) during a period of time;
- 6) after a particular length of time (used in negative sentences or after first, last, etc.);
- 7) for a particular period of time;
- 8) wearing something dressed in their best clothes;
- 9) used to describe physical;
- 10) used to show a state or condition;
- 11) involved in something; taking part in something;
- 12) used to show somebody's job or profession;
- 13) used to show the form, shape, arrangement or quantity of something;
- 14) used to show the language, material, etc.;
- 15) used concerning something;
- 16) while doing something; while something is happening;
- 17) used to introduce the name of a person who has a particular quality;
- 18) used to show a rate or relative amount.

There are 734285 cases of *on* found in the British National Corpus, the volume of which is 100 mln. word forms.

We use *on* to designate the location, e.g.:

1. His regular column on the London Literary Times had been axed, but the editor still chucked scraps of work his way. BNC
2. Place a large piece of plastic film on the work surface. BNC.

We use *on* to designate days and dates, e.g.: My brother is coming on Monday. BNC. We're having a party on the Fourth of July. BNC.

We use *on* to designate names of streets, avenues, etc., e.g.: Her house is on Boretz Road. BNC.

The definition of the *in* preposition includes the following components:

- 1) in or into a position covering, touching or forming part of a surface;
- 2) supported by somebody/something;
- 3) used to show a means of;
- 4) immediately after something;
- 5) about something/somebody;
- 6) being carried by somebody;

- 7) used to show that somebody belongs to a group or an organization;
- 8) eating or drinking something; using a drug or a medicine regularly;
- 9) used to show direction on the left/right;
- 10) at or near a place a town on the coast;
- 11) used to show the basis or reason for something;
- 12) paid for by;
- 13) by means of something;
- 14) used with some nouns or adjectives;
- 15) compared with somebody/something;
- 16) used to describe an activity;
- 17) used when giving a telephone number.

The dictionaries reveal the true polysemous character of the both prepositions. Though the grammarians point out their only two dominant components. Now we doubt whether it is correct to define them as verbalizers of space and time when “on” actualizes three components referring to location (1, 2, 3) and two components to time (5, 6). C.f.: “in” actualizes three components referring to location (1, 9, 10) and one component to time (4).

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РОЗВИТОК СЕМАНТИКИ ГУСТАТИВНОЇ ЛЕКСИКИ В АНГЛІЙСЬКІЙ, НІМЕЦЬКІЙ ТА УКРАЇНСЬКІЙ МОВАХ

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Дослідження присвячене зіставному аналізу семантики густативної лексики (далі – ГЛ) в англійській, німецькій та українській мовах. Густативною називаємо лексику на позначення смаку (від лат. *gustatus*¹ ‘смак, смакове відчуття’). Проблеми зіставного вивчення лексичних одиниць споріднених і неспоріднених мов викликають особливий інтерес, оскільки саме в лексиці найбільш яскраво відображена специфіка національних мов (М. П. Кочерган, О. В. Материнська, І. Е. Подолян).

Аналіз лексики смаку здійснювався переважно на матеріалі окремих мов: української (М. П. Білоус, А. В. Висоцький, І. В. Гайдаєнко), російської (Н. Е. Гронська, Ж. В. Лечицька, О. В. Макарова), німецької (В. В. Грідасов), латинської (Н. О. Тимейчук), грецької (Н. К. Малінаускене). Зіставні дослідження ГЛ проводилися на матеріалі англійської, російської і французької