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NOUN PHRASE COMPLEMENTATION OF MONOTRANSITIVE VOLITIONAL VERBS IN EARLY MODERN ENGLISH

Syntax of the English language has drastically changed and developed in its historical evolution starting from Old English (800-1100) to Modern Standard present-day English, including such crucially important periods as Middle English (1100-1500) and Early Modern English (1500-1700). Notably, the most important syntactic changes of the last two periods concerned morphology, case assignment, word-order, especially structural semantic patterns of clausal types and verb complementation [2, p. 68-88].

In language-specific grammars theoretical frameworks of cognitive and generative grammar formulated and analyzed enough written historical data evidence of different verb complementation types, including verb patterns with noun phrase complementation. But different large approaches as to the studies of historical syntax do not provide satisfactory highlight and explanation for syntactic relations and patterns of monotransitive verbs of will such as *want, wish, desire, require, prefer, call, ask, aim, long* [4, p. 33] taking noun phrases as their complements in the function of a direct object in the history of Early Modern English period.

Namely, the **purpose** of our research is to consider and analyze the straightforward case of *volitional monotransitive* verbs with noun phrases as direct objects with the emphasis on semantic structure of sentence patterns in the research period of Early Modern English. So, we put forward the following **tasks** under consideration: 1) defining structural patterns of sentences with monotransitive volitional verbs complemented by noun phrases; 2) highlighting syntactic peculiarities of verbs of will with noun phrases.

A noun phrase complementation that is under our consideration may be expressed by the NP or the PP internal constituents. Monotransitive complementation

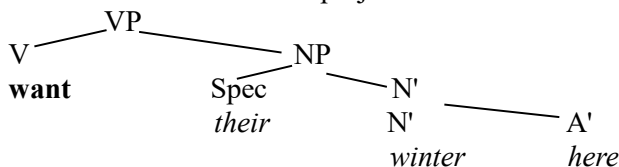
after verbs of will in Early Modern English we represent on the basis of N. Chomsky Government and Binding Theory modules as X-bar theory, Projection principle and Theta-theory [1, p. 5].

In Early Modern English we evidence projections of VP, NP phrasal categories and hierarchy relations from W. Shakespeare corpus in the following example:

(1) TITANIA: “The human mortals **want** their winter here.” (A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM Act II Scene I line 101)

In sentence (1) the lexical category of the VP “**want** *their winter here*” is represented by the V **want** which is the *head* of this syntactic group and the NP *their winter here* which occurs as a projection of the main verb. Complements are the constituents of phrasal categories and determined by lexical properties of each head in a phrasal category that is in called *subcategorization* [3, p. 21, 24].

Schema of the VP and NP projections:



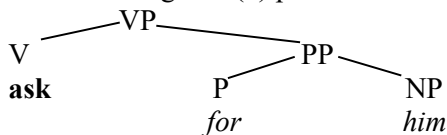
In this projection schema we claim the evidence of hierarchy relation between phrasal constituents. In the functional categories we assume that the V **want** subcategorizes the NP *their winter here* and takes it as a direct objective complement. We define the following semantic pattern of sentence (1): SVOd – subject, verb, direct object.

The second type of sentences with verbs of will from our analytical data of W. Shakespeare corpus is represented by *prepositional* PP noun phrases complementing volitional verbs.

(2) PHEBE: “Think not I love him, though I **ask** for him.” (AS YOU LIKE IT Act III Scene V line 109)

In sentence (2) in the VP *ask for him* the V **ask** which is the *head* of the whole syntactice group c-commands over the PP *for him*.

The following tree (2) proves this fact:

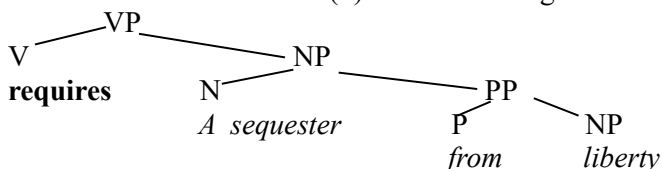


This prepositional type is represented as: SVOd(Prep+NP) – subject, verb, direct object with a preposition and a noun.

From W. Shakespeare corpus of sentences with volitional verbs we also evidence a construction of a sentence with objective NP complementation expressed by a N and a PP phrase and thus representing the following pattern: SVOd(NP+PrepNP) – subject, verb, direct object with a noun and a prepositional NP.

(3) OTHELLO: “Hot, hot, and moist: this hand of yours **requires** A sequester **from** liberty, fasting and prayer.” (OTHELLO Act III Scene IV lines 40-41)

Schematic tree of sentence (3) is the following:



So, in the long run of our analysis of W. Shakespeare corpus data we distinguish in Early Modern English period structural semantic patterns of volitional monotransitive verbs with the NP and PP complementation as the following ones: 1. SVOd(NP); 2. SVOd(PrepNP); 3. SVOd(NP+PrepNP). We prove the presence of these patterns in terms of generative grammar rules as X-bar theory, Projection principle and Theta-theory.

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THE USE OF LINGUISTIC ONTOLOGIES FOR ANALYSIS OF THE VERBAL LEXICON (ON THE EXAMPLE OF COGNITIVE VERBS “THINK” AND “KNOW”)

Each ontological model implies the conceptualization of certain knowledge, which can then be formalized and used to process large amounts of information. Modern linguistic ontologies illustrate conceptual and syntactic interrelations between language units and they allow comprehensive and structural analysis of the linguistic material. Therefore, modern ontological resources have to be widely used in linguistic research.

The aim of our research is to analyze and compare the lexical-semantic and functional characteristics of cognitive verbs in the English and Ukrainian languages. In our research we have to study the principle of cognitive verbs' organization and their paradigmatic relationships. The topicality is determined by the growth of linguistics' interest to the study of the structural and systemic factors of the lexicon, and thus it is expedient to study verbal groupings with the use of ontological resources in order to determine the lexico-semantic and functional features of cognitive verbs.

Cognitive verbs are verbs that describe the processes associated with information and knowledge: verbs of knowledge, cognition, thinking, judgment, memory etc. [2]. They have branched semantics and are difficult to describe at the lexico-semantic level. The main verbal cognitive lexemes are the verbs *think* and *know*, which, according to many researchers, are potential candidates for the role of universal semantic primitives [1, 2, 3].

To analyze the paradigmatic relations of cognitive verbs in English we use the lexical database WordNet, the online classifier of English verbs VerbNet and semantic neural network ConceptNet.

In the lexical database of English verbs WordNet we have found thirteen synsets (groups of interchangeable synonyms, united by common