

THE DEVELOPMENT OF ANALYTICAL TRENDS IN MODERN LITERARY UKRAINIAN

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A distinguishing typological feature of a language in a synchronic study is a correlation of synthetic and analytical forms within its various grammatical categories and parts-of-speech units. This correlation is proportionally unequal. Then one might reasonably wonder: "What proportions of these forms should be taken into account when identifying a morphological structure as a synthetic, analytical or a mixed one?"¹

The linguists concerned with typology have always pointed out that languages are not pure in type, nor permanent in any one type (Lehmann 1973:47-48). And we might also add that the existing correlation of synthetic and analytical forms in languages determines their typological peculiarity rather than a particular type. Besides, even a historically established balance of these forms may considerably change within a relatively short space of time. This statement is confirmed by the evidence drawn from the diachronic study of languages, e.g. English, with its striking rearrangement of all structural levels in the course of 12th-14th cent.

It is well known that Modern Literary Ukrainian [MLU] (from 1840-50) belonging to the eastern branch of Slavonic languages represents the so-called synthetico-analytical type. It exhibits an interesting example of a structure moving, though in a slow way, toward acquiring new analytical features.

The morphological structure of MLU has a richly developed system of inflections, e.g. 7 formally distinct units within the noun case paradigm, and it is still close to the complexity of Indo-European inflectional system. The idea of superiority of inflectional morphemes to other structural devices rendering grammatical

¹ A number of linguists object to such an idea of identifying the language structure. They use the term "analytical" to describe syntactical characteristics of a language. The language is considered to be analytical if the relationships among words in a sentence are expressed not by the words themselves (their forms) but by some other structural devices. This by no means excludes synthetic forms from the consideration. In synthetic languages the relationships among words being in most cases expressed within the words, analytical constructions may be well developed too.

relations has been long upheld by the Ukrainian school of linguistics. This generalization is no longer unquestioned today due to the achievements of a new functional approach to the treatment of grammatical categories and units. What has been asserted after reconsidering the well known data, is that one can observe the development and growth of analytical trends in the grammatical structure of MLU (Vykhovanets 1987, 1988, 1992).

This may be primarily detected within the noun case system in which prepositional case forms [PCF] function side by side with non-prepositional ones [NPCF]. The Ukrainian School of functional grammar classifies the noun case system as the contrast between central (Nominative and Accusative) and peripheral positions. All peripheral cases can be used both with prepositions and without them. It might be interesting to mention that the number of prepositions in MLU amounts to 200 units. The prepositional system is characterized as a moveable, actively growing one, in some cases duplicating the available units.

PCF and NPCF correlate in a number of syntactical functions, such as:

I. Addressee. E.g.:

- (1) Син купив *матері* книгу.
The son bought flowers for his mother.
- (2) Син куив *для матері* книгу.
- (3) Учений надіслав *колезі* книгу.
The scientist sent a book to his colleague.
- (4) Учений надіслав *для колеги* книгу.
The scientist sent a book for his colleague.

II. Instrumental. E.g.:

- (5) Дівчинка малювала квіти *олівцем*.
The girl painted flowers with a pencil.
- (6) Телеграму одержано *по телфеону*.
The telegram was read on the phone.

III. Locative and Temporal. E.g.:

- (7) Зупинитися *біля будинку*.
To stop near the house.
- (8) Зупинитися *неподалік від будинку*.
To stop not far from the house.
- (9) Це сталося *вранці*.
It happened in the morning.
- (10) Це сталося *в неділю*.
It happened on Sunday.

Describing the change apparent in the correlation of synthetic and analytical forms to express various syntactical relations, Vykhovanets points out that non-prepositional Dative plays the leading role in rendering the meaning of the

addressee (1, 3). He continues by claiming that Genitive with preposition *для* (2, 4) is also used in this function, thus having moved from the position of the determiner to the half-peripheral position in a sentence. It also brings in a complementary meaning of destination (Vykhovanets 1988).

More strongly expressed variety of forms occurs within the microsystem of the Instrumental case indicating instrument and device. Apart from the dominant morphological case form, three PCF are used to render the instrumental content in the peripheral position of a sentence.

1. The Prepositional

Prepositions *по, на, в/у*. The use of this PCF is syntactically restricted, its typical environment being the verbs of motion and physical action. E.g.:

- (11) *летіти на літаку*
to go by plane
- (12) *кататися на мотосиклі*
to ride a motorcycle
- (13) *працювати у полі*
to work in the field

2. The Genetive.

Prepositions *з, за допомогою*. This PCF shows a subsidiary role of the object in the realization of the action. E.g.:

- (14) *їсти з миски*
to eat from the plate
- (15) *поливати поле за допомогою зрошувальної системи*
to water the field with he help of the irrigation system

3. The Accusative.

Prepositions *в/у, на, за, через*. These PCF are typical representations of instrumental semantics. More seldom they are used to render the idea of a mediator with whose help the subject performs the action. In such cases they are syntactically restricted too, being selectively used both with verbs and with nouns. E.g.:

- (16) *Мати запнула дитину в хустку*.
Mother wrapped up the child in the kerchief.
- (17) *Діти купували ласощі за гроші*.
Children bought sweets for money.

However attractive the idea might appear, we cannot conclude that the above presented analytical formations are real rivals of the basic morphological forms. They are rather lexico-combinatorial variants of the latter, since these PCF occur in a limited number of environments.

More convincing evidence can be drawn from analyzing the set of forms denoting spatial and temporal relations. Newly developed prepositions contribute to the existing potential of analytical adverbials. It might be interesting to point out that the locative function is not assigned to any particular case but rather migrates within the case paradigm of the Ukrainian noun, since all peripheral cases (excluding Dative) have this function.

The MLU verb system is characterized by having inflectional forms and analytical structures to represent grammatical categories: mood, tense, number and person. The first to be mentioned here are future tense forms of the non-perfect aspect built up by the use of the linking morpheme *бути* "be". It indicates the grammatical meaning of Future, whereas the infinitive part shows the lexical one. Functionally this formation is regarded as an inseparable unit, though its grammatical part consists of two elements: the root and the ending (cf. *буд-у, буд-еш, буд-е, буд-емо, буд-ете, буд-уть*). Nevertheless the linking morpheme and the infinitive are not to be considered as a combination of two words because the former does not modify the lexical meaning of the latter.

In MLU analytical Future of the non-perfect aspect strongly competes with synthetic replacing it in a number of cases. Cf.:

- (18) *буду писати* – *писатиму*
I shall write
будеш писати – *писатимеш*
you will write
буде писати – *писатиме*
he will write.

The distinct elements of analytical formations may be observed throughout the category of mood, e.g. conditional formed by the auxiliary particle *б(би)* and the synthetic form of the Past Tense. Apart from this basic representation of the mood, we would also like to mention a purely analytical one consisting of "AUX. + INFINITIVE". Semantically they differ from the dominant forms as they render the idea of volition. E.g.:

- (19) *Поїхати б до моря!*
I wish I went to the sea.
(20) *Піти б до театру!*
I wish I went to the theatre.

The Imperative paradigm includes the analytical infinitival form too to denote explicit order. Cf.:

- (21) а. *Не розмовляй – Не розмовляти!*
Don't talk!
б. *Мовчи – Мовчати!*
Shut up!

Needless to say that this kind of a sentence ought to be exclamatory.

A large group of analytical verbs indicating state is of great interest too considering their functional significance in MLU. These units reflect the syntactical degree of the verbalization of nouns, adjectives, adverbs and participles. Their verbal qualities are created by the use of the linking morphemes *бути* "be", *становити, являти* "become", *зробитися* "grow", etc.

Analytical verbs of state denoting obligation and necessity represent the syntactical degree of the verbalization of nouns with the lexical meaning of profession, occupation. E.g.:

- (22) а. *Він лікар.*
He is a doctor.
б. *Він був лікарем.*
He was a doctor.
с. *Він стане лікарем.*
He will become a doctor.

It should be pointed out that this syntactical phenomenon, i.e. the verbalization of nouns in grammatical structures, is widely spread in MLU. A number of these analytical verbs may undergo morphologization. In this case their grammaticalized elements are replaced by suffixes, thus creating synthetic verb forms which indicate state, more seldom action (23b). Cf.:

- (23) а. *Він був лікарем*
He was a doctor.
б. *Він лікарював.*

In such formations the underlying noun and the derived verb are semantically similar differing in their parts-of-speech characteristics and syntactical functions. The content of state is thus changed into the content of process.

The similar story occurs with adjectives. Their verbal qualities are also created by the linking morpheme *бути* "be". E.g.:

- (24) *Листя зелене.*
The foliage is green.
(25) *Дівчинка була весела.*
The girl was high-spirited.

Cf. also linking morphemes *ставати* "grow", *робитися* "turn", "make", "get".

- (26) а. *Волосся стає сивим.*
The hair is getting grey.
б. *Обличчя стає білишим.*
The face is turning whiter.

The great majority of analytical verbs derived from adjectives render the meaning of state, i.e. "to be in a state of" or "to acquire the state of". They may be

also subjected to the morphologization by way of adding verbal suffixes (27b, 28b).
E.g.:

- (27) a. Волосся стає чорним.
The hair is getting black.
b. Волосся чорніє.
- (28) a. Обличчя стає білішим.
The face is turning whiter.
b. Обличчя білішає.

The verbs like *робити брудним* "to make dirty", *робити зеленим* "to turn green" may also be transformed into synthetic units after due inflectional reconstruction (29b, d). Having undergone this structural change they acquire the meaning of action. E.g.:

- (29) a. робити брудним
b. бруднішати
c. робити зеленим
d. зеленішати

The verbalization of adverbs (predicative type) results in the appearance of analytical units, such as:

- (30) Надворі тепло.
It is warm outdoors.
- (31) Зимою було холодно.
It was cold in winter.

Unlike verbs derived from nouns they generally function as adverbialized analytical verbs of the syntactical degree of verbalization indicating the state of nature or the state of a human soul.

The semantic subtype of the verbs expressing state consists of the analytical units built up by the use of the linking morpheme *бути* "be" in the required form (tense, mood and aspect). The second element of these constructions is represented by the participle of the perfect aspect. E.g.:

- (32) a. Село буде реконструйоване.
The village will be reconstructed.
b. Будинок буде відремонтовано.
The house will be repaired.

These formations indicate the so-called resultative state and correlate with the synthetic verbs of the non-perfect aspect ending in *-ся*. Cf.:

- (33) a. Село реконструюється.
b. Будинок ремонтується.

The growth of analytical trends in MLU is testified by the wide use of prepositional phrases in the adverbial function. In this case nouns neutralize their categorial case meaning and transpose prepositions into the adverbial position.

The adverbial function is mostly often performed by the prepositional Genitive (35, 36); its growing expansion within the paradigm can be compared with the aggressive role of the Middle English Accusative in the neutralization of case distinctions. More seldom adverbial function is performed by Instrumental (37) and Accusative (34); the Prepositional case is used with prepositions only and undoubtedly belongs to the adverbial field (38). E.g.:

- (34) затриматись черезхворобу
to get delayed because of illness
- (35) жити заради дітей
to live for children's sake
- (36) вийти з кінотеатру
to go out of the movie-theater
- (37) сісти поряд з батьком
to sit down beside the father
- (38) лежати в ліжку
to lie in bed

In MLU analytical adverbs are characterized by the degree of the adverbialization of nouns and by the unequal remoteness of the PCF from the case forms proper. The weakest degree of adverbialization is manifested by the PCF which have both elements semantically valuable. These are Prepositional, Accusative, Genitive, partly Dative and Instrumental. As a rule, they denote an action oriented towards a certain object. The verbs of motion usually constitute the syntactical environment of these PCF, the latter expressing various spatial meanings: starting and final points of motion, the route, etc. E.g.:

- (39) a. вибігти з-поміж будинків
to run out from among the houses
b. попливти від берега
to swim from the bank (of the river)
c. влізти кізь щілину
to get in through the cleft
d. іти слідом за гуром
to follow the crowd

The highest degree of adverbialization is displayed by those PCF in which only one element, preposition, is semantically loaded. The preposition neutralizes the meaning of the case form indicating the syntactico-semantic position of the adverbialized noun (Vykhovanets 1988). The PCF in question are considered to be functional adverbs expressing spatial, temporal, concessive, causal, etc. meanings. The PCF with spatial content may indicate contiguous or non-contiguous localization of the object in reference to the spatial point. E.g.:

- (40) сидіти біля (коло, близько, неподалік, неподалік від, далеко від, осторонь від, etc.) озера.
to sit near, next to, beside, not far from, far from, etc. the lake.

In the temporal sphere the PCF indicate the simultaneity or non-simultaneity of the action or its definite/indefinite duration. E.g.:

- (41) а. домовитися *під час поїздки*
to make a deal during the trip
б. зустрітися *до/після свята*
to meet before/after the holiday
в. тривати *біля/близько місяця*
to last about one month

The adverbialization of nouns created by the use of the analytical morphemes-prepositions is an active, continuous process in MLU which enables us to make an optimistic prognosis regarding the further growth of analytical forms within this particular microsystem.

There must be also mentioned the growing use of analytical qualitative adverbs (comparative and superlative degrees)², though inflectional forms are still considered to be dominant. E.g.:

- (42) *більш вдало – найбільш вдало – вдаліше – найвдаліше*
more successful – the most successful.

The development of the prepositional system in MLU is characterized by the steadfast growth of the newly derived units with analytical and synthetic structure. In most cases they are derived from various adverbs stemming from nouns, verbs and adjectives. The majority of analytical prepositions were created as a result of the metanalysis of elements within the adverbial complex. And it might be interesting to note that the adverbs derived from nouns and verbs retain the syntactical characteristics of the latter, i.e. those that stem from nouns are used with Genitive, those that come from verbs are used with the formerly governed syntactical units.

The prepositional system of MLU is being also enlarged at the expense of the increment of the existing prepositions, i.e. primary, such as *від, до, з*, etc. Time and again one can trace dialectal units borrowed into the literary language on various occasions.

Conclusion

To conclude our paper we would like to stress that the grammatical structure of MLU is regarded as a moveable, open to changes system. The analytical trends apparent within various grammatical categories and parts-of-speech units assume so explicit shapes that one may predict further morphological developments in-

² Some linguists ascribe this phenomenon to the influence of Russian.

cluding the simplification of case endings and the replacement of the inflectional forms by the parallel analytical ones in the future.

A special word might be said on the objective reasons of such a prediction. MLU is more susceptible to changes than e.g. Russian, because it enters a new era of its existence. Thus to make an exhausting research on the problem in question one needs a detailed survey of the current sociolinguistic situation within Ukraine.

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