

**Discussion:** The nominative sentences belong to such syntactic structures, which outside the context, as a rule, lose their referential correlation, informational significance and communicative-pragmatic orientation. An isolated study of the nominative sentences does not reflect their specificity, and it sometimes leads to incorrect interpretations. The prospect of the study will be the study of the communicative-pragmatic potential of the nominative sentences.

**Keywords:** nominative sentences; the functioning of the nominative sentences; formally similar structures to the nominative sentences; syncretism of the semantics of the nominative sentences; intonation of the nominative sentences; communicative-pragmatic parameters of the nominative sentences.

#### Vitae

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Надійшла до редакції 2 квітня 2019 року.

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DOI 10.31558/1815-3070.2019.37.8

UDC 811.161.2'367.5=111

### THE ISSUE OF LEXICAL AND GRAMMATICAL REPRESENTATION OF THE OBJECT SYNTAXEME IN SENTENCES WITH SUBJECT ATTITUDE PREDICATES – CONSTITUENTS OF ISOFUNCTIONAL TWO-/ THREE-COMPONENT SYNTACTIC PARADIGMS

*У статті схарактеризовано різновиди лексико-граматичної реалізації об'єктної синтаксеми в тих синтаксичних конструкціях із вербативами, ад'єктивами / вербоїдами й адвербативами ставлення суб'єкта, що входять до складу ізофункційних дво- / трикомпонентних парадигм. Уточнено місце й роль об'єктної синтаксеми в реченнях цього зразка. Висвітлено роль об'єкта як каузатора у формуванні й становленні певного ставлення в його носія під час комунікації. Розкрито підґрунтя метафоризації об'єктної позиції в синтаксичних конструкціях із предикатами ставлення носія.*

*Ключові слова: предикат ставлення суб'єкта, фізичний, фізіологічний, психоемоційний, інтелектуальний стан мовця, об'єкт, синкретизм, експерієнсив, спілкування, формально-граматична структура речення, облігаторний поширювач, ізофункційна компонентна синтаксична парадигма.*

The communicative approach to the language phenomenon definition has led to the close attention of modern scholars to the speaker as an active communicator which makes full use of the lingual system and structure resources, interprets phenomena of the objective reality according to their communicative needs. Such subject is capable of freely interpreting their own internal (physical, physiological, psycho-emotional, or intellectual) state, the state of the interlocutor / the third party during communication, qualifying their attitudes to events or existing phenomena, highlighting the reasons of their appearance and formation, exposing the entire range of social relations. The state and the attitude under such circumstances are the logical consequence of the speaker's interaction with the world, the result of the influence of something or somebody on the external receptors of the experiensive, the interference with the processes of their psychic activity, mood, intellectual work, etc. The appearance of a certain situation and a circle of specific participants is determined by the theme of relativity, integral constituents of which are a locative (external circumstances or the speaker's general location), a subject, and also an object. It is worth mentioning that the determined approach has become a solid foundation of the holistic analysis of a sentence as a multi-level unit in the unity of its logic-denotative, semantic-syntactic, formally-grammatical, and theme-rheme organization. The anthropocentrism of the modern Ukrainian linguistic paradigm has enabled distinguishing and in-depth classification of a wide range of the sentences that explicate the semantics of the negative / positive attitude of the speaker to the reality. The communicative intentions of the subject, whose aims and strategies are determinative in the information stream while choosing a certain syntactic structure, regulate the pragmatics of the represented verbal product and directly influence the perception of the reality by both a separate human being and a society. Syntactic structures of this pattern are an integral component of the Ukrainian communicative discourse perceived by communicants as a multi-layer construct which nature is determined primarily by its social-regulatory and axiological parameters. Their active usage is mainly caused by a wide spectrum of structural-semantic nuances and also by a significant functional communicative potential. That is why an all-encompassing study of such sentences acquires an especial importance in the early 21<sup>st</sup> century. Especially close attention should be paid to those syntactic structures able to constitute isofunctional component paradigms with the integral meaning 'the subject and its attitude' in the Ukrainian language.

The scientific importance of the issue is determined by the urgent need to ascertain the semantic potential of the object syntaxeme in sentences with stative predicates in general, and also by the necessity of showing the role of the

object as a causator of such attitude of the speaker in the everyday communication within the framework of the current functional and communicative approach. The topicality of the circumscribed set of issues is weightily supported by their connection with the issue of studies of the lingua-pragmatic potential of sentences with predicates of state/speaker's attitude and their manifestation on the communicative intentional level. In the Ukrainian linguistics of the 20<sup>th</sup>–21<sup>st</sup> centuries the logical-denotative, semantic-syntactic, and formally-grammatical structure of syntactic constructs with predicates of state / attitude of the speaker have been studied in the works by Ivan Vykhovanets (Vykhovanets'), Mykhaylo Vintoniv (Vintoniv), Kateryna Horodens'ka (Horodens'ka), Nataliia Kavera (Kavera), Volodymyr Kalenykh (Kalenykh), Mykola Stepanenko (Stepanenko; Shramko). The specificity of certain morphologic exponents of predicates with the meaning of subject state has been explored in the research works by Anatoliy Vysots'kyu (Vysots'kyu), Oleksandr Leuta (Leuta), Iryna Pasichnyk (Pasichnyk), Mariya Fenko (Fenko), etc. Some questions of lexical-semantic range of morphologic explicators of the object syntaxeme in the sentences which denote the speaker's attitude and are capable of being components of isofunctional syntactic paradigms remain virtually unexplored in the present times. At the same time, we need to stress the importance of adjusting the role of such objects as a source of formation of the speaker's attitude to the phenomena of the reality.

The aim of this work is to single out and systemically classify lexical-grammatical exponents of the object syntaxeme in the sentences with predicates of the speaker's attitude in the Ukrainian language, and to describe the role of the object as the causator of such attitude.

The set of isofunctional syntactic paradigms with the invariant semantics of the subject state is productively enriched by the syntactic structures  $N_1 + V_f + N_x \rightarrow N_1 + Adj / Part + N_x \rightarrow N_3 + Ad + N_x$ , which signify the external connection of the experiensive with the world or the society, provide detailed characteristics of a certain situation and its direct or indirect participants, describe the spectrum of external influences on the physical, psychic, or intellectual parameters of the collocutors. We primarily mean the subject-subject and subject-object (rarely – object-object) format of the formed relations conveyed by the typical meaning 'influence somebody / something', 'be connected with somebody / something'. Verbatives, adjectives / verboids and adverbatives serve as specialized indicator words meaning the relations of the above-mentioned type. We need to highlight the fact that some linguists (Gaisina) prefer the verbativ as a lexical means capable of adequately showing the meaning of attitude in the lingual space. It is still worth mentioning that their comprehension happens in the connection with the attributive (adjective / verboid and adverbial) predicate which is represented as analytical verb. Under such circumstances, the subject and the object can be considered the integral participants of the communication situation with obligatory realization of the corresponding left- and right-oriented near-predicate positions. The object of this pattern saturates the sentence with the information needed for the general understanding of the situation, and thus functions as its full-fledged component.

It is notable that the object with the meaning of the experiensive's attitude to somebody / something does not motivate the corresponding fixed denotation. The wide range of the marked phenomena irrefutably proves the entire volume of formed relations and attitudes of the speaker in communicative conditions, while the formal grammar position of the object contains a reference to a person, an animal, or a material object connected with the speaker by certain relations. The object as a syntactic proper position can be direct and indirect. A direct object signifies a direct target of a certain attitude. An indirect object is associated with the target receiving the respective attitude not directly and not fully, but only partially. The differentiation happens according to the case grammeme as the main grammatical form of expressing an indirect object in the analyzed syntactic constructs is represented by indirect cases, with the exception of accusative.

The denotative specification of the analyzed object is directly determined by the content of the predicate of physical, physiological, psycho-emotional, and intellectual attitude of the subject. It has been observed that an animate / inanimate object related to certain attitudes of the experiensive can simultaneously be the source of those attitudes or relations. Such objects are said to integrate syncretic – object-causal – semantics inside them. The naming of one of the substantial actors of the causation situation, a speaker, is not explicit enough to make the reported information exhaustive. That is why object syntaxemes of the analyzed sentences irregularly accompany the indicators of the cause-effect relations. The exposition of the causal indicator is not systemic; thus the marking of the attitude/relation situation happens with different levels of causation.

A source for a considerable range of the speaker's relation in the society or attitude to the objective reality, as stated before, can be both animate creatures and inanimate objects, or the surroundings in general. The influence of these factors on the collocutors can sometimes be synchronous, so the object position in the sentences of the analyzed pattern as components of isofunctional syntactic paradigms can be filled by several semantically homogenous / heterogeneous substantives: *Зінкові ставало якось ніяково від того прикрого погляду й від того незручною усміху* (Hrinchenko, 'Povisti. Dramatychni Tvory' 232); *...мені жаль за сином, – жаль на людей, що згубили його та й мене коло його* (Svydnyts'kyu) / *...йому було досадно і на жінку, і на того п'ятизлотника...* (Kotsyubyns'kyu, 'Tvory: u 2 T. T. 1 (1884–1906)' 103); *І мені ...соромно зараз перед ними за свою ногу, за своє безсилля* (Nestayko).

The syntactic structures with a singular object realized by substantives – names of animate and inanimate creatures are the most productive. In the corpus of units for marking animate creatures the names of human beings and animals have been studied. Bestial lexemes with the semantics 'wild animal' (birds, reptiles, predatory animals, or their specific species) are the most functionally active in sentences with predicative of the subject's attitude: *Вовка [я] боюся...* (Vinhranovs'kyu 320); *Він борсука злякався вчора* (Oles' 194); *Я звірам заздри́в, вовку заздри́в, лису* (Kostenko, 'Marusya Churay' 64); *Григорієві ...школа таку презарну тварину...* (Bahryanu, 'Tyhrolovu'). Appellatives-zoonyms naming farm animals have a lower functional potential: *Ігореві було досадно не тільки за коня...* (Malyk,

‘Cherleni Shchyty’ 261); *Запорозький козак Не боїться собак...* (Kulish, ‘Tvory : u 2 t. T. 2’ 431); *...Тонконоженко ...радів поверненим коням...* (Hrinchenko, ‘Povisti. Dramatychni Tvory’).

The content core of substantives signifying animate creatures as an object-source of positive / negative attitude actively form units – names of people according to various criteria and indicators of existence in general or in some specific situations which are able to cause a certain attitude of the subject. Proper names of people actualize this right-oriented position: *Аж ягня ...радується Степаном, Як матір'ю рідною* (Franko, ‘Poetychni Pereklady’ 102); *Лише Григорія вона боялась...* (Bahryanyu, ‘Tyhrolovu’ 160); *Жалко мені Романа...* (Kropyvnyts'kyu); *Йй страшно, страшно за Йона...* (Kotsyubyns'kyu, ‘Tvory: u 2 T. T. 1 (1884–1906)’); *Мені не цікаво про Оскілка, ти кажи про Січ* (Antonenko-Davydovych); *Роман сам тяжко сумував за Стехою...* (Malyk, ‘Tayemnyu posol : roman-tetralohiya : u 4 kn., kn. 3’); *...стидалися за Митра запишнені жінки* (Cheremshyna); *Останні два дні Маздигін просто боявся Гапусі...* (Os'machka); *...він заздрив тій молодій любій парі, заздрив Гордієві* (Hrinchenko, ‘Poetychni Tvory’); *Водночас і турботно Ангелові за Іваника тута...* (Riznyk); *Слуги боялись малого Готліба, як огню...* (Franko, ‘Povisti’ 125). Sometimes names-theonyms are able to realize object-causal semantics in the syntactic structures with verbatives, adjectives, verboids, and adverbials of the subject's attitude: *Я боюсь бога і люблю свого чоловіка, як саму себе* (Kotlyarevs'kyu); *Дивно було Сивоокові з незбагненого християнського бога* (Zahrebel'nyu, ‘Dyvo’); *Не боюсь я ні бога, ні біса...* (Franko, ‘Poeziya’ 123); *Сам бог пекельний, він боїться Бога, Лютійшого й потужного над нього* (Kulish, ‘Tvory : u 2 t. T. 2’).

Lexical and semantic content of appellative nouns of this group is enriched by the lexemes **люди, людина** (‘people, human’) of the general character: *...стало йому неначе задро на тих людей* (Martovych); *Горобенкові було шкода цю сотню людей...* (Antonenko-Davydovych 58); *...кішка ця людини боїться...* (Bahryanyu, ‘Tyhrolovu’); *Як я заздрила тим людям, що не мали відпочинку...* (Ukrayinka, ‘Poetychni Tvory’); *...я за людьми так скучила...* (Teslenko 26). Here we should also include the names according to different indicators, the most active of them being: 1) family connections and blood relations: *...вона ...боялася за свою рідну дитину* (Murnyu 485); *Тільки Горпина... тішиється малою донечкою...* (Vovchok); *А Юдка жінки боявся...* (Franko, ‘Vybrani’ 407); *Він заздрив своєму шурякові Замойському...* (Le); *...боялася й вона унучечки* (Vovchok 266); *Вона соромилась батька, матері, сестер, дівчат, хлопців...* (Nechuy-Levyts'kyu); *Дома стара Сірчиха ...мовчки журилася за дітьми* (Bahryanyu, ‘Tyhrolovu’); *Я боялась тих “своєяків”* (Kobylyans'ka, ‘Lyudyna’ 282); 2) military, political, social, and economic relations, state of the people in general or their certain strata: *Я боюся за козацьке військо...* (Chaykovs'kyu 446); *То все за газдов банує* (Cheremshyna 190); *Дарма, та не боїться князь ні ворога, ні звіра...* (Ukrayinka, ‘Poetychni Tvory’ 279); *Мені дуже старого князя жаль* (Chaykovs'kyu); *...я ж... боюсь-боюсь тих панів...* (Teslenko); *Абат трохи злякався за цього недорослого ще володаря марки...* (Zahrebel'nyu, ‘Yevpraksiya’ 49); *...жаль мені принцесу-босоніжку* (Ukrayinka, ‘Dramatychni Tvory 1989’); *Зразу я боявся страшенно отих здорових, грізних хлопів у темнім убранню...* (Franko, ‘Opovidannya. Dramatychni Tvory’ 196); *Чогось мені й невільника цього, І отії чужинки дуже страшно* (Hrinchenko, ‘Povisti. Dramatychni Tvory’); *...ворогів [я] не боявся ніколи* (Zahrebel'nyu, ‘Yevpraksiya’ 110); 3) gender or age: *Лаврінові ...жаль молодій жінки* (Nechuy-Levyts'kyu); *Та Арсен ...боявся за хлопця* (Malyk, ‘Tayemnyu posol : roman-tetralohiya : u 4 kn., kn. 2’ 124); 4) profession, rank, or position, temporary or permanent: *...наш лицар ...боявся економки...* (Franko, ‘Poeziya (Poetry). Vol. 4’ 184); *...і дівчині жаль ...вчительки* (Honchar, ‘Zemlya Hude’); *...я, у коримі ще бувши, шандарів дуже боялася...* (Franko, ‘Vybrani Poeziyi’ 411); *...кінь ніби гордується гарним їдцем своїм...* (Kobylyans'ka, ‘Zvorushene Sertse. Vol. 1’ 361); *Вони боялись інспектора* (Hrinchenko, ‘Poetychni Tvory’ 420); *...мені тепер ніяково з тим майстром* (Ukrayinka, ‘Dramatychni Tvory 1989’ 435); *Левантина боялась поліції та етапу* (Hrinchenko, ‘Povisti. Dramatychni Tvory’ 104); *...Вона [галера] цвіла, тишалась і втішалась До поясниці голими гребцями...* (Kulish, ‘Tvory : u 2 t. T. 2’ 90); *Він боявся переслідувачів, випадкових перехожих...* (Malyk, ‘Tayemnyu posol : roman-tetralohiya : u 4 kn., kn. 1’ 106); *...йй ...досадно стало на копитана...* (Kvitka-Osnovyanenko 251); *...вона боялася “розбійників”...* (Sosyura, ‘Tretya’ 30); 5) non-blood, social relations: *...мій батько ...заскучав по братчиках* (Kulish, ‘Tvory : u 2 t. T. 1’ 82); *Йому стало шкода товариша...* (Malyk, ‘Tayemnyu posol : roman-tetralohiya: u 4 kn., kn. 4’ 331); 6) personal parameters, their specific physiological / psychological features: *...боялися вони всіляких святенниць...* (Honchar, ‘Tavriya’ 101); *...вона перед сліпцем стидається...* (Cheremshyna).

It is worth mentioning that the studied right-oriented position of the object-source of the speaker's positive / negative attitude can sometimes become metaphorical. We mean the cases when the substantives-names of people with affectionate diminutive or pejorative meaning serve as its implementators. The metaphorisation of the object of this pattern can be observed in the case when the object position is taken by nouns naming non-living objects according to several parameters. The wide spectrum of such explicators points at the number of sources capable of causing a certain attitude, forming some relations for the speaker. Proper names, namely toponyms or hydronyms, can represent this type of semantics: *...Я гордував лукавим Вавилоном...* (Kulish, ‘Tvory : u 2 t. T. 1’ 498). The appellative lexemes possess much higher functional activity ranged in the following manner: 1) temporal spaces or time-related notions: *Вона шкодувала за кожним тим днем, за кожною часиною, що минали для них у сварці і були тепер безнадійно втраченими* (Honchar, ‘Lyudyna i Zbroya’); *І вона ...боялася сеї хвилі, коли доведеться сказати про се Іванові* (Franko, ‘Opovidannya. Dramatychni Tvory’ 27); 2) communication-related notions (speech in general or specifically identification): *Йому ...ніяково від циганових слів* (Kobylyans'ka, ‘Zvorushene Sertse’); *Однак йй зараз стало досадно за вигук* (Kotsyubyns'kyu, ‘Zbirka’ 114); *Ти ...ображуєшся з кожного слова...* (Hrinchenko, ‘Poetychni Tvory’); *Страшенно я того слова боялася!* (Franko, ‘Opovidannya. Dramatychni Tvory’ 208); 3) abstract notions

naming acts or processes as consequences of the previously undertaken communication: *Я не боюсь ніяких поговорів!* (Ukrayinka, 'Dramatychni Tvory Vol. 2' 23); *Я гордував обмовою людською, Не дослухавсь до шептаного слова...* (Kulish, 'Tvory : u 2 t. T. 2' 451); *Я мучився. Не спав. Боявся посміху, як пастки* (Kostenko, 'Berestechko' 62); *Сапіга боявся образи, тавра* (Honchar, 'Zemlya Hude' 67); *...мені ... усяка ганьба байдуже* (Vovchok); *Він не боявся остракізму з боку салонних дам...* (Honchar, 'Tavriya' 253); ethic parameters, behaviour: *Вона боялася гризоти совісті, самотності на старість і... передусім "судного дня"* (Kobylyans'ka, 'Zvorushene Sertse. Vol. 2' 278); *Я ж так боялась підлості і бруду!* (Kostenko, 'Marusya Churay' 46); *Трохи ніяково було йому за свою запобігливість...* (Honchar, 'Sobor' 160); moral directions or directives, traditional law: *А я, з роду мужик, любувався в старосвітських ідеалах...* (Kobylyans'ka, 'Zvorushene Sertse. Vol. 2' 176); *...ми не боїмоси за правду, ми не пужливі!* (Cheremshyna 103); actions and various processes: *...він ...боявся помсти за безчестя* (Kulish, 'Tvory : u 2 t. T. 2' 346); *Аж ніяково стає вчительці від того дитячого нерозгаданого погляду...* (Honchar, 'Bryhantyna' 51); *Хлопцеві соромно за сльози, за співи...* (Vasyl'chenko 483); *...я боялась шуму й сугісти* (Kostenko, 'Sad' 23); *...я на її жадання байдужа і не уважна* (Kobylyans'ka, 'Lyudyna' 237); *...Левантіна ...не боялася ніякої праці* (Hrinchenko, 'Povisti. Dramatychni Tvory' 92); *...я тішилася його ростом і відчувала якесь вдоволення* (Kobylyans'ka, 'Lyudyna' 276); *Я боялася його приїзду* (Kobylyans'ka, 'Lyudyna' 226); *Царювання й благ дочасних [я] Боязно боюся* (Kulish, 'Tvory : u 2 t. T. 2' 105); feelings and psychological states: *...А боюся я вашої тривоги* (Franko, 'Vybrani Poeziyi' 398); *Гудзиківі й ніяково, і досадно за сю ніяковість, і злість аж кишить...* (Vynnychenko 75); *Радіє він своїй весні* (Oles' 226); *Боюся я, дитино, лиха якого...* (Kotsyubyn's'kyu, 'Tvory : u 2 T. T. 1 (1884–1906)' 479); *Анничка ...раділа в душі будучому щастю* (Cheremshyna 78); physical / physiological parameters of existence: *...вона ...більш за все боялась і соромилась своєї немічності* (Honchar, 'Tavriya' 113); *Я горджуся своєю силою* (Kobylyans'ka, 'Zvorushene Sertse. Vol. 2' 149); *...він не боявся фізичного болю...* (Honchar, 'Zemlya Hude' 67); *Я завжди надто боялася смерті...* (Shevchuk); qualities or certain characteristics: *Він гордився приналежністю до такої класи* (Bahryanyu, 'Sad' 157); 4) names of hydrotechnical buildings and other premises or their parts according to their functional load: *...він боявся за міст...* (Zahrebel'nyu, 'Pervomist' 67); *...радів я баням золотим...* ('Praz'ka poetychna shkola' 136); 5) notions from the fields of aesthetics, art, etc.: *Вони німіли на якомусь "фа". І прислухались... І боялись фальші* (Kostenko, 'Vybrane' 58); *...[вона] шкочувала за жовтою тишею, яку покинула...* (Shevchuk); 6) confessional notions: *Пекла ...Настася не боялася, щойно стала розуміти мене дорослих людей...* (Zahrebel'nyu, 'Roksolana' 29); *Я ...за миром божим скучаю...* (Chaykov's'kyu 123); *І люди не бояться гріха* (Matios 152); *Денис боявся нечистого...* (Hrinchenko, 'Povisti. Dramatychni Tvory' 86); *Сірко не боявся чорта...* (Malyk, 'Tayemnyu posol : roman-tetralohiya : u 4 kn., kn. 2'); 7) folk mythology, system of beliefs, omens, superstitions: *Та я, мамо, не боюся Морозенка...* (Murnyu 87); 8) phenomena of the environment and natural processes: *Ти боїсишся он того куща?* (Dimarov); *І радів [я] світом, кожною ростинкою, що з весною до сонця божого свою голівку повертала* (Chaykov's'kyu 149); *Вона боялась у той час води і по заході ні за що в світі не могла піти до річки або до криниці по воду* (Nechuy-Levyts'kyu 317); *Ти не боявся ні грому, ні вітрів...* (Oles' 214); *Помічниці мої радіють цитрусам не менше за мене* (Honchar, 'Zemlya Hude' 275); *Морозу він боявся* (Ukrayinka, 'Poetychni Tvory' 324); *Кисличка дуже берегла свої квіти, навіть на вітер сердилась* (Ivanenko 17); *Вона боялася осені холодної...* (Kostenko, 'Sad' 23); *Я дуже боявся тих іскор...* (Franko, 'Opovidannya. Dramatychni Tvory' 353); 9) locatives: *Зате землі боїсишся [ти]* (Oles'); *Я не боюся небес!* (Oles' 195); *Горджуся землею, яка дарує, родить нам велетнів* (Honchar, 'Lysty' 66); 10) somatic names: *Я не боявся рук її тружденних...* (Pavlychko 105); *...я боюся твоїх очей!* (Ukrayinka, 'Dramatychni Tvory 1989' 235); 11) names of the home scenery elements, room interiors, etc.: *Я здавна боюся всяких листів...* (Franko, 'Opovidannya. Dramatychni Tvory' 426); *Баба ...радувалася верітці та її кошелеві...* (Cheremshyna 29).

The metaphorized object position near verb, adjective / verboid and adverbial predicates of the speaker's attitude can be taken, aside from nouns, by: 1) substantivized adjectives: *Трохи боялася [дівчина] за старого* (Le 126); *Мов на жару шкурат, ми вертимосся, І доброго, й лихого боїмося...* (Kulish, 'Tvory : u 2 t. T. 2' 443); *А ми ...за минулим сумували...* (Sosyura, 'Vsim Sertsem'); *Він ...радів досягнутому...* (Zahrebel'nyu, 'Ya, Bohdan' 74); *Жаль мені вбитих, замордованих, жаль кожної вдови, сироти, жаль кожену хатину, кожену потолочену ниву, кожене зруйноване місто* (Dovzhenko 303); 2) substitutes – personal, indefinite, demonstrative, relative, and generalizing pronominal nouns: *Сумують за вами і степ, і зозулі, і вовки, і вітри...* (Zahrebel'nyu, 'Ya, Bohdan' 183); *А мені так сумно і страшно так без тебе, хоч весна у душах, а в моїй – зима* (Sosyura, 'Vsim Sertsem' 393); *...Вічність журились [я] по тобі!* (Oles') / *...смуток [Сося] про щось* (Vasyl'chenko 181); *...я сумую не за тим, а за чимсь іншим, живим...* (Kotsyubyn's'kyu, 'Zbirka' 25) / *...вона ...смує і вбивається об тім...* (Kvitka-Osnovyanyenko 262); *Смутно мені те! – промовила Маруся* (Vovchok 350); *Вона з того дуже сумує* (Chaykov's'kyu 442) / *...котрих навіть старші люди лякалися...* (Cheremshyna); *А ти що – скучив уже за котроюсь?* (Honchar, 'Zemlya Hude' 290) / *Він не пішов ні додому, ні до кого, бо на всіх лютий...* (Hrinchenko, 'Povisti. Dramatychni Tvory' 212); *За все це сільська парубота ...на нього давно сердита...* (Tyutyunnyk); *Я ...на все і на всіх [я] зависний* (Vovchok); we need to mention that sometimes the speakers themselves, their internal parameters or emotions become the activating source of such attitude: *Ми мовби боялися себе* (Kobylyans'ka, 'Lyudyna' 101); 3) case collocations: *...тобі ...тут багато чого невямки* (Bahryanyu, 'Tyhrolovy').

The semantically polytypic objects show functional activity in the three-component isofunctional paradigms  $N_1 + V_f + N_x \rightarrow N_1 + Adj / Part + N_x \rightarrow N_3 + Ad + N_x$ . Unlike the right-oriented spreaders of the mono-component structure, they show heterogeneous semantics in the formally-grammatical structure of sentences. The object position is filled by lexemes naming both living creatures and non-living objects and having concrete and abstract meanings, for instance:

Шкода йому було свого безталанного **товариства**, жаль [йому] його **погибелі** (Мугнуу 444); Дозорець не шкодував ні своєї **честі**, ні **барв**, щоб якнайкращіше намалювати вчинок **Наливайка** (Le 448); Жаль мені цього **зимівника**, та й старого **діда** (Chaykovs'kyu). The semantics of the object is sometimes expressed by the dependent clarifying clause in the complex subordinate sentence: *І я цікавий, що з того вийде, до чого може допровадити чоловіка самота* (Kobylyans'ka, 'Zvorushene Sertse. Vol. 2' 384); *Боюся [я], що як буде так далі, світ і життя стануть для мене неначе та хата, в котрій не мешкає ніхто* (Kobylyans'ka, 'Zvorushene Sertse. Vol. 2' 278); *Йому невтямки, кого пильнують чайки* (Andriyashyk); *Йому вже байдуже, чи нічка, чи день* (Chuprynka).

Thus, sentences with predicates of the speaker's attitudes are one of important components of the modern communication. The sentences of this pattern represent the whole range of relations of the subject with the world, reveal and elaborate on positive/negative attitudes to events and phenomena of the reality, show relationships formed as the result of specific interaction with the environment or the society. The object of the attitude is an integral part of the syntactic structures of this type logically integrating the syncretic object-causal semantics. On the formally-grammatical level the syntactic units  $N_1 + V_f + N_x \rightarrow N_1 + Adj / Part + N_x \rightarrow N_3 + Ad + N_x$  productively constitute isofunctional two- and three-component paradigms. We believe that further in-depth studies of the semantic and functional peculiarities of sentences of this pattern on the communicative-intentional level have good prospects.

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#### THE ISSUE OF LEXICAL AND GRAMMATICAL REPRESENTATION OF THE OBJECT SYNTAXEME IN SENTENCES WITH SUBJECT ATTITUDE PREDICATES – CONSTITUENTS OF ISOFUNCTIONAL TWO-/THREE-COMPONENT SYNTACTIC PARADIGMS

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##### Abstract

**Background:** The study of the object syntaxeme potential in sentences with predicates of the subject's attitude is one of topical issues nowadays. The analysis of morphological representatives of this syntaxeme is going to allow locating syntactic structures with the predicates – constituents of isofunctional paradigms.

**Purpose:** the aim of this paper is to classify morphological expressers of the object syntaxeme in syntactic constructs with the predicates in the Ukrainian language, to ascertain the role of the object-causator of the attitude.

**Results:** the functional-communicative approach to the analysis of the language phenomena determines the subject as an active communicator which utilizes various syntactic constructs to express the attitude to the facts of the reality. The subject interprets those facts according to the previous communication experience. This signals about the subject-subject, subject-object, and occasionally object-object types of the interaction. Under such circumstances the object serves as the source of the attitude motivating the syncretic meaning. The influence of such factors on the communicant can be synchronous, meaning the functioning of homogeneous / heterogeneous objects in the sentence structure. The highest activity can be observed in sentences with a singular object expressed by substantives – names of living creatures. The content core of such units is formed by nouns naming people according to different parameters. The substantives denoting animals have a lower level of functional activity in the Ukrainian language.

**Discussion:** communicative-functional approach to the analysis of sentences with predicates of the speaker's attitude enables further studies in the Ukrainian grammar. The issues of theme-rheme organization of sentences with the predicates as well as the spectrum of syncretic shades made explicit by the object syntaxeme require holistic research.

**Keywords:** subject attitude predicate, speaker's physical, physiological, psycho-emotional, and intellectual state, object, syncretism, experiensive, communication, formally-grammatical structure of sentence, obligatory spreader, isofunctional component syntactic paradigm.

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Надійшла до редакції 2 квітня 2019 року.