

4. Конев А.Н. Индивидуально-типологические особенности младших школьников как основа дифференцированного обучения / А.Н. Конев. – М., 1968. – 208 с.

5. Чередов И.М. О дифференциации обучения на уроках / И.М. Чередов. – Омск : Зап.-Сиб. кн. изд-во, Ом. отд-ние, 1973. – 155 с.

Martyn Rostyslava

Assistant,

Lviv Polytechnic National University

COMPOUND-COMPLEX AND COMPLEX-COMPOUND SENTENCES IN UKRAINIAN AND ENGLISH

Most English and American scholars suggest that the sentences should be subdivided into four categories: simple sentences, compound sentences, complex sentences, compound-complex sentences. Though, they do not distinguish between compound-complex and complex-compound sentences: «In syntax, a sentence with at least two independent clauses and one or more dependent clauses is referred to as a complex-compound sentence, sometimes also called a compound-complex sentence» [7]. Thus, in this research the classification of compound-complex and complex-compound sentences will be based on the classifications of Ukrainian and Russian scholars.

The first Ukrainian linguist to study these structures was O. Verzhbyskyi [1, p. 250-263]. He divided them into the 5 types. Ukrainian scholar I. Vykhoivanets [2, p. 145-167], whose typology was used as the basis for the classification of the English sentences with coordination and subordination, divided compound-complex sentences into the following three groups:

1. Sentences where two or more compound parts have common subordinate clause:

У хаті вже було повно людей і тютюновий дим ходив над головою хвилями, коли Юхим переступив через поріг. (А. Головка)

2. Sentences where one of the independent clauses has a subordinate clause, and other independent clauses do not, together these independent clauses form a compound sentence.

Юля схилилась над зошитом, і в цю мить її ліктя легенько торкнулась Марійка Полішук, яка сиділа поруч. (О. Донченко)

3. Sentences where each of the independent clauses in a compound sentences is accompanied by the subordinate clause.

Коли мені кажуть «Київ», я бачу Дніпро, я схиляюсь над неосяжним простором, що відкривається моїм очам унизу. (П. Загребельний)

He also stresses that one of the syntactic relations is always dominant. Hence he distinguishes compound-complex sentences, where coordinate relation prevails:

Цікавістю подібні до матросів, що люблять відкривають нові світи, ми їздили на ярмарок у Косів без певної, признатися, мети, і вітерець уяви переносив нас на якісь невидані мости. (М. Рильський),
and complex-compound, where subordinate relations dominate:

Коли Юля вийшла на вулицю, сніжинки ще кружляли, дерева стояли білі й волохаті, урочисто мовчазні. (О. Донченко)

It becomes obvious that the scholar contradicts himself. At first he states that the sentence *У хаті вже було повно людей і тютюновий дим ходив над головою хвилями, коли Юхим переступив через поріг* belongs to the first type of compound-complex sentence, and then he gives the following example *Коли Юля вийшла на вулицю, сніжинки ще кружляли, дерева стояли білі й волохаті, урочисто мовчазні* and argues that this is a complex-compound sentence. It is obvious that the two sentences given in the example are of the same type, hence they cannot be compound-complex and complex-compound simultaneously.

The Ukrainian scholar K.F. Shulzhuk [5, p. 301] notes that we should disagree with those scholars who argue that the dominant relation is the first relation in the sentence. He suggests his own classification of these composite structures and distinguishes between compound-complex and complex-compound sentences.

Russian scholars B.S. Haymovych and B.I. Rogovskaya [4, p. 291] single out compound-complex and complex-compound sentences – a compound-complex sentence is essentially a compound sentence in which at least one coordinate clause is complex in structure.

I know that she loathes me, but I'll make her love me.

If a complex sentence has two (or more) subordinate clauses connected by way of coordination, we have a complex-compound sentence, as in

He told me I could see for myself he wasn't very young and his health wasn't very good.

According to the Ukrainian scholar K.F. Shulzhuk [5, p. 301] and Russian scholar N.A. Kobrina [6, p. 56] the definition and the example of the compound complex sentence by B.S. Haymovych and B.I. Rogovskaya is under discussion. As it has been mentioned already we should distinguish between complex-compound sentence and complex sentence with co-subordination. A complex sentence with co-subordinate clauses is a complex

sentence that contains subordinate clauses joined by means of coordination (subordinate clauses of equal rank, that is coordinated with one another): *I must impress upon you again that you are in a very great danger, and that the utmost frankness is necessary* [5, p. 312]. So the example *He told me I could see for myself he wasn't very young and his health wasn't very good* given by B.S. Haymovych and B.I. Rogovskaya is not compound-complex; it is a complex sentence with co-subordination. Complex-compound sentence differs from complex sentence with co-subordination. The main part in complex-compound sentence is a complex sentence, which is different from the analogous sentence in the subordinate part of the complex sentence with co-subordination (in the subordinate part it is syntactically dependent).

It can be concluded that there is unanimity present neither among foreign nor among Ukrainian scholars as to the classification of structures with both subordinate and coordinate relations.

Based on the abovementioned classifications and the results of the sentence sampling from the English fiction, scientific, and publicistic texts, the following classification has been suggested: the composite sentences with both coordination and subordination in the English language can be subdivided into complex-compound and compound-complex.

I. Complex-compound sentences

1. Complex-compound sentences where one subordinate clause depends simultaneously on a few (usually two) main clauses.

If we look fabulous, we feel fabulous, we are fabulous. (Imogen Lloyd Webber)

2. Complex-compound sentences with co-subordination (the kind of relationship where main clause may have several subordinate clauses of equal rank that is coordinated with one another).

3. Complex-compound sentences with consecutive subordination (when a complex sentence consists of more than two clauses and they form a hierarchy of clauses). The underlined part of the sentence is a consecutive subordination.

II. Compound-complex sentences.

1. Sentences where one of the independent clauses has a subordinate clause of some kind, and other independent clauses do not, together these independent clauses form a compound sentence. This group is the biggest and amounts to 70.3% of compound-complex sentences. They are illustrated by the following structural model and example:

We were informed that former finance minister Nakagawa has been found dead, but we are still unaware of further details. (The Times)

2. Sentences where each of the independent clauses in compound sentences is accompanied by the subordinate clause of some kind. They amount to 24.8% of compound-complex sentences.

Mr Zhura accepts that Stalin created the Gulag prison system, but he argues that only criminals were sent to the labour camps. (The Times)

3. Sentences where each of the 2 or more independent clauses has subordinate clauses of some type and other independent clauses do not. This group amounts to 4.4% of compound-complex sentences.

You need rain, you need special kinds of soil that are found on the hillsides, and that means you need to protect that land from soil erosion. (The Independent)

4. Sentences of a mixed complex-compound with the 2nd type of compound-complex sentences type.

Osbourne was married to another woman and he had two children when he did first look at the daughter of his then manager, Don Arden, and although he admits to not being "exactly Prince f---ing Charming", Sharon took him on. (The Daily Telegraph)

It goes without saying that a sentence needs not necessarily be either only compound or only complex. It may combine both types of clause connections within its structure. Thus, we can talk about the existence of English compound-complex and complex-compound sentences which are not studied properly from the point of view of their traditional syntactic analysis.

Список використаних джерел:

1. Вержбицький О.Є. Складне речення. Курс сучасної української літературної мови: Синтаксис / О.Є. Вержбицький [За ред. Л.А. Булаховського]. – К.: Рад. шк., 1951. – Т. 2. – 351 с.

2. Вихованець І.Р. Граматика української мови. Синтаксис: підручник / Іван Романович Вихованець. – К.: Либідь, 1993. – 368 с.

3. Карамішева І.Д. Структурні та функціональні особливості вторинної предикації в сучасній англійській мові (досвід формально-граматичного моделювання): автореф. дис. на здобуття наук. ступеня канд. філол. наук: спец. 10.02.04 «Германські мови» / Карамішева Ірина Дамірівна. – К., 2005. – 19 с.

4. Хаймович Б.С. Теоретическая грамматика английского языка (на английском языке) / Хаймович Б.С., Роговская Б.И. – М.: Высшая школа, 1967. – 298 с.

5. Шульжук К.Ф. Синтаксис української мови: підручник / Каленик Федорович Шульжук. – К.: Видавничий центр «Академія», 2004. – 408 с.

6. Kobrina N.A. An English Grammar. Syntax / Kobrina N.A., Korneyeva E.A., Ossovskaya M.I. – М., 1986. – 160 p.

7. Glynn S. Complex-Compound Sentences [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу: <http://grammar.quickanddirtytips.com/complex-sentences.aspx?commentid=14285#Comments>