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THE TERM “WORD ORDER” IN THE SENTENCE OF THE UKRAINIAN LANGUAGE: THE HISTORY OF ITS ORIGIN AND FORMAL-GRAMMATICAL CHARACTERISTICS

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Introduction

The sentence structure of the Ukrainian language, as well as other Slavic languages, reflects the history of the functioning, formation and development of the language. Since the sentence unites other language levels: phonetic, lexical, word-forming, morphological, stylistic, etc., it is quite natural that within the sentence the meaning of language units is often changed, their emotional-semantic semantics are enriched, derivation possibilities are modified. In addition, the sentence structure of the Ukrainian language constitutes certain models of language organization, divides the language flow; it is in the sentence that the dialectical unity of language as a sign system and speech as a practical embodiment of language, its individualization, is revealed.

Taking into consideration everything mentioned above, a sentence in the Ukrainian language is a dominant linguistic unit that models the picture of the world by linguistic means and with the help of mental interpretation.

Sentence analysis in Ukrainian linguistics has been taking place in the formal-syntactic, semantic-syntactic and communicative aspects since the beginning of syntax formation. Each of these is actively used in modern applied functioning of the Ukrainian language.

The question of word order in the sentence of the Ukrainian language arose in line with the formal-grammatical approach, and later became the dominant category of communicative syntax. At the present stage of development of Ukrainian linguistics it is actualized in the communicative aspect, as a stylistic marker of expression of the author's style (inversion of words) and at the same time is an active category of mastering the Ukrainian language as a foreign language in formal and grammatical aspect. For example,

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Я добре пам'ятаю той весняний день (*I remember that spring day well*): (agreed unseparated attribute; theme – «я добре пам'ятаю» (“I remember well”), rheme – «той весняний день» (“that spring day”));

Той день – весняний, я добре пам'ятаю (*That day – a spring day, I remember well*): (agreed separated attribute; theme – «той день був весняний» (“that day was a spring day”), rheme – «я пам'ятаю про це» (“I remember about that”));

Той день, я добре пам'ятаю, – весняний (*That day I remember well – a spring day*): (compound noun predicate; theme – «я добре пам'ятаю, яким був той день» (“I remember well what that day was like”), rheme – «той день був весняним» (“that day was a spring day”)).

The formal-syntactic aspect (F. Fortunatov, V. Porozhezinskii, M. Peterson, O. Pieshkovskii, O. Vostokov, M. Grech, F. Buslaiev, O. Rudniev, S. Smal-Stotskii, F. Gartner, O. Potebnia, O. Shahmatov, V. Babaitseva, M. Shatukh and others) of the sentence is related to the corresponding formal sentence pattern (formal-syntactic structure), sentence model (structure scheme). Syntactic relations and the components of sentence construction defined on their basis form a defining basis of formal-syntactic organization. The term “word order” in the formal-grammatical aspect is connected with the functional meaning of the statement without taking into consideration language specifics and their meaning. It is in this aspect that the foundations of modern grammar of the Ukrainian language were laid.

The communicative aspect of the sentence (J. Ostin, J. Serl, Z. Vendler, A. Bondarko, A. Zahnitko, I. Vyhovanets, F. Batsevytc, L. Marchuk and others) aims at identifying the communicative instruction of the speaker in the speech situation and the text – the aim is to communicate certain information to the recipient. In modern Ukrainian language, the sentence is primarily aimed at expressing the rheme as a communicative core, so the sentence must have a rheme, and the theme is sometimes implicit in incomplete sentences. Both the main and secondary members of the sentence act as a theme, the rheme is mostly fixed by the predicate. Sometimes the actual and formal-syntactic division of a sentence is not identical.

Identifying the peculiarities of the term “word order” and its interpretation in the first grammars will shed light on the issue of the modern arrangement of elements in the sentences of Ukrainian language.

The purpose of article

The purpose of this article is to investigate the appearance of the term “word order” in Ukrainian linguistics, to compare the term’s meanings of that time with modern interpretation. The time span covers the year 1618 (the first grammar of the Ukrainian language) – the 50s of the twentieth century. This substantiates the theory of syntagmatic sentence articulation, which initiated the doctrine of actual sentence articulation in the communicative paradigm, so the “word order” of the sentence is analysed in relation to the thematic division of the sentence.

Research methods

The main research methods are descriptive regarding the elements of comparison study, the comparison-historical method, and structural regarding the elements of distributive analysis.

Materials and research results

There is a full course of grammar in its then existing main parts «Орѳографія, Етѳмологія, Сѳнтаксис, Просѳдія» present in the first grammar manual of the Ukrainian language by Meletius Smotrytsky. Relying upon the manual «Граммати́ка доброглаголиваго елинословенскаго языка» (1591) created by the students of the Lviv Brethren School headed by the teacher of Greek language, Metropolitan Arsenii, and the manual «Граммати́ка словенска» (1596) by Lavrentii Zyzanii, M. Smotrytsky described the syntactic structure of a sentence. The scientist divides syntax into 'simple' and 'figurative'. 'Simple' syntax 'teaches' the rules of combining eight parts of speech («имя», «мѳстоименіе», «глаголь», «причастіе», «нарѳчіе», «предлогъ», «союзъ», «мѳждоменіе»). 'Figurative' syntax comprises the description of stylistics (Nimchuk 1985: 162). Without using the term 'word order' and without emphasizing the connection between the stylistic and paralinguistic aspects of sentence and its structure, M. Smotrytsky shows regularities of the language existing at that time which are preserved in modern Ukrainian: word order is caused by communicative aim of the speaker on the one hand and the grammatical nature of the language on the other. M. Smotrytsky described the connection between the words in a sentence pointing at coordination and governance as syntactic relations which are also present in modern language.

The work of the German linguist E. Bernecker «Die Wortfolge in den slawischen Sprachen» (Bernecker 1900: 155-160) is among the first attempts to grammatically describe word order in Ukrainian language. The linguist emphasizes the fact that word order in Slavic languages comes from the Proto-Slavic language. E. Bernecker describes the rules of combining words; mainly, he defines a verb as the main sentence component, defines its placement before a subject and object, underlining that such a position can be changed by means of logical stress, by an intention of the speaker or writer (Bernecker 1900: 155, 159). We see in E. Bernecker's thinking a peculiarity of Ukrainian language which would be later named as 'free word order' (Ukrayinska 2000: 470). This peculiarity of the Ukrainian language separates it from other languages such as English where the word order is fixed (Turko 2019).

Ukrainian grammar manuals which use the term 'word order' and have the first attempts to describe it appeared at the beginning of the 20th century. At that time, eastern Slavonic and western Slavonic linguistic traditions were formed in Slavonic linguistics and they made an important contribution to finding a solution to this question. Analysing the nature of Ukrainian sentence, the accomplishments of representatives of both groups must be taken into account.

The representative of the Prague linguistic school, V. Mathesius, connected the question of word order in the sentences of the Czech language with ‘actual segmentation’, i.e. with the communicative aspect of modern syntactic science. His ideas are based on the ideas of German linguists A. Weil and H. Paul who called the main point of an utterance the psychological subject and the core of an utterance the psychological predicate. Those ideas were typical for the logical-psychological direction of linguistics existing at that time. O. Potebnia is a representative of this trend in eastern Slavonic linguistics.

Czech linguists opposed actual sentence segmentation to formal; they considered it to be a way of involving a sentence into the context in which it occurs. There are the following means of actual sentence segmentation: intonation (phrasal stress, pause), word order, limiting adverbs, articles, rheme constructions (indirect object in passive constructions with an agent), context (Selivanova 2008: 463).

Actual sentence segmentation (suggestions for terminology in the scientific works of V. Mathesius) should be opposed to formal segmentation. Formal segmentation divides the essence into grammatical elements while actual segmentation speaks of how it is included in the context. There are the following elements of formal segmentation: grammatical subject and grammatical predicate. The main elements of actual segmentation are the egress point (or the basis) of the utterance which is something that we know or can easily guess and the core of an utterance, through which the speaker tells us about the egress point of an utterance (Mathesius 1967).

The egress point and the core, as defined by V. Mathesius (1967), are combined in different ways in a proposition if they consist of several expressions. But, as a rule, it is possible to define which part of a proposition belongs to the egress point and which – to the core. This is a usual word order: egress point – the initial part of proposition, core of an utterance – its ending. V. Mathesius calls such a sequence an objective sequence, as we move from what we know to what we don’t know and the listener better understands what is said. But there is also a reverse order: at the beginning we place the core and the egress points follows it. Such an order is subjective. V. Mathesius proved that the case in which one sees the realization of psychological peculiarities of interpretation of the perception of relations and things of objective world in language units is a linguistic notion. He defines the terms of a sentence: 1). The basis of a message – something which is known in a certain situation; 2). The utterance core – something which is said about the basis of the message. Such a segmentation is not identical to the formal-grammatical one, whose main elements are the grammatical subject and grammatical predicate. The main elements of actual segmentation are the core of an utterance and the known part.

The Czech linguist’s merit lies in the segregation of the problem of word order in Slavic languages from the problem of syntactic functions of the members

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of a sentence and in setting the relation of inversion and typical word order with the notional structure of an utterance (Melnychuk 1966: 251).

It is important to compare with the ideas of the Polish linguist Jerzy Kuryłowicz, who said that the initial syntactic function of words caused by lexical meaning (noun: subject; adjective: attribute to a noun; verb: predicate; adverb: attribute to a verb) can change depending on usage (Kurylovytch 1962: 60-61). Undoubtedly, the scientific grounds of J. Kuryłowicz concerning sentence word order are presented by means of the functional aspect of syntax in which the analysis unit is a syncretism of the function the interpretation, which is based upon the sequential consideration and differentiation of initial and secondary syntactic functions for different parts of speech. The functional approach, as proved by V. Mathesius, doesn't close the question of consequences of the placement of the words in a sentence.

The conceptual grounds of V. Mathesius in western Slavonic linguistics were later studied by Czech and Slovak linguists: F. Danes (applying the theory of actual segmentation to research intonation of Czech sentence and its word order, trying to agree a grammatical aspect with actual segmentation aspect); J. Firbas (applying actual segmentation to research word order in the English language, studying phrasal dynamics, whose level is defined by word order); J. Mistrick (studying the specifics of the relations of rheme and theme between the parts of a complex sentence, dealing with word order and parts of a complex sentence in the Slovak language).

We consider that the beginnings of the term 'word order' setting in eastern Slavonic linguistics should be found in the conceptual grounds of O. Potebnia. His ideas concerning sentence structure are based on the fact that a word is closely connected with the act of thinking. This connection is shown with the help of the 'inner form': any word appearing and getting its form in accordance with the items' properties. The perception of the items' properties is not stable, the higher the development of society, the more complex the very perception, which always changes. Consequently, the words change, losing their 'inner form' and obtaining a new one under new conditions. The change in language structure creates non-stop development. Since these changes don't happen simultaneously, "the surface of the language always has the examples of diverse in character layers" (Potebnia 1888). Using the definite materials of Slavonic languages, O. Potebnia performed a historical description of parts of a sentence and proposition, their reconstruction being based on the various diverse phenomena.

The following ideas are important in the grammar manual «Из записок по русской грамматике» by O. Potebnia concerning word order:

- the subject along with the attributes depending on it goes first in a sentence with the exception of the cases of inversion (Potebnia 1888: 122);
- inversion does not change the functions of parts of the sentence (Potebnia 1888: 513);

- the syntactic meaning of sentence components is not necessarily defined by their positioning in a sentence, but mostly by the tone of speech (Potebnia 1888: 122).

The linguist uses the terms ‘word order’ and ‘inversion’ as such, which are known and typical for the language. Thus, while stating that there is a fixed or direct word order, he says that there is also indirect word order or inversion. The studies of O. Potebnia provided a basis for the dominant methodology of analyzing language units through psychological interpretation of language units. His studies also form the basis of actual sentence segmentation as he views a language and communicative act as a psychological occurrence. In accordance with actual segmentation, a sentence is regarded as a multi-aspect unit which acts differently on each language level.

It is important to note that actual sentence segmentation appeared on the edge of word order analysis; it is studied in terms of communicative aspect on the modern stage of the development of Ukrainian language syntax.

S. Smal-Stotsky and Th. Gartner attempted to systematize the grammatical placement of the words in a sentence in the Ukrainian language grammar manual «Українська граматика» (Stotsky i Gartner 1919: 209-211). In the chapter «Про лад слів у реченю (гадці)» the linguists point out that definite words have a fixed position: question and relative pronouns, conjunctions (except *же*), particles in the beginning of a sentence; *б*, *бу* after conjunctions, verbs, pronouns; negative particle before the word which must be negated, before predicate; prepositions before the word to which they belong; adjectives before or after the word to which they belong; *нехай*, *най* before the verb.

S. Smal-Stotsky and Th. Gartner noticed that word order is free, but «не в тім значенню, щоби се було все одно, як слова і речення (гадки) по собі сліднують» (not meaning by that that one should not care how words are placed in a sentence) (Stotsky i Gartner 1919: 210). The structure of a sentence with a fixed word order is as follows: subject with its predicates + predicate with its predicates. Free and normal word order are connected with a stylistic intention. The given grammar manual provides formal-grammatical description of word order, stating that having a free order of sentence components is a peculiarity of the Ukrainian language.

V. Simovych in his «Граматиці української мови для самонавчання та в допомогу шкільній науці» provides a typology of a sentence in Ukrainian language: “hole” (simple complete sentence, there is subject and predicate), “poshyryne” (there also secondary parts of the sentence); “povne” (there are all parts of the sentence necessary for understanding its essence), “prymovchane” (incomplete sentence, there aren’t all parts of the sentence, some of them are omitted, we understand its essence by guessing or by general utterance).

The Ukrainian linguist uses the term “lad sliv” to talk about word order and connects it to the semantic meaning of definite words. The usual word order in the Ukrainian language has such a grammatical model: “predicate, subject (or

subject, predicate), then – object, adverbial object – adjectival object in its place near that “imnia” to which it belongs” (Simovytych 1921: 394). Besides, V. Simovytych states that “dovilnyi lad sliv” is typical for the Ukrainian language unlike other language (for example, German). It is caused by subject matter in speaking and the author’s intention in fiction. “Dovilnyi lad sliv” differs by the positioning of the syntactic units: predicate, object, adverbial object (modern term – adverbial); positioning after the designated word – attribute object (modern term – attribute) (Simovytych 1921: 396-398). Although V. Simovytych analyses word order in accordance with semantic criteria in his grammar manual, he connects it with members of a sentence (the formal-grammatical aspect of the Ukrainian language grammar structure).

The logical-grammatical approach to the interpretation of sentence word order is present in the grammar manual by M. Uhryn-Bezhrishnyi and A. Lototskyi. This stipulates that “a correctly built sentence should be like this: subject (with its supplements) + predicate (with its supplements) + object (with its supplements). But one must disobey this rule many times, because we have to place one word at the beginning of a sentence for pointing out the importance of the word or for making a speech vivid, thus the whole word order changes. But we must be careful not to separate or not to fully separate the supplements from the main parts of the sentence. It is not typical for Ukrainian language to place verbs at the end of the sentence. The poets do not stick to these rules in a poetic language. Using such a weird language they want to inspire a certain mood or impression in a reader” (Uhryn-Bezhrishnyi i Lototskyi 1936: 57-58). In their manual, the linguists explain inversion (without using this term) as a stylistic issue. They only state this fact without revealing the means and functions of inversion.

In his grammar manual, M. Nevrlly names the term ‘word order’ as ‘slovolad’ focusing on the intonational character of indefinite word placement (Nevrlly 1938: 22). The author provides the usual word order in his manual: subject + predicate + object or adverbial object. M. Nevrlly notices such a peculiarity of sentence word order: the change of the position of a word changes syntactic meaning. Providing two sentences as examples – 1. “Kind child...” and 2. “Child kind ...” – the linguist interprets the word ‘kind’ in the first sentence as an attribute supplement, while in the second sentence as a predicate. This peculiarity is taken into consideration nowadays in the formal-grammatical paradigm of studying Ukrainian language (this paradigm is a dominant one in learning Ukrainian language by native speakers and foreigners).

M. Nevrlly pays attention to the fact that free word order is mainly typical for the Ukrainian language (Nevrlly 1938: 22). Undoubtedly, free word order in Ukrainian sentences is a grammatical peculiarity, but even such a feature is determined by some regularities which were partly revealed in a communicative paradigm of the language phenomena.

I. Ohienko presented functional-grammatical and stylistic approaches to the description of ‘ladu sliv’. The linguist pointed out the main regularities of sentence

word order in accordance with the syntactic function of the parts of speech: “1. The subject goes in front of the predicate. 2. The adjectival explanation is placed before the noun. 3. The adverbial explanation is placed before the predicate. 4. The noun explanation is placed after the predicate” (Ohienko 1937: 254). I. Ohienko also pays attention to a stylistic aspect of the application of an unusual word order which is inversion. The linguist believes that inversion is usual (“sentence is not darkened by means of replacing slovosklad” (Ohienko 1937: 255) and unusual (“the essence of a sentence is darkened and the sentence becomes unclear” (Ohienko 1937: 255)). I. Ohienko considers that usual inversion is applied only in fiction, while unusual inversion should be uprooted from the speech.

The linguist names intonation as one of the means of sentence word order. Intonation, in his opinion, “creates inversion” (Ohienko 1935: 172).

The term “phrase” appears in the formal-syntactic aspect of studying word order. In modern Ukrainian linguistics, along with word order, this term is a means of actual segmentation of a sentence which is a subject matter of research in communicative syntax.

The term “phrase” has been known since the end of the 16th century. M. Smotrytskyi actively used it and included it in the name of its manual «Грамматики Славенския правильное Свнтагма» (1618) which was mentioned earlier in this article. Later, “phrase” was replaced by word combination and proposition for many years, and these became the main units for studying. Jan Baudouin de Courtenay brought this term back into science, due to the division of the spheres of science and speech. The scientist used the term “lexeme” to denote a word in its generalized meaning; the term “phrase” was used to denote the word in speech. Yet the terms did not become permanent in science in those meanings.

L. Shcherba, using the research by Jan Baudouin de Courtenay, made a significant contribution to the study of the question concerning phrases. L. Shcherba used this term in the article «О частях речи в русском языке» (1928). The linguist interprets a phrase in such a way: speech is constructed not from separate words, but from the simplest language units (which can consist even of one word), which express thoughts in the process of speech and are indivisible. These very language units are phrases (Vinogradov 1951: 48). The words are phrase components, in his opinion, which get into speech in the structure of their phrase. A phrase is a unit different from words, although it can coincide with the word in its material form keeping the status of phrase.

There is an interesting fact that L. Shcherba used the term “phrase” in the manual on phonetics in order to denote the minimal acoustic sense of a speech flow.

V. Vinogradov supported and deepened the ideas of L. Shcherba. Linguists proved the following: a phrase is a syntactic and semantic notion; phrases are created in speech in order to denote complex notions which appear in the process of speech and reflect reality; phrases get certain essence in the context of speech; the essence of phrases depends on the essence of the whole sentence, on the context; a phrase is the simplest meaningful unit; a phrase is an active category of stylistic syntax (Vinogradov 1950: 211-212).

O. Melnychuk proved the connection of regularities of word order in Slavonic sentences to syntagmatic segmentation. In accordance with the scientist's definition, a phrase is "intonational-semantic complex which is a part of a sentence or the part of a broader context" (Melnychuk 1966: 435).

O. Melnychuk differentiates phrases in accordance with the level of segmentation into: phrases of the first level of segmentation concerning present or imaginary context, the second level of segmentation, the third level of segmentation, etc. (Melnychuk 1966: 256). For example, *Стародавня Ольвія // давно // їх цікавила обох, /// давно // їм хочеться досліджувати, / розкопувати її, // занесену пісками* (*Ancient Olvia attracted them both long ago, long ago they wanted to research it, excavate it covered with sands*) (Oles Honchar). There are two phrases of the first level of segmentation in this sentence as believed by O. Melnychuk. Each of them is composed by phrases at the second level of segmentation. Phrases which are derived on one level of segmentation within one common phrase of a previous level are correlated phrases (Melnychuk 1966: 256). The following are correlated in the second phrase of the third level of segmentation: «*їм хочеться досліджувати*» ("they want to research") and «*розкопувати її*» ("excavate it"); «*розкопувати її*» ("excavate it") and «*занесену пісками*» ("covered with sands").

O. Melnychuk divides phrases into homogeneous (independent) and connected phrases depending on the character of the relations between them (Melnychuk 1966: 260). The following homogeneous phrases are found in the above-mentioned example: «*їм хочеться досліджувати*» ("they want to research") and «*розкопувати її*» ("excavate it"); connected syntagma – «*розкопувати її*» ("excavate it") and «*занесену пісками*» ("covered with sands").

O. Melnychuk studied the opposition of inner-syntactic and outer-syntactic sentence segmentation, reflecting on the theory of word order on intonation, syntagmatic levels and suggested analyzing sentence structure taking into consideration the realized situational tasks.

The structure of phrases, the rules of their formation undoubtedly depend on grammatical connections and their functions in a sentence, on the structure of a sentence and word combination in general (Vinogradov 1950: 211). Yet, phrases and sentence components are not equal terms. With the help of syntagmatic segmentation, linguists analysed the nature of a sentence (Y. Krotevytch, O. Pieshkovskyi – detached apposition, L. Dmytriieva – homogenous parts of a sentence, S. Aleksieeva – complex and compound sentences, etc.).

Consequently, word order as a bearer of diverse semantic weight in a sentence was viewed in terms of syntagmatic segmentation of sentence structure. The term "phrase" in modern linguistics has two meanings: 1) "connection or merging of two correlated language units of any level situated in a certain linear sequence in speech"; 2) "rhythm-intonation unity which consists of one or several words connected in semantic and intonational relations: (Ukrayinska 2000: 544-545).

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There is a tendency to analyse the term “word order” in connection to the functionality of parts of a sentence in further eastern Slavonic studies (O. Shahmatova, V. Babaitseva, M. Shatuh, etc.). At the same time L. Shcherba, Y. Loi, K. Krushelnyska make attempts to apply a semantic criterion as a dominant one in putting words together in Slavonic sentences.

Conclusions

The formal-grammatical approach (mainly formal, comparative-historical, psychological, systemic-structural, functional aspects) to the analysis of syntactic notions, categories, relations and connections did not study the question of word order in the Ukrainian language to its full extent. At the same time, the analysed notions presents the following specificities:

- uncovering of sentence word order as syntactic notion;
- defining the types of word order – fixed and free, direct and inversion (exact defining of these types needs its solving in modern linguistics);
- looking at intonation as a means of word order, stylistic explanation of inversion, studying word order in communicative syntax;
- partial explanation of the relation of sentence parts with the position in sentence structure (verb – predicate, noun – subject, etc.); division of the problem of word order in Slavic languages from the problem of syntactic functions of members of a sentence (V. Mathesius);
- introduction of the term ‘inversion’ to define the unusual positioning of words in a sentence with a stylistic aim; defining the relation of inversion and typical word order with a meaningful structure of an utterance;
- defining the connection between word order and sentence segmentation (O. Melnychuk);
- grounding the term ‘phrase’ which was the beginning of communicative syntax in the modern development of both Ukrainian and foreign linguistics.

Prospects for further research

The question of the analysis of the concept of word order in a sentence through the prism of sentence structure needs a deeper analysis: the location of the predicative center and the valence of secondary members of the sentence relative to the predicative center; word order in a simple sentence and a complex sentence according to the typological classification of the Ukrainian language within the Eastern Slavonic group of languages.

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ABSTRACT

The article describes in a diachronic perspective the origin and interpretation of the term “word order” in the Ukrainian language through the prism of studying this phenomenon in Slavic and partly foreign linguistics of the early 17th – the first half of the 20th centuries. An analysis of the term “word order” based on the materials of the first grammars of the Ukrainian language and on the basis of theoretical and practical remarks of those linguists who were the first to use the term “word order” in their works was carried out. The leading tendencies of consideration of the order of words in East Slavic and West Slavic linguistics of the outlined time interval as separate linguistic schools and traditions are established. The connection of word order with the syntagmatic division of a sentence, which initiated communicative syntax, was studied. The types of phrases, rules for their detection in a sentence, types of connection of phrases are described. The main syntactic characteristics of word order in a sentence of the Ukrainian language in the formal-grammatical paradigm are named.

Key words: word order, sentence, formal-grammatical aspect

REZUMAT

Articolul descrie, în perspectivă diacronică, originea și interpretarea termenului „topică” în limba ucraineană, prin prisma studierii acestui fenomen în lingvistica slavă și, parțial, în cea străină în perioada cuprinsă între începutul secolului al XVII-lea și prima jumătate a secolului XX. A fost realizată o analiză a termenului „topică”, pe baza primelor gramatici ale limbii ucrainene și a observațiilor teoretice și practice a primilor lingviști care au folosit acest termen în lucrările lor. Sunt stabilite principalele tendințe în ceea ce privește stabilirea ordinii cuvintelor în lingvistica slavă orientală și occidentală din perioada evidențiată, ca școli și tradiții lingvistice separate. A fost studiată legătura dintre topică și componența sintagmatică a unei propoziții, care a stat la baza sintaxei comunicaționale. Sunt descrise tipurile de sintagme, regulile pentru depistarea acestora într-o propoziție, tipurile de legături între sintagme. Sunt evidențiate principalele caracteristici sintactice ale topicii unei propoziții din limba ucraineană, în paradigma formal-grammaticală.

Cuvinte-cheie: topică, propoziție, aspect formal-grammatical