81'362=161.2=111 Drinko Hanna

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## EMPHATIC IMPERATIVE CONSTRUCTIONS IN ENGLISH AND UKRAINIAN

+ (Part. + Vimp.), - do
(Do + Vimp.).
, (10,8%), Do + Vimp 1,5%
, do
;

1. Introductory note. In some languages, along with conventional or standard imperatives there are specific or so-called emphatic imperatives. In the English and Ukrainian languages, the neutral imperative is opposed by sentences with emphatic imperative constructions such as English Vimp. and Do + Vimp. as well as Ukrainian Vimp. and Part. + Vimp. Foreign linguists [11; 4; 13] have noted that the purpose of these constructions is to increase speech expressiveness and tension.

Interest of linguists to the imperative mood is determined by the important role that it plays in speech communication. It should be noted that the imperative is one of the main means of expressing inducement. Many works have been devoted to studying the imperative (by Berezhan, Volodin, Xrakovskij, Golovin, Zahnitko, and Shvydka among others), but the imperative has not been sufficiently examined in terms of contrastive linguistics. This article is devoted to studying emphatic constructions in the English and Ukrainian languages.

- 2. The aim and tasks of the work. The chief aim of this article is to present a contrastive analysis of imperative constructions in English and Ukrainian. To achieve this goal, it is necessary to solve the following tasks: (a) to identify the models of emphatic constructions in the languages that are compared, (b) to study the semantics of emphatic constructions, and (c) to give a quantitative description of emphatic incentive constructions.
- 3. Material of the research. The research in question has been carried out on fiction works of English, American, and Ukrainian authors. The database includes 5,653 examples of imperative sentences. 695 emphatic incentive structures were found out in both languages, which is 12.3% of the total sample.

- 4. Research findings and their discussion. In English the emphatic imperative has the notable special marker do. The imperative with do (Do + Vimp.) is generally treated as a means of expressing offer and persistent request, but not order [16; 17]. The frequency of using this construction is 1.5% in English. V. S. Xrakovskij has identified two main features of this imperative—reminding and highlighting [11, p. 197]. The function of reminding is implemented in the context by reexpressing a previous refusal or delay by the speaker to do the action; for example: Do come to the point ||
- [18, p. 170]. The function of highlighting is used in the context of opposition; for example: I don't care whether you are successful or not, but do be happy  $\parallel$  , , [15, p. 198].
- D. Bolindger in his article «Do Imperatives» noted that the use of the construction Do + Vimp, depends on the situation and context; sentences such as  $Sit\ down \parallel$  are unrestricted by any conditions, but the sentence  $Do\ sit\ down!$  is possible if the speaker has his doubts about the implementation of the action [13, p. 115].

In English we can see emphatic constructions with the adverb *just* at the beginning of the imperative sentence. Such sentences show irritation and disappointment of the speaker; for example: *«Just tell me one thing more—as a matter of personal curiosity,» Abbey concluded*  $\parallel$  *«* 

w, - E [15, p. 193]. In the Ukrainian language the emphatic imperative is formed with the help of amplifying particles and a notional verb in the form of the imperative mood (Part. + Vimp). The core group of amplifying particles includes: , , , , , , , - , - , - , - , - , - , etc.; for example: - , [10, p. 375]; - , - , - , [6, p. 79]. The particle - is used very frequently in Ukrainian; for example: -

: - ![2, p. 35]; - , [10, p. 267]. The frequency of using incentive constructions with particles is 10.8% in Ukrainian, which is much more than in English (1.5%). This is determined by the existence of a large group of amplifying particles in Ukrainian. These particles do not have their own meaning but perform the expressive function. They serve to emphasize the semantic and emotional expression not only of a single word, but of the entire sentence. The particles increase the intensity of the inducement that motivates the speaker's interest in carrying out the action; they convert the statement into relaxed, friendly, which affects the speaker more.

The particle  $\ /\$  indicates intensity of the inducement; for example: , [8, p. 726]. It also serves to specify and modify the categorical meaning. The particle  $\$  expresses reminding about an expected action. Accentuation of the reminding is achieved by forming the intonation center of the structure with the help of the imperative verb together with the particle  $\ /\$  in a preposition to the other elements of the structure [12, p. 76].

The structure of the imperative and the particle + Vimp. + shows a sharp, persistent, demanding character of the inducement; for example: - ! [2, p. 302].

Imperative sentences with the particle are characterized by their categorical features; they are close to requirements such as: - ... [9, p. 135]. The particles , - , , not only increase the demand or order but also point out the urgency of the action; for example: - [10, p. 621].

It should be noted that the particles that intensify inducement have a fixed position in the sentence: they are used in preposition to the imperative ( , , , , etc.) as in the example , !- [10, p. 543] or in postposition to it ( , , , ) as in the example , [8, p. 117]. The particle provides an additional shade of convention, which expresses intensity of the inducement and influence on the speaker [12]; for example: ! [8, p. 216].

5. Conclusions. It has been found out that in the compared languages the major means of emphasizing inducement are the emphatic verb do and amplifying particles. They are used with the imperative to specify and modify the categorical meaning and convey subtle nuances of inducement. However, the functions of the emphatic verb do and the amplifying particles have been revealed as not isolated but supported by relevant context and intonation. Absence of these emphatic means would deprive incentive sentences of expressiveness. The difference between the languages is that in Ukrainian a large group of amplifying particles is used in preposition or postposition to the imperative. In English the emphatic verb do (Do + Vimp.) and the adverb just are used in preposition (Just + Vimp).

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1. Vimp. –
2. (Part.) + Vimp. – +
3. Just + Vimp – +
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Metaphor is one of the bright lexical-semantic the representation of a language personality of the protagonist of the novel A. Likhanova Nadezhda Georgievna. Language personality uses as a metaphorical model of sustainable, frequency in the speech of the teacher («pedagogy – medicine», «life – road», «school, teaching process, teacher – ship, water», «knowledge – fruits»), and individually-author. A metaphor allows you to transfer the value attitude of the heroine to the students, the process of education, pedagogy in General.

**Key words:** language personality, metaphor, metaphorical model, individual author metaphor.