

**ОКЛИЧНІ РЕЧЕННЯ В РУСЛІ
 БАГАТОАСПЕКТНОГО ДОСЛІДЖЕННЯ**

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**THE EXCLAMATORY SENTENCES IN LINE WITH
 THE MULTIDIMENSIONAL RESEARCH**

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Галина Навчук, Лариса Шутак. Восклицательные предложения в русле многоаспектного исследования.
Актуальность. Учитывая характерную для современного этапа развития украинской грамматики тенденцию к многоаспектному рассмотрению синтаксических единиц, назрела необходимость пересмотреть и уточнить вопрос о статусе восклицательных предложений в синтаксической системе языка, с новых методологических позиций трактовать их коммуникативное назначение и функции. **Новизна** заключается в углубленном многоаспектном подходе к анализу особенностей восклицательных предложений. В статье использованы такие **методы исследования:** анализа, синтеза, сравнения, обобщения, а также описательный. **Выводы.** В статье обосновывается целесообразность многоаспектного подхода к изучению восклицательных предложений. При этом в качестве основных определены структурный и семантический аспекты, на которые опираются логический и коммуникативный. В качестве вспомогательных выделено эмоциональный и текстотворный. Такой подход к рассмотрению восклицательных предложений позволит выявить их структурные и формальные особенности в различных сферах функционирования, установить коррелятивность / некоррелятивность элементов их формально-синтаксического, семантико-синтаксического, собственно семантического и коммуникативного строения, проследить формальную и семантическую вариативность.

Ключевые слова: восклицательные предложения, многоаспектный подход, структурно-семантический аспект, формально-синтаксический аспект, диктум и модус высказывания.

Research problem. The present stage of the Ukrainian grammar development is characterized by a tendency to a multidimensional study of semantic-syntactic units, an attempt to systematize them on the basis of new conceptual or methodological principles, to reconsider and clarify certain scientific concepts that have been formed within several decades.

A thorough functional approach to the interpretation of language phenomena along with anthropocentrism of linguistic studies was an entirely new stage in the development of contemporary Ukrainian grammar. Researchers are no longer satisfied with purely grammatical interpretations of language structures; at the forefront is the interest in the mechanisms of their reproduction in close connection with the elucidation of an active role of the linguistic communication participant - the addresser, that is, the creator of a certain text, and the addressee, for whom the text is intended for perception. This approach allowed considering individual fragments of the grammatical structure of the language differently, in particular the question of the status of exclamatory sentences in the syntactic language system, from the new methodological positions to interpret their communicative purpose and functions¹.

However, the science of syntax is still interested in the

study of expressive structures, in particular the exclamatory sentences, which, on the one hand, are characterized by a clearly conveyed emotional and expressive peculiarity, and on the other hand – by a kind of syntactic structure and composition.

For a long time, exclamatory sentences were placed alongside narrative and informative ones being classified according to the purpose of utterance. In modern syntactic studies, the status of exclamatory sentences has changed; it is now believed that all classes of sentences for the purpose of utterance may be exclamatory, since it turned out that they are based on another principle of classification - emotional expressive. With the change of approach to the qualification of exclamatory sentences, conditioned by the active introduction of functional and categorical principles to the study of grammatical phenomena (works of I.R. Vykhovanets, K.H. Horodenska, V.M. Rusanivskiy, M.Ya. Pliusch, A.P. Zahnitko and others²) interest in the study of their structural and functional features in the syntactic system of the Ukrainian language has not decreased. The lack of coverage of this issue in the grammatical tradition determines the need for a comprehensive (multidimensional) consideration of exclamatory sentences, which takes into account both the form and the content.

¹ Navchuk G. V., Shinkaruk V. D. Formal'no-sintaksichni ta funktsional'no-semantichni osoblivosti oklichnih rechen': Monografiya [Formal-syntactic and functional-semantic features of exclamation sentences: Monograph], Ternopil': Aston, 2007, P. 3-4 [in Ukrainian].

² Vihovanets' I. R., Gorodens'ka K. G., Rusaniv's'kij V. M. Semantiko-sintaksichna struktura rechennya [Semantic-syntactic structure of sentences], K.: Naukova dumka, 1983, 220 p.; Vihovanets' I. R. Gramatika ukrayins'koyi movi. Sintaksis: Pidruchnik [Ukrainian grammar. Syntax], K.: Naukova dumka, 1983, 220 p.

The purpose of the article is to substantiate the multidimensional analysis of exclamatory structures in the interrelation of their formal-syntactic and functional-semantic implementations, since the uniqueness of these units manifests itself at the communicative-pragmatic level, where a communicative instruction that correlates with the function plays the differential role, in addition to the intonation.

The aspect refers to the essential feature, highlighting the dominant element in the study of the linguistic unit. "Multidimensional sentences are diverse and have objectively interdependent aspects - parties, interlaced and interacting"³.

If at the initial stage of studying sentences linguists limited the number of aspects of their analysis, highlighting formally-grammatical as the main one, then today, none of them is considered universal.

In this regard, V.V. Babaytseva's notion was correct that "sentence as the object of analysis itself, the combination of properties of which is not a mechanical combination of aspects, but a natural blending, in which it is difficult to clearly distinguish one property from another, interferes with the clear delimitation of the research aspects"⁴.

Based on the assertion that the structure and semantics are interrelated and interdependent, as form and content, in the study of formal-syntactic and functional-semantic peculiarities of exclamatory sentences, in our opinion, the main aspects are structural and semantic on which the logical and communicative ones are based.

This approach will allow establish the correlation / non-correlation of the elements of formal-syntactic, semantic-syntactic, actually-syntactic and communicative structure of exclamatory sentences, to trace their formal and semantic variability.

Since for communicating the idea and expressing one's feelings the speaker chooses the optimal structural sentence scheme, filling it with vocabulary, then in the hierarchy of aspects, the main place is given to the structural aspect, which is considered outside the situation and context, and then – semantic.

Consequently, one of the main aspects of the study of exclamatory sentences is the consideration of their structural scheme. The structural scheme it is a syntactic sample, on which the statement is based. From this point of view we consider appropriate the I.R. Vykhoanets's assertion that "we create syntactic units in numerous speech acts, without

noticing that these units 'are produced' per sample. The speakers would not have mastered the syntactic mechanism of speech, if for every particular syntactic unit (sentence, statement, and minimal syntactic unit) there was no "single model", that is, not a speech, but the actual language pattern"⁵. Then the researcher convincingly notes that "the implementation of the language pattern of the sentence in the specific conditions of the speech situation is accompanied by various modifications, transformations, complications, which are manifested in the word order, intonation, vocabulary, component reduction, semantic layers"⁶.

The sentence as a syntactic structure consists of words or phrases. Content words involved in the sentence pattern construction are called the components of the pattern. Many linguists consider the predicativity to be the main sentence feature, which is defined as the correlation of the thought expressed in the sentence with the situation of speech. Consequently, the general grammatical value for all sentence structure patterns is predicativity. In particular, I. R. Vykhoanets interprets it as a distinctive feature of the sentence, as a complex of grammatical meanings, correlated with the act of speech and purpose (communicative intention of the speaker). In his opinion, predicativity, combining the categories of time and modality, reflects the relation of the sentence to real life (reality or unreality, necessity or probability, possibility or impossibility, etc.)⁷.

In the sentence, the speaker expresses his thoughts, feelings and desires. Reflecting real events, he also indicates his attitude to the content of the message. Thus, predicativity can be defined as the correlation between the content of the statement and the real life from the speaker's point of view. The presence of the category of predicativity is the most important feature of the sentence as an independent syntactic unit.

The category of modality is closely related to predicativity. Each sentence has a modal meaning, a significant constructive feature, in other words it contains indications of a relation to reality. Consequently, any complete expression of a thought, feeling, incitement, statement reflecting reality in one form or another, drawn into one of the existing in this language intonation sentence schemes, expresses one of those syntactic meanings that, in their totality, form a category of modality "⁸. "The syntactic category of modality as a part of the external syntactic sphere of the sentence structure consists, according to I.K. Bilodid, of formally distinct syn-

tax: Textbook], K.: Libid', 1993, 368 p.; Vihovanets' I. R. Narisi z funkcional'nogo sintaksisu ukrayins'koyi movi [Essays on functional syntax of Ukrainian language], K.: Naukova dumka, 1992, 224 p.; Zagnitko A. P. Teoretichna gramatika ukrayins'koyi movi: Sintaksis: Monografiya [Theoretical Ukrainian grammar, syntax: Monograph], Donetsk: DonNU, 2001, 662 p.; Karans'ka M. U. Sintaksis suchasnoyi ukrayins'koyi movi: Navchal'nij posibnik [The syntax of modern Ukrainian language: Textbook], K.: Libid', 1995, 312 p.; Kulik B. M. Kurs suchasnoyi ukrayins'koyi literaturnoyi movi: Sintaksis [The course of modern Ukrainian literary language: Syntax], K.: Radyans'ka shkola, 1965. Ch. II. 284 p.; Peshak M. M. Aspekti doslidzhennya vzayemodiyi formi i zmistu v movi, Ukrayins'ke movoznavstvo [Aspects of the study of the interaction of form and content in the language. Ukrainian linguistics], K.: Visha shkola, 1980, Vol. 8, P. 16–25; Slin'ko I. I., Gujvanyuk N. V., Kobilyans'ka M. F. Sintaksis suchasnoyi ukrayins'koyi literaturnoyi movi: Problemni pitannya: Navchal'nij posibnik [The syntax of modern Ukrainian literary language: Problematic issues], K.: Visha shkola, 1994, 670 p.; Suchasna ukrayins'ka literaturna mova [The modern Ukrainian literary language], Za red. M. Ya. Plyush, K.: Visha shkola, 1994, 414 p.; Shinkaruk V. D. Kategoriyi modusu i diktumu u strukturi rechennya: Monografiya [Categories modes and dictates in the structure of the sentence: Monograph], Chernivtsi: Ruta, 2002, 272 p. [in Ukrainian].

³ Babajtseva V. V. Predlozhenie kak mnogoaspektnaya edinitsa sintaksisa [Offer as a multifaceted unit of syntax], RYASH, 1984, Vol. 3, P. 18 [in Russian].

⁴ Ibidem, P. 19.

⁵ Vihovanets' I. R. Gramatika ukrayins'koyi movi. Sintaksis: Pidruchnik [Ukrainian grammar. Syntax: Textbook], K.: Libid', 1993, P. 47 [in Ukrainian].

⁶ Ibidem, P. 49.

⁷ Ibidem, P. 7.

⁸ Vinogradov V.V. O kategorii modal'nosti i modal'nyh slovah v russkom yazyke, Izbrannye trudy. Issledovanie po russkoj grammatike [On the category of modality and modal words in the Russian language. Selected Works. Study on Russian grammar], M.: Nauka, 1975, P. 55 [in Russian].

tactic meanings, in which the method of referring the main content of the sentence to reality is expressed"⁹. A similar opinion is expressed by A.P. Zagnitko, noting in particular that "when distinguishing sentences according to modality, the differentiation between the internal and external syntactic sentence structures is essential. Internal syntactic structure of the sentence is correlated with the type of structural scheme and is subordinate to the systemic-linguistic dimensions of the grammatical system, and the external syntactic structure in the Ukrainian language is formed mainly by syntactic categories of modality and time"¹⁰.

In the modern Ukrainian language, the category of modality is transmitted by various means, while the differences in the methods of expression of this category are partly due to internal differences in its semantic-syntactic functions, its functional-syntactic essence. There can be no doubt that the distinction between modal types of sentence is most clearly expressed by intonation. The role of intonation-melodic means in the expression of modal shades of utterances or sentences varies depending on the grammatical system and the lexical composition of syntactic unities. Consequently, we must recognize that the simple sentence (the strict arrangement of the subjective and the predicate groups in a simple sentence is the Ukrainian language norm) has categories of objective modality and syntactic time with an appropriate system of means for their expression. Both of these categories are closely related to each other and form an inseparable unity of the predicative category, which is typical for each sentence and is its grammatical meaning.

The grammatical structure of simple sentences is in some way related to their semantic structure. "The point is," says I.R. Vyhovanets, "that the tendency towards symmetry between the formal-syntactic and semantic-syntactic structures of the sentence prevails in the language system"¹¹. However, there are cases of asymmetry of these two structures caused by differences in the semantic-syntactic and formal-syntactic sentence fragmentation. In a number of cases, the thematic-rhematic principle is the leading one, which is especially significant in patterns with untypical expression of the main sentence members (infinitive, adverbs, etc.). Determining the semantics of such sentences is also an important aspect in the study of exclamatory sentences.

F. Danesh was one of the first who substantiated the need to distinguish the semantic structure of the sentence, along with the grammatical and communicative ones. The suggestion of the "content" emphasis was also formulated by V.V. Vynohradov: "Grammar examines the forms of syntactic expression of a thought, feeling and will in all the peculiarities of their specific speech structure, typical for grammatical structure and order of particular languages and their groups (families)"¹². Speaking about sentence seman-

tics, V.V. Vynohradov emphasized that it consists of a dictum and a mode. Dictum is the informative content of the main message, and modus is the psychiatric experience, complementing the dictum and is connected with it¹³.

In traditional linguistics, semantics is understood to mean all content, information conveyed by the language or by some of its units. The essence of the sentence semantics is explained by the presence of denotatum (the referent, which denotes the fact of reality) and the significatum, which expresses the meaning that corresponds to the opinion of this fact. At the same time the subject is denotative, and the predicate is significative. In addition to that the subject and the predicate are the categorical meanings of semantics.

The concept of the semantic syntax of N.D. Arutyunova, based on the logical-grammatical approach, is close to the denotative direction of the study. The researcher emphasizes that "logical-syntactic structures are the most common models in which thought forms content"¹⁴. The main task of studying the semantics of the sentence, in her opinion, is to distinguish four grammatical "beginnings":

- 1) the relation of existence or being;
- 2) the relation of identification, or identity;
- 3) the relation of nomination or naming;
- 4) the relation of characterization, or prediction.

There are also quite common studies, which take into account the correlation between grammatical and semantic sentence structures. Significant features of this direction are reflected in the works of N.Yu. Shvedova. She differentiates the sentences of various semantic structures according to their grammatical characteristics. Thus, the researcher notes that "semantics does not exist by itself, without grammatical expression, and that is all the grammatical expression of the sentence"¹⁵.

In addition to the grammatical approach, in the linguistic theory there is a level approach to the study of semantics. According to it, the first step allows us to make the concept of a structural scheme. The second one requires taking into account the predicativity and paradigm. The third takes into account the semantic structure of the sentence and the system of its regular realizations. The fourth step is the definition of a communicative aim, which is always expressed with the help of intonation.

However, the sentence is not only a grammatical and semantic unit, but also a communicative one, that is, a statement through which we communicate with each other. "The sentence considered in the dynamic aspect of its communicative function is called a statement"¹⁶. I. R. Vyhovanets notes that "by the functional approach, the statement is qualified as a speech unit that can equal the sentence, but differs from it by the orientation of the speech acts and by the direct connection with the situation"¹⁷.

Due to the variety of approaches to the study of syntac-

⁹ Suchasna ukrayins'ka literaturna mova [The modern Ukrainian literary language], Za zag. red. akad. AN URSR I. K. Bilodida, K.: Naukova dumka, 1972, P. 18 [in Ukrainian].

¹⁰ Zagnitko A. P. Teoretichna gramatika ukrayins'koyi movi: Sintaksis: Monografiya, [Theoretical Ukrainian grammar: Syntax: Monograph], Donetsk: DonNU, 2001, P. 109 [in Ukrainian].

¹¹ Vihovanets' I. R. Gramatika ukrayins'koyi movi. Sintaksis..., op. cit., P. 57.

¹² Vinogradov V. V. O kategorii modal'nosti i modal'nyh slovah..., op. cit., P. 53.

¹³ Ibidem.

¹⁴ Arutyunova N. D. Predlozhenie i ego smysl: Logiko-semanticheskie problemy [The proposal and its meaning: Logical-semantic problems], M.: Nauka, 1976, P. 18 [in Russian].

¹⁵ Shvedova N. Yu. O sootnoshenii grammaticheskoy i semanticheskoy struktury predlozheniya [On the relation between grammatical and semantic structure of the sentence. Slavic Linguistics], Slavyanskoe yazykoznanie [Slavic linguistics], M.: Nauka, 1973, P. 483 [in Russian].

¹⁶ Zagnitko A. P. Teoretichna gramatika ukrayins'koyi movi..., op. cit., P. 312.

¹⁷ Vihovanets' I. R. Gramatika ukrayins'koyi movi. Sintaksis..., op. cit., P. 155.

tic phenomena, nowadays linguists do not emphasize the specifics of the statement, but interpret it as a communicative aspect of the sentence structure itself. Therefore, in today's syntactic science, the tendency is not to contradict sentences and statements, but to distinguish three aspects in the internal sentence structure: formal-syntactic, semantic-syntactic, and communicative. Consequently, in the communicative plane, the sentence is a statement, the main feature of which is the orientation to the speech participants¹⁸.

The well-known Swiss linguist Ch. Bally¹⁹, working out the general theory of a statement, identified its fundamental characteristic - the correlation of a mode and a dictum. Sharing his opinion, I. R. Vyhovanets notes that "the sentence covers two spheres of meanings: the dictum sphere of meanings relating to information about the world and its knowledge, and the mode sphere, which contains the interpretations of the objective sentence content, diverse estimates of the speaker, his feelings and will"²⁰. In fact, each sentence has a denotative plan that reflects the situation, the generalization model of which is the structural scheme of the sentence, and a subjective-modal plan, which reflects the attitude of the speaker to the designated situation. Thus, in the sentence structure there is a self-subjective component that provides an author's interpretation of objective information. Proceeding from this, and taking into account the thesis that "in a healthy, normal person it is simply impossible to isolate purely intellectual activity, free of feelings and emotional elements... Information processing in the human brain - the interaction of two programs: intellectual and emotional"²¹, it can be asserted that emotion is a component of the content structure of a sentence. Accordingly, this is reflected in the sentence structure, in particular in such syntactic phenomena as: volume, size, type, structure of the sentence, especially in its thematic-rhematic articulation, word order, expressive accentuation of some words in the sentence, various stylistic devices.

Emphasizing the emotional component in the content structure of the sentence, it is necessary to find out the place of this component in the sentence semantics. According to Yu.M. Malynovych, "if the emotional meaning is expressed explicitly (is the main, special meaning for which the form or word exists), then it is denotative; if the emotional meaning is expressed implicitly (acts as concomitant and does not have special means of expression), then this is a connotative meaning"²². So the only difference between denotative and connotative meaning is the way of expression.

In exclamatory sentences, both emotive and attitudinal components of the meaning are distinguished at the same time. Comparing the surrounding reality with the idealized

model of the world, a person not only expresses his emotional reaction, but also evaluates this reality. The linguists studying emotiveness at the syntactic level, differ as to whether there is an evaluative seme in the exclamatory attitudinal sentences. N. A. Lukianova²³ and M. A. Yagubova²⁴ regard everything emotional and expressive as evaluative since emotions are a subjective form of evaluation. However, such researchers as E. F. Petryshcheva, L. A. Serhieieva, T. A. Kildibekova²⁵, and A. V. Dobrunova²⁶ argue that not all statements (in particular, expressing surprise, disagreement, incredulity) contain evaluation. In our opinion, the argument presented by the latter appears to be more compelling.

Conclusion. Thus, when defining the semantics of an exclamatory sentence, it is necessary to take into account its propositional content, to show the dictum and the mode of an expression, with regard to the ontological categories - the real world and the person. Accepting the fact that the sentence content depends on the process of communication, we thereby include this language unit not only to the elements of speech, but also to the facts of speech. Just the unity of semantic and syntactic structures defines sentence as a unit of speech. Therefore, the most important in the study of exclamatory sentences is the research of the correlation of their formal-grammatical and functional-semantic peculiarities.

Further studies of exclamatory sentences from a multidimensional point of view will help to systematize the existing results of scientific research and to establish an opinion about them not only as a bifunctional syntactic structure, which expresses the communicative intention of the speaker, but also an emotionally and situation motivated structure that expresses his/her state of mind.

Навчук Галина, Шутак Лариса. Оклічні речення в руслі багатоаспектного дослідження. У статті обґрунтовується доцільність багатоаспектного підходу до вивчення окличних речень. При цьому як основні визначено структурний і семантичний аспекти, на які спираються логічний і комунікативний. У ролі допоміжних виділено емоційний і текстотвірний. Такий підхід до розгляду окличних речень дозволить виявити їх структурні та формальні особливості в різних сферах функціонування, встановити корелятивність / некорелятивність елементів їх формально-синтаксичної, семантико-синтаксичної, власне-семантичної та комунікативної будови, простежити формальну і семантичну варіативність. Адже в сучасній синтаксичній науці усталилася тенденція не протиставляти речення висловлюванню, а розрізняти у внутрішній структурі речення три аспекти: формально-синтаксичний, семантико-синтаксичний і комунікативний.

¹⁸ Ibidem.

¹⁹ Balli Sh. Frantsuzskaya stilistika, M., Inostrannaya literatura [French style, Foreign Literature], 1961, P. 201 [in Russian].

²⁰ Vihovanets' I. R. Gramatika ukrayins'koyi movi. Sintaksis..., op. cit., P. 117.

²¹ Luk A. N. Emotsii, yumor, ostroumie [Emotions, humor, wit], *Nauka i religiya* [Science and religion], 1966, №1, P. 42 [in Russian].

²² Malinovich Yu. M. Ekspressiya i smysl predlozheniya: Problemy emotsional'no-ekspressivnogo sintaksisa [Expression and meaning of the sentence: Problems of emotional and expressive syntax], Irkutsk: Izd-vo Irkutskogo universiteta, 1989, P. 44 [in Russian].

²³ Lukyanova N. A. O sootnoshenii ponyatij ekspressivnost', emotsional'nost', otsenochnost' [On the relation between the concepts of expressiveness, emotion, estimation], *Aktual'nye problemy leksikologii i slovoobrazovaniya* [Actual problems of lexicology and word formation], Novosibirsk, 1976, P. 3-21 [in Russian].

²⁴ Yagubova M. A. Otsenki i emotsii v razgovornoj rechi [Ratings and emotion in speech], *Yazyk i emotsii* [Language and emotions], Volgograd, 1995, P. 133-142 [in Russian].

²⁵ Kil'dibekova T. A. O haraktere vzaimodejstviya emotsional'nogo s intelektual'nym v nekotoryh tipah vosklitsatel'nyh predlozhenij [The nature of the interaction between the emotional with the intellectual in some types of exclamatory sentences], *Sintaksis i intonatsiya* [Syntax and intonation], Ufa, 1973, Vyp. II, P. 27-32 [in Russian].

²⁶ Dobrunova O. V. Vliyanie emotsional'nogo faktora na sintaksicheskoe oformlenie vyskazyvaniya. Sintaksicheskie struktury v akte komunikatsii (nemetskij yazyk): Sbornik nauchnyh trudov [The impact of emotional factors in the design of syntax statements. Syntax structures in the act of communication (in German): Proceedings], Moskva, 1988, Vyp. 313, P. 13-22 [in Russian].

Актуальність. Зважаючи на характерну для сучасного етапу розвитку української граматики тенденцією до багатоаспектного розгляду синтаксичних одиниць, назріла потреба переглянути й уточнити питання про статус окличних речень у синтаксичній системі мови, з нових методологічних позицій трактувати їх комунікативне призначення та функції. **Новизна** наукової розвідки полягає у поглибленому багатоаспектному підході до аналізу особливостей окличних речень.

У статті використано такі **методи дослідження**: аналізу, синтезу, зіставлення, узагальнення, а також описовий. **Висновки.** Доведено, що кожне речення має денотативний план, який відображає ситуацію, узагальнюючою моделлю якої є структурна схема речення, і суб'єктивно-модальний план, який відображає ставлення мовця до позначуваної ситуації. Таким чином, у реченнєвій структурі є власне-суб'єктивний компонент, який забезпечує авторську інтерпретацію об'єктивної інформації. Виходячи з цього, можна стверджувати, що емоційне є компонентом змістової структури речення. Відповідно це знаходить своє відображення у структурі речення, зокрема у таких синтаксичних явищах, як обсяг, розмір, тип, структура речення, особливо в його тема-рематичному членуванні, порядок слів, експресивне виділення окремих слів речення, різноманітні стилістичні прийоми.

Ключові слова: окличні речення, багатоаспектний підхід, структурно-семантичний аспект, формально-синтаксичний аспект, диктум і модус висловлювання.

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