



Comparación de la arquitectura del texto dialectal en ucraniano e inglés

Comparison of Dialect Text Architectonics in Ukrainian and English

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Resumen

El objetivo del artículo fue estudiar las peculiaridades de la arquitectura del texto dialectal en inglés y ucraniano, a fin de comparar sus peculiaridades para una buena comprensión de un idioma extranjero. Como método se utilizó el análisis comparativo, método de correlación y análisis de contexto; así como la distribución cuantitativa de variantes de las variables. Las formas del verbo *to be* en tiempo futuro en inglés y ucraniano se consideran marcadores de tiempos verbales para el estudio paramétrico. Es obvio que el tiempo futuro en ucraniano debe considerarse primario en términos de origen. Para los verbos activos, el número de ejemplos fuera de las combinaciones con el pronombre personal es relativamente pequeño, entonces para las formas verbales completas será el número de tales ejemplos es mucho más significativo. En conclusión, el tema de las diferencias dialectales entre lenguas, comportamientos, tradiciones y mentalidad cobra cada vez más relevancia en el mundo actual, que busca resistir la globalización. La investigación futura debería abordar los aspectos fonéticos y léxicos del habla dialectal, pues la cobertura integral de las características fonéticas y léxicas de los dialectos del idioma permitirá a los futuros especialistas adquirir competencias comunicativas.

Palabras clave: Traducción, lingüística, dialecto, texto, idioma inglés, idioma ucraniano.

Abstract

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The aim of the article was to study the peculiarities of the dialect text architectonics in English and Ukrainian and compare their peculiarities for good understanding of a foreign language. Methodologically, comparative analysis, correlation method and context analysis were used; plus quantitative distribution of variants of the variables. The forms of the verb *to be* in the Future Tense in English and Ukrainian are considered as markers of verb tenses for parametric study. It is obvious that the Future Tense in Ukrainian should be considered primary in terms of origin. For active verbs, the number of examples outside the combinations with the personal pronoun is relatively small, then for full verb forms will be the number of such examples is much more significant. In conclusion, the topic of dialectal differences between languages, behaviour, traditions, and mentality is becoming increasingly relevant in today's world, which seeks to resist globalization. Now the dialect that distinguishes people from each other has begun to be valued. Further research should address the phonetic and lexical aspects of dialectal speech, because comprehensive coverage of phonetic and lexical features of language dialects will allow future specialists to acquire communicative competencies.

Keywords: Translation, linguistics, dialect, text, English language, Ukrainian language.

Introduction

Structural and compositional organization of any work, aimed at solving the communicative problem, plays a special role in managing the reader's perception of the text. The headlines that precede or enter the information are one of the elements of the architectonics of a journalistic text. Since the architectonics of any text array is, first of all, a feature of its construction, a certain structure, which is a certain monolith of the latter, in our opinion, it is wrong to identify it with the composition of the text. Riabets (2021) explains the latter by the fact that in such a broad sense, architectonics should be supposed to mean features of formal materialization of the text in the context of a certain semantic gradation of the materialization of an interpretation.

So, the text architectonics includes not only the text itself, but also any representation of it. In particular, we mean the features of its phonetic and orthoepic materialization, graphic representation, spelling relief, the specifics of grammatical changes, as well as stylistic diversity. In this context, adverbs as well as verbs in an active voice are the most demonstrative to us. This core role can be explained by the primary function of verb forms, which is to represent a certain action, movement, etc., which gives the text a certain dynamic, mobility.

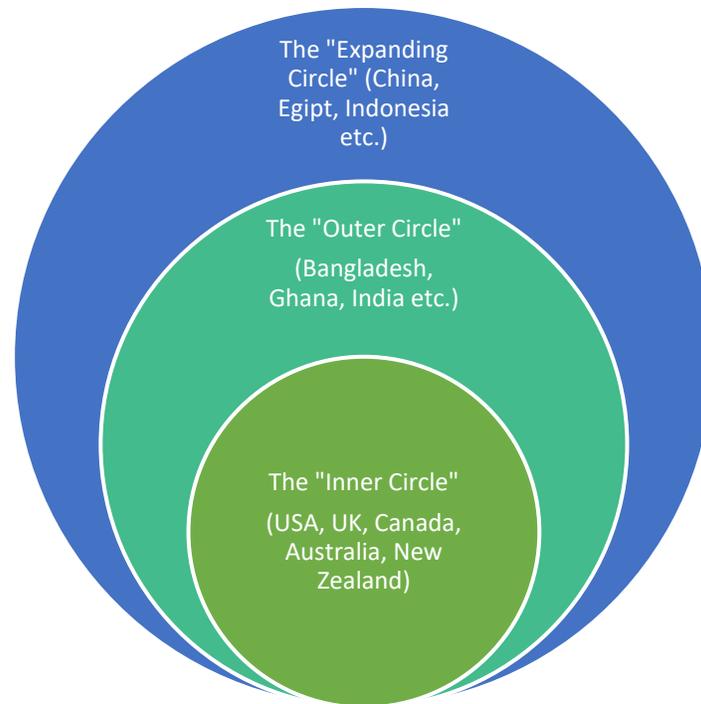
The study English and Ukrainian dialects is topical because of the use of the literary "standard" of national language variants has ceased to be an indicator of the speaker's status and social affiliation. Moreover, the main trend in language development is the emergence of a number of new social literary and regional *koiné* dialects, formed on the basis of mixing different local,

regional and interregional forms (Kobyrynka, 2020).

In the common sense, the term “dialect” is usually supposed to mean the language of the lower strata of society, which does not correspond to the literary norm of the language. It can also be applied to non-written forms of language (most often idioms of isolated localities). In comparative historical linguistics — to the forms of language from which the modern language was later formed (German dialects are the ancestors of modern German languages) (Hlukhovtseva, 2021). British linguists usually distinguish between dialect and accent, where dialect includes not only pronunciation but also grammatical characteristics and vocabulary. Both phenomena go hand in hand, but in Britain it is important to distinguish each of them separately due to the fact that the most prestigious standard dialect is not always used in conjunction with the most prestigious accent (Demszky et al., 2020).

Attempts to systematize the world's versions of English were made at different times, but usually for other, non-linguistic purposes. Kachru et al. (2006) created a model that presents the distribution of world versions of English in the form of three concentric rings: inner, outer and expanding (Figure 1).

Figure 1. The model of world dialects of English according to Kachru et al. (2006)



As the presented figure demonstrates, the Kachru's model consists of 24 series of rings. The Inner Circle presents the countries of the world in which English has an official status: USA, Great Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand. The Outer Circle include the countries where English has official or semi-official status: British and American colonies such as Bangladesh, Ghana, India, Kenya, Malaysia, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, Singapore, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The people of these countries are quite fluent in English, despite the fact that it is not their native language. This is due to the spread of English in business, its so-called "bureaucratic role". The Expanding Circle includes countries such as China, the Caribbean, Central and South America, Egypt, Indonesia, Israel, Japan, Korea, Nepal, Saudi Arabia, and Taiwan, where English, without official status, ranks first among foreign languages being studied. Crystal and Kachru recognize English as the main language of official documents and the most popular among the 24 foreign languages studied.

For the other hand, modern English, like Ukrainian, has a wide range of variability due to a number of territorial and social factors. A set of linguistic alternatives for implementation, which characterize the regional accents of the territorial features of the use of the text structure elements, is formed under the influence of external conditions of communication in the architectonics of the text. These features of architectonics have been poorly studied in the scientific literature.

In this sense, the research is topical because of the need to render the functions of dialectal expressions, units of which belong to territorial and social dialects, in translation. This problem has not been sufficiently covered in the literature on translation studies. Besides, the emphasis in works that deal with this issue is often on the stylistics of the text. That is, the authors consider the units of the lexical level. Also, this study examines various features of the architectonics of the dialect text and the features of its organization in English and Ukrainian. The traditional English dialects in the United Kingdom are of particular interest. According to Carter et al. (2020), new “non-standard” language varieties (regiolects, *koiné*) are formed and developed on the basis of old traditional dialects (Northumbrian, Wessex, Mercian, Midland). The topic is of interest for research on the need to draw parallels between the dialect architecture of both languages to organize the effective translation of dialects. To date, significant gaps in this issue require clarification and explanation.

Therefore, the aim of the research is to consider the architectonics of the text in Ukrainian and English, to find analogies and differences in the functioning of emotion verbs in dialects, as well as to study the factors which cause such similarities and differences. In particular, the question arises as to the extent to which the grammatical system in general determines the semantic features and boundaries of the functioning of a unit that serves to identify the dialect text.

Methods

Research procedure

The study involved three stages: The first stage provided for the study of the theoretical background of the text architectonics representation, as well as the logical and philosophical background of research. In particular, the concept of architectonics, the theory of translation studies is analyzed. A continuous sample of journalistic texts was conducted. The reference name class was determined using contextual analysis of the reference.

The second stage involved the analysis of pragmatic foundations of modern translation studies in the context of representing the features of the architectonics of dialect Ukrainian and English texts. The vocabulary in Ukrainian and English texts is compared. Emphasis is placed on the psychological and stylistic specifics of translations of English verbs and features of lexical and phraseological identification of dialectal vocabulary through discourse analysis. Quantitative analysis of the frequency of use of dialectal language units is carried out. The third stage provided

for a study of Ukrainian and English journalistic dialect texts: stylistic specifics of vocabulary and phraseology, as well as contextual features of semantics, realities, gaps in the context of the representation of dialect vocabulary.

Sampling

Data from two corpora of texts were used as a source of language material for the research. The data of the General Regionally Annotated Corpus of Ukrainian (hereinafter, GRAC) were used when considering dialect verbs in the Ukrainian language. Data from the parallel sub corpus of the Czech National Corps (CNC) were used in the analysis of the functioning of dialect verbs in English, as well as in the comparative analysis. More detailed information on the formulation of language requests and work with the sample is provided for each case in the text of the article.

The reasons for choosing the source of language material for the study of the parallel sub corpus of the Czech National Corpus is that this corpus contains the largest number of texts. Being the unified one, the volume of the corpus exceeds 100 million word uses. The following sources of language material were the following:

GloWbE –Global Web-Based English Corpus (M. Davis).

NOW – NOW Corpus (News on the Web) (M. Davis).

iWeb – The intelligent Web-based Corpus (M. Davis).

COCA – Corpus of Contemporary American English (M. Davis).

BNC – British National Corpus (M. Davis).

COEL –Cryptotypes of the English language (<http://www.rgph.vsu.ru/coel/>).

Methods

The choice of methods, sequence and technique of their application are determined by the aim and objectives of the study. The comparative analysis is used to describe the structural features of English versions compared to the standard English version. The correlation and contextual analysis of the reference helps to establish the coherence of factors of social and situational variability. Quantitative distribution of variable variants is described based on the percentage of implementations of this case to the total number of variable use (Papizhuk et al., 2020).

Then, placing the relevant objectives of the study of data in relative terms on the COEL platform (Cryptotypes of the English Language) allowed obtaining crypto type portraits of markers

based on quantitative indicators: marker activity in combination with crypto type classifiers relative to other markers. A similar experience of working with analytical corpora is considered in the research of Zeng (2021), which makes it possible to conclude the effectiveness of such a research strategy.

The verb subject classifier [a container contains] indicates the property of the subject to act as container for others, usually small, objects or substances (bulk, water). If the position of the subject of this construction is replaced by the marker, it indicates the categorization of emotional and sensory experience by analogy with the content and, accordingly, the entry of the marker into the crypto type. Verbal object classification constructions show that the container can be filled with something or emptied. The existential construction, which is inherent in all markers, is the most frequent among the constructions which mark the object's location inside the container. In particular, the method of analyzing the material of the corpus of texts was considered and widely used in the work of Matveeva (2021). The methodological principles of this study were developed based on the experience of Matveeva's work.

Results

Let's consider the etymology of reference nouns. *Box*: “rectangular wooden container”, old English box, with late Latin *buxis*, from Greek *pyxis* “boxwood”, from *pyxos* “box tree”, which is of uncertain origin (Online Etymology Dictionary).

Cup: “small” vessel used to contain liquids generally; drinking vessel, Old English *cuppe*, Old Northumbrian *copp*, from late Latin *cuppa* “cup” (source of Italian *coppa*, Spanish *copa*, Old French *coupe*, “cup”), from Latin *cupa* “tub, cask, tun, barrel”, “Gap, hole”; old church Slavonic *kupu*; Lithuanian *kaupas*, “heap”; old eng *hyf*, “beehive”, which is thought to be cognate with Sanskrit *kupah* “hollow, pit, cave” (Online Etymology Dictionary). As it can see, the artifact bowl or cup takes its name from a natural fact such as a cavity, pit or cave, limited space for the room, inside something.

Bowl: “round, low vessel to hold liquids or liquid food”, Old English *bolla*, “pot, cup, bowl”, from Proto-Germanic *bul*, “a round vessel” (source also of Old Norse *bolle*; Old High German *bolla*), from PIE root *bhel*, “to blow, swell”. Formerly also “a large drinking cup”, hence figurative use as emblem of festivity or drunkenness (Online Etymology Dictionary).

Glass: Old English *glæs* “glass, a glass vessel”, from Proto-Germanic *glasam*, “glass”

(source also Old Saxon *glas*, Middle Dutch and Dutch *glas*, German *Glas*, Old Norse *gler*, “glass, looking glass”; Danish *glar*, from PIE root *ghel*, “to shine”, with derivatives denoting bright colours or materials. The PIE root also is the ancestor widespread words for gray, blue, green, and yellow, such as Old English *glær*, “amber”; Latin *glaesum* “amber” (which might be from Germanic); Old Irish *glass*, “green, blue, gray”; Welsh *glas*, “blue” (Online Etymology Dictionary). It should be noted that the design of “glass of smth.” is regarded as a dimensional classifier of nouns.

Basket: early 13th c., from Anglo-French *bascat*, of obscure origin; from Latin *bascauda* “table-vessel”, or from Celtic British, originally meant “wicker basket”. Obviously, the etymology of words “box” (case, ящик), “cup” (чашка), “bowl” (миска), bucket (відро) indicates the property of the objects to contain (hold) other objects. Etymological chains of lexical units glass (склянка), basket (кошик), are extended due to the root “vessel”, which has the word “container” and the word “receptacle” in its etymology, which are the units of metalanguage. Comparative Table 1 presents key data for GloWbE and NOW cases.

Table 1

Data of GloWbE and NOW cases

	RESOURCES	ACCESS	VOLUME
1	GloWbE	http://corpus.byu.edu/GloWbE/	1.9 billion
2	NOW	https://corpus.byu.edu/now/	7.4 billion

Both corpora consist of 20 sub corpora (according to English versions) of different volume, so before analyzing the data obtained from corpus requests, it is advisable to calculate the coefficient of sub corpora, which allowed to obtain and process corpus data in relative terms. The forms of the verb to be in the Future Tense and the Future Tense in Ukrainian are considered as markers. In terms of origin, the Future Tense in Ukrainian should obviously be considered as primary. Aspectual future, in contrast to the primary, occurs as a result of the development of one of the meanings of the grammatical form, the main meaning of which was originally the expression of the present, imperfect or perfect aspect. The Future Tense in Ukrainian is morphologically indistinguishable from the present and is historically the present, which gives grounds to classify it as aspectual.

The “will + infinitive” construction can be used to express intentions and predictions in prototype contexts. “I will pay careful attention to this problem in the report I am currently working on.” In the example, the use of will can be interpreted as “central epistemic”. The speaker reflects on the knowledge of the interlocutors on the basis of life experience, which he/she believes they have. It is significant that this construction corresponds to the Present Simple, for example, in the Canadian version of the text. Table 2 shows the number of uses in the corpus of full and conjunctive forms in combination with personal pronouns and the total number of these forms.

Table 2
Distribution by persons for the Future Tense with will (I’ll)

1 st person		3 rd person	
I will	31,066	He will	6,313
		She will	2,228
		It will	18,815
We will	18,798	They will	8,657
I’ll	117,400	He’ll	11,609
		She’ll	5,398
		it’ll	9,491
We’ll	38,261	They’ll	10,163
2 nd person		Total	
You will	19,045	will	317,210
You’ll	36,298	’ll	238,338

So, even Table 2 does not include data on the number of examples of use with the 3rd person, where the noun is used, not the pronoun. In this case, if for active forms the number of examples outside the combinations with the personal pronoun is relatively small (238,338 - (117,400 + 38,261 + 11,609 + 5,398 + 9,491 + 10,163 + 36,198) = 9,818), while the number of such examples will be more significant for full verb forms (317,210 - (31,066 + 18,798 + 6,313 + 2,228 + 18,815 + 8,657 + 19,145) = 212,186).

Regarding the use of “will” with pronouns in different persons, it turns out that such cases account for only about 9.8% (31,066) of the total number of uses in the corpus (317,210). At the same time, with the abbreviated form “ll” the pronoun is used in almost half of the cases (~ 49.3% - 177,400 out of 238,338). Corpus data on the use of verbs will be combined with singular and

plural pronouns. The abbreviated form “ll” refers mainly to informal spoken language, which is confirmed by the number of examples of its use in the collections of the corpus (Table 3).

Table 3

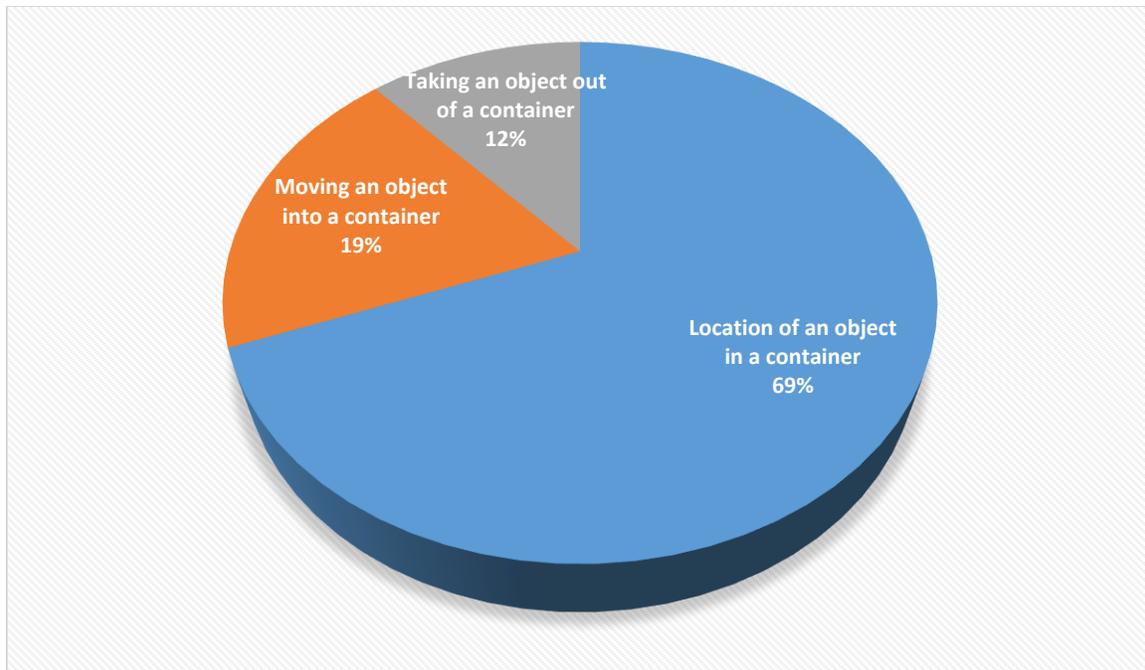
Use of ‘ll’ in the collections of the parallel sub corpus (English) of the Czech National Corpus

	Acquis	Subtitles	PressEurop	Syndicate
‘ll	0	217,506	46	15
To the total number of ‘ll (238,338)	0	91	0.019	0.006
Total word forms	29,625,655	66,790,228	3,122,746	4,386,871
‘ll from the total number of word forms of the collection	0	0.326	0.0014	0.0003

Table 3 demonstrates that the Subtitles collection contains more than 90% of use cases, which includes subtitles for movies that imitate spoken language. It should be noted that the proportion of examples with “ll” is still higher than in other collections even though this collection has the largest number of word usages. Locative classifying constructions (Figure 2) are conditionally divided into diagnosing according to the principle of marking the main positional semantic features:

- location of an object in a container, verb intransitive locative classifiers [SVexist in/inside a container], /inside a container] or [there VS in a container], as well as transitive verbs, such as [find smth. in a container], [have smth. in a container], [keep/hold smth. in a container];
- moving an object into a container, verbal transitive locative classifiers [VO in/into a container], for example [put/place smth. in (to) a container], [throw smth. in (to) a container] and intransitive classifiers [V in/into a container], for example, [fall, get in/into a container];
- taking an object out of a container, verbal transitive locative classifiers [VO out of a container], for example, [take/get smth. out of a container], [pull smth. out of a container] and verbal intransitive locative classifiers [V out of a container], for example, [fall out of a container].

Figure 2. The model of world dialects of English according to Kachru et al. (2006)



As it can see, the share of verbal locative classifiers that mark “location of an object in a container” is 3.6 times higher than the share of classifiers that mark “moving an object into a container”, and the share of classifiers that mark “taking an object out of a container” is more than 9 times higher.

Discussion

Dialectical studies of language are becoming increasingly important in the context of globalization, as well as blurring national and regional differences, that is the definition of regional features in it and in the structure of the text as its representation. This happens at all language levels: phonetic, lexical and phraseological, grammatical and others. Philological dialectology has great potential in the field of language studies. This is noted by such authors as Melikhova (2021) and Vydaichuk (2021). Linguistic and literary components of dialectal discourse represent the image of the territory. Dialect appears as a regional version of modern literary language, implementation in a particular region.

Dialect appears as a regional version of modern literary language, realization in a particular region. Being common in the language of middle and small towns, regions are variations of dialects, their “successors” at the stage of language development, arising from the alignment of regional differences (Leuta, 2015). The development of such differences in the structure of the text

occurs equally in Ukrainian and English, in particular, as evidenced by Rusachenko (2021) and Ogneva et al. (2021). But it should be noted that according to Holquist (2021), regional features of language have a greater impact not on the architectonics of the text, but on phonetics and vocabulary. In turn, Ukrainian dialects are characterized by the opposite trend — there is also a slight change in the architecture of the text from dialect to dialect.

The lexical units used by the author in the language of his works give an idea of the individual linguistic picture of the world of the master of the word. The layer of nuclear vocabulary and lexical periphery are distinguished in the person's vocabulary. Nuclear vocabulary is the “core of the lexical system” and includes “the most frequent and informative vocabulary.” This vocabulary serves as a marker for the study of the architectonics of a dialect text (Skripnik et al., 2021). Parallel studies of the characteristics of English and Chinese prove the reliability of the method chosen in the study. In contrast, Webb and Williams (2021) and Stuart et al. (2020) do not consider the study of the corpus of texts as an objective method of studying the pattern of dialect use. For our study, the forms of verbs in the Future Tense in combination with marker words played a significant role for the analysis of language dialects. The following points can be called indicative when comparing the tokens of the top ten of the common language list and the words of nuclear vocabulary. First, the pronoun “I” is used in the texts not as often as one would expect because of the nature of the first-person narrative. Second, the author does not often use verb forms of “to be” (Laube & Rothmund, 2021).

The theoretical significance of the study is determined by its contribution to the development of the theory of conditioned variability of the national language as a holistic structure, problems of intercultural and indirect communication. The results of the study of socially and situationally determined variability of the text structure in the Internet environment contribute to the further development of translation theory. The practical value of the study is determined by the data that can be used for a wide range of developments in the field of dialectology, comparative studies, “linguaculturalogy”, as well as used in learning the analytical analysis techniques.

The study's main limitations were the impossibility of covering the entire corpus of dialectal texts of both the Ukrainian and English languages. But, taking into account the specificity of the selected bases of corpus texts, we can talk about their representativeness, and this limitation did not significantly impact the main conclusions of the study. The result of the work carried out in the future will be the improvement of the methodology of translating dialect texts from English

to Ukrainian and vice versa. This can be useful for the mutual integration of both language systems into the media discourse. Further research will be related to the study of the peculiarities of the cohesion of the architectonics of the dialect systems of both languages.

Conclusions

The study is topical because of the high demand for the study of modern English. Comprehension of any language in the modern world is not possible without studying its dialects. The rapid integration of Ukraine into the world economic, socio-political and military structures raises the issue of quality and correct translation of texts from English to Ukrainian and vice versa. The study of the structure of texts acquires new significance in view of the abundance of dialects of both languages.

The results obtained during the study indicate differences in the architectonics of dialect texts in both languages. The studied corpora of texts allowed us to draw the conclusion that the frequency of use of marker verbs and container words in different dialects varies, which entails the need for careful translation. The materials can be used in the practical course of teaching modern English, in theoretical courses in text architectonics, in special courses in sociolinguistics, phonostylistics, sociophonetics and linguo-regional geography. Prospects for further research. Further research should address the phonetic and lexical aspects of dialects. Wider coverage of the phonetic features of the language will improve the efficiency of acquisition of foreign language competencies by students. And the study of lexical features will significantly expand the ability to acquire communicative competencies.

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