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SYNCRETISM OF COMPLEX SENTENCES WITH SEMANTIC-SYNTACTIC RELATIONSHIPS OF “PURPOSE-ATTRIBUTE”

СИНКРЕТИЗМ СКЛАДНОПІДРЯДНИХ РЕЧЕНЬ З СЕМАНТИКО-СИНТАКСИЧНИМИ ВІДНОШЕННЯМИ «МЕТА-АТРИБУТИВНІСТЬ»

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The article is devoted to the study of syncretism of semantic-syntactic relationships at the level of a complex sentence that leads to development of modified meanings. It has been found out that syncretism modifies and forms a new functional-semantic capacity due to synthesis of connecting elements. While studying such complex constructions with layering of additional semantics, it has been proven that the functioning of complex sentences of a syncretic nature arises due to potentially free links between the components of a complex sentence. Considerable attention is paid to connecting means since they are both the primary units of reflection of certain semantic relationships and carriers of transposition processes. Syncretic nature of complex sentences is explained by their transitivity and possibility of creating an additional meaning. Thus, lexically and semantically saturated connecting means reveal various shades of semantic-syntactic relationships between main and predicative parts. It has been determined that both connecting elements, key words and sentence position play a major role in the analysis of semantic-syntactic capacity of complex sentences with the relationships “purpose-attribute”. Complex sentences are studied taking into account the features in the nuclear and peripheral zones, as well as the predictive feature of the semantic center. It has been concluded that complex sentences of a syncretic nature are constructions that are open to the implementation of a modified semantic-syntactic capacity with the ability to implement new semantic meanings of syntactic functions. Layering of various functional-semantic fields indicates the complex nature of these structures and their asymmetric nature. In this regard, the need for a detailed analysis of syncretic complex sentences in order to identify various transitional units of a modified nature is considered scientifically promising. It is such models that do not fit into existing classifications and break a certain idea of the clarity of the language system.

Key words: syncretic character, semantic-syntactic load, intermediate constructions, transitional units, connecting elements, key words, functional-semantic field.

Стаття присвячена дослідженню синкретизму семантико-синтаксичних відношень на рівні складнопідрядного речення, що призводить до появи модифікованих значень. З'ясовано, що синкретизм модифікує та утворює новий функціонально-семантичний потенціал за рахунок синтезу з'єднувальних елементів. Досліджуючи такі складні конструкції з нашаруванням додаткової семантики, доведено, що функціонування складнопідрядних речень синкретичної природи виникає за рахунок потенційно-вільних зв'язків між компонентами складнопідрядного речення. Значна увага приділяється з'єднувальним елементам, оскільки вони є не лише первинними одиницями відображення певних семантичних відношень, а й носіями транспозиційних процесів. Синкретичний характер складнопідрядних речень пояснюється їх перехідністю та можливістю створення додаткового значення. Таким чином, лексично та семантично насичені сполучені засоби зв'язку розкривають різні відтінки семантико-синтаксичних відношень між головною та предикативними частинами. Визначено, що велику роль в аналізі семантико-синтаксичного потенціалу складнопідрядних речень з відношеннями «ціль-атрибутивність» відіграють не лише з'єднувальні елементи, а й опорні слова та позиція речення. Склад-

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нопідрядні речення досліджуються з урахуванням особливостей в ядерних та периферійних зонах, а також прогнозуючої ознаки семантичного центру. Зроблено висновок, що складнопідрядні речення синкретичної природи уявляють собою конструкції, що відкриті для реалізації модифікованого семантико-синтаксичного потенціалу з можливістю реалізовувати нові семантичні значення синтаксичних функцій. Нашарування різних функціонально-семантичних полів свідчить про комплексний характер цих структур та їх асиметричну природу. У зв'язку з цим, науково-перспективним вважається необхідність детального аналізу синкретичних складнопідрядних речень з метою виявлення різних перехідних одиниць модифікованої природи. Саме такі моделі не укладаються в існуючі класифікації та порушують певне уявлення про чіткість мовної системи.

Ключові слова: синкретичний характер, семантико-синтаксичне навантаження, проміжні конструкції, перехідні одиниці, з'єднувальні елементи, опорні слова, функціонально-семантичне поле.

Problem statement. The analysis of English complex sentences requires detailed study due to their semantically rich nature and intermediate character. The tendency of complex sentences towards asymmetry leads to the development of transitional structures within the syncretic syntactic plane as a result of some changes at the semantic level.

A distinguishing characteristic of modern syntax in the research of the semantic-syntactic capacity of English complex sentences is the study of the development of complicated semantic-syntactic relationships and new modified links between their elements in the internal structure. All this points to the need for scientific research and a modern approach to a comprehensive and detailed study of the functional-semantic possibilities of complex constructions in the English language.

The relevance of this article is due to the fact that the issue of studying the syncretic semantic-syntactic capacity of complex sentences has not been fully explored that necessitates the reconsideration of traditional classification criteria and the need for a more detailed classification taking into account the structural-semantic features of complex sentences with subordinate clauses of a transitional nature.

Analysis of the recent research and publications. A structural-semantic analysis of complex sentences allows for a more detailed description of the semantic-syntactic relationships between the main part and the predicative one provided that nuclear constructions and transitional constructions of a syncretic nature are distinguished. Such analysis helps highlight their capacity for realizing certain relationships between typical and intermediate constructions in modern English syntax. Thus, particular attention is focused on studying the syncretic semantic-syntactic relationships of various types taking into account the structural-semantic features of these complex constructions.

Despite a great number of scientific explorations attempting to identify the causes of syncretic development of complex sentences and the conditions leading to the functioning of peripheral constructions of a transitional nature in the language, the issue of distinguishing core constructions and peripheral complex constructions as well as making a clear classification based on the characteristics of semantic-syntactic relationships remains problematic to this day.

This is evidenced by the fact that there are still some open questions regarding the existence of clear classification criteria for the semantic typology of English syncretic complex sentences of various types that are in opposition.

According to Baerman Matthew, “if syncretism represents a default feature value then the feature must have two defaults which are distinguished from each other in some way, that is, the feature has some internal syncretism” [1, p. 542]. Therefore, syncretism helps to reveal both the meanings that may be implicit by default and the hidden possibilities of the internal structure that are capable of expressing new semantic and syntactic capacity.

Hein Johannes and Weisser Philipp state that “if a syncretic form has only one function but occurs in two distinct cells in a paradigm, then two cells must have something in common” [2, p. 5]. In this regard, syncretism is able to demonstrate main links between certain syntactic features.

The research concerning functioning of complex sentences with a modified semantic-syntactic load must be conducted taking into account the phenomenon of syncretism, as this indicates the dualism of the internal organization of a linguistic category or unit [3, p. 63].

In linguistics, the intersection of one peripheral zone with a different one is marked by the absence or unclear nature of a specific set of differential features of the intermediate structure of a complex sentence structure which gives rise to numerous semantic meanings and syntactic functions due to the universal nature of complex sentences. In this context, a peripheral zone arises as a result of transposition processes which are the cause of transitional features within a particular syntactic unit.

We fully agree with the view expressed by Shytyk L. who argues that “to reject the analysis of “transient” phenomena means to limit the research subject to some linguistic factors that reflect typical linguistic categories while neglecting linguistic phenomena” [4, p. 29].

Onatii A. specifies that the transposition process is characterized by a combination of “weakened features of the previous word class and new properties of the acquired one” [5, p. 134].

In view of this, we understand that the identified syncretic units help make the classification of any linguistic facts considerably easier as it becomes possible to account for the developing diversity of linguistic units with their variant capacity.

The goal of the research is to study the semantic-syntactic capacity of complex sentences based on syncretism and to analyze complex sentences with modified relationships “purpose-attribute”. The research aims at analyzing nuclear and transitional syncretic complex sentences with two semantic nuclei as they have several levels of meanings and the reasons for the variation of complex sentences with diverse syncretic subordinate types.

The outline of the main research material. The study of complex sentence in English is a highly topical issue as it is precisely this structural unit that offers extensive possibilities for expressing diverse meanings within a single syntactic unit. According to Shytyk L. V., differentiation of complex sentences and precise identification of their classification types is still a matter of debate. The researcher points out that existing classifications are not universal as they are based on heterogeneous criteria that leads to some discrepancies in the description of their types, particularly with the development of new constructions of a syncretic nature [6, p. 79]. Such constructions are interpreted ambiguously due to the specificity of connecting elements used to convey particular syntactic links and semantic relationships. The classification of such syntactic constructions as a specific semantic-syntactic type can be indistinct in some way.

Thus, the structural basis of complex sentences reveals the various nature of syntactic relationships between the parts of complex sentences due to the characteristics of the connecting means, that is, the specific features of the connecting elements that makes it possible to analyze complex sentences by taking into account the synthesis of several semantic planes and the distinctive nature of their field structure. In other words, the unique capabilities of connecting means which are the elements of the internal structure, make them identical markers capable of conveying different functional loads using a single form.

Boyko Yu. P. notes that the system of complex sentences is represented by a set of interacting and intersecting fields having their own peripheral and core constructions. Core constructions possess a specific specifier determining the functional-semantic load of the subordinate clause. Within the periphery, there are some constructions of a syncretic nature condensing the properties of various functional-semantic fields in them [7, p. 4].

According to our observations, it is precisely these abstract constructions with syncretic features that demonstrate the rich semantic-syntactic capacity of complex sentences in the English language. Thus, we see that the multifaceted functional-semantic nature of complex sentences can be explored through a generalized analysis of complex sentences as a holistic structural and semantic construction and a grounded description of the diverse semantic load of these syntactic units that arises precisely due to syncretism of meanings.

In view of this, there is a well-founded point of view regarding the development of a syncretic nature in the subordinate clause which depends on the specific lexical meaning of the main clause. The development of syncretism is explained by the fact that the semantic load of the key word in the main clause highlights one type of relationship while the connecting element of the subordinate clause may

serve as a marker of another type of the relationship [8, p. 47]. In other words, the semantic load of the main clause may be a reason of the development of the multifunctionality of connective elements with an emphasis on the syncretic nature of the modified complex sentences.

The multifunctionality of connective elements arises from their dual nature, as they are capable of conveying a multifaceted relationship to a specific fact of linguistic reality. The semantic core of a connecting element within the structure of a subordinate part may be heterogeneous in nature leading to the fact that the conveyance of one or another nature of the relationship between structural parts makes it difficult to unambiguously relate English complex sentences to a specific structural-semantic type. This is explained by the fact that the language employs complex constructions with connecting elements which nature has two syntactic nuclei. The free nature of the two embedded syntactic nuclei is made possible due to transposition processes that leads to the development of asymmetrical relationships as connecting elements begin to perform not only primary but also secondary functions.

The peculiarities of structural-semantic types of complex sentences with a syncretic nature and their ability to reveal new shades of meaning point to the possibility of the development of various sets of activated modified semantics. The deterministic syncretic meaning of the semantic-syntactic type of complex sentences contributes to the expansion of the capacity of syntactic units and introduces an individual reflection of a specific aspect of meaning into the semantic load.

Thus, when one semantic meaning in the subordinate clause overlaps another meaning in the main clause the sentence is not radically modified but a process of weakening certain relationships between its components or their disappearance can be observed. The surface level acquires additional meaning while the deep level remains unchanged that gives rise to the syncretic nature of these complex constructions owing to the relative independence of the predicate part of a complex sentence. In this regard, syncretic subordinate parts of complex sentences are characterized as complicated types where the semantic-syntactic load manifests itself in peripheral zones.

The vivid examples of syncretism in syntax are complex sentences with semantic-syntactic relationships “purpose-attribute”. It should be noted that while expressing purpose semantics in English, the examples of syntactic syncretism are frequently observed, that is, the synthesis of several distinguishing features of different functions within a single form. Complex sentences with syncretism on the semantic-syntactic plane possess an indirect syntactic link. The subordinate clause of complex sentences contains the components capable of conveying attributive meaning.

Faryna N. notes that syncretism arises for a number of such reasons as semantics and belonging of the key word to a particular part of speech, functionally specific nature of the connecting means or the specific semantic content of the predicative unit. In this regard, we fully share the researcher’s idea that the circumstantial semantics may be complicated by attributive semantics [9, p. 165-167]. In other words, the development of a new semantic-syntactic meaning of a connective element with a purpose-marking function is somewhat complicated by the layering of an attributive meaning that indicates the interrelationships and capacity for interaction among the connective elements of English complex sentences. At the same time, syncretic syntactic constructions demonstrate the dynamic nature of connective elements and their ability to form multifunctional semantics with new semantic content.

Tomusiak L. M. emphasizes that attributivity, as a syntactic category, is capable of taking various forms and may or may not agree with the key word [10, p. 115]. In our view, this is what makes the layering of circumstantial meaning possible.

We find it interesting to trace the link between the development of transitive complex constructions with the semantics of purpose and attributive relationships. Such relationships can be traced on the transitivity scale in the following examples:

A. *He picked up the portfolio so that he could stay holding it irresolutely, as if he didn’t quite know what to do next [11, p. 32].*

He came quickly across the room lest Ann could lay the portfolio on a low table beside my chair [11, p. 32].

*I kept my word **in order that** Julian went down daily to the bay [11, p. 40].*

Аб. a) *She neither moved, nor gave any sign **that** he could hear her, but stood still with her back turned to him, and her head bowed [11, p. 44].*

б) *I've not looked at them properly **that** Maria didn't see them just now [11, p. 31].*

АБ. -

аБ. a) *She eyed me curiously, with that unabashed stare of the Greeks **which** one learns to get used to, as it is virtually impossible to stare it down in return [11, p. 13].*

б) *I can't get rid of this feeling **that** there must have been something I could have done to prevent it [11, p. 28].*

Б. *The Villa Rotha had been rented by an Englishman, Mr. Manning, **who** had been there since the previous autumn working on a book [11, p. 9].*

*She gave her small cat-and canary smile, the one I recognized as preceding the more far-fetched flights of gossip **that** she calls "interesting facts that I feel you ought to know ..." [11, p. 11].*

*I saw a strongly built man of about thirty, carelessly dressed in slacks and a sleeveless Sea Island shirt **which** exposed a chest and arms that might have belonged to any of the Greek navies ... [11, p. 22].*

The sentences in zone **A** have a distinct meaning. The core of these complex units is the purpose function which proves to be fundamental to the structure of complex sentences. The main connotation of purpose semantics is conveyed through the use of single-nuclear connective elements such as *so that*, *lest*, *in order that*, and the relationship to the sentence as a whole (*I hadn't looked at the youth **for fear that** he would now give up his importunities and vanish into the crowd [11, p. 44]*). The single-level units of core zone **B** implement attributive relationships through their link with the key words that lack expressive-evaluative meaning (*Phyllida, who was pregnant, had been feeling the heat badly ... [11, p. 9]* or examples from zone **B**), as well as the use of correlatives in the subordinate clause (*The dress of faded red suited her, giving her a sort of such a dark, gentle glow **that** was very different from the electric sparkle of the urban expatriate Greeks I had met [11, p. 13]*) and a system of predicate verbs expressing a certain shade of modality (*The worst of it is, I can't get rid of the feeling **that** there must have been something I could have done to prevent it [11, p. 44]*).

The complex units in nuclear zones **A** and **B** have a predictable syntactic relationship. Kozachenko O. notes that complex sentences with a predictable syntactic link are characterized as those in which the main part of this syntactic structure is capable of determining and projecting a specific form of the subordinate clause through the use of certain connective elements [12, p. 36].

The sentences of the transitional link **Ab** tend to be more prone towards the core semantics of purpose that can be explained by the presence of action verbs in the structure of a complex sentence (*I did it so **that** the Greeks might take the most intensely personal questions serenely for granted, just as he asks them himself, and I had begun to stammer something, but Miranda was already answering [11, p. 44]*), as well as the use of qualitative adjectives in the main clause and a negative particle in the subordinate clause (example **b** of the transitional link **Ab**, or *I wandered happily along under the sound of the bells **that** they couldn't compete with the subdued roar of voices, and the occasional bursts of raucous brass from some upper window where a village band was struggling with some last-minute practice [11, p. 25]*). The shade of purpose in this zone prevails when the main clause contains a certain syntactic capacity of the key word and its lexical possibilities meanwhile taking into account the semantic belonging of this word to one functional field or another.

The link with attributive subordinate clauses is explained by the complexity of the dependent part in relation to the key word, whilst these structures can be transformed into attributive subordinate clauses (*She neither moved, nor gave any sign **that** he could hear her, but stood still with her back turned to him, and her head bowed – She neither moved, nor gave any sign **which** he could hear her, but stood still with her back turned to him, and her head bowed; I couldn't see his face, but he was young, with a strong and graceful build **that** the cheap navy blue of his Sunday best suit could not disguise [11, p. 44] – I couldn't see his face, but he was young, with a strong and graceful build **which** the cheap navy blue of his Sunday best suit could not disguise*).

The dual nature of the transitional units in the intermediate zone **aB** is determined by the presence of the demonstrative pronouns **this** and **that** in the structure of the main clause which serves for performing attributive function (examples **a**, **b**). The similarity of these elements to the semantics of purpose can be explained by the use of qualitative adverbs in the main clause (example **a** or *He certainly gave me that impression that he found me good value as an entertainer ...* [11, p. 58]), verbs of active action (example **b** or *... she was taking no notice of our soft conversation in English **which** in any case may have been too rapid for her to follow, but was staring dully out of the window, obviously miles away* [13, p. 47]). Besides, the complex sentences of zone **aB** are close to the core with attributive semantics due to the position of the subordinate clause, that is, the interposition of the subordinate clause (*His eyes looked pouchy and a little strained, and there were sagging lines in his face **which** naturally I had never seen across the footlights, lines which might be those of petulance or dissipation, or merely a result of his illness and consequent loss of weight* [11, p. 44]).

Thus, the synthesized features depend on a number of such factors as the lexical-grammatical characteristics of the key words, their belonging to a particular semantic group and the use of a range of connecting elements capable of extending the meaning of attribute or purpose.

It should be noted that the development of marginality in the sentences of transitional zones allows us to speak of the possibility of close interaction between attributive and purpose semantics thanks to the heterogeneous composition of connective elements, as well as the transformational method, through which old semantic relationships are reinterpreted and new, freely variable, synthesized forms develop. For example, *I opened my eyes, with a silly hope **that** somehow I had been wrong, and there was no dead man there in the water* [11, p. 72] – *I opened my eyes, with a silly hope **in order that** somehow I had been wrong, and there was no dead man there in the water*.

An in-depth analysis of complex sentence structures in these zones shows that a certain correlation with the words in the main clause, the complex nature of the connecting elements and their ability to synthesize two syntactic nuclei give rise to combinatorial variants of functional vectors that are organically interwoven. The functioning of interchangeable means of subordination contributes to the development of a syncretic nature capable of altering the overall meaning of a coherent utterance.

The ability of complex constructions in the **Ab** and **aB** zones to express more than one semantic meaning in their form gives rise to close interaction between different types of subordinate clauses due to a certain degree of conditionality, positionality and transitional nature. Thus, the functional-semantic field of purpose merges with the field of attribute and the connecting elements of the internal structure begin to be used on the basis of uniform principles.

We have not identified any sentences in the transitional zone **AB** as there is no uniform functioning of complex sentences with the semes of purpose and attribute, in which the link between the sentence models with identical features of additional meanings for conveying information is directly dependent on one another. The unevenness of the relationships between the components of syncretic complex sentences lies in the fact that the use of correlates is hypothetical. They are either present in the structural scheme of complex sentences or they can theoretically be reconstructed that indicates the priority of attributive semantics. On the other hand, the priority of purpose meaning is evident in the possible use of various modal words or purpose-oriented predicate verbs.

Conclusions. Having analyzed the above material, we conclude that syncretism serves as the boost for the development of a syncretic syntactic relationship due to a semantic shift in the internal structure between the two components of a complex sentence. In this case, the connecting elements between the main and predicative parts, which serve as the markers for conveying a specific functional load, lose the characteristics of their semantic and individual syntactic functions and become a tool capable of actualizing the syncretic syntactic relationships. At the same time, the ambiguous nature of syncretic complex units is explained by the likelihood of unbound combination of the main and predicative parts that testifies to the limitlessness of syntax and the approach of transitional meanings to the development of complex sentences with an expanded meaning of relationships “purpose-attribute”.

In the comprehensive study of the semantic-syntactic capacity of syncretic complex sentences with modified relationships “purpose-attribute”, we focused on such factors as the characteristics of the syntactic structure of these complex sentences, the specific features of connecting elements, the ways of their combination with different words in the main part as well as the position of the parts within the internal structure of complex sentences. The analysis of such sentences has shown that the syncretic nature of the connecting words and the structural elements of complex sentences are closely interrelated and they characterize them as an intermediate link of a transitional nature between the sentence components with a specific functional load.

The close link of complex sentences of different functional-semantic fields unites these constructions into a single system. The intersection of their elements is reflected at the syntactic level indicating the synchronic nature of a language that helps model linguistic units and leads to the development of multifunctional structures of a transitional nature.

The present study enables the expansion of the research scope of other combinations of modified semantics within English complex sentences. In view of this, the study of syncretic formations holds promise for further academic research.

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