Natalia IVANYTSKA
Doctor of Science in Philology, Full Professor,
Vinnytsia Institute of Trade and Economics of
State University of Trade and Economics (Ukraine)
https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9925-1285

Nina IVANYTSKA
Doctor of Science in Philology, Full Professor,
Vinnytsia Mykhailo Kotsiubynskyi
State Pedagogical University (Ukraine)
https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8111-3645

PRAGMATICS OF ENGLISH AND UKRAINIAN PARENTHETICAL WORDS IN COLUMNIST GENRE: A COMPARATIVE STUDY

Попри належну увагу до вставних компонентів (інші терміни – модальні слова, парентези, егоцентричні елементи мови, метатекстові конектори, дискурсивні слова), поза увагою лінгвістів залишаються комунікативно-прагматичні особливості вставних компонентів у різномовних медійних дискурсах жанру колумністики. Це актуалізує наше зіставне дослідження, *мета* якого полягає у встановленні спільних та відмінних прагматичних характеристик англомовних та українськомовних вставних компонентів медійного дискурсу в жанрі колумністики. **Для досягнен**ня мети були залучені порівняльний, контекстуально-інтерпретаційний *методи* та метод кількісних розрахунків.

Відібрані для аналізу реченнєві конструкції з однакових за обсягом медійних текстів дали змогу дійти об'єктивних висновків щодо реалізації вставними компонентами прагматичних функцій. До аналізу було залучено однакову кількість текстового масиву з англомовних (британських) та українськомовних медійних видань. Було проаналізовано тексти медійного дискурсу жанру колумністики обсягом по 200 **000 др. знаків у кожній із мов. Загалом із за**значених текстів методом суцільної вибірки було сформовано емпіричну базу англомовних та українськомовних реченнєвих конструкцій зі вставними словами: 141 та 132 конструкції відповідно.

У робочій типології вставних компонентів було виокремлено оцінні та метатекстові вставні компоненти, представлені семантичними групами «ступінь вірогідності», «почуття автора», «логіка викладу», «джерело інформації». Виділені семантичні групи вповні реалізують прагматичні функції ствердження, гіпотетичності, оцінки, зв'язності тексту та адресно-маркувальну.

Зіставний аналіз виявив відмінності в реалізації прагматики досліджуваних одиниць. Англомовні колумністи тяжіють до використання вставних компонентів із значенням високої вірогідності викладених фактів (стверджувальна функція) на противагу українським авторам, які більш схильні до використання одиниць із семантикою низької вірогідності, ймовірності (гіпотетична функція). Можемо припустити, що виявлена особливість вказує на відмінні лінгвокогнітивні та культурні традиції створення медійних текстів жанру колумністики: англійці є більш прямими у донесенні думки для формування масової свідомості, тоді як українці є менш категоричними у висловлюваннях, що створює ефект залучення читача до спільних роздумів чи дискусій. Схожим виявився комунікативний хід у використанні вставних слів на позначення негативних емоцій. В англомовному дискурсі частіше зверта-

ються до зовнішніх джерел інформації, використовуючи відповідні вставні компоненти. Водночас українські автори використовують більшу палітру одиниць порівняно з англійськими колумністами.

Ключові слова: вставні компоненти, парентези, граматика, медіадискурс, жанр колумністики, суб'єктивна модальність, оцінні вставні компоненти, метатекстові компоненти, прагматична функція, зіставлення, різномовні дискурси.

Introduction

The topic is of great relevance for several reasons. First, the analysis focuses on the inherently complex columnist genre as a specific type of media discourse that is not examined in detail. It contains elements of journalistic vernacular, scientific, fictional and confessional styles. The personal factor is a defining feature of column writing as it is based on the author's reflections. This factor highlights the concept of subjective modality, which can be described as a personally oriented approach to interpreting reality. It involves perception and understanding of the world based on personal experiences, beliefs, values, and perspectives [Бурич, 2021; Сидоренко, Бондаренко, Вишняк, 2021; Swales, 1990]. Subjective modality is expressed through various means, such as word order, intonation, lexical repetitions, modal words and verbs, interjections, and word order in a sentence. Parenthetical words are considered one of the means to emphasize the role of individual subjectivity in shaping one's understanding of reality. This leads us to the following argument regarding the importance and relevance of the research topic.

Secondly, parenthetical words, as syntactic units, play an important role in the columnist genre and fulfil certain functions (metatextual or evaluative). As discourse markers, parenthetical words support the cohesion and coherence of the text and maintain its grammatical and semantic integrity on both global and local levels [Garbani, 2011; Schneider, 2015]. In addition, they emphasize the text and provide insight into the author's attitudes, worldview, personal opinions, judgments, and evaluations on the topic.

Linguists focused on the semantics, origin and functions of parenthetical words. The components of the parenthesis category are attractive to researchers due to their non-standard, mobile forms, pragmatic functions and semantics [Crible, 2017]. Parenthetical words play an important role in pragmatics, the study of how language is used in context and how context influences the interpretation of language. The use of parenthetical words adds layers of meaning to a statement, and affects the overall pragmatic function of communication [Lohmann, Koops, 2022]. Despite the attention paid to parenthetical words in linguistics, researchers have not yet adequately explored their pragmatic potential, particularly in the context of the columnist genre.

Third, the vector of our study is interlingual and covers both English and Ukrainian discourses. Comparative studies are important to gain a deeper understanding of both the universal and specific features of different languages. By comparing how languages conceptualize, categorize, and verbalize the world, we can identify general patterns and gain insights into human perception and language [Ivanytska Natalia, Ivanytska Nina, 2018, p. 214]. In the context of the social globalization process, which impacts all areas of life on a large scale, the scope and potential of comparative research seems to be indisputable, and the theoretical (metalinguistic) interpretation and practical (linguistic) interaction of languages do not lose space. In this context, comparing the pragmatic functions of parenthetical words in the columnist genre is crucial. This genre is a relatively new socio-communicative phenomenon in the Ukrainian media space, but has a long history in the English-speaking space.

Despite the formal and semantic features of British and Ukrainian media, the columns may differ in the use of pragmatically significant parenthetical words influenced by linguistic and sociocultural traditions. However, there is currently a lack of research on this topic. To fill this gap, our study aims to examine the synergy between linguistic units such as "parenthetical words ↔ columnist

genre ↔ comparative pragmatics". As far as we know, no previous research has examined this issue. However, this interaction is crucial as we discuss a practical way to present information in current media discourse columns. Furthermore, modern media has shifted to the online, expanding the scope of communication beyond traditional methods.

Therefore, comparative pragmatics, genres and syntax research are very relevant and appropriate. These areas provide valuable insights into language and communication research. Comparative pragmatics facilitates the examination of language use across cultural boundaries, whereas a deeper comprehension of language structure and usage in various contexts is possible through the study of genre and syntax. Consequently, to obtain a thorough grasp of language and its purposes, research must be conducted within these frameworks.

Theoretical Background

We take a brief look at the relevant works available on this topic. First, it is worth noting that the Ukrainian and English linguistic traditions use different terms for such constructions: *parenthetical words, inserted words, parentheses, egocentric elements of language, metatextual connectors, and discourse words*. In this study, we use the term "parenthetical words" as it is the most suitable for our purposes. Additionally, our focus will not be on the morphological and syntactic functions of these components, but rather on comparing their pragmatic functions.

A number of studies have examined the grammatical and semantic features of parenthetical words [Дудик, Прокопчук, 2010; Новікова, 2020; Gorbani, 2011, p. 70; Boye, Harder, 2021; Kreizer, 2020]. A general theoretical overview of parenthetical words can be found in the work "Syntax of the Modern Ukrainian Language: Problematic Issues" [Слинько, Гуйванюк, Кобилянська, 1994]. Its authors I. Slynko, N. Huivaniuk, M. Kobylianska understand parenthetical components as "those forms that are introduced into the sentence at a semantic and communicative level in order to express the attitude to what is being reported in terms of its probability, emotional evaluation, degree of ordinariness, type of thought formation, activation of the interlocutor, etc." [Слинько, Гуйванюк, Кобилянська, 1994, p. 380].

Several attempts have been made to analyze parenthetical words as a means of expressing the modality of the sentence [Загнітко, 2009; Козак, 2014; Нижник, 2022; Keizer, 2020; Lohmann, Koops, 2022, p. 4]. A. Zahnitko deepens the doctrine of parenthetical components and notes that sentences with them are specific types of expression due to the fact that they have a specially expressed subjective modality – parenthetical words [Загнітко, 2009, p. 70].

Many authors shared their thoughts about linguistic and intonational creative potential of the parenthetical words. The latest and most advanced theory proposed a functional approach to the study of these words [Гончарук, 2015; Нижник, 2022; Schneider, 2015]. For example, I. Zavalnuik claims that "in recent decades, the study of sentence elements such as 'modification and accompanying (infrastructural) level' has gained considerable importance. These elements, including parenthetical words, are extensive, unambiguous, and commonly used to express thoughts, feelings, and intentions" [Завальнюк, 2009, p. 15]. Some scholars study them within the framework of dictum and mode, taking into account the modality and subjectivity of the utterance [Нижник, 2022; Шинкарук, 2002].

The works cited provide our research with a crucial theoretical foundation as well as the nomenclature and categorization necessary to effectively address this issue.

In English linguistics, parenthetical words are distinguished differently than in Ukrainian studies. The Oxford Advanced Learners's Dictionary defines such units as "a word, sentence, etc. that is added to a speech or piece of writing, especially in order to give extra information; it is separated from the rest of the text using brackets, commas or dashes" [Wehmeier, 2005, p. 1059]. The definition refers to the independent syntactic position and complementarity of the components.

There has recently been a revived interest in the semantics and pragmatics of the parenthetical expression [Blakemore, 2009; Burton-Roberts, 2005; Haegeman, 1988; Potts, 2002]. Note, however, that some syntacticians disagree about the syntactic status of parenthetical words because they acknowledge that these units are grammatically unrelated to the sentence [Schneidr, 2015; Lohmann, Koops, 2022; Espinal, 1991]. For example, N. Burton-Roberts has argued that parentheti-

cals are not generated by the grammar as constituents of any structure, but as "orphans" integrated into the host utterance at the level of pragmatic interpretation" [Burton-Roberts, 2005, p. 179]. On the other hand, the work of C. Potts provided a detailed study of the syntax and semantics of a single type of cross-linguistic parenthetical expression. He showed that clauses such as "adverbial modifiers, in combination with motivated semantic analysis, take into account a wide range of ambiguities, particularly concerning negation, but also tense, modal and adverbial operators" [Potts, 2022, p. 623].

In summary, we propose to identify specific characteristics of parenthetical words: 1) Separation: parenthetical words usually stand within a sentence and are separated from the main structure, often by commas or brackets. 2) Semantic independence: parenthetical words can be semantically independent and do not depend on the central meaning of the sentence. You can add information, comment or express the author's feelings. 3) Grammatic optionality: parenthetical words are optional to the syntactic and grammatical correctness of the sentence and can be deleted without losing their primary meaning. 4) Variety: parenthetical words can be in the form of insertion phrases, insertion words, insertion sentences, or insertion punctuation marks (e.g., interjections or interjections). 5) Context dependence: their existence often depends on the specific context or style of the utterance in terms of emotional expression, intonation or discourse effect.

The appeal of media discourse lies in its pragmatic potential [Потапенко, 2009]. Author columns hold a unique position among the many discourse genres in the media. [Бурич, 2021, p. 4]. It should be noted that there is no uniform definition of the genre. According to J. Martin, "a genre is a staged, goal-oriented, purposeful activity in which speakers engage as members of the culture" [Martin, 2001]. A genre can be identified by its socially recognisable purpose and general characteristics of the form. One of the most complete definitions comes from J. Swales: "A genre comprises a class of communicative events, the members of which share some set of communicative purposes. These purposes are recognized by the expert members of the parent discourse community, and thereby constitute the rationale for the genre" [Swales, 1990, p. 58]. The peculiarity of this definition is the emphasis on the practicality of the genre.

Significantly, scientists have not yet managed to reach a consensus on the specifics of the columnist genre. O. Burych has dealt with this topic in details [Бурич, 2021]. Researchers O. Sydorenko, O. Bondarenko and L. Vyshniak considered a columnist as a kind of commentary [Сидоренко, Бондаренко, Вишняк, 2021, p. 86]. L. Crible held a different opinion and defined columnists as one of the types of essays [Crible, 2017]. O. Tsvitaeva, O. Pryshchepa, D. Biriukova generally considered the author's column not as a genre, but as a form [Tsvitaeva, et, 2021]. However, the minimal impersonality, original author's style, and qualitative analysis of the problem inherent in columns are becoming more and more necessary and exciting for a growing audience. Today, columnists are not yet fully established as a distinct form of journalism, but researchers see their place as one of the most important forms of journalism in the future. In addition, the age of technology has helped bring journalism to a new modern level and reach a wide audience on social media. Today, columns in tradition and online media are updated, often in a mixed, creolized format that combines verbal information with visual or multimedia elements. Given the combination of multiple sign systems in one text, multimedia becomes a key feature of online columns [Бурич, 2021, p. 6]. Therefore, this paper analyzed the author's columns in contemporary online media in terms of their content with parenthetical words as expression of subjective modality.

Having summarized the findings on the use of parenthetical words in media texts [Завальнюк, 2009; Сидоренко, Бондаренко, Вишняк, 2021; Shen, Tao, 2021; Tsvitaieva, 2021], we believe that they acquire a certain communicative and pragmatic power and serve as a tool for the implementation of a series communicative and pragmatic functions: emphatic, hypothetical, expressive and evaluative functions, text coherence and address marking functions.

However, the communicative and pragmatic features of the parenthetical words in multilingual media discourses in the columnist genre have not been fully observed by researchers. This makes our research more relevant.

A closer look at the literature on pragmatics, parentheses, and columnist genre reveals a number of gaps and shortcomings. The literature review shows that most early studies

mainly focus on analysing the syntax of parenthetical words. Scholars have also studied their morphology. Most research tends to focus on monolingual features of parenthetical words and ignore the cross-linguistic aspects. The current study uses a contrastive methodology useful for conveying general isomorphic and allomorphic pragmatic functions of the parenthetical words in the columnist genre.

Purpose and Objectives

The aim of the study is to identify common and unique pragmatic features of English and Ukrainian columns in media discourse. For this purpose, we created a working typology of parenthetical words on the semantics of these units, characterized the modern features of media discourse within the columnist genre, developed a methodology for the comparative study of the pragmatics of parenthetical words and established their pragmatic functions. We compared the degree of realization of the pragmatic functions of evaluative and metatextual parenthetical words in interlingual media discourses and identified typological features of the use of parenthetical words of certain semantics in the columnist genre.

The object of the study is the parenthetical words in written texts within English and Ukrainian media discourse. The subject of the investigation is the pragmatic functions of the parenthetical words of media discourse in the columnist genre.

Methods

When researching the methodological foundations of comparative linguistics, communicative-pragmatic linguistics, and functional linguistics, we employ various general scientific and specialized research methods. The comparative method is significantly involved in the definition and characterization of the object and subject of the study. We analyze dictionary definitions to create a semantic typology of parenthetical words and compare evaluative meanings embedded in language usage. These meanings serve as the basis for constructing the evaluative and metatextual pragmatics of the media text. The contextual-interpretive method uncovers subjective-evaluative and metatextual meanings that are not limited to the primary dictionary definition. Contextual and situational conditions influence the optional evaluation of these meanings. Quantitative calculations are used to objectify the study results.

The research was divided into several phases, each tailored to the goal and objectives of the research. In the first phase, we critically reviewed previous studies on this problem and clarified the linguistic identity of parenthetical words. At the same time, we have created a common basis for comparing the parenthetical words. Following this, we developed a working typology of parenthetical words based on their semantics. In addition, we identified the main features of media discourse, particularly the columnist genre, to understand the pragmatic potential of parenthetical words and further interpret our results.

The next phase involved collecting the source material for our study. The empirical base included online media sources from which we extracted sentences containing parenthetical words through continuous sampling. To ensure objectivity in our comparative analysis, we used the same amount of texts from English and Ukrainian media. We analyzed 200,000 characters of media discourse in the columnist genre from each language. Our sources included: "The Guardian", columns by Aditya Chakrabortty [Chakrabortty, 2023], Marina Hyde [Hyde, 2023], Zoe Williams [Williams, 2023], Polly Toynbee [Toynbee, 2023]; "The Telegraph", columns by Allison Pearson [Pearson, 2023], Michael Deacon, [Deacon, 2023]; "Ukrainskyi tyzhden" ("Ukrainian Weekly"), columns by Diana Klochko [Клочко, 2023], Onukh [Онух, 2023], Maksym Vikhrov [Віхров, 2023]; "Ukrayinska Pravda" ("Ukrainian Truth"), section "Columns" written by Tamara Sukhenko [Сухен-ко, 2023], Olena Ostrovska-Liuta [Островська-Люта, 2023]. Through continuous sampling, we collected a total of 141 and 132 sentence constructions with parenthetical words in English and Ukrainian, respectively.

The next phase of our study was to identify the pragmatic functions of parenthetical words and compare the degree to which evaluative and metatextual components were used in different media discourses. We also described the typological features of the use of parenthetical words with specific semantics in the columnist genre.

Results and Discussion

After reviewing existing semantic classifications of parenthetical words [Гончарук, 2015; Новікова, 2020; Fischer, 2014; Shen, Tao, 2021], we developed our own working classification, which includes two different groups: evaluative parenthetical words and metatextual parenthetical words. The first group consists of words that convey the level of reliability of the information and express the author's emotions. The second group includes words that maintain the logical flow of the text, thereby promoting cohesion and coherence. These words help determine the order of ideas, draw logical conclusions, and indicate the source of information. Figure 1 shows the typology of parenthetical words (for our study).

Our typology of parenthetical words must be completed and all features of the semantic palette of parenthetical elements need to be reproduced. However, we can use it as a working model to identify similarities and differences between English and Ukrainian media texts. It was particularly interesting to follow which components (evaluative or metatextual) occur more frequently in texts in different language and how they are expressed. Furthermore, we can assume that the qualitative range of units within each group was characterized by heterogeneity and the prevalence of certain units in written language over others. Therefore, it is worthwhile to conduct comparative analyses of how the most important pragmatic functions were implemented by the selected parenthetical words in different media discourses.
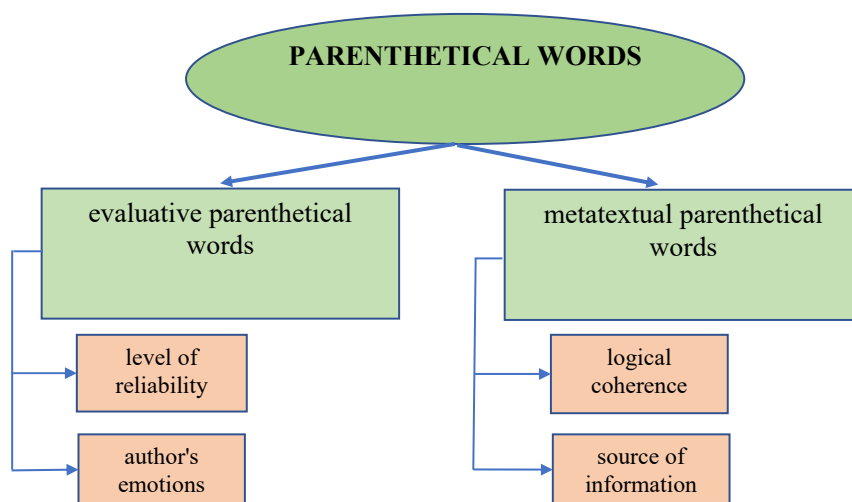

Fig. 1. Typology of parenthetical words

Pragmatics of Evaluative Parenthetical Words

The use of evaluative parenthetical words allows the author to express a subjective view of the credibility of specific facts and his/her own emotions and feelings. These words serve as units that convey the subjective-modal meaning of credibility, truthfulness, and trust in the objectivity of the facts. This serves to fulfil the affirmative pragmatic function. These elements can also express doubt and hypothetical because they convey the relative nature of our knowledge of the world, which is often not based on concrete evidence, but on possibilities. The use of the parenthetical word hypotheticality indirectly indicates the author's authority, formalizes their reasoning and creates the impression of a direct search for the truth. It allows readers to participate in the thought process and understand the essence of the predictions made. In addition, these words increase the credibility of the author's opinion by reducing it to absoluteness and effectively transfer the pragmatic function of language to the text, creating an ironic tone.

A total of 87 English and 79 Ukrainian constructions with evaluative parenthetical words were recorded. Most examples (in both languages) contained words indicating the level of probability: 81 in English discourse and 64 in Ukrainian discourse. Additionally, we observed the proliferation of such units in English content. As for the use of words to convey the author's feelings, their number in English and Ukrainian discourses is 6 and 15, respectively. Figure 2 shows the quantitative and qualitative comparison of evaluative parenthetical words.
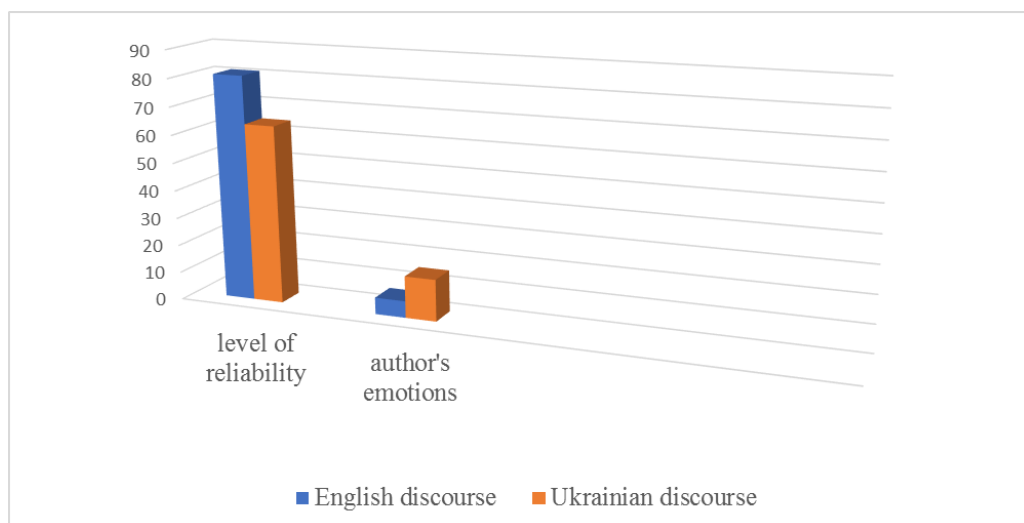
Fig. 2. Evaluative parenthetical words in English and Ukrainian media discourses

After analysing the parenthetical words with the semantic level of "level of probability", we came to the conclusion that they could both increase the author's confidence in the facts provided and indicate the probability, hypothetically, of a particular action. The author's communication intentions and the subject matter of publication may lead to different assumptions about the reliability/ probability of the facts.

English discourse contains the following units (with the number of occurrences indicated in brackets): *of course* (25), *indeed* (12), *perhaps* (10), *in fact* (9), *surely (8), certainly* (5)*, naturally* (4), *without doubt* (2), *obviously* (2), *maybe* (2), *definitely* (1), *possibly* (1).

To illustrate the pragmatics of evaluative parenthetical words, let us look at the following example: *And **of course**, immigration is not solely to blame for these problems* [Pearson, 2023]. "Of course" is used as a comma-separated parenthetical element to break the main sentence. It is not essential to the basic structure of the sentence. It adds a layer of confirmation or emphasis to the following statement. In particular, the use of "of course" supports the pragmatic function of the sentence by conveying a sense of trust, shared understanding, or recognition of a widely accepted perspective. It suggests that the information presented is not surprising. In the context of discourse, "of course" is applied to connect the current statement to prior information or to introduce a point that the author considers obvious. It can also indicate a certain level of connection with the audience. Furthermore, the word "of course" has a rhetorical effect, softening the following statement and making it more pleasant or less controversial. The insertion of "and" at the beginning of the sentence and the commas around "of course" help maintain coherence in the discourse by linking the current statement to what came before. In summary, "of course" in this sentence acts as a pragmatic device that underlines the author's confidence in the following statement and creates a context.

In the sentence ***In fact**, two trusted BBC sources had given me the presenter's name* [Deacon, 2023], the parenthetical word "in fact" is also pragmatically significant. The word is applied to introduce additional information that supports or emphasizes the truth of the preceding statement. It signals that the resulting information is not an opinion or assumption but is based on reality. By conveying a sense of clarification, certainty, or emphasis, the use of "in fact" contributes to the pragmatic function of the sentence. It indicates that the information to be presented is verifiable and reliable. Specifically, "In fact" strengthens the credibility of the sources mentioned in the statement. It is consistent with the goal of the discourse to convey trustworthy information. The use of "in fact" introduces a layer of epistemic modality and indicates the author's certainty or confidence in the veracity of the statement. It suggests that the information is based on evidence or concrete sources. So, "in fact" implements a pragmatic and cohesive function in this sentence. It is a contributing element to the author's strategy of presenting information as reliable and verifiable, enhancing the overall credibility of the statement.

Parenthetical words fulfil the pragmatic function of hypotheticality. They indicate the probability of information, thereby indicating that the author doubted his own judgments. Let us examine the parenthetical word in the following utterance: ***Perhaps*** *the Old Lady could come out as The Non-Binary Hermaphrodite of Threadneedle Street who identifies as an economist who actually knows what they're doing?* [Chakrabortty, 2003]. "Perhaps" is an adverb that introduces a level of uncertainty or speculation. It is usually placed at the beginning of a sentence and contributes to its syntactic structure. The word "perhaps" conveys a sense of possibility or probability. In this context, this means that the following is a suggestion or a hypothetical scenario. It invites the reader to examine the thesis without asserting it as clear fact. In this discourse context, the word signals that the following statement is not presented as a simple assertion, but rather as a creative or imaginative suggestion. "Perhaps" also contributes to the coherence of the sentence by connecting it to the broader discourse. It indicates a change in tone or perspective that prepares the reader for a more speculative or imaginative statement. In summary, the word "perhaps" is crucial to the structure of the pragmatics, rhetoric, and overall tone of the sentence. It introduces a certain element of speculation and imagination and makes statements more suggestive and interpretable.

The use of words with probability semantics is also common in Ukrainian discourse. At the same time, more often in our texts there are sentences in which the authors used the parenthetical words of assumption and probability, which ensures the realization of the hypotheticality function: *можливо (perhaps)* (19), *мабуть (apparently)* (12), *як на мене (in my opinion)* (12), *ймовірно (probably)* (10), *схоже (similar)* (7), *звичайно (of course)* (4), *звісно ж (of course)* (4), *безперечно (undoubtedly)* (4), *без сумніву (no doubt)* (3), *безумовно (certainly)* (2), *дійсно (really)* (1).

This can be illustrated briefly by the functions the word "ймовірно (probably)" performs in the sentence: *І, **ймовірно**, саме тому за цим механізмом наразі є лише один кейс вилучення ворожих активів* (And, **probably**, that is why there is currently only one case of seizure of enemy assets using this mechanism) [Онух, 2003]. "Ймовірно (probably)" acts as an adverb and indicates a high probability. It is separated by commas and serves as a parenthetical element that gives the sentence a qualifying or explanatory dimension. The word "ймовірно (probably)" implies a significant probability or reasonable assumption. In this context, it is noted that the following statement is likely to be true or valid based on the author's assessment or observation. The use of "ймовірно (probably)" contributes to the persuasiveness of the sentence by conveying the author's intention to express a reasoned assumption rather than a definitive assertion. It brings a level of prudence and acceptance of different interpretations. The word invites the readers to consider the information with possible complexities or exceptions in minds. The author's intention, expressed through the use of "ймовірно (probably)," is likely to provide a more nuanced understanding of the situation. In summary, the author uses the word "ймовірно (probably)" to indicate the probability of the statements as part of the intention to present information with a degree of caution and to acknowledge the uncertainty.

Another example: ***Безперечно**, членство в НАТО може дати нам певні гарантії безпеки, проте Альянс вже показав, наскільки сильно не хоче прямого зіткнення з Росією…* (**Undoubtedly**, NATO membership can give us certain security guarantees, but the Alliance has already shown how much it does not want a direct clash with Russia) [Клочко, 2003]. The word "безперечно (undoubtedly)" in this sentence implements a pragmatic function by expressing the author's strong belief or confidence in the following statement. It indicates that the author believes the claim that NATO membership offers security guarantees to be undoubtedly true. While the term "безперечно (undoubtedly)" expresses certainty, it also adds a significant pragmatic element to its meaning. The presence of such a strong term could be interpreted as a form of hedging. The author, while making this statement clearly, acknowledges possible nuances or acknowledges that others may have a different perspective. "Безперечно (undoubtedly)" adds some qualification to the statement, suggesting that while NATO membership is perceived as a guarantee of security, there may be other considerations or complexities in the broader context. The pragmatic effect is to encourage the reader to consider the statement in a nuanced framework. The use of "безперечно (undoubtedly)" illustrates the author's positive attitude towards NATO membership in terms of security guarantees. Ultimately, the pragmatic examination of "безперечно (undoubtedly)" in this sentence demonstrates its function in conveying the writer's conviction while simultaneously offering a sophisticated viewpoint by recognizing the possibility of ambiguity or opposing viewpoints.

According to the research data, English authors tend to use parenthetical words to reinforce the high probability of the facts presented. On the other hand, Ukrainian authors use units with low probability semantics to express hypothetical functions. This difference may indicate various linguistic, cognitive and cultural traditions in the creation of media texts in the columnist genre. British columnists express their opinions more directly to shape mass opinion, while Ukrainian writers are less categorical in their statements, creating the effect of involving the reader in common deliberations or discussions.

Next, we analyzed the parenthetical words of the semantic group "author's emotions". The authors use parenthetical words to convey the meaning of review. The rational meaning is often linked to emotional and expressive elements. In particular, with the help of parenthetical words, the author can express his/her feelings and emotions caused by the reported fact, namely joy, approval, positive evaluation, sympathy, disapproval, negative evaluation, and surprise.

Evaluative parenthetical words indicate the author's emotions and create an emotional atmosphere for the statement and its expressive and evaluative connotation. The highlighted units include words with emotional connotation, expressing joy, compassion, surprise, etc. (Engl. *luckily, fortunately, unfortunately, to one's joy/ disappointment/ grief;* Ukr. *на щастя (fortunately), на сором (to our shame), на жаль (unfortunately), як на біду (as a misfortune), як навмисне (as if on purpose) etc.).* Such specific parenthetical words are pragmatically oriented, influential, and persuasive and, therefore, have a more powerful potential ability to reproduce semantic and conceptual information. They aim to inform the reader of the individual author's understanding of the relations between phenomena, gave them a positive or negative assessment, convey the affective state of the subject, and enhance the general charge of emotions already presented in the statement. In other words, they successfully carry out an evaluation and pragmatic role in modern media texts.

Our observations indicate that such words are relatively few in number. Ukrainian columnists tend to use more emotional language in writing than English-speaking writers. This could be due to the fact that the columnist genre is relatively new in the Ukrainian media space, and as a result, stylistic conventions are still being influenced by other discourses, including fiction.

Nevertheless, we have observed examples of sentences where the authors apply parenthetical words that convey their feelings. We can assume that in the context of columnist genre these words implement the function of evaluation and add expression to the texts. Next, we present an analysis of sentences with the parenthetical words of the group "author's emotions".

English discourse: *unfortunately* (3), *luckily* (2), *shamefully* (1). Ukrainian discourse: *на жаль (unfortunately)* (10), *на щастя (fortunately)* (4), *відверто кажучи (frankly speaking)* (1).

Let's have a look at the sentence *A lot of women in public life – especially Labour politicians like Lisa Nandy and Emily Thornberry – have, **shamefully,** sold out their sisters on this* [Williams, 2023]. The use of "shamefully" from the author's perspective conveys a strong negative judgment. It suggests that, in the author's opinion, the actions of women in public life, specifically Labour politicians like Lisa Nandy and Emily Thornberry, are not merely objectionable but are deserving of shame. This choice of language indicates a critical stance and implies a moral judgment on the perceived betrayal of their "sisters". The author's use of "shamefully" also suggests a degree of disappointment or disapproval. The author may feel let down or morally offended by what they perceive as a betrayal by these women in public life. Readers may interpret the use of "shamefully" as a strong and emotionally charged term. The word sets a tone of moral condemnation, guiding readers to view the actions of the mentioned politicians in a negative light. Readers might respond to the word "shamefully" emotionally, feeling a sense of indignation, agreement, or disagreement based on their own perspectives. The term encourages readers to share in the author's evaluative stance. We can reveal the author's strong evaluative stance, expressing disappointment or disapproval of the actions of women in public life. The word sets a tone that guides readers to perceive these actions as morally objectionable.

In the Ukrainian sentence **На щастя,** *минулого року Захід все ж почав виходити з ліберального ступору* (**Fortunately**, last year the West began to emerge from its liberal stupor) [Сухенко, 2003] a parenthetical word "на щастя (fortunately)" conveys a positive evaluation or perspective. It suggests that the author views the event described in the sentence – the West beginning to emerge from its liberal stupor – as a positive development. The author's choice of "на щастя (fortunately)" implies approval or satisfaction with the mentioned change. It indicates that, in the author's view, the shift away from a perceived "liberal stupor" is a favorable or welcome occurrence. Readers may interpret the use of the parenthetical word as a signal of the author's positive attitude toward

the mentioned event. It sets a tone of optimism or approval, guiding readers to perceive the shift positively. In summary, the pragmatic analysis of "на щастя (fortunately)" reveals the author's positive evaluation of the mentioned event, suggesting approval or satisfaction. The word sets a tone of optimism, guiding readers to interpret the shift positively.

According to the analysis, using parenthetical words to convey the emotions of the author in the column increases the author's expressiveness. It helps to implement the subjective modality. On the other hand, emotionally charged language can sometimes hinder constructive dialogue. By adopting a more measured tone, columnists may encourage readers with different opinions to consider the presented arguments rather than reacting emotionally. This fact fosters a space for meaningful discussion.

Pragmatics of Metatextual Parenthetical Words

The metatextual parenthetical words in the examined discourse can be divided into two groups: "logical coherence" and "source of information". The group of metatextual parenthetical words also fulfils certain pragmatic functions. Now let us examine them more thoroughly. In media texts within columnist genre, parenthetical words that indicate the logic of the presentation are widespread. In general, units with such semantics realize the pragmatic function of text coherence caused by the communicative needs, the author's train of thought, their order, indicating the interdependence between neighbouring statements, commenting on what has been said, complementing it, generalizing and structural highlight logical and semantic connections between parts of the statement through the author's intent.

Metatextual parenthetical words fulfil a pragmatic function by indicating the source of information. They allow authors to increase the credibility of their publication by referring to other sources, to reconcile their own opinions with those of experts, to soften the tone of their statements and to persuade readers to accept their position. Our analysis of English and Ukrainian discourses revealed a similar number of these units, 54 and 53 cases respectively. However, the semantic group "logical coherence" was found in 26 constructions in English and 38 constructions in Ukrainian. In addition, parenthetical words meaning "source of information" were presented in 28 English and 15 Ukrainian sentence constructions. Figure 3 shows a comparative analysis of the frequency of metatextual parenthetical words.

Parenthetical words that add additional information to a sentence play an important role in maintaining text coherence. They are often used for various purposes in modern media discourse. In such contexts, academic discourse and its well-founded organization have influence. In addition, we concluded that these parenthetical words are semantically versatile in modern media discourse and are based on the principle of brevity in presenting information. They are used to reproduce a sequence of phenomena, to argue convincingly for a particular event, and to provide a comprehensive justification for a position. The following units are used to represent metatextual parenthetical words in English discourse: *moreover* (7), *as a result* (7), *at least* (6), *however* (3), *hence* (3).
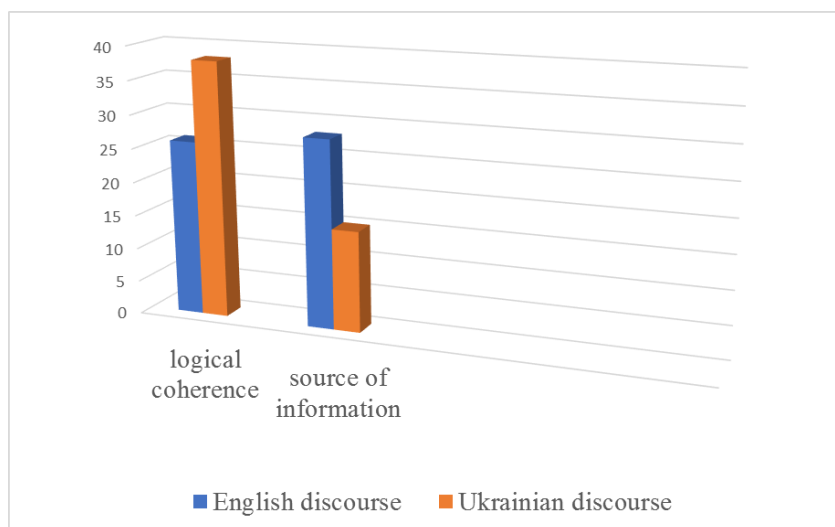

Fig. 3. Metatextual parenthetical words in English and Ukrainian media discourses

In the sentence *Moreover, a traffic scheme needs to be justified on a cost-benefit basis and, at £1.7 billion, the proposed tunnel fails that test* [Hyde, 2003] the word "moreover" functions as a parenthetical metatexual word with a pragmatic purpose. It serves to signal a transition or addition of information and emphasizes that what follows complements or builds on the previous statement. "Moreover" means that the upcoming information strengthens the argument or provides additional reasons. In this context, a new aspect of the discussion related to the justification of a transport project is introduced, particularly emphasizing the need for justification on a cost-benefit basis. The subsequent mention of the £1.7 billion cost of the proposed tunnel further supports this argument and contributes to the overall assessment of the project's feasibility. The use of "moreover" helps to create a coherent and logically connected discourse that guides the reader to consider the additional information in conjunction with the original premise.

The parenthetical phrase "As a result" in the sentence *As a result, children's recreational activities and physical fitness aspects are being overlooked or neglected* [Toynbee, 2003] serves a crucial role in signalling a cause-and-effect relationship.

It acts as a discourse marker that indicates a consequence or outcome based on the preceding information. The sentence introduces the consequence of a previous action or situation, creating coherence and helping the reader understand the implications of what was previously said. It establishes a causal relationship and suggests that the neglect of children's leisure activities and physical fitness aspects is a direct result of some antecedent factors or actions. "As a result" contributes to the logical flow of the discourse and helps organize and understand the cause-and-effect relationship within the sentence.

In Ukrainian discourse, columnists also use parenthetical words with the semantics of "logical coherence". Their main function is to strengthen the argumentation and logic of the presentation: *по-перше, по-друге. (firstly, secondly...)* (11), *інакше кажучи (in other words)* (7), *отже (therefore)* (7), *власне (in fact)* (6), *втім(however)* (5), *наприклад (for example)* (2).

Let us examine the parenthetical words "firstly" and "secondly" in the utterance **По-перше,** *простір, де лунає українська мова, кожний клаптик якого доводилося вигризати, знов скоротиться. А **по-друге,** навряд чи це допоможе популяризувати англійську мову* (**Firstly,** the space where the Ukrainian language is heard, every piece of which had to be gnawed away, will shrink again. And **secondly**, it is unlikely to help popularise the English language) [Віхров, 2003]. These words guide the audience through a logical sequence of ideas, allowing them to follow the author's thought process step by step. The sequential structure created by "по-перше (firstly)" and "по-друге (secondly)" enhances the rhetorical impact of the argument and makes it more convincing and organized.

The authors of the columns also use parenthetical words to emphasize the source of information and to serve as a salutation function. Our research shows that the frequency of these structures is relatively low. However, English authors tend to use these components more often than Ukrainian ones. Furthermore, English columnists tend to use a single form of address *according to* (28).

In the sentence *He's been arrested before, for cycling in the scud, but **according to** his Twitter account his life's mission revolves round #normalisingnaturism under the banner #rejectbodyshame* [Toynbee, 2003] the phrase "according to" serves several pragmatic functions. It is used to match the information about the individual's life purpose to the content found on their Twitter account. It signals that the source of this information is the person himself, which is expressed through their online presence. The sentence adds a layer of indirect, reported speech to the information. By citing the Twitter account as a source, the phrase increases the credibility of the statement and suggests that the individual's life's work is self-declared and publicly available on a widely used platform. "According to" helps in framing the information within a specific context, clarifying that the statement is based on the individual's own declaration on social media, particularly Twitter. The use of "according to" introduces a subjective element and recognizes that the information is based on one's personal perspective as expressed in one's own words.

In Ukrainian discourse, various constructions are used to refer to a source of information: *за словами (according to)* (7), *зі слів (according to)* (4), *за даними (according to)* (2), *за повідомленням (according to)* (2).

The sentence *Проте, **за словами** Міністра оборони України Олексія Резнікова, з початком загальної мобілізації їх кількість зросла до 1,2 млн осіб* (However, **according to** the Minister of

Defence of Ukraine, Oleksii Reznikov, their number increased to 1.2 million with the start of general mobilization) [Віхров, 2003] contains the parenthetical word "according to" that serves several pragmatic functions. "According to" is used to attribute the information presented in the sentence to a specific source, in this case the Minister of Defense of Ukraine, Oleksii Reznikov. It designates the minister as the information authority. The use of this phrase increases the credibility of the statement by indicating that the information comes from an authoritative person who is in a position to have accurate and direct knowledge of the matter. It acts as a device that signals that the statement is a representation or report of what the Minister has communicated in relation to the increase in numbers. "According to" helps to place the information into a specific context and makes it clear that the data is not presented as generally accepted fact but is based on the Minister's perspective or statement.

After a quantitative and qualitative analysis of the parenthetical words used by English and Ukrainian columnists in their texts, we discover both similar and different features in the implementation of pragmatic functions. To illustrate the information obtained, we present figures showing the distribution of the evaluative and metatextual multilingual parenthetical words we identified between the semantic groups "degree of credibility", "author's emotions", "logical coherence", and "source of information" (Figure 4).
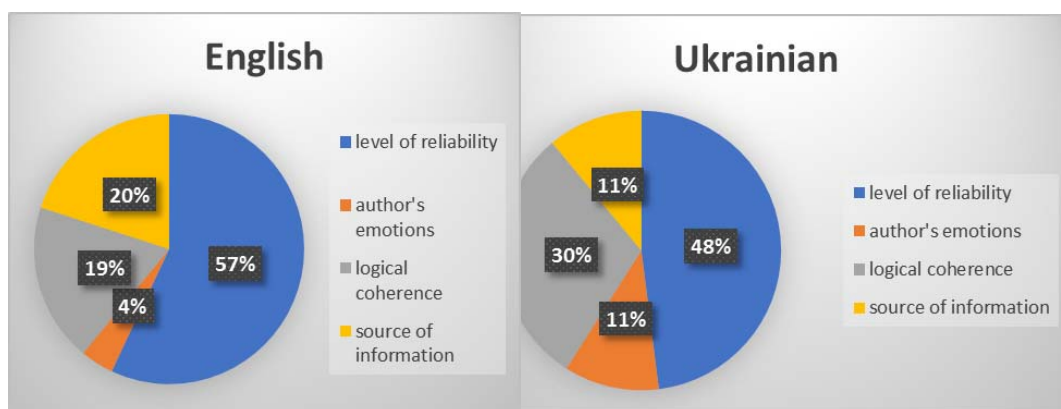

Fig. 4. Comparison of the quantitative and qualitative content of semantic groups of evaluative and metatextual parenthetical words in the media discourse of the columnist genre

According to the diagrams, the semantic group "degree of probability" occupies the largest share in both discourses. However, there is a difference in this proportion within monolingual discourse: 57% in English and 48% in Ukrainian. The smallest part in English and Ukrainian discourse consists of parenthetical words with the semantics of "author's emotions". The comparison shows that Ukrainian discourse (11%) has a higher prevalence of these components than English discourse (4%). In addition, parenthetical words with the semantics of "logical coherence" appear more often in Ukrainian discourse (30%) than in English discourse (19%). On the other hand, parenthetical words with the semantics "source of information" occur more frequently in English-language texts (20%) than in Ukrainian (11%).

Conclusion

Communicative-pragmatic linguistics defines parenthetical words as independent syntactic phenomena that contribute to the complex informative and pragmatic structure of utterances. Parenthetical words have different functions, including expressing thoughts, explaining and supplementing information in a sentence, and reflecting a speaker's emotional state or attitude. These words have the potential to provide further detail, clarify a concept, or convey specific tone or emphasis. They can be used to add contextual information that provides background or context for a statement.

Parenthetical words are helpful in forming the columnist genre. Columns are an even more subjective type of article than features, which can and usually do contain openly personal opinions

of the author. Nevertheless, a good review not only represents the critic's opinion, but also puts the critic's expertise into practice, for example, to analyze a work of art or a culture and place it in a larger context or tradition. Likewise, a good column is not just a rant consisting of the author's thoughts, but a well-reasoned argument on a current issue. Given this background, the pragmatic role of parenthetical words in the columnist genre is specific. The cross-linguistic comparison shows the pragmatics of parenthetical words more clearly.

A comparative analysis of personal columns in British and Ukrainian publications revealed that English and Ukrainian discourses have both similar and different characteristics. When discussing general trends, we noticed the following. Due to the grammatical structure of the languages examined, the active use of parenthetical words within the sentence structure is possible. These components contribute to the distinctive features of the columnist genre, such as: dynamism, focus on current events, informative tone, emotional impact, evaluative perspective, and its ability to combine logic and imagery in linguistic expression. As syntactic devices, they fulfil a variety of communicative and pragmatic functions, such as: E.g., confirmation, hypothetical situations, evaluation, maintaining text coherence, and addressing the intended audience.

Data analysis allows us to categorize them as evaluative and metatextual parenthetical words. The evaluative parenthetical components are divided into two groups: "the level of reliability" and "the author's emotions". The metatextual parenthetical components are distinguished by their semantics of "logical coherence" and "source of information".

The research showed that evaluative parenthetical words are used in British and Ukrainian media discourses with similar frequencies (61% and 59%, respectively). This implies that there is a tendency to use a person-centered tone when communicating in both languages. Evaluative parenthetical components are typically refer to the "level of probability" in both English-language and Ukrainian-language columns (57% and 48%, respectively).

The results indicate that English-speaking media columnists tend to formulate their messages more assertively and confidently, while in the Ukrainian-speaking context, parenthetical words are more likely to be used to indicate the probability of the facts presented. This suggests that English-speaking columnists prioritize the pragmatic function of the assertion, while Ukrainian authors tend to emphasize the hypothetical function. These observations may indicate differences in native speakers' language proficiency and column text creation methods. English-speaking authors are believed to have a more aggressive influence on readers' minds, while Ukrainian columnists, by reducing the categorical nature of their statements, encourage readers to think and participate in the thought process.

In addition, when analysing a group of parenthetical words with the "level of probability" semantics, we found the following feature. English-speaking columnists tend to use parenthetical words that express a high probability of the facts presented (affirmative function), while Ukrainian authors tend to use units with a lower probability or hypothetical function. This difference suggests different cognitive and cultural traditions in the creation of media texts in the columnist genre. British authors tend to express their opinions more directly in order to shape public opinion, while Ukrainian authors adopt a more cautious stance, inviting readers to engage in collective reflection and discussion.

The use of parenthetical words used to describe the author's emotions is relatively in the compared discourse, comprising only 4% in the English-language discourse and 11% in the Ukrainian-language discourse. Authors tend to support their statements with objective arguments and facts rather than relying on personal emotional reactions, which is why their writing can be seen as more objective. This approach makes their writing more accessible and engaging to a wider audience, regardless of their own perspective. Our calculations suggest that Ukrainian authors use evaluative parenthetical words with emotional undertones more often than their English-speaking colleagues. We believe that this is due to the relatively recent emergence of the columnist genre in the Ukrainian media landscape, which is still developing its own style.

Following the end of Bipolar World, the global media landscape underwent significant changes. As a result, different schools of journalism, such as island, continental and post-Soviet journalism (including Ukraine), began to interact and learn from each other. Ukrainian journalists have adopted the best practices of foreign journalism while remaining true to their domestic traditions. In Ukraine, it is common to use emotional language to express the author's personality and make the text

more appealing. However, British journalism tends to avoid excessive use of emotional language, particularly in the columnist genre. British columnists typically write for a diverse audience with varying perspectives and beliefs. Using overly emotional language can cause division among readers, potentially alienating those who don't share the same emotional response. To maintain a high level of professionalism in writing, many publications have editorial standards that encourage the use of clear, concise language that avoids unnecessary emotional embellishment.

The results suggest that metatextual units are less frequent than evaluative parenthetical words in both English and Ukrainian discourse (39% and 41%, respectively). Ukrainian discourse places more emphasis on presentation logic (30%) than on information sources (11%). Parenthetical words with the semantics of "logical coherence" serve as updates to the pragmatic function of textual coherence caused by communicative needs to indicate the author's train of thought, their order and their dependence between neighbouring statements. These words also serve to comment on, complement and generalize what has been said, as well as to highlight the structural, logical, and semantic connections between different parts of the statement, according to the author's intention.

In the British context, metatextual parenthetical words serve two purposes. They not only express the function of text coherence (19%) but also indicate the source of information (20%). Authors use these metatextual units to supplement the information by indicating the source of the message, and therefore its credibility. By referencing the source of information, authors can increase the level of truthfulness in the eyes of the reader. It also allows authors to reconcile their own opinion with that of a competent source, thereby reducing the categorical nature of the statement. This can also encourage the reader to accept the author's position.

In summary, our research has highlighted the different characteristics of British and Ukrainian writing traditions through the use of parenthetical words to delineate the columnist genre in comparison to other media discourses. The pragmatic use of parenthetical words largely depends on the author's intention as well as his/her linguistic and cultural background. It is worth mentioning that parenthetical words are a promising area of linguistic research that can be studied from a comparative communicative-pragmatic perspective. It is crucial to examine their uniqueness in different types of discourse and their role in communication processes.

Bibliography

Бурич, О. (2021). *Сучасна українська колумністика: типологічні та формально-змістові моделі*. (Автореф. дис. канд. наук із соціальних комун.). Запорізький національний університет: Запоріжжя.

Віхров, М. (2023). Опінії. *Український тиждень*. Відновлено з https://tyzhden.ua/person/vikhrov-maksym/

Гончарук, О. (2015). Комунікативно-прагматичні функції вставлених конструкцій раціональної оцінки. *Наукові записки Національного університету «Острозька академія». Серія «Філологічна»*, 53, 69-72.

Дудик, П.С., Прокопчук, Л.В. (2010). *Синтаксис сучасної української мови.* Київ: ВЦ «Академія».

Завальнюк, І.Я. (2009). Комунікативно-прагматичні функції та стилістичні вияви вставних одиниць у сучасному українському газетному мовленні. *Українська мова,* 1, 15-31.

Загнітко, А.П. (2009). *Український синтаксис: теоретико-прикладний аспект*. Донецьк: Донецький інститут психології і підприємництва.

Клочко, Д. (2023). Опінії. *Український тиждень*. Відновлено з https://tyzhden.ua/person/diana-klochko/

Козак, Р.В. (2014). Парентеза у когнітивно-дискурсивній системі експресивного синтакси-су східнослов'янських мов. *Наукові праці Кам'янець-Подільського національного університету імені Івана Огієнка. Філологічні науки,* 37, 147-151.

Нижник, Л. (2022). Епістемічність слів на позначення впевненості / невпевнености. *Наукові записки Національного університету «Острозька академія»: Серія «Філологія»,* 15 (83), 25-29. DOI: https://doi.org/10.25264/2519-2558-2022-15(83)-25-29

Новікова, О. (2020). Основні принципи розмежування вставних і вставлених конструкцій. *Львівський філологічний часопис,* 8, 140-146. DOI: https://doi.org/10.32447/2663-340X-2020-8.22

Онух (2023). Опінії. *Український тиждень*. Відновлено з https://tyzhden.ua/person/onukh/

Островська-Люта, О. (2023). Колонки. *Українська правда*. Відновлено з https://life.pravda.com.ua/authors/54880d872e38b/

Потапенко, С.І. (2009). *Сучасний англомовний медіа-дискурс: лінгвокогнітивний і мотиваційний аспекти*. Ніжин: Вид-во НДУ імені Миколи Гоголя.

Сидоренко, О., Бондаренко, О., Вишняк, Л. (2021). Мовні прояви авторської присутності в інформаційному медіаконтенті. *Філологічні трактати,* 13 (1), 85-99. DOI: https://www.doi.org/10.21272/Ftrk.2021.13(1)-9

Слинько, І.І., Гуйванюк, Н.В., Кобилянська, М.Ф. (1994). *Синтаксис сучасної української мови: проблемні питання*. Київ: Вища школа.

Сухенко, Т. (2023). Колонки. *Українська правда*. Відновлено з https://life.pravda.com.ua/authors/5dcc2127a52c2/

Шинкарук, В.Д. (2014). *Категорії модусу і диктуму у структурі речення.* Чернівці: Рута.

Blakemore, D. (2009). Parentheticals and Point of View in Free Indirect Style. *Language and Literature: Journal of the Poetics and Linguistics Association*, 18 (2), 129-153. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1177/096394700910

Boye, K., Harder, P. (2021). Complement-taking predicates, parentheticals and grammaticalization. *Language Sciences*, 88, Article 101416. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.langsci.2021.101416

Burton-Roberts, N. (2005). "Parentheticals". In: E.K. Brown (Ed.), *Encyclopedia of Language and Linguistics* (pp. 179-182). Oxford: Elsevier.

Chakrabortty, A. (2023). Opinion. *The Guardian*. Retrieved from https://www.theguardian.com/profile/adityachakrabortty

Crible, L. (2017). Towards an operational category of discourse markers. In: Ch. Fedriani, A. Sansò (Eds.), *Pragmatic markers, discourse markers and modal particles: New perspectives* (pp. 99-124). Amsterdam: John Benjamins.

Deacon, M. (2023). Columnists. *The Telegraph*. Retrieved from https://www.telegraph.co.uk/authors/m/mf-mj/michael-deacon/

Espinal, T. (1991). The Representation of Disjunct Constituents. *Language,* 67 (4), 726-62. DOI: https://doi.org/10.2307/415075

Fischer, K. (2014). Discourse Markers. In: K.P. Schneider, A. Barron (Eds.), *Pragmatics of Discourse* (pp. 271-294). Boston: De Gruyter Mouton. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1515/9783110214406-011

Gorbani, S. (2011). The role of parentheses in text cohesion. *Limbaj și context. Revista internaţională de lingvistică, semiotică şi ştiinţă literară*, 1, 69-74.

Haegeman, L. (1988). Parenthetical Adverbials: The Radical Orphanage Approach. In: S. Chiba (Ed.), *Aspects of Modern English Linguistics* (pp. 232-244). Kaitakushi: Tokyo.

Hyde, M. (2023). Opinion. *The Guardian*. Retrieved from https://www.theguardian.com/profile/marinahyde

Ivanytska, N., Ivanytska, N. (2018). Ukrainian and English verbs: bilateral contrastive cross-linguistic perspective. *Advanced Education,* 9, 213-218. DOI: https://doi.org/10.20535/2410-8286.132751

Keizer, E. (2020). Modelling stance adverbs in grammatical theory: tackling heterogeneity with Functional Discourse Grammar. *Language Sciences*, 82, 101273. DOI https://doi.org/10.1016/j.langsci.2020.101273

Lohmann, A., Koops, C. (2022). Pragmatic marker combinations: Introduction. *Journal of Pragmatics*, 196, 1-5. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pragma.2022.04.005

Martin, J.R. (2001). Language, register and genre. In: A. Burns, C. Coffin (Eds.), *Analysing English in a Global Context* (pp. 149-166). London: Routlege.

Pearson, A. (2023). Columnists. *The Telegraph*. Retrieved from https://www.telegraph.co.uk/authors/a/ak-ao/allison-pearson/

Potts, C. (2002). The Syntax and Semantics of as-Parentheticals. *Natural Language and Linguistic Theory*, 20 (3), 623-689. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1023/A:1015892718818

Schneider, S. (2015). Parenthesis: Fundamental features, meanings, discourse functions and ellipsis. In: M. Kluck, D. Ott, M. de Vries (Eds.), *Parenthesis and Ellipsis: Cross-Linguistic and Theoretical Perspectives* (pp. 277-300). Berlin / Boston: De Gruyter Mouton

Shen, Q., Tao, Y.T. (2021). Stance markers in English medical research articles and newspaper opinion columns: A comparative corpus-based study. *Plos One*, 16 (3), 1-22. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0247981

Swales, J. (1990). *Genre Analysis. English in Academic and Research Settings*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Toynbee, P. (2023). Opinion. *The Guardian*. Retrieved from https://www.theguardian.com/profile/pollytoynbee

Tsvietaieva, O., Pryshchepa, T., Biriukova, D., Ponomarenko, O., Hurko, O. (2021). Analysis of texts of the author's column genre in the Ukrainian and American press. *Ad Alta-Journal of Interdisciplinary Research*, 11 (1), Special Issue 15, 46-51.

Wehmeier, S. (Ed.). (2005). *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English*. Oxford: Oxford University press.

Williams, Z. (2023). Opinion. *The Guardian*. Retrieved from https://www.theguardian.com/profile/zoewilliams

PRAGMATICS OF ENGLISH AND UKRAINIAN PARENTHETICAL WORDS IN COLUMNIST GENRE: A COMPARATIVE STUDY

Natalia B. Ivanytska, Vinnytsia Institute of Trade and Economics of State University of Trade and Economics (Ukraine)
e-mail: n.ivanytska@vtei.edu.ua
Nina L. Ivanytska, Vinnytsia Mykhailo Kotsiubynskyi State Pedagogical University (Ukraine)
e-mail: pyasta4@gmail.com

Parenthetical words are of interest to researchers because they can express subjective modalities, organize texts, and add energy to language. Scientists analyzed the grammar and semantics of parenthetical words, as well as their ability to convey modalities and create effective communicative and pragmatic contexts. However, the communicative and pragmatic features of parenthetical words in multilingual media discourses, especially in the columnist genre, have not been thoroughly investigated by linguists. *The aim* of this study is to fill this gap and highlight the relevance of examining the role of parenthetical words in such contexts.

The research focuses on the common and distinctive pragmatic features of parenthetical words in English and Ukrainian media discourse within the columnist genre. To achieve this goal, the article analyzes the approaches to qualifying parenthetical words in English and Ukrainian linguistics. It also proposes a working typology of parenthetical words based on their semantics and develops a methodology for comparing the pragmatics of the components. The study also compares the degree of implementation of evaluative and metatextual parenthetical words in different media discourses and explores the typological characteristics of their use in the columnist genre.

The study employs a combination of common and linguistic research *methods*: analysis, synthesis, comparative and contextual-interpretive methods. The data were evaluated objectively using quantitative calculations. Online media sources served as the empirical basis for the study, from which sentences containing parenthetical words were extracted using the continuous sampling method. To ensure a fair comparison, an equal number of texts were taken from English and Ukrainian media. Specifically, 200,000 characters were analyzed from each language in the columnist genre. The following media outlets were used as sources: "The Guardian" (columns by George Monbiot, Aditya Chakrabortty, Marina Hyde, Zoe Williams, and Polly Toynbee), "The Telegraph" (columns by Allison Pearson and Camilla Tominey), "Ukrainian Weekly" (columns by Radomyr Mokryk, Diana Klochko, Onukh, Maksym Vikhrov, Edward Lucas, etc.), and "Ukraiinska Pravda" (columns section). A total of 141 and 132 constructions were extracted from the English and Ukrainian texts, respectively, using the continuous sampling method.

In the typology of parenthetical words used in our study, we identify evaluative and metatextual parenthetical words. These groups carry specific semantics, such as "degree of probability," "author's emotions," "logical coherence," and "source of information." These semantic components serve to fulfil pragmatic functions of assertion, hypotheticality, evaluation, text coherence, and address marking. However, differences exist in how these functions are implemented by English columnists and Ukrainian authors. English columnists tend to use parenthetical words that convey a high degree of probability for the facts they present, while Ukrainian authors are more likely to use units with a lower degree of

probability, indicating a hypothetical function. This difference may arise from linguistic, cognitive, and cultural traditions in the creation of media texts of the columnist genre. British columnists tend to express their opinions more directly to shape public opinion, while Ukrainian authors are less categorical in their statements, creating a sense of collaboration and discussion with the reader.

The implementation of the pragmatic function of evaluation showed common tendencies in both media discourses towards the insignificant use of parenthetical words with the semantics of "author's emotions". The communicative approach to using words in parentheses to denote negative emotions is similar. Metatextual units are less frequently used than evaluative parenthetical words in both English and Ukrainian discourse. In English discourse, the authors more often refer to external sources of information and use the corresponding parenthetical words. At the same time, Ukrainian authors use a broader range of units than English columnists.

References

Blakemore, D. (2009). Parentheticals and Point of View in Free Indirect Style. *Language and Literature: Journal of the Poetics and Linguistics Association*, vol. 18, issue 2, pp. 129-153. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1177/096394700910

Boye, K., Harder, P. (2021). Complement-taking predicates, parentheticals and grammaticalization. *Language Sciences*, vol. 88, Article 101416. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.langsci.2021.101416

Burton-Roberts, N. (2005). "Parentheticals". E.K. Brown (ed.). Encyclopedia of Language and Linguistics. Oxford, Elsevier, vol. 9, pp. 179-182.

Burych, O. (2021). *Suchasna ukrainska kolumnistyka: typolohichni ta formalno-zmistovi modeli.* Avtoref. dys. kand. nauk iz sotsialnykh komun [Contemporary Ukrainian Columnist: Typological and Formal-Content Models, PhD. Thesis Abstract]. Zaporizhzhia, 26 p.

Chakrabortty, A. (2003). Opinion. *The Guardian*. Available at: https://www.theguardian.com/profile/adityachakrabortty (Accessed 23 November 2024).

Crible, L. (2017). Towards an operational category of discourse markers. Ch. Fedriani, A. Sansò (eds.). Pragmatic markers, discourse markers and modal particles: New perspectives. Amsterdam, John Benjamins, pp. 99-124.

Deacon, M. (2023). Columnists. *The Telegraph*. Available at: https://www.telegraph.co.uk/authors/m/mf-mj/michael-deacon/ (Accessed 23 November 2024).

Dudyk, P.S., Prokopchuk, L.V. (2010). *Syntaksys suchasnoi ukrainskoi movy* [Syntax of the Modern Ukrainian Language]. Kyiv, Akademiia Publ., 192 p.

Espinal, T. (1991). The Representation of Disjunct Constituents. *Language,* vol. 67, issue 4, pp. 726-62. DOI: https://doi.org/10.2307/415075

Fischer, K. (2014). Discourse Markers. K.P. Schneider, A. Barron (eds.). Pragmatics of Discourse. Boston, De Gruyter Mouton, pp. 271-294. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1515/9783110214406-011

Gorbani, S. (2011). The role of parentheses in text cohesion. *Limbaj şi Context. Revista Internaţională de Lingvistică, Semiotică şi Ştiinţă Literară,* vol. 1, pp. 69-74.

Haegeman, L. (1988). Parenthetical Adverbials: The Radical Orphanage Approach. S. Chiba (ed.). Aspects of Modern English Linguistics. Tokyo, Kaitakushi Publ., pp. 232-44.

Honcharuk, O. (2015). *Komunikatyvno-prahmatychni funktsii vstavlenykh konstruktsii ratsionalnoi otsinky* [Communicative and pragmatic functions of inserted constructions of rational evaluation]. *Scientific Proceedings of Ostroh Academy National University: Philology Series*, vol. 53, pp. 69-72.

Hyde, M. (2023). Opinion. *The Guardian*. Available at: https://www.theguardian.com/profile/marinahyde (Accessed 23 November 2024).

Ivanytska, N., Ivanytska, N. (2018). Ukrainian and English verbs: bilateral contrastive cross-linguistic perspective. *Advanced Education,* vol. 9, pp. 213-218. DOI: https://doi.org/10.20535/2410-8286.132751

Keizer, E. (2020). Modelling stance adverbs in grammatical theory: tackling heterogeneity with Functional Discourse Grammar. *Language Sciences*, vol. 82, Article 101273. DOI https://doi.org/10.1016/j.langsci.2020.101273

Klochko, D. (2023). *Opinii. Ukrainskyi tyzhden* [Columns. Ukrainian Weekly]. Available at: https://tyzhden.ua/person/diana-klochko/ (Accessed 23 November 2024).

Kozak, R.V. (2014). *Parenteza u kohnityvno-dyskursyvnii systemi ekspresyvnoho syntaksysu skhidnoslov'ianskykh mov* [Parenthesis in the Cognitive-Discursive System of Expressive Syntax of East Slavic Languages]. *Scientific Papers of Kamianets-Podilskyi Ivan Ohiyenko National University. Philological Sciences*, vol. 37, pp. 147-151.

Lohmann, A., Koops, C. (2022). Pragmatic marker combinations: Introduction. *Journal of Pragmatics*, vol. 196, pp. 1-5. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pragma.2022.04.005

Martin, J.R. (2001). Language, register and genre. A. Burns, C. Coffin (eds.). Analysing English in a global context. London, Routlege, pp. 149-166.

Novikova, O. (2020). *Osnovni pryntsypy rozmezhuvannia vstavnykh i vstavlenykh konstruktsii* [Basic Principles of Distinguishing between Insertion and Inserted Constructions]. Lviv Philological Journal, vol. 8, pp. 140-146. DOI: https://doi.org/10.32447/2663-340X-2020-8.22

Nyzhnyk, L. (2022). *Epistemichnist sliv na poznachennia vpevnenosti / nevpevnenosti* [Epistemicity of words denoting confidence/uncertainty]. *Scientific Proceedings of Ostroh Academy National University: Philology Series*, vol. 15, issue 83, pp. 25-29. DOI: https://doi.org/10.25264/2519-2558-2022-15(83)-25-29

Onukh (2023). *Opinii. Ukrainskyi tyzhden* [Columns. Ukrainian Weekly]. Available at: https://tyzhden.ua/person/onukh/ (Accessed 23 November 2024).

Ostrovska-Liuta, O. (2023) *Kolonky. Ukrainska Pravda* [Columns. Ukrainska Pravda]. Available at: https://life.pravda.com.ua/authors/54880d872e38b/ (Accessed 23 November 2024).

Pearson, A. (2023). Columnists. *The Telegraph*. Available at: https://www.telegraph.co.uk/authors/a/ak-ao/allison-pearson/ (Accessed 23 November 2024).

Potapenko, S.I. (2009). *Suchasnyi anhlomovnyi media-dyskurs: linhvokohnityvnyi i motyvatsiinyi aspekty* [Contemporary English-language Media Discourse: Linguistic, Cognitive and Motivational Aspects]. Nizhyn, Vyd-vo NDU imeni Mykoly Hoholia Publ., 391 p.

Potts, C. (2002) The Syntax and Semantics of as-Parentheticals. *Natural Language and Linguistic Theory*, vol. 20, issue 3, pp. 623-689. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1023/A:1015892718818

Schneider, S. (2015). Parenthesis: Fundamental features, meanings, discourse functions and ellipsis. M. Kluck, D. Ott, M. de Vries (eds.). Parenthesis and Ellipsis: Cross-Linguistic and Theoretical Perspectives. Berlin / Boston, De Gruyter Mouton, pp. 277-300.

Shen, Q., Tao, Y.T. (2021). Stance markers in English medical research articles and newspaper opinion columns: A comparative corpus-based study. *Plos One*, vol. 16, issue 3, pp. 1-22. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0247981

Shynkaruk, V.D. (2014). *Katehorii modusu i dyktumu u strukturi rechennia* [Categories of Modus and Dictum in Sentence Structure]. Chernivtsi, Ruta Publ., 271 p.

Slynko, I., Huivanik, N., Kobylianska, M. (1994). *Syntaksys suchasnoi ukrainskoi movy* [Syntax of the Modern Ukrainian Language: Problematic Issues]. Kyiv, Vyshcha shkola Publ., 670 p.

Sukhenko, T. (2003). *Kolonky. Ukrainska Pravda* [Columns. Ukrainska Pravda]. Available at: https://life.pravda.com.ua/authors/5dcc2127a52c2/ (Accessed 23 November 2024).

Swales, J. (1990). Genre Analysis. English in Academic and Research Settings. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 288 p.

Sydorenko, O., Bondarenko, O., Vyshniak, L. (2021). *Movni proiavy avtorskoi prysutnosti v informatsiinomu mediakontenti* [Linguistic Manifestations of the Author's Presence in the Information Media Content]. *Philological Treatises*, vol.13, issue 1, pp. 85-99. DOI: https://www.doi.org/10.21272/Ftrk.2021.13(1)-9

Toynbee, P. (2023). Opinion. *The Guardian*. Available at: https://www.theguardian.com/profile/pollytoynbee (Accessed 23 November 2024).

Tsvietaieva, O., Pryshchepa, T., Biriukova, D., Ponomarenko, O., Hurko, O. (2021). Analysis of texts of the author's column genre in the Ukrainian and American press. *Ad alta-journal of interdisciplinary research*, vol. 11, issue, 1, Special Issue 15, pp. 46-51.

Vikhrov, M. (2023). *Opinii. Ukrainskyi tyzhden* [Columns. Ukrainian Weekly]. Available at: https://tyzhden.ua/person/vikhrov-maksym/ (Accessed 23 November 2024).

Wehmeier, S. (2005). Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English. Oxford, Oxford University press, 1780 p.

Williams, Z. (2023). Opinion. *The Guardian*. Available at: https://www.theguardian.com/profile/zoewilliams (Accessed 23 November 2024).

Zahnitko, A.P. (2009). *Ukrainskyi syntaksys: teoretyko-prykladnyi aspekt* [Ukrainian Syntax: Theoretical and Applied Aspects]. Donetsk, DIPP Publ., 137 p.

Zavalniuk, I.Ya. (2009). *Komunikatyvno-prahmatychni funktsii ta stylistychni vyiavy vstavnykh odynyts u suchasnomu ukrainskomu hazetnomu movlenni* [Communicative and Pragmatic Functions and Stylistic Manifestations of Parethentical Units in Modern Ukrainian Newspaper Speech]. Ukrainian language, vol. 1, pp. 5-31.