

Table 2

**Correlation of inclusive word combinations of different lengths (in %)**

№	Number of elements in word combinations	Quantity of occurrences
1	two-word combinations	82,6
2	three-word combinations	15,3
3	more than three elements	3,1

***Bibliography:***

1. Пелевин В. Анаanasная вода для прекрасной дамы / В. Пелевин. – М. : ЭКСМО, 2010. – 318 с.
2. Андрухович Ю. Дьявол ховається в сирі / Ю. Андрухович. – К. : Критика, 2006. – 318 с.
3. Reed J. Ten Days that Shook the World / John Reed. – New York : Dover Publications, Inc., 2006. – 374 p.
4. Хемингуэй Э. Фиеста, и солнце восходит : Книга для чтения на английском языке / Э. Хемингуэй. – СПб. : Антология, КАРО, 2009. – 288 с.
5. Хемингуэй Э. По ком звонит колокол : Книга для чтения на английском языке / Э. Хемингуэй. – СПб. : Антология, КАРО, 2009. – 448 с.

***Maslova Svitlana Borysivna***

National University “Odessa Academy of Law”  
PhD, Associate Professor, Foreign Languages Department № 2

**PROPOSITION AS THE INDEX  
OF DIRECT LINK BETWEEN THINKING  
AND THE ENGLISH-LANGUAGE DISCOURSE**

The central formal element of the English-language discourse is recognized to be a sentence. Syntax is that part of grammar, which treats of the rules according to which words are connected in the sentence, and also of the various types of sentences, their structure and meaning.

In the English-language discourse a human's utterance in the first instance corresponds to an elementary sentence, which is a minimum constitutive term of a language component of verbal communication as a cognitive communicative interaction of the individuals' consciousnesses in society. In this sense an elementary simple sentence is the main bearer of the content transmitted by the language forms. An elementary sentence as the simplest syntactic unit is characterized by the presence of Predication (Latin: *praedicatio*), which means that a

sentence includes, contains at least the name of a thing and the name of an indication or a sign linked together. [1, c. 121] Therefore, a sentence consists of at least two elements: Subject and Predicate. Subject is directly related to the object of our thought. Predicate expresses the State (property, attribute, characteristic, relation, etc.) or the Action, which is bound up with Subject. This link or connection is established by the consciousness and it is expressed in a sentence. A sentence is a multifunctional unit as it is a means of forming, expressing and informing the essence of any thought, which is more precisely the mind image. Thus, any sentence is a real mind form. Predication also means that the content of any utterance and the objective/subjective reality are logically closely connected, related and that is implemented in a sentence. In Predication the logical subject is revealed by the logical predicate (Something is confirmed/denied about something). [2, c. 226]. Subject and Predicate are connected, associated in subordinative ratio. [1, c. 121] The sentence is regarded as a genuine, real sign [1, c. 120]; as a predicative unit (expression, group, construction); as a syntactic structure enclosing, containing Predicate; as a communicative unit, an utterance (statement, opinion), which serves as a means of social intercourse and communication, that is, exchanging information, knowledge, expressing any person's thoughts and feelings, which arise as a result of his contact with the outside world.

In modern linguistics Sentence as a grammatical syntactic notion is identified with the semantic notion Proposition. Proposition (Sentence) is a central mind form, a key propositional sign (code) in the hierarchy of the English-language discourse. Proposition as an utterance, opinion, statement judgement corresponding to an elementary Proposition is considered as a tool, an apparatus of revealing, identifying the semantic or informative content of the sentences (utterances) of any text. [3, c. 107-110]. Proposition as a semantic concept, the "Subject+Predicate» unity (hereinafter – S+P) is regarded and considered in the quality of a "germ» (a "core", a "nucleus") of any sentence forming on the syntactic level. Proposition is recognized, acknowledged as the main communicative unit of any text (discourse), an elementary unit of any person's consciousness and as a consequence the minimum unit of acquiring, exchanging information and knowledge. Proposition (Sentence, Utterance) is the minimum but the basic constitutive term of the language component of verbal communication as the cognitive and communicative interaction of the individuals' consciousnesses in the society. In this sense the elementary Proposition (Sentence) appears as the main carrier of the content transmitted with the help of the language forms. Proposition is "the one and only (maybe in the future the minimum unit of language and speech (discourse) capable of transmitting information (knowledge))".

Thus, in the English-language discourse Proposition as leading Mind Form has become a major syntactic, semantic, pragmatic and

cognitive notion denoting any person's complete thought, idea, that is, more exactly any person's Mind Image.

It is a well-known fact that the subject-predicate relations (S+P) underlie the sentence as a unit of language segmentation on the syntactic level.

The English language has lost almost all case inflexions, and the form of the common case of the noun no longer discriminates its syntactical function. As a result of the disappearance of case forms, Modern English has developed a rather fixed and rigid Word Order to indicate the various syntactical functions of words in the propositions (sentences). We suggest the idea that in fact the strict Proposition Word Order (Subject+Predicate+Complement...) in spite of cases of inversion (when the predicate verb is placed before the subject) represents just the Algorithm, and that is very important for realizing the idea, the basic principle of reconstructing any human's mind images (thoughts, ideas) in a proper way in English, that is, with the help of the mind form – the propositional sign – Proposition (Sentence) or Propositional Structure.

According to the above given knowledge and contemporary linguistic investigations English Proposition (Sentence) is an integral unit where the fact of obligatory presence of the “Subject and Predicate” structure may be regarded as an obvious algorithm, which definite order and “exact instructions” for expressing a human's complete thought (mind image) have been depending on the kinds/types of the Proposition itself and the patterns/models of its Predicate, which is most important. All the cases of inversions, exclusions and other violations of the specific Propositions algorithms are quite natural as colloquial variants in any language discourse.

In conclusion we can suggest using the new English-language discourse Proposition definition: Proposition is an algorithmic, basic explicit integral “Subject with Predicate” unity depending on the meaning expressed by the patterns/models of its Predicate, which is the main mind form recreating any individual's mind image.

### ***References:***

1. Nikitin, Michael, *Foundations of the linguistic theory of meaning*, M.: Vyssh. shk., 1988, 165 p.
2. Rosenthal, Ditmar, Telenkova, Margarita, *Dictionary-reference of linguistic terms*, 3rd ed., Rev. and additional, M.: Enlightenment, 1985, 399 p.
3. Brown, Gillian, Yule, Georgy, *Discourse Analysis*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1983, 288 p.