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INCLUSIVE WORD COMBINATIONS IN SLAVIC, ROMAN AND GERMANIC LANGUAGES: STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS

The research is devoted to the quantitative and qualitative analysis of foreign elements – word combinations – incorporated in the texts written in other verbal code systems. The research covers the material of the languages belonging to different genealogical groups (Slavic, Roman, Germanic). Semantic and structural peculiarities of word combinations inclusions were analyzed and described in detail. Current research is devoted to the analysis of independent foreign inclusions in order to identify the most frequently applied structural models of foreignisms. Structural division of foreign inclusions into four semantic subgroups (1) words; 2) word combinations; 3) sentences; 4) supra-phrasal units) were worked out before for the purpose of target tasks.

As our research has shown, there is a great number of inclusions in the form of the word combinations, collocations and phraseological unities. The analysis has shown that foreign language word combinations, which are based on the scheme Adj + N, occur in fiction texts more often than all the rest structures (47%).

For example, V. Pelevin uses the collocation *Burning Bush*, which has a dual meaning. On the one hand, it is a biblical allusion – «burning bush», on the other hand, Bush is the surname of one of the US presidents. The author of the novel «The Pine-apple Water» reminds us about this play on words in the following remark: – *Операция называется "Burning Bush", – сказал Добросвет. – Мы дали ей английское название, потому что в нем два символа, которые ты сразу поймешь. Горящий куст – это одно из библейских лиц Бога. Ну а паленый Буш это паленый Буш* [1, p. 144].

Word combinations having the similar model are also typical of Ukrainian-language authors. In particular, we can find the word combination *special effects* in Y. Andrukhovich texts: *Цілком припускаю і інші: здатність людської пам'яті трансформувати реальне у надреальне і нарощувати нарративні special effects* [2, p. 258].

Many English names of musical groups or magazines used in the novels of some German writers are formed on the model Adj + N. For example, in Illyes and Stuckrad-Barre works we can find: *Hot Dogs, Modern Talking, American Express, Rolling Stones*, and others. J. Reed uses combinations of the Adj + N model for the names of newspapers and magazines: *Russkaya Volia; Novaya Rus; Novaya Zhisn; Narodny Tribun; Zhivoye Slovo*.

Collocations based on the model N + N (*Culture Club; Love Parade; Body Shop*) are also numerous (32%). Some of them are names of different musical groups (*Spice Girls; Shop Boys*) and musical works (*Murder Ballads*). This model is represented mainly by newspapers and magazines in J. Reed's «Ten Days that Shook the World» [3, p. 24-25]: *Golos Soldata; Volia Naroda; Utro Rossii* and others. Similar FI can be found in the books of many modern authors who write in German, Ukrainian and Russian, which indicates the constant expansion of the English language.

Collocation having the model Adv + Adj (only 3%) can be found, for example, in the work of E. Hemingway: *She is très, très gentile* [4, p. 59] In this case, the French inclusion of the structure, which has increased to three components only due to lexical repetition, serves the function of a predicative and fits into a purely English construction with a verb to be. Let us consider one more example: “*But since a long time he is muy flojo,*” *Anselmo said. “He is very flaccid. He is very much afraid to die.”* [5, p. 32]. Here the writer uses the Spanish two-word foreign inclusion in the function of predicative, which fits into the English construction with the help of the verb to be. In both cases, phrases are formed by amplification elements (*très, muy*).

The word combinations of other models are quite rare. Most often these are three-component structures with a scheme: Adj + prep. + N or N + prep. + N (7% and 8%, respectively): *Fit for Fun; Prince of Romance* and others. There are single cases of three-component word combinations constructed on other models (3%), in particular, on the model: N + V + N – *Dog Eat Dog*.

The quantitative structural characteristics of inclusive word combinations are presented in Table 1.

Table 1
Distribution of structural models of inclusive word combinations (in %)

№	Structural model	Quantity of occurrences (%)
1	Adj + N	47
2	N + N	32
3	Adv + Adj	3
4	Adj + prep + N	7
5	N + prep + N	8
6	N + V + N	3

As our calculations have shown, the two-word combinations prevail – 82.6%. Less frequently three-word structures are used – 15.3%. Combinations containing more than three elements are not numerous – 3.1%. The quantitative data is provided in Table 2.

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

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**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