

Проаналізувавши кількісний склад синонімічних та антонімічних пар ми дійшли висновку, що більшість з цих пар становлять синонімічні сполучення (всього 56). Отже, стійкі пари слів – це не тільки фонетична співзвучність, морфологічна подібність, це також і семантична, а саме синонімічна схожість.

Розкриваючи семантичне значення стійких пар слів, ми також розкриваємо перед собою і мовну картину народу, фраземи якого ми досліджуємо, тому семантична характеристика відіграє не менше значення аніж структурна.

Отже, розглянувши структурно-семантичну характеристику стійких пар слів, ми прийшли до висновку, що цей вид фразеологічних утворень відрізняється від інших єдністю, стабільністю, фонетичною подібністю своїх елементів, незалежно від того, структурний чи семантичний аспект ми маємо на увазі.

Література

1. Баран Я. В. Основні питання загальної та німецької фразеології.- Львів: Вища школа, 1980.- 156с.
2. Гаврись В. І. Сталі сполучення слів у сучасній німецькій мові(походження та вживання). К.: Рад.шк., 1971.- 246с.
3. Кононенко І. В. Національно-мовна картина світу: змістовий аспект// Мовознавство.- 1996.- №6 – С.39-46.
4. Ольшанський І.Г. Парные сочетания слов современного немецкого языка(семантика, структура, сочетаемость). Автореф. канд. дис. М., 1965.
5. Тодор О. Г. Порівняльні фраземи у психолінгвістичному сприйнятті// Мовознавство.- 1994.- №2. – С.64-69.
6. Durčo P. Probleme der allgemeinen und kontrastiven Phraseologie. Am Beispiel Deutsch und Slowakisch.- Heidelberg: Gross, 1994.- 222S.
7. Hessky R. Phraseologie: Linguistische Grundfragen und kontrastives Modell deutsch-ungarisch.- Tübingen: Niemeyer, 1987.- 138S.
8. Stepanowa M. D. Černyschowa I.I. Lexikologie der deutschen Gegenwartssprache. – Moskau: Vysšaza Škola, 1986. – 246S.

Богдана Була
наук. керівник. – доц. Т. С. Олійник

SHORTENING OF WORDS AS PRODUCTIVE WAY OF WORD FORMATION IN MODERN ENGLISH

Language is the system that is constantly in the process of development because it reflects changes in life. New phenomena or things appear in every day life, so new words are created to denote them. But process of increasing of word stock is not chaotic. There are certain rules, patterns and ways of word formation.

As process of integration and globalization takes place in modern world community, different international organizations are created. In most cases abbreviated forms of the names of these organizations are used.

Practice points out that the meaning of the new shortened words is not always clear. This explains the necessity of investigation of the main ways and patterns of shortening, their arrangement and classification, application in teaching and correct usage in every-day speech.

We'll give more detailed analysis of shortening as one of the ways of word formation. Shortening is a productive and active way of word-formation in Modern English.

It may be defined as significant subtraction, in which part of the original word or word-group is taken away. It is subdivided into:

- clipping
- abbreviation
- blending

Clipping. Arnold I.V. says that shortening of spoken words (clipping or curtailment) consists in the reduction of a word to one of its parts (whether or not this part has previously been a morpheme), as a result of which the new form acquires some linguistic value of its own.

All linguists agree that most often it is either the first or the stressed part of the word that remains to represent the whole. Arnold I. V. refers to explanation by M.M. Segal, who quotes the results of several experimental investigations dealing with informativness of parts of words. These experiments carried out by psychologists have proved that the initial components of words are imprinted in the mind and memory more readily than the final parts.

As a rule, clipping follows the syllabic principle of word division. It produces new words in the same part of speech. The bulk of curtailed words is constituted of nouns. Verbs are rarely shortened: e.g. rev from to revolve. Shortened adjectives are very few and mostly reveal a combined effect of shortening and suffixation: e.g. comfy from comfortable, imposs from impossible. As an example of shortened interjection: Shun! from Attention, the word of command can be mentioned.

Another type of shortenings are blends or blendings, fusions, telescopic words or portmanteau words.

Zabotkina V.I. and Bortnichuk E.M. define them as telescopic words. The process of formation is also called telescoping, because the words seem to slide into one another like sections of a telescope. They may be defined as formations that combine two words and include the letters or sounds they have in common as a connecting element: e.g. binary digit > bit, slim gymnastics > slimmnastics.

Depending upon the prototype phrases with which they can be correlated, two types of blends can be distinguished: additive, restrictive.

Both involve the sliding together not only of the sound but the meaning as well. Yet the semantic relations which are at work are different. The first, i.e. additive type, is transformable into a phrase consisting of the respective complete stems combined by the conjunction " and ": e.g. smog < smoke and fog.

The elements may be synonymous, belong to the same semantic field or at least be members of the same lexico-semantic class of words: e.g. French + English > Frenglish.

The restrictive type is transformable into an attributive phrase where the first element serves as modifier for the second: e.g. cinematographic panorama > cinerama, medical care > medicare.

As a rule, blendings are formed from two elements, but three-element structures also occur: e.g. Eurailpass < European + rail + pass, Bosnywash < Boston + New York + Washington, Benelux < Belgium + Netherlands + Luxemburg

The last group of shortenings constitute abbreviations. These are words formed from the initial letter or letters of each of the successive parts of a phrasal term. They have two possible types of orthoepic correlation between written and spoken forms.

1) If the abbreviated written forms lends itself to be read as though it were an ordinary English word and sounds like an English word, it will be read like one. The words thus formed are called acronyms. This way of forming new words is becoming more and more popular in almost all fields of human activity, and especially in political and technical vocabulary: e.g. UNO or U.N.O. – United Nations Organization, SALT -Strategic Arms Limitation). The last example shows that acronyms are often homonymous to ordinary words; sometimes internationally chosen so that to create certain associations. Thus, for example, NOW – the National Organization for Women, ASH – Action on Smoking and Health.

2) The other subgroup consists of initial abbreviations with the alphabetical reading retained, i.e. pronounced as a series of letters. They also retain correlation with prototypes: e.g. B.B.C.[bi: bi: si:] – The British Broadcasting Corporation, M.P. [e m pi:]– Member of Parliament.

3) The term abbreviation may be also used for a shortened form of a written word or phrase used in a text in place of a whole for economy of place and effort.

Sometimes it may be difficult to define whether the new word is an acronym or a blending, e.g. Linac < Linear Accelerator, Cogas < coal – oil – gas.

Sometimes it may be difficult to define whether the new word is an acronym or a blending, e.g. Linac < Linear Accelerator, Cogas < coal – oil – gas.

Peculiarities of usage of shortened words in modern English.

The problem of shortening attracts linguists because it has a great practical value for the development of language. They try to investigate what are the main reasons for such a rapid development of this way of word-formation and at the same time what are the problems, difficulties and peculiarities of their usage in speech.

The correlation of a curtailed word with its prototype is of great interest. The two possible developments should be noted:

1) The curtailed form may be regarded as a variant or synonym differing from the full form quantitatively, stylistically and sometimes emotionally, the prototype being stylistically and emotionally neutral: e.g. doc < doctor, exam < examination. Also in proper names: e.g. Becky < Rebecca, Japs < the Japanese.

2) On the opposite extreme case the connection can be established only etymologically. The

denotative or lexico-grammatical meaning or both may have changed so much that the clipping becomes a separate word. Consequently a pair of etymological doublets comes into being: e.g. fan – a devotee (enthusiastic) < fanatic. The relationship between curtailed forms and prototypes in this second group is irrelevant to the present-day vocabulary system. It is a matter of historic, i.e. diachronic study.

It is typically of the curtailed words to render only one of the secondary meanings of a polysemantic word. Between the two groups of well-defined – extreme cases, namely variants or synonyms or doublets, there exist numerous intermediate cases, where the classification is difficult. The appearance of a more complex semantic structure in a word is a step toward its acquiring greater independence and thus becoming not a variant but a doublet of the prototype.

The carried out study of the state of investigated problem, theoretical substantiations and practical research with linguistic analysis, the results of which have been generalized, allow us to make the following conclusions:

1. The problem of shortening as a productive way of word formation in the English language has been investigated by many linguists, but it still requires deeper study for teaching and learning purposes.

2. Shortening is a productive and active way of word-formation in the English language. There are three main types of shortened words: clippings, abbreviations and blendings, abbreviations being used most often.

3. The wide usage of shortened words can be explained by ever-increasing tempo of every-day life and by the law of economy of time and space that works at the present-day stage of language development.

4. Shortenings are characteristic to all spheres of human activity, but are best reflected in various types of slang, in mass media and in the language of science and technique.

References

1. Андрушина Г.Б., Морозова М.Н. Лексикология англ. языка: учеб. пособие для студентов.-2-е изд., М.: Дрофа, 2000.-288с
2. Арнольд И. В. Лексикология соврем. англ. языка. – М. : Высш. шк., 1986. – 295с.
3. Раевская Н. М. Лексикология английского языка. – М. : Высш. Шк., 1978. – 230с.

Ірина Бутова
наук. керівник – викл. Л.М. Давиденко

THE PECULIARITIES OF FEMINIST DISCOURSE IN LITERATURE

Among the hot issues in literature are the ones that deal with women's position, their existence and input into writing. The need for equal rights for women became part of the complex of new, revolutionary ideas. Generations of feminists incite women against the patriarchal order, or consciousness. That is why this topic is regarded to be of a valid importance in literature studies and analysis.

For many centuries women are asking the same question: "Why aren't we thought of as equal in intelligence to men and able to do many of the same tasks?"

During of a long period of time people argue, whether there is a difference between men and women, or the conditioning has made us think so.

Biologically, of course, there is – there has never yet been a man who bore a child – but the theory that there is a "male" character and a "female" character is not easy to prove. In Chinese philosophy there is the idea of Yin and Yang. Yin is earth, female, dark, passive and absorbing, while Yang is heaven, male, light, active and penetrating: the active male and the passive female [3,115].

The traditional attitudes of what is "masculine" and what is "feminine" have strongly influenced the behaviour of both men and women. Because women have had less physical strength than men, women were thought of as "the weaker sex".

But there have always been rebels – those who refused to accept their role and were determined pursue another course.

During the last decade our academic, literary and cultural life have all felt the impact of a feminist critical evolution. Feminist criticism has flourished in combination with every other critical approach from formalism to semiotics, and in the literary study of every period. Since the 1960s, when feminist criticism developed as a part of the international women's movement, the assumptions of literary study have been profoundly altered. Feminist criticism has shown that women readers and critics bring different perceptions and expectations to their literary experience, and has insisted that