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TONGUE TWISTER AS A SMALL GENRE OF CHILDREN'S BRITISH FOLKLORE

Introduction. Contemporary British children's literature is an important component of world literature. The study of artistic features of British children's prose and poetry, its figurative and thematic specifics provides an opportunity to enrich literary science and highlight the relationship between the British people and the formation of British children's literature of the XX-XXI centuries. [6].

The study of the national-cultural phenomenon of "tongue twister" as an integral part of children's literature is a promising area in literary studies. The small genre of children's folklore "tongue twister" as a philological category is not very widely studied in the domestic scientific literature, which determines the relevance of the work.

Materials and results of the study. There are various classifications of English folklore that are based on different criteria. N. Bachynska analyzed the definition and revealed the meaning of the concept of "folklore"; singled out genres of English folklore [2].

Scientific interest in the problems of children's folklore is reflected in the works of G. Bartashevych, G. Vynogradova, G. Dovzhenok, L. Dunaevska, M. Lanovyk, Z. Lanovyk, O. Semenog, O. Talanchuk, S. Shcherbak and others [4]. Both foreign scientists (S. Lehler, D. Ferguson, M. Hourihen, D. Tucker and D. Webb, P. Gant) and Ukrainian scientists (U. Baran, O. Papusha, N. Marchenko, E. Ogar, L. Ovdiychuk, B. Salyuk, V. Kizilova) studied children's literature.

A thorough typology of works of children's literature was proposed by I. Arzamastseva who proposes to divide the works based on their communicative orientations. Today, this classification is adhered by V. Anikin, E. Pomerantseva, V. Vasylenko [1].

Tongue twister belongs to the small folklore genres of literature because it is concise in form and small in volume.

Tongue twisters have a long history but there is almost no scientific research on this phenomenon. Some scientists (L. Tishchenko, G. Kozachuk, I. Muliar) studied the lexical content of tongue twister. Tongue twisters represent words of various thematic groups, but first of all, they are connected with agriculture, rural life (Tall house, | Fluffy sheep, | Pink pig, | Chicks that cheep, | Busy dog, | Lazy cow, | Clucking chickens, | Bend and bow); household items, work equipment (Pen Pineapple Apple Pen; The hammerman hammers the hammer on the hard highroad), food (Crisp crusts crackle and crunch; Fresh fried fish, | fresh fish fried, | fried fish fresh, | fish fried fresh), profession (A sailor went to sea | To see, what he could see. | And all he could see | Was sea, sea, sea) etc. In the figurative structure of many tongue twisters there are animals: wild animals (Fuzzy Wuzzy was a bear, | Fuzzy Wuzzy had no hair, | FuzzyWuzzy was not very fuzzy |... was he?), domestic animals (Growing gray goats graze great green grassy groves; How many houses had a horse | If a horse could have a house), birds (The crow flew over the river, | with a lump of raw liver), exotic animals and birds (Polly purple parrot; Zebras zig and zebras zag), insects (The fuzzy bee buzzed the buzzy busy beehive; If a black bug bleeds black blood, what color blood does a blue bug bleed?) and others. [3, p. 174].

The educational significance of different folk genres has been studied by various Ukrainian scholars (A. Bogush, I. Bratus, A. Ivanytsky, V. Kononenko, A. Kuzminsky, N. Lysenko, S. Sadovenko). There is a speech, intellectual, cognitive development of preschoolers with the help of tongue twisters and counters [5]. Many colloquialisms are thematic. For example, while reading tongue twisters a child can not only develop speech activity, but also learn to distinguish between birds (The blue bluebird blinks; Chickens in the kitchen), animals (Six slippery snails; I saw a kitten eating chicken in the kitchen; Funny fleas and fireflies; Two tiny turtles; Funny fuzzy ferrets) etc.

Conclusions. As a result of the analysis, we characterized the concepts of "children's folklore", "small folklore genres" and identified their characteristics; gave a description of the concept of tongue twister as one of the types of small folk genre; classified tongue twister; investigated the educational significance of tongue twisters in children's literature.

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THE NOTION OF THE ADJECTIVE AND ITS SYNTACTIC FUNCTION

Introduction. We have chosen this theme because the adjective is one of the most important parts of speech in English language. Despite the complexity of the phenomenon of the adjective, many grammarians like Kaushanska V., Horot E., Dlogina E., Krylova I., Hordon E., etc., have made significant progress investigating the definition of the adjective and the usage of it. The present research is aimed at investigating the syntactic function of the adjective in the English language and its usage in the sentences.

The objective of our investigation is the substantiation of syntactic functions of the adjective in the English language by means of demonstrating the specifics of its usage.

The adjective is one of the most important components of a sentence in the English language. Being the third major class of words in English, after nouns and verbs, adjectives are still studied by many grammarians. Having compared the information concerning the adjective given in different grammar books, we have noticed that grammarians tend to give similar definitions for the adjective. We will give the definition of Kaushanska V., which we think suits the most: “The adjective is a word expressing a quality of a substance” [4, p. 60]. It means that adjectives presuppose relation to some noun the property of whose referent it denotes, such as its material, colour, position, state, and other characteristics both permanent and temporary. The English adjective has lost in the course of history all its forms of grammatical agreement with the noun. As a result, the only paradigmatic forms of the adjective are those of degrees of comparison.