

8. Употребление предлогов отличается в некоторых случаях. Американцы говорят "around" вместо "about"; "than" вместо "from" (после прилагательного "different"); "in / with" вместо "to" после глагола "belong". Например: "Their house is different **from** ours". "Their house is different **than** ours"

PLACE AND FUNCTIONS OF NATIONAL BIASED UNITS IN ENGLISH AND UKRAINIAN

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Every nation, every people is unique and original in its literature and culture. Gradually during the development there turned out to be specific features which are typical only of some certain groups or just one group of people. We may single them out as national and historical biased units. To realize the real meaning of such a unit one should not only have some general knowledge (though deep knowledge is available) but also take into account so called overlanguage conditions. Hints, allegories, mimicry, gestures, just everything should be noticed in order for better understanding.

It's important to mention that this aspect of linguistics is still researching and many scientists discuss a great number of questions concerning biased units. They even give different definitions of this term. And they often dispute about words which can be included into these units. So to begin with let's try to find out how one can distinguish a biased unit from other words or word combinations. First of all we should pay attention to the plot and content. When this word is closely connected with the people and shows some specific features of it then we may call it a biased unit. After that we have to look at the way it is expressed. One should keep in mind that phraseological units also can be biased units. And just the context can clearly show whether it is a simple word or not.

Of course, one is able to look in the dictionary just to check himself. When he finds it (so called dictionary biased units) then it

should be used further only in that certain form. When nation biased units are not widely-distributed it is better to put stress over the correct symbol (in written texts). And in oral speech - to pronounce them clearly and understandably. If necessary some additional explanation should be given. Otherwise biased units may be used and pronounced in the wrong way.

As to the grammatical form of biased units, they are mainly nouns from which other parts of speech can be made, e.g.: one-rouble cigarettes. But, of course, not from all. It is a showing of biased units's "assimilation" in a foreign language. When they become familiar with other words they can be declined in number, gender or case.

Many scientists are working over the classification of national biased units. They are still disputing about it. But the most common groups which propose S.Vlachov and S.Florin are:

1. geographical biased units, e.g.: prairie, tornado, kiwi, snake doctor;
2. ethnographical biased units, e.g.: burgoo, borshch, wigwam, hospice, Santa Claus, Halloween, geisha;
3. social-political biased units, e.g.: Addled Parliament, House of Commons, House of Lords, Mr., Miss, lord;
4. military biased units: legion, arbalest, cadet, musketeer, corporal.

This classification concerns the subject division. Also there can be a division according to the location (depending on language and national peculiarities we can find "ours" or "foreign" biased units, "inner" or "foreign" ones), a temporary division (modern or historical national biased units).

Questions concerning biased units are very important for any translators or interpreters as they help to keep the individuality and peculiarities of the original text. They widen and overstep the limits of a culture and enrich languages. But one should be very careful not to poison a text with foreign words.