

використовуватися для створення різноманітних стилістичних засобів у контекстуальних і ситуативних умовах, що для них не властиві, головним чином у сфері художнього мовлення.

PARADIGMATIC GROUP OF VERBS OF SPEECH ACTIVITY

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Present study of verbs of paradigmatic group of speech activity was carried out on the material of fiction as it shows most vividly all the peculiarities of usage and semantic differences of the verbs under the study. Verbs of speech activity occupy central place in every language due to the constant communication.

Under the verbs of speech activity we understand verbs which denote individual speech activity of a person as well as in the process of interpersonal communication. The verbs according to their definitions given in the modern explanatory dictionaries of the English language: Oxford English Reference, Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English та US Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, New Webster's Dictionary of the English Language, The American Heritage Desk Dictionary were regarded as belonging to this group. In the result of onomasiological and semasiological approach 80 verbs of speech activity were distinguished in the work of literature. To the most frequently used verbs of speech activity belong the following verbs: *to say, to tell, to speak, to talk*.

The core of semantic field of speech activity consists of the following verbs: *to say, to speak, to utter, to express, to tell, to talk*. They all contain in their semantic structure a seme which defines speech activity.

According to the semantic links the semantic group of verbs of speech activity can be divided into 10 subgroups.

10. Verbs denoting general speech activity: *to say, to tell, to speak, to utter, to talk, to make remark, to report, to repeat, to make a speech, to repeat words, to introduce,*

to lie, to tell the lie, to announce.

2. Verbs denoting interpersonal communication: *to ask, to answer, to reply, to discuss, to wonder, to address, to question, to communicate, to dispute, to pray, to offer, to agree, to refuse, to make conversation, to have a conversation, to exchange news, to exchange words, to make a reply, to exchange whispers, to propose a toast, to exchange gossip.*

3. To speak showing different loudness of voice: *to cry, to whisper, to mumble, to murmur, to hiss, to mutter, to moan, to whimper, to lament, to shout, to call, to be silent, to keep silent, to give a cry, to call out, to shut up.*

4. To speak with different speed and legibility: *to articulate, to stammer, to chatter, to yawn.*

5. Verbs for denotation of speech communication inducing to action: *to urge, to decree, to incite, to persuade, to invite.*

6. Verbs showing attitude of subject of speech towards his interlocutor: *to welcome, to greet, to compliment, to congratulate, to criticize, to confound, to express thanks.*

7. Verbs for connection of thoughts while rendering reported speech: *to begin, to start, to continue, to go on, to add, to finish, to interrupt, to get in, to get into a conversation.*

8. Verbs of detailed and not detailed explanation: *to mention, to underline, to explain, to make clear, to interpret, to misrepresent.*

9. Verbs of accusation and justification: *to confess, to blame, to excuse, to apologize, to make some excuse.*

10. Verbs for expression of dissatisfaction: *to complain, to nag, to mumble, to murmur.*

This division into subgroups helps to distinguish synonymic and antonymic groups among the verbs of speech activity.

Etymology of verbs of speech is various but mostly they are of Latin origin as well as most part of the English vocabulary.

Syntagmatic and paradigmatic properties of verbs of speech activity show their wide connectability with different parts of speech and members of the sentence in the preposition as well as in the postposition. The verb cannot be connected grammatically only with the adjective.

Rather an important aspect is correct interpretation and usage of verbs of speech activity. Thus we should always mind the definitions of the verbs.

ЛІНГВІСТИЧНІ ОСОБЛИВОСТІ ЛАЙЛИВОЇ ЛЕКСИКИ

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Протягом останніх десятиліть спостерігається особливо інтенсивний розвиток у галузі лінгвістики. Проте, не зважаючи на все це певні сторони лінгвістики залишаються мало дослідженими. Так, однією з таких проблем є так звана "ненормативна лексика".

— Прагматичний аспект допомагає точніше визначити які лексичні одиниці можна вважати ненормативною лексикою.

Є всі підстави стверджувати, що образи — це той прошарок лексики, якому чи не найбільше притаманна властивість залучення й утворення нових лексем та використання старих в невластивому для них значенні. Досить велика частка слів, котрі вживаються як образи, у семантичному плані досить досконалі і несуть у собі конкретний зміст.

Є ще один феномен, який зустрічається в українській та в англійській мовах: у певних мовних ситуаціях такі, здавалося б, нейтральні слова, як *chap*, *character* (українською - *тип*, *суб'єкт*) можуть сприйматися як образи.

He's quite a suspicious character - Щось не подобається мені цей *тип*.

Stay away from this chap - Тримайся подалі від цього *суб'єкта*.

Відповідно існує ряд образ, які вживаються по відношенню лише до жінки або лише до чоловіка. *Фрігідна* або *корова* ("*frigid*", "*cow*") — по відношенню до жінки. *Бугай*, (*ох*) — до чоловіка. Вживання лексем *фрігідний*, *корова* в адресу чоловіка просто не досягли б своєї мети, оскільки не несуть в