

Общие стилистические средства в англоязычном юморе отмечены локальной избирательностью. Американцы предпочитают гиперболу, преувеличение, англичане – литоту, преуменьшение. Семантическая амбивалентность и зевгматические этюды представлены в шутках территориальных диалектах по обе стороны Атлантического океана. Ср.: *...covered themselves with dust and glory (M. Twain); He cou;d permit himself a red tie and some private opinions (M. Twain); She would get out of bed and humour (ch. Dickens).*

Хорошая шутка не знает границ. Англичане улыбаются М. Твену, ценят журнал *New Yorker*. Американцам нравится журнал *Punch*, его *after-dinner stories* часто читали в Бостоне.

Степень услышанности зависит от тезауруса адресата, его фоновых знаний, умения осмыслить «мысли врассыпную». Особых ментальных усилий требуют малые вторичные тексты, с нарушенным восходящими связями, со значительными лексическими вкраплениями и неожиданными трансформациями.

FUNCTIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE VERB TO MAKE IN THE COLLOQUIAL PUBLICISTIC AND SCIENTIFIC STYLES

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The verb *to make* is regarded as the verb, that has a wide range of meanings. This fact influences greatly to the work of an interpreter. The linguistic peculiarities of the verb to make are the subject matter of the research. The actuality of the work is based on the need to make the rules of the usage of the polysemantic verbs in different styles clearer and more understandable. That will help to assimilate the English language of newspapers, the language of the texts of the scientific style and the colloquial language. The actuality of the work in the special, linguistic aspect, is connected

with the improvement of the usage of such verbs according to their position in the text.

The task of this research is to demonstrate the different cases of the usage of the verb to make in the texts of colloquial, scientific and publicistic styles. That is why the aim of the investigation is to identify the peculiarities of this verb in different styles in order to prevent the translator or interpreter from the wrong comprehension of this verb. The methods that are applied in the work are the distributive, descriptive methods and the method of the componential analysis.

The verb under consideration is a simple one, because it takes its origin from the old Anglo-Saxon verb "macean". But it is also widely used in the forming of complex verbs (to make out, make up, etc.).

This verb fulfils different functions in the sentences:

the function of the national verb;

the function of the auxiliary verb. It is also fulfils the function of the causative verb - the verb that takes part in the forming of the causative construction (such construction where is a semantic connection between its components). There are two types of this function: the causation of the sign: *He made her happy*; and the causation of the action: *She made hats*.

As for the first type of the causative function of the verb to make the Longman Dictionary of the Contemporary English describes the meaning of this verb in such function as "to put into a certain state".

And as for the second type of causative function, Longman Dictionary gives the meaning of the verb to make in this function as "to produce". When we compare the cases of usage of the verb to make, we can see, that in the texts of scientific style this verb in such types of causative functions is used not so often. It is mostly used in colloquial and publicistic styles.

The verb to make as a polysemantic one has some different meanings, that are used according to the place of the verb in the sentence. Longman Dictionary of the Contemporary English gives 13 main meanings of this verb: *to produce smth, to do smth., cause*

a stake, force somebody to do smth., to make money, to be added to, to be suitable, to pretend, to calculate, to manage, to make way, to arrive and to be good/important. In this work some other lexical meanings are represented. The first one is to act. The peculiar feature of this meaning is the combination of the verb to make in this meaning with the nouns of action: *to make speech-to speak, to make an apology =to apologize, etc.* This can be explained, that such combination of the verb to make with the nouns have more information because of the opportunity of the nouns to be enlarged by the attributes in order to make the speech more vivid.

Another meaning of the verb is *to gain, to obtain*. In such meanings the verb to make is widely used in newspapers, magazines, because such lexical meanings are used to describe political, economical events, incomes of different people.

So, as it can be seen, the research has not only theoretical value, but also a practical one. And the analysis of the usage of the polysemantic verb to make provides considerable information that is of great interest to the linguistics, interpreters and translators.

ЛІНГВІСТИЧНІ ОСОБЛИВОСТІ ПРИСЛІВ'ЯНИХ ТЕКСТІВ

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Під прислів'ями розуміють афористично стислі вислови з повчальним змістом у ритмічно організованій формі. Прислів'я завжди є реченням. На відміну від ФО інших типів прислів'я часто бувають складними реченнями. Дослідження структурно-змістовних аспектів прислів'їв як комунікативних одиниць вищого рангу зумовили їх включення до нетипових текстів малої форми, до яких відносять приказки, жарти, анекдоти, лімерики, епіграми, максіми, загадки, задачі, правила, закони, аксіоми. Важливим фактором такого включення виявився той факт, що характер структури тексту, його розміри не є основними, визначаючими статус тексту як такого і те, що за