

suffixes and prefixes. These derivational suffixes were borrowed separately from the words for the new word-building formation.

The quantity of the borrowed words from the Norman dialect and Parisian one was great. From the XIV century the wave of borrowings went down, but, in general, 57% of the English vocabulary are the French and Latin borrowings. However, the overwhelming majority of them is rarely used (terms, bookish words etc.).

The number of the phraseological borrowings from the French language is great. Some English phraseological borrowings were borrowed from Old French. For example: *cry havoc* (Old French: *crier havot*). *Curry favour with smb.* – (*curry favel* or Old Fr. *Estriller fauvel*) a chestnut horse was the personification of cunning and deception. Some of the English loans from French go back to the Latin prototypes: *familiarity breeds contempt* – fr. *La familiarite engendre le mepris*, from Latin *nimis familiaritas contemptum parit*. The borrowings through the French language are confirmed by the closer English turn of speech to French, than to Latin one.

PHRASAL VERBS IN ENGLISH

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The phrasal verb is an idiomatic combination of a verbal component and a postpositive (two-component phrasal verb) or of a verbal component, postpositive 1 and postpositive 2 (three-component phrasal verb). It is a compound language unit, which belongs to the class of nominators. It is also an example of asymmetry in the language. So the English two-component phrasal verbs are structurally compound polysemantic units of different lexico-designative belonging. Their rise was caused by the social importance of fixed concepts and communicational need. The phrasal verbs semantics was determined by the potential of their constituents in the process of integration to actualize the principal and the implicit semes for reaching a definite purpose in the communicative act.

The function of the post-positional elements is either to impart an additional aspective meaning to the verb-base, or to introduce a lexical modification to its fundamental semantics. A postpositive is always connected with a dependant word of the sentence no matter where it stands. But an adverb is used freely, there is no connection between an adverb and a dependant word. A postpositive is connected with a verb lexically, so a postpositive is always included in a verb group.

The process of semantization of phrasal verbs can involve:

- Coherent meaning of lexico-semantic variant of a phrasal verb which can be a result of actualization of some characteristic or even of the whole lexico-semantic variant of a verbal component.
- Coherent meaning of lexico-semantic variant of a phrasal verb which can emerge as a result of promotion of a lexico-semantic variant or any characteristic of etymologically initial unit of a postpositive. In some phrasal verbs in the process of semantization of a complex a postpositive is able to cause a rise of the meaning, which is antonymous to the concept, nominated by a verbal component.
- Coherent meaning of a phrasal verb is a result of an integration of an equal degree of semantics of a complex:

The semantically motivated variants of one phrasal verb can be characterized by different idiomatic degree. The necessary presupposition for understanding of the idiomatic meaning of a phrasal verb is to have a definite idea about what meaning of a primary verb motivates it. At the same time some changes can take place in the semantics of a motivating stem (verbal and non-verbal components of a phrasal verb), resulting in the idiomatization of the meaning in general.

In the course of semantization of a phrasal verb the broadening of meaning can be:

- a result of the lexical meaning change of the motivating verbs while the meanings of the postpositive remain permanent;
- a result of joining of the postpositives in their different meanings to the motivating verbs of one and the same meaning;

- a result of the combination of different verbal and non-verbal components.

Within the Semantic Field Theory phrasal verbs and their verbal components enter 16 lexico-semantic groups: motion; location; qualitative and quantitative characteristic; existential state; phase state; intellectual activity; personal relations; production relation; leisure; communicative activity; non-articulate sounds; emotional state or influence; possessiveness; forced action; physiological processes; physical processes.

The grammatical peculiarities of such formations are:

- 1) they have not flexible morphological structure ;
- 2) it is impossible for the verbal component to unite with prefixes ;
- 3) transitive and intransitive verbs

From the stylistic point of view all phraseological units are divided into two big groups:

- 1) phraseological units, deprived of certain expressive properties, stylistically not marked (with so-called "zero" stylistic mark), which (an only exception is terms) can be used in all spheres of life, and are employed in all functional styles of the language (*put on, get up, find out*);
- 2) phraseological units, that differ by their expressive properties. There are two categories:
 - a) phraseological units, that denote vivid title of process and actions, which have a pretty wide range of usage (*be carried away*);
 - b) phraseological units, that differ by very bright metaphorization, which are used only in very narrow contexts (*dress down* вилаяти, дати прочухана).

The main function of phrasal verbs is conceptual categorisation of reality in the speaker's mind. They denote not only actions or states as "ordinary" verbs do, but also specify their spatial, temporal or other characteristics. This ability to describe actions or states more precisely, vividly and emotionally is determined by the adverbial components of phrasal verbs. Combining with these

elements, verbs of broader meaning are subject to regular and systematic multiplication of their semantic functions.

ВИРАЖЕННЯ ГЕНДЕРНИХ ПОНЯТЬ ЗАСОБАМИ АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ

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Основним з напрямків сучасних соціолінгвістичних досліджень є гендерне вивчення англійської мови. Гендерні поняття – важливі показники англійської культури, суспільство надає відмінних ролей двом статям, приписує певні стереотипи. Це й зумовлює особливості прояву гендерних понять: на граматичному рівні (вживання займенника “he” у загальнородовому значенні, для позначення обох статей), на лексичному (утворення нових лексичних одиниць, переосмислення слів й набуття ними нових значень), та на фразеологічному рівні (вживання лексеми “man” як денотата обох статей й нехарактерність цього для лексеми “woman”, тенденція до “підвищення” чоловіка й висміювання жінок).

Англійський граматичний рід проявляється тільки через займенник 3-ої особи однини, синтаксична категорія роду. Відсутність нейтрального у значенні статі займенника зумовлює використання альтернативних варіантів або займенника “he”. Вживання цього займенника вважається проявом сексизму в англійській мові. Оскільки в англійській мові категорія роду синтаксична, для позначення біологічної статі використовуються певні суфікси, гендерні індикатори та специфічні елементи –man, -woman.

До сьогоднішнього дня під впливом лінгвістичних і екстралінгвістичних факторів значення деяких слів, референтами яких виступають чоловіки і жінки, змінилося у більшості випадків в негативну сторону.

Лексема “man” у фразеологічному контексті може виступати денотатом як тільки чоловічої статі, так і обох статей. Для лексеми “woman” це не характерне.