

трансформацій уже докладно досліджена у перекладознавчих працях. Проте в сучасному перекладознавстві інтерес до міжмовних трансформацій не зменшується, а навіть зростає. Це стосується, зокрема, внутрішньомовної, міжмовної трансформації. Вивчення міжмовної трансформації є актуальним з огляду на з'ясування співвідношення вербальності й невербальності мов, кореляторів на трансформацію вербалізації як різновид лексико-граматичної модуляції, пов'язаної із заміною частин мов зміною структури речень.

У перекладі з англійської мови на українську виділяються два типи трансформації вербалізації: вербалізація експліцитних слів (транспозиція частин мови) та вербалізація імпліцитних дієслівних значень (лексико-синтаксичні перетворення, що характеризуються введенням додаткових дієслівних форм). Дослідження показують, що вербалізуватися можуть іменники, прислівники й не особові форми дієслова.

Аналіз трансформації вербалізації має суттєве значення для поглиблення знань про аспекти перекладу, про характер вербальності англійської та української мов.

## SURNAMES

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In Britain and the US surnames, also called last names or family names, pass from fathers to their children. Traditionally, women change their surname when they marry, replacing their maiden name, the surname they had from birth, with the surname of their husband. In the US especially, some women keep their maiden name as their surname after they are married. A few create a double-barrelled name (*AmE* hyphenated name) from the two surnames, such as Johnson-Brown. In a few cases the husband and children may also take this name. In Britain a double-barrelled surname used to suggest an upper-class background, but this is no longer always so.

In the US, laws about changing a last name, whether after marriage or for some other reason, vary from state to state, but it's

usually a simple process and in some states people can just begin to use a new name if they want to. In Britain a woman can change her surname automatically after marriage. If people wish to change their name for any other reason they can do so by deed poll, a simple legal procedure.

In fact people rarely change their surname except after marriage, and many people are able to research their family history over many centuries. Most families were known by surnames by 1300 and many of the old names are still common. Sometimes the names reflected the place where the family lived, such as the name of their village or a reference to a feature of the local countryside, e.g. *Ford*, *Hill* or *Wood*. Other surnames refer to the original occupation or trade of the family, e.g. *Baker*, *Miller*, *Shepherd* and *Smith*. Sometimes the surname began as a nickname. For instance, someone with dark hair or a dark skin might be called *Black*, *Blake* or *Brown*. Some surnames were taken from personal names, as in *Andrews*, *Martin* or *Roberts*. Other were based on French names that came to Britain during the Norman Conquest, e.g. *Sinclair* from the French 'Saint-Clair'.

Many surnames occur throughout Britain, but others suggest a particular regional origin. Many Scottish names begin with *Mc-* or *Mac-*, meaning 'son of', e.g. *McDonald* and *MacGregor*. Members of a clan added this prefix to their name. If people wish to change their name for any other reason they can do so by deed poll, a simple legal procedure.

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Many surnames occur throughout Britain, but others suggest a particular regional origin. Many Scottish names begin with *Mc-* or *Mac-*, meaning 'son of', e.g. *McDonald* and *MacGregor*. Members of a clan added this prefix to their name. When British and US people introduce themselves they give their first name and then their surname, e.g. Michael Johnson, Linda Johnson. The opposite order 'Johnson, Michael' is used only in alphabetical lists. When people are addressed formally a title is put before their last name, usually Mr for men and Mrs, Miss or Ms for women. Married women used always to be called Mrs Johnson, etc. In formal situations they used to be referred to as e.g. Mrs Michael Johnson, using their husband's first name rather than their own, but this is now much less common. Unmarried women were known as Miss Johnson, etc. Many women now prefer the title *Ms* because, like *Mr*, it does not give any information about whether the person is married. Other titles include Dr for medical doctors and people with a doctorate and General, Colonel, etc. for people holding military ranks. Men especially may be referred to simply by their last name, e.g. *the previous Democratic president was Carter*, but addressing somebody in this way causes offence.

## МІСЦЕ СУБСТАНДАРТНИХ МІКРОСИСТЕМ У СУЧАСНІЙ АНГЛІЙСЬКІЙ ЛІТЕРАТУРНІЙ МОВІ

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У теперішній час англійська мова, як і багато інших, переживає "неологічний бум". Величезний приток нових слів і необхідність їхнього опису обумовили створення особливої галузі лексикології – неології – науки про неологізми. Теорія неології в англістиці ще не оформилась як самостійний розділ лексикології. Між тим, в англійській мові за рік з'являються сотні нових слів і виразів. Але, для набуття "законного" статусу