

SECTION 2. LINGUISTICS

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2.1 Lexico-grammatical and socio-functional aspects of language units in scientific discourse

**2.1.1 LEGAL AND ECONOMIC TERMINOLOGY IN FOREIGN
LANGUAGES: COMPARATIVE ASPECT**

Modern linguistics has gone beyond the self-integrated with semantics and syntax section of general semiotics and has become a general theory of communication. Scientists identify new areas related to the systematization, focused on language units of different levels, with the study of interactive processes that occur in the communication process, resulting in concepts and definitions such as «cognitive-onomasiological factor», «lacunar units», «semantic normalization algorithms», «interlingual equivalence», «sociocognitive terminology», «contrasts of study» with modeling of cognitive structures that provide modern newest definitions and form a priori knowledge and discursive thinking.

Scientists conduct terminology in several areas: theoretical, pragmatic and practical, which provide for the study of the nature of the term, its place in the system of literary language, the ratio of national and international components in modern terminological systems, identifying syntagmatic relations according to the laws of vocabulary and grammar.

Today, among these studies are relevant those that integrate diversity, in particular etymological, discursive and others.

Achievements of scientific thought at the turn of XIX–XX centuries activated the potential means of language for the development and stabilization of terminology in each of the fields of knowledge. Getting richer with each decade, terminological vocabulary became a component of language itself, its internal heritage.

The basis of each terminological system is formed by proper national words that have entered scientific circulation through their definition. They function only in the

system of the native language, extracting from its depth the potential meanings dictated by a certain context and historical tradition. The terminology of each language is formed under the influence of those natural evolutionary changes that language undergoes in the process of its progress. It testifies to the achievements of each individual field of knowledge at a certain stage in the history of the native language and reflects the prospects for further process .

An essential feature of terminology is that it is most susceptible to conscious creation in the process of further development of the terminological fund of literary languages, the improvement of which is becoming increasingly important.

Each naturally formed terminological system develops according to the laws of heredity. Scientific thinking generates a concept in the form of an abstraction of unity, devoid of everything subjective, sensual in reflection. Fixing this essence, the terms consolidate the results of cognitive activity, so the terminology becomes a certain final stage in relation to the scientific study of real objects .

The problem of etymology of terms, in particular juridical and economic, requires a separate study and research. Researchers should be to some extent polyglots, for whom knowledge of five or six European languages is required, based on knowledge of Latin as a basic language for motivating the internal form of the term.

The aim of the research is to analyze the semantic load of the two most typical final terminological elements of classical origin *-mem (tet)* and *-ypa (ura)*, to determine the ways of adaptation of these morphemes and the semes assigned to them in the newer languages belonging to different language families (Panko, Kachan, Matsyuk, 1994).

The study is based on an analysis of juridical and economic terms in scientific texts.

A small group, mostly among the juristical ones, are terms ending in *-tet*. This final term element is of Latin origin. With the suffix *-tas, -tat (is)* in Latin the nouns of the third declension of the feminine gender with the meaning of quality or condition are formed. In the Ukrainian language in such terms there was a change of gender from feminine to masculine through the mediation of the German language, compare:

musical quartet, septet, octet; book rarity; artistic esthete; religious piety; theatrical eccentricity.

A person or organization that uses a generally accepted influence on the behavior of others is nominated as an authority. This term can be called polyscientific, as it is used to describe the realities of ethics – the authority of parents, the authority of the teacher, moral authority – and jurisprudence. If the term *авторитет* (*authority*) is used in such terminological phrases as *personal authority, international authority, political authority, scientific authority, moral authority, ironic criminal authority*, it is a juridical term. E.g.: *In a highly centralized business environment, it is best to find out what authority and power each department has* (Textbook).

We can trace the etymology of this word. According to Shansky, author appeared through the Polish language in the 17th century: *auctor* – creator from Latin *autor*, which was formed from the verb *augēre* – *to increase, glorify, enrich, promote growth*. The Latin noun *autor* is a spelling variant or various reading of the masculine noun of the third declension *auctor, ōris* «*founder*», «*author*». Among the meanings with which this noun can be used, we find in I. Dvoretzky: «a generally recognized expert and judge, as well as authority; witness, guardian (who is responsible for the justness of an action – act)». We also find this lexical item as a juridical term meaning «*guarantor, adpromissor* (person who guaranteed the lawfulness of its sale)». Thus, Cicero's phrase *A malo auctore emere* is translated as «buy from an unreliable person».

We will analyze the chain of creation of the modern term: Latin *augeo, auxi, auctum, ēre* «*to multiply, magnify, expand; patronize someone*» > *auctor, ōris m* > *auctoritas, ātis f* «*power, position or influence, significance, weight, authority*» > Polish *autorytet* > Ukrainian, Russian *авторитет*. In German language, as F. Kluge writes, *Autorität* appeared in the 19th century. Back in the 16th century the word was known and recorded in 1571 with the meaning «*authoritative person*». Regarding the meaning of *Autor m, the initiator*, from the equivalent of Latin, *au(c)tor* as a substantive *to augēre* «*to glorify*», from which «*patron*» comes.

At the end of the 20th century, a new term of law is used – *criminal authority*, to denote an influential and respected person in the criminal environment.

The economic term *parity* is the ratio of currencies of different countries, measured by the ratio of their gold content, is a derivative of the Latin noun *paritas, ātis* f «equality, identity», which comes from the adjective *par, paris* «equal, identical». The German language borrowed the Latin base *paritat-*, where *-tat* – is a suffix. This Latin suffix in German became *-tät*, in the final closed syllable *a* became *ä*. For example, German *Aktivität* f is activity, *Autorität* f is authority, *Debität* f is debility, *Exterritorialität* f is extraterritoriality, *Imbezillität* f is imbecility, *Qualität* f is quality, *Kollegialität* f is collegiality, *Liquidität* f is liquidity, *Souveränität* f is sovereignty and so on. The suffix is used mainly in terms that correspond to the Ukrainian ones with the final *-icmb, -mem*.

We characterize the meanings with which the final term element *-mem* can be used in modern German and Ukrainian languages.

Words with a Latin suffix, which have become the final term element *-tät, -ität* in modern German, are used mainly in the singular, and this way of word formation, the *P+S model*, is quite productive and frequent .

Four semes are assigned to this term element.

1. Seme «quality, condition of anyone or something», e. g.: German *Humanität* f is humanity, humanism, *Pietät* f, from the Latin noun of the third declension *pietas, ātis* f is piety, a suffixal derivative of the adjective *pious, a, um* «pious, justified, devout» – deep respect for someone, for something;

German *Ophelimität* f, English *ophelimity*, French *ophélimite*, Ukrainian *oфelimimem*, is the economic term for «the pleasure of fruition»;

German *Annuität* f, English *annuity*, French *annuité*, Ukrainian *anyimem*; 1) initially – annual payments; 2) income from insurance; 3) the type of state long-term loan under which the creditor receives an annual rent;

German *Souveranität* f is independence of the state, which consists in its right to decide internal and external affairs at its own discretion, without the interference of any state. Sovereignty is a necessary political and legal feature of the state ;

German *Parität* f: 1) equality of the parties in their relationship; 2) the ratio of currencies of different countries, measuring the ratio of their gold content;

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German *Neutralität* *f*: 1) non-interference in other people's disputes; 2) in international law, it is a position of a state that does not take part in the war, it does not provide military assistance to any of the states; from the Latin adjective *neutralis*, *e* – *nobody's*, *neutral*, which is a suffixal derivative of *neuter* – *neither one nor the other*; *none*, *average*, which can be decomposed into *ne* «no» and «*uter which of the two*» (fusion occurred) .

2. Seme «events, phenomena», e.g.: German *Monumentalität* *f* is *monumentality*, *grandeur* < Latin *monumentarius*, *a*, *um* is the one that belongs to the *monument*, *funeral*;

German *Proportionalität* *f* is *proportionality* < Latin *proporcionalis*, *e* – *proportional*; *corresponding* to something.

Terms that have in their structure the final term element *-mem*, can be formed not only from the bases of Latin adjectives, but also from derived bases, such as nouns. From the transitive verb in German *bonitieren* – to evaluate – was formed the noun *Bonität* *f* that means *quality, goodness, profitability of an object*, the derivative of which is the Latin feminine noun *bonitas*, *ātis* *f* – *goodness*, which was formed from the adjective *bonus*, *a*, *um* – *good*.

3. Seme of «collectiveness (in relation to people, objects, institutions)», e.g.:

German *Generalität* *f* is *higher officers*, a generality formed from *General* *m*, which is a borrowing from French *général* in the 16th century; military significance arose from the abbreviation *capitaine general* – *general, senior captain*, borrowed from the Latin *generalis*, *e* – *belonging to the genus, common* from the Latin noun of the middle genus of the third declension *genus*, *ĕris* *n* *genus*. G. Tsyganenko continues the etymological series of this term. Etymon was Greek γένος (γένεος) – *origin, originally* – that which arose, was born, then – *genus, tribe, generation, breed, class* ;

German *Munizipalität* *f* *municipality*, which arose through the German adjective *munizipal* (French *municipalité*, English *municipal*), a derivative of which is the Latin adjective *municipalis*, *e* – *municipal*, associated with the noun of the second gender of the second declension *municipium*, *i* – *the municipality, free city*. Latin *municipalis*, *e* *municipal* < *municipium*, *i* *n* – *a free city with the right of self-government, citizens of*

the municipality were assigned the rights of Roman citizens; to the middle of the 4th century BC – an allied city of Rome, mainly in Italy; from 338 BC – Roman civil community; from 90 BC, when all Italian cities received the rights of Roman citizenship – a provincial city, a derivative of *municeps*, *cipis m, f* – a citizen of a municipal city < *munus*, *ēris n* – duty, service, post, position and verbs of the third conjugation *cipio*, *cēpi*, *captum*, *ēre* – to receive something, to accept;

German *Nobilität f* – aristoi, nobility, Ukrainian *нобілітет* < Latin *nobilis*, *e* 1) noble (of character, deed); 2) honorable, distinguished; a derivative of the Latin noun *nobilitas*, *ātis f* – fame, exalted origin;

German *Pluralität f* – in relation to character, deed; plurality, majority < Plural *m* – plural, a derivative of the Latin feminine noun of the third declension *pluralitas*, *ātis* 1) plurality; 2) grammatical category – plural.

The seme of «collectiveness» can be represented by another small group, which includes the terms committee, faculty, university etc. Term *committee*, German *Komitee n*, Polish *komitet*, Czech *komitet* is derived from the French verb *commetre* – to perform, instruct; to trust, which is reduced to the Latin *committo*, *mīsi*, *missum*, *ēre* – to reduce (for competition, struggle), to entrust, to trust ; to put into effect, to apply, if the executive act is meant: the contract – *stipulatio*, *ōnis f* – the edict, the order – *edictum*, *i n*. This term may be a constituent for another model, according to which new terms are formed, e.g., *subcommittee*, *radio committee*, *shop committee*. The initial parts of the last two terms, the term elements *radio-* and *shop-*, are also borrowings. From the Latin masculine noun of the second declension *radius*, *i* – ray was formed the verb *radiāre* (*radio*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*) – to radiate. German *Radio n* was originated from the Latin original, which moved to the modern Ukrainian language in the twentieth century. For several decades (until the early 90's of the 20th century) the word *комітет* (*committee*) in the Ukrainian language was often used in abbreviated form *ком* in the composition of composites: *city committee*, *district committee*, *party committee*, *shop committee*, etc.

The terms *university*, *faculty*, *authority* are used in parallel in several terminologies. As polyscientific they are used in sociology, pedagogy, ethics *authority*;

linguistics, pedagogy faculty; in sociology, pedagogy university. Derived composition *university* is found in the term composition *university autonomy*. The origin of the term *university*, like all terms with the final element *-mem*, is a reworded Latin noun of the third declension of the feminine *universitas, ātis* – a set, a community that has the same root as *universus, a, um* – taken as a whole, universal, which appeared through German *Universität* f in the 18th century.

Linguistics, pedagogy, history is related with the term *faculty*, which is a derivative of the Latin noun *facultas, ātis f* – *ability, capability, gift*. If we analyze the word-forming nest *faculty – departmental – facultative*, etc., we determine that the term *faculty* acts as a top. Thus, *facultative* means optional (compare French *facultatif*, German *fakultativ*, English *facultative*). Also, the legal term is an optional obligation, German *fakultative Verpflichtung f*.

The parallel use of terms in different terminologies is due to the fact that different sciences or their separate branches are not separate, something permanent and indivisible: the terms pass from one field of knowledge to another. That is why mathematical terms penetrate so easily, e.g.: *eccentric* < Latin *excentricus, a, um* – remote from the middle according to the terms of a theater or circus, *eccentric* – a circus or pop actor of the comic genre, whose performances are based on unexpected contrast or external effect and reveal the absurdity of someone's behavior; biological, medical terms supplement the ranks of common vocabulary, e.g.: *analgin* – *medicine; analgesic and antipyretic* < Greek *ἀ-* (*ἀν-*) – *negation, absence* and noun *ἄλγος, εος, τό pl* – *pain, suffering; inφυζοπῖι (ciliates)* – a class of the simplest unicellular *animals* < Latin *infusus, a, um* – *infused, applied*.

Due to this parallel use of terms in different terminological systems, derivative terms appear, which are the lowest link of word-forming nests, and due to which terminological fields expand and become more complicated, e.g.: *sovereign* – *sovereign – sovereignty; committee – committee – radio committee – shop committee; parity – parity*, etc.

4. Seme «*properties of phenomena, state*».

The Latin adjective *promiscuus, a, um* – *mixed, common* – can be considered the etymon of the term promiscuity in the sense of «the stage of unrestricted sexual intercourse in primitive society before the emergence of norms of marriage and family forms». In the Middle Ages, immunity was the granting of territory to a feudal lord. Subsequently, this term began to nominate the exclusive right not to be subject to certain general laws granted to persons holding a special position in the state. This term is formed from the Latin noun *immunitas, ātis f* – *liberation, freedom*, derived from the adjective *immunis, e* (archaic form *immoenis*) meaning free. E. g.: *Defined on a wide range of goods, purchasing power parity can be used as a basis for the formation of the exchange rate, as a criterion for various international comparisons (Banking encyclopedia); Monetary neutrality indicates that in the long run, indicators, including the exchange rate, should be stable (Textbook); The priority component of the mechanism of the state is its political basis, political mechanism, in particular public authorities (Textbook).*

After analyzing the «semantic load» of the final terminological element *-tet*, we determine the specific features of terms of a certain type.

1. The model of terms that have the final terminological element *-tet (mem)* in the Ukrainian language is quite frequent: *P + S*. A striking example of such models are the terms presented in modern Slavic, Romance and Germanic languages (compare: Ukrainian *суверенітет*, German *Souveranität f*, French *souveraineté*, English *sovereignty*; Ukrainian *сюзеренітет*, English *suzerainty*, French *suzeraineté*; Ukrainian *пріоритет*, English *priority*, German *Priorität f*, etc.)

2. By origin, the final terminological element *-mem* is a Latin suffix of nouns of the third declension *-tas, -tat (is)*, which belong to the feminine and mean the quality of the object or its state.

3. Equivalents of the Latin element in modern European languages are the following final terminological elements: for the Ukrainian language *-mem*, French *-té*, English *-ty*, German *-tät* (compare: Latin *universitas, ātis f* – *set; university*, French *université*, English *university*, German *Universität f*, Latin *autoritas, ātis f* 1) influence,

meaning, French *autoité* – power, *autoritaire* 1) own; 2) authority; English *authority* – power, German *Autorität f* – authority.

4. The basic bases for terms of Latin origin with the final terminological element *-mem* are the bases of nouns and adjectives.

5. During the assimilation of such terms in modern European languages there was a change of gender due to adaptation. The words of the German language turned out to be more adapted. All terms with the final terminological element *-tät* – feminine.

6. The semantics of the terms on *-mem* is represented by four options:

1) seme of «collectiveness», e.g.: *generality, municipality, faculty*, etc.;

2) seme «quality, state», e.g.: *parity, neutrality, authority, immunity*;

3) seme «events, phenomena», e.g.: (compare: German *Monumentalität f*, Ukrainian *монументальність*, German *Proportionalität f*, Ukrainian *пропорціональність*);

4) seme «properties of phenomena, state».

Seme «collectiveness» is characterized by a high degree of functional activity.

It has two types:

- collectiveness in relation to people, e.g.: *generality, municipality, nobility, plurality*;

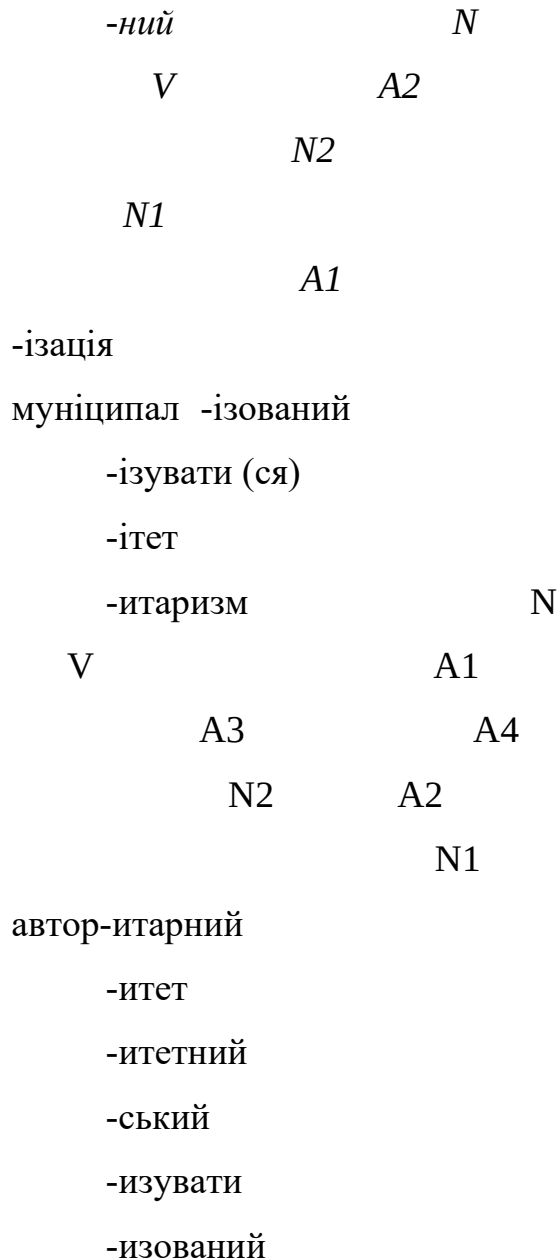
- collectiveness in relation to things or buildings, e.g.: *committee, faculty, university*.

Seme «properties of the phenomenon, state» is peripheral, it is poorly represented in the modern Ukrainian language by terms with the final terminological element *-tet*. To this category of values can be added the juridical terms immunity, promiscuity. Modern terms such as sovereignty – the independence of the state, *suzerainty* – the supreme right of the suzerain over a vassal or the supreme right of one state over another – were formed much later, and they have nothing to do with Latin realities.

7. The dynamics of borrowing of this final (from language to language) often occurs as follows: Latin > French > German > Polish > Ukrainian or Latin > French > German > Polish > Ukrainian.

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8. Terms with the final element *-тет* may be part of word-forming nests, e.g.:



9 The scope of functioning of terms on *-тет* is able to expand in accordance with the development of sciences and their terminology.

Thus, the conducted analysis of the functional-semantic category of the final terminological element *-тет*, its word-forming meaning, research of ways of adaptation of this morpheme and senses assigned to it in the newest languages belonging to different language families testify to openness and dynamics within the language system and terminology in particular. The terminological element is international in nature and function. Therefore, the terms of which it is part, can move freely from one

terminological system to another. The terminological element is thoroughly motivated (as indicated by the ideal language type).

The second typical final terminological element is *-ura*, which is reflected in the modern European languages. In scientific terminology, there is an array of nouns that originate from the Latin adjectives of the future tense, formed from the base of the supine. These are feminine nouns with the terminological element *-ur(a)*, e.g.:

ad-jugo, junxi, junctum, ěre – to connect > adjunct-ur-a;

ex-pono, posui, positum, ěre – to oppose > exposit-ur-a;

ex-sequor, cutus (quutus) sum, sequi – to perform > exsecut-ur-a, where the letter combination *cu* was read as *[kʷ]* (*[kv]*), as it must be followed by a vowel (see the form *Infinitivus* or *persona prima Praesentis indicativi activi*), German *das Exequatur*, English *exequator* (regarding the terminological element *-at-*, it comes from the ancient form of the perfect; there was a simplification);

in-vestio, (īvi), ĩtum, ĩre – to dress; to decorate > investit-ur-a;

con-signo, āvi, ātum, āre – to seal, to confirm > consignat-ur-a;

con-jungo, jūnxi, jūnctum, ěre – to connect > conjunct-ur-a (German *Konjunktur* *f*, English *conjuncture*);

censeo, sui, sum, ěre – to determine the price, to evaluate > cens-ur-a (German *Zensur* *f*, English *censure*).

Nouns of different cases can be basic during term formation. Thus, the Latin noun of the first declension *nomenclatura* has passed unchanged to the modern Ukrainian language, it is used as a term. You can trace the stages of its creation: *nomenclatura, ae* – a list <*nomenclatio, onis* – to name <*nomen, nomenis* – a name, title and *calo* = *voco, āvi, ātum, āre* – to name. The term *номенклатура* (*nomenclature*) (German *Nomenclatur* *f*, English *nomenclature*) is not only in modern juridical terminology to denote «a list of positions or personnel approved by the relevant authorities». This term is used in any field of science, technology or art.

During the republican era of Rome, the *mayor*, i.e. the prefect (*praefectus urbis*) could hold the position of absent consul. From the Latin masculine noun of the second

declension praefectus (German *Prefect m*, English *prefect*) was formed the noun of the first declension *praefectura, ae* to denote the position of supervisor.

During the initial existence of the Kyiv State Academy, a person who was a vice-rector was called a prefect. This word came to Ukrainian through the Polish language. E.g.: *Along with local self-government on the sites, peripheral government structures are created and operate – prefectures, commissariats, etc., one of the most important functions of which is the implementation of the so-called administrative guardianship of self-government* (Textbook).

The term agent assets came from the German (*die Agentur*); it is a feminine noun, as indicated by the article. However, in Latin there is a masculine noun of the third declension *agens, agentis* – a searcher for the Caesars or an auditor. The term *agentura* was formed on the base of the Latin noun, and in the Slavic languages it was borrowed from German. Agency was an institution headed by a military *commander, Kommandatur*. In modern Ukrainian terminology *комендатура* – *commandant's office* – metonymically denotes the premises of the institution where the commandant is.

From the bases of masculine nouns of the third declension *cliens, entis* – a person who is dependent on the rich patron and *praesidens, entis* – the one sitting in front, the head – were formed terms clientele and presidency, which probably appeared through mediation of the German language.

Since the 16th century already known *der Klient*, and from the 18th century in German, next to the form *der Präsident*, there was a variant of *der Präsis*. When Peter I carried out the reforms, it is possible that the word presses, which referred to the presiding person, appeared. In Polish there is also *prezes*, which comes from the Latin *praeses, praesidis* – one who protects or *defends* < *prae + sedeo, sedi, sessum, ere* – to sit in front, and *figuratively* – *to stand at the head, to lead*. Therefore, it cannot be stated unequivocally that through the mediation of German and Russian or Polish and Russian, president appeared, and from it the term presidency derivatives – the permanent governing body of some organizations and institutions.

In ancient Rome (Kluge, 1975), candidates for public office appeared in white robes and were called candidates. From the Latin verb *candeo, ui, -, ere* the masculine noun of the fourth declension *candidatus, us* was formed (German *der Kandidat*, English *candidate*), that means a person dressed in white. The terminological element *-ur(a)* was added to the base *candidat-* in the Ukrainian language. At the same time there was a change of gender from male to female. In Germany, from 1580, candidates were academic research scholars who had the title of young theologians and before the final exam (graduation) were looking for positions. Since the 18th century the term used to denote a male person expanded the limits of its use: candidate for election, candidate for death, candidate for marriage.

Similarly, the term *магістратура* – *master's program* – was formed. A *magister* is the head of an order or a scientific degree. In the original *sense*, *магістръ* (*magister*) is found in Daniel Zatochnik and diplomas of 1517. In the second sense – through the mediation of the German (*der Magister*) from the Latin *magister, tri* was formed a derivative noun of the fourth declension *magistratus, us* – *public position, power*. Combining with the base *magistrat*, the terminological element *-ur(a)* in the newly formed term *magistrat-ur-a* (German *die Magistratur*) is an indicator of the feminine gender.

Terms can be formed by combining two Latin nouns or a noun with an adverbial participle. The term legislature was formed from the feminine noun of the third declension *lex, legis* – the law and the past form of adverbial participle of the passive state *latus, a, um* – carried in, formed from the verb *fero, tuli, latum, ferre* – to carry. And not the base of the noun is taken, but the whole form of Genetivus singularis with the ending + the base of the adverbial participle. Further by analogy: *legislat-ur-a* (German *Legislatur f*, English *legislature*).

From the feminine noun of the fourth declension *manus, us* – *hand* and the feminine noun of the first declension *factura, ae* – *processing, manufacture* (*facio, feci, factum, ere* – to do) – formed the term manufactory according to a similar scheme above: noun base + verb base + terminological element *-ur(a)* (German *Manufaktur f*, English *manufacture*). Derived from this term, the adjective *мануфактурний*

(*manufactory*) was first used by Feofan Prokopovich. In the 18th century through the mediation of the Polish (*manufaktura, manufakturny*), and possibly the Russian language, given the activities of Peter I and F. Prokopovich, who was invited by the bishop to Moscow.

Through the mediation of German, the term *procuracy* (*Prokuratur f*) came to Ukrainian, which was formed from the basis of the infectum of the Latin verb *procuro*, *āvi, ātum, āre* – *to manage*, to know the imperial revenues with the suffix *-tur-*, expanded in German first (*Magistratur f, Nomenklatur f, Exequatur n, Agentur f*). E. g.: *The interaction of the parliament with the judiciary and the prosecutor's office in the process of its parliamentary control is diverse* (Textbook).

It is believed that the nouns *aventure* came from the French language, which literally means «*adventure*» and *coupure* from *couper* «*cut*». In the modern Ukrainian language, the term *adventure* means «*risky, dubious act with dishonest goals, designed for accidental success*». Securities, bonds or any banknotes of various denominations are called banknotes. However, one can discuss the French origin of the first term. The Polish language knows *awantura*, so why not restore the possible Latin version **adventura* from *ad -venio, vēni, ventum, īre* – *to happen*. Thus, the term *adventure* is formed by analogy with the terms on *-ura* from *participium futuri activi*. In the Ukrainian language, an adventurer is formed from the Polish *awanturnik*, used to mean «*troublemaker*».

The equivalents of the Latin nouns *dictatura, natura, creatura, structura*, which belong to the first declension, are Ukrainian *диктатура, натура, креатура, конструктура* – *dictatorship, nature, creature, structure*. They were all formed from Latin verb bases. Through the mediation of French or German, the term *dictatorship* appeared in Ukrainian. From the verb of the first conjugation *dicto, āvi, ātum, āre* – *to dictate, to suggest* that comes from the supine *dictum* – *dico, dixi, dictum, dicere* was originally formed the masculine noun *dictator, oris* – *a person who enjoyed unlimited power and was elected by emergency circumstances or in cases of absence of the consul* – for performance of separate assignments. From it the lexical item *dictatorship* is formed (French *dicter*, German *Diktatur f*, English *dictatorship*).

The term *natura* means «a means of payment that replaces money». The meaning of this term is broader: it is used in painting, philosophy, psychology, and others. By its origin it is a Latin noun of the first declension *natura, ae*, formed from the declension verb *nascor, natus sum, nasci – to be born (nat-ur-a)*. Probably through the mediation of Polish (*natura*) this term appeared in the Ukrainian language. M. Fassmer's etymological dictionary records that the lexical item *natura* first appeared in the Belarusian translation of *Tristan* (16th century).

The term *debenture* is formed from the base of the infectum of the verb of the second conjugation *debeo, bui, bitum, ēre – to be obliged*. First the present participle of the active state (participium praesentis activi) *debens, ntis*, appeared and then from the base of the adverbial participle with the terminological element *-ur-* and the feminine ending *-a* formed the term denoting the certificate of refund – *debent-ur-a*.

The following models of terms with the final terminological element *-ura* are characterized:

1) from Latin verb bases, namely:

adverbial participle of the future tense of the active state – participium futuri *activi + ur + a*;

adverbial participle of the present tense of the active state – participium praesentis *activi + ur + a*;

form of infinitive – *infinitivus + ur + a*;

2) from the bases of Latin nouns belonging to the third and fourth declension or the noun of the first declension in the nominative singular:

1 declension;

3 declension + *ur + a*;

4 declension + *ur + a*;

3) by combining the form of the Latin noun in indirect cases and the adverbial participle of the passive state

form Genetivus singularis of the third declension + participium perfecti passivi + *ur + a*;

form Ablativus singularis of the fourth declension + participium perfecti *passivi* + *ur* + *a*.

There are two ways to enrich Ukrainian juridical and economic terminology.

The first is borrowing from Latin through Polish *manufactory*, *registry*, French *procedure*, German *prosecutor's office*, *candidacy*, *master's programm*, *clientele*, *presidency*, *registry*, *inspectorate*. The second – borrowing from French *adventure*, *banknote*, German *agency*.

In modern languages, which distinguish the category of grammatical gender, the feminine gender of borrowed Latin words of the first declension is preserved. These examples show that in English the Latin *-ura* has changed to *-ure* (*nomenclature*, *legislature*, *manufacture*, *centure*, *conjuncture*, *debenture*). In German, the article *die* indicates that the noun belongs to the first declension. The final *-a* disappeared mainly in terms (*the Registry*, *the Lawyer*, *the Conjuncture*, *the Lensur*, *the Procedure*), but in the term *die Faktura* the final *-a* is preserved.

In French, the final element *-ure* is also feminine (*scriptura* > *écriture*, *junctura* > *jointure*, *fractura* > *fracture*, *statura* > *stature*, *vectura* > *voiture*).

Functional types, represented by juridical and economic terms with the final terminological element *-ura*, in the Ukrainian language express both concrete and abstract meaning. The scope of terms on *-ura* is not narrowed. Terms with the final terminological element *-ura* belong not only exclusively to jurisprudence or economics, they can be terms of other fields of knowledge. Thus, among the medical terms we find *ligature*, *signature*, *contracture*, *texture*, *flexure*. Among the mathematical we can observe *figure*. Musical terms are *tablature*, *coloratura*, etc.

The terms of printing include *коректура*, *сигнатура*, *гарнітура* – *proofreading*, *signature*, *typeface*, and the terms of art – *скульптура*, *архітектура* – *sculpture*, *architecture*. However, not all words ending in *-ura* are terms. With the word *culture*, terms are formed with the help of the initial terminological elements *agro-*, *mono-*, *light-*, *moto-* etc. The lexical item *sinecure* comes from the Latin *sine cura* – without care, therefore, is not a formation from participium futuri activi.

MODERN TRENDS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF LINGUISTICS AND PHILOLOGY

In French, the final terminological element *-ura* is characteristic of words of French origin: *blessure* – wound < *blessier* – to wound, *forgeüre* – forging, *saneüre* – healing, *denture* – teeth (in total), *entoure* – the one who receives help, *epaufrure* – reflection of a stone, *fermeture* – closing of the conference, season, *chancissure* – mold. These noun lexical items are formed mainly from the bases of verbs. A special place is occupied by the final *-ure* in chemical terminology. Combined with the basic names of chemical elements, this final is an indicator of a compound of a certain type: compare *bromure* – bromine compound, bromide, *chlorure* – chloride compound, chloride, *cyanure* – cyanide, hydrocyanic acid salt, *carbure* – carbide, *hydrure* – hydride, hydrogen compound etc.

Thus, two functional groups of juridical and economic terms with the final terminological elements *-tet* and *-ura* are characterized, their models based on some features are determined. Detailed consideration of differential senses within one terminological field with the involvement of information from different scientific sources on the example of two final terminological elements of classical origin shows the possibility of its use in creating a single search information system, such as compiling electronic dictionaries or creating derivation and synthetic indices focused on morpheme analysis of lexical units of related and unrelated languages. It can also be used in the creation of a machine translation fund in a comparative aspect, used in prescribing algorithms for the operating system of a unique work of linguists from around the world – a dictionary-thesaurus. The research will also make sense in further work on terminological nomination, descriptions of the mechanisms of formation and functioning of modern terminology, lexicological studies, the study of diachronic and synchronous word formation.

The semantic core of each naturally formed microsystem of terms is a small group of conceptually united lexical items, which, on the one hand, are traditionally used at different stages of development of society, and on the other – are subject to individual social systematization.

2.1.2 THE SPECIFICS OF THE USE OF ANGLISMS IN SCIENTIFIC TEXTS

The beginning of borrowing process peculiarities study begins in the 19th century and is associated with the emergence of comparative-historical linguistics. Linguists of the late 19th and early 20th century studied mainly the peculiarities of the divergent development of languages. They considered the origin of all languages from a common language and determined their kinship and unification into families, groups and subgroups by comparison. The differences between the related languages, in their opinion, were due to their continuous development (Kochergan 2001; Kochergan 1999, p. 214).

The late 19th and early 20th centuries was a period of «formation linguistic norms, creation of such a literary language, which, without losing its folk basis, would be able to serve the higher spheres of human thought, to become the language of science, education» (Muromtseva 1985, p. 1), so it is quite natural that the interest of scientists, writers and public figures of that time to the problem of the origin of lexical borrowings in Ukrainian, the scope of their use and appropriateness of their use.

Thus, I. Nechuy-Levytsky condemned the excessive enthusiasm for foreign borrowings: «Journalists simply littered the Ukrainian literary language with unnecessary Polish words. If they borrowed Polish words that are higher, scientific, and such that are not found in our language, one could still be sorry. And then they adopt those words that are in our language and throw out their Ukrainian words» (Nechuy-Levytsky 1912, p. 13–14). I. Franko did not share his opinion. In the works, he emphasized the impossibility of ignoring foreign words: «A man of encyclopedic education, an expert in several languages, a translator, I. Franko in his scientific works, journalism actively used international vocabulary and, due to his polylingualism, introduced new foreign words, which either remained at the level of exoticism or took root on Ukrainian soil» (Muromtseva 1985, p. 74)

It should be noted that I. Franko was one of the first coryphaei of Ukrainian linguistics, who positively assessed the penetration of new lexemes into the Ukrainian language and even saw in this the necessity (Franko 1982, p. 207).

Another prominent scientist, churchman and public figure of the XIX century. I. Ogienko also gave a favourable assessment of the penetration of foreign lexical borrowings. He believed that borrowing is a factor in the development of every cultural language, and the words learned to reflect the history of people's connections with other cultures (za Koval 1998).

At the late 19th and early 20th centuries, words borrowed from Russian and Polish most often penetrated the Ukrainian language. Borrowings of Polonisms and Russisms were due to a foreign-language environment and did not introduce anything new into the language (Arkhipenko 2005, p. 13). B. Grinchenko had quite puristic views and often condemned Galician poets for their fascination with «Moskalisms», «Polonisms» and «Provincialisms» (Grinchenko 1891, p. 103–111). Instead, A. Krymsky did not deny the use of Russisms and Polonisms and did not agree with the calls to use the resources of the folk language.

Chronologically, the English influence on the lexical structure of the Ukrainian language is traced much later than German or French, and belongs to the late chronological layers of the borrowed vocabulary of the modern Ukrainian language, although some English origin words are fixed since the XVII century. The emergence of English lexemes occurred through the mediation of the Russian language. The strengthening of the English role as a source of borrowings into Russian dates back to the 19th – 20th centuries, and in the Ukrainian language English borrowings began to appear only in the 20th century (Lychuk, Navalna, Molotkina, 2021, p. 22). The reason for this was the strengthening of Britain's authority in the world and its rapid progress in various spheres. However, the linguistic connections between the Ukrainian and English languages in the territory of Ukraine during their development were not constant and had an indirect character (Sergeeva 2002, p. 27).

In the Ukrainian language, the share of borrowings is 10% of its vocabulary (Karpenko 2006, p. 225). The difficulty of borrowings' differentiation is the time when

they came to our language. Therefore, if the word exists in our vocabulary for a long time, we have a problem with its detection. The Ukrainian language Encyclopedia detects these words as «foreign words that are fully assimilated by the language that borrowed them. The borrowed words are not perceived by speakers as a foreign cell and are not required explanations about forms and meanings. Unlike the foreign words, which are considered in specialized dictionaries, the borrowed words are given in general dictionaries along with everyday language» (Ukrainian language: Encyclopedia 2004, p. 35).

There are different approaches to differentiate borrowed vocabulary in Ukrainian linguistics.

Y. Karpenko differentiates borrowed vocabulary by following features (Karpenko 2006, p. 225–229):

- a degree of adaptation to the recipient language;
- a way of borrowing;
- a method of borrowing;
- a nature of borrowing.

According to the degree of adaptation, the borrowings are divided by Karpenko into 1) assimilation – the words that phonetically and grammatically adapted in borrowing language and acquired the form of native words (e.g. harbuz, nafta, shkola); 2) borrowing – the words that have not yet finished the adaptation and guard the foreign features (e.g. kino, metro, zhuri, kakadu); 3) barbarism or foreignism – the words that fully retain the foreign features and which not correspond to the recipient language norms (e.g. nou khau, mini, maksi, etc). Exoticism is also placed in this group. These words or phrases are borrowed from out-of-the-way languages (mostly not European) and are used to give a language more flavour. Usually, these words are grammatically, phonetically and graphically adopted but, however, retain the native features and function for naming unique phenomena (Ukrainian language. Encyclopedia 2004, p. 170).

Considering an endless adjunction of the Ukrainian lexicon with the foreign lexemes, the classic definition of «borrowed words», which is proposed by the

Ukrainian language Encyclopedia, does not comprehend all specifics of the modern borrowing process. At the present research stage, it is problematic to divide the borrowed vocabulary only into «borrowed words that are fully assimilated by the language» and «foreign words defined in specialized dictionaries» (Ukrainian language. Encyclopedia, 2004). Because of continuous borrowings, dictionaries barely have time to record new lexical borrowings. The process of lexical interference is so dynamic that the language adaptation of foreign words develops much faster but is still heterogeneous – borrowings can quickly enter into general language usage without having time to assimilate at all levels of the language system. Thus, the definitions of «borrowed words» and «foreign words» do not fully represent the essence of the modern borrowing process. Therefore, in modern linguistics, the term «neo-borrowing» has arisen. These are the foreign words that have appeared in the Ukrainian language in recent decades, and are in the adaptation process, used by the native speakers, or are those that have appeared in the language earlier but not fully assimilated in usage. I. Korobova also assigns the neo-semanticisms to this group. These are the borrowed words that have been included in the Soviet era dictionaries and which nowadays are used with new meanings, naming realities and notions of other social spheres (Korobova 2018, p. 5). We use the term borrowings as a synonym for “neo-borrowings” and “modern borrowings” since, due to the dynamism of the modern lexical interference process, many of the latest but already widely used anglicisms, which have not yet been recorded by modern dictionaries, function in the language. Thus, determining which are “newer” than the others, becomes quite challenging.

That is why we believe that at the present research stage, it is necessary to distinguish between the terms borrowed words and borrowings. The term borrowed words covers lexemes that have been assimilated by all language system standards and were borrowed in past centuries. They have long been a part of Ukrainian vocabulary and are not perceived by speakers as a foreign language element (e.g. borrowed words from Iranian *sobaka* and *khata*). The term borrowings, in turn, covers lexemes transferred from one language to another as language relations result in the 20th–early 21st centuries.

The terms borrowings and foreign words are similar, but we do not consider them to be completely synonymous since, according to the definition of the concept foreign words in the Ukrainian's Encyclopedia, they are considered foreign marks that are presented in specialized dictionaries and are perceived by speakers as a foreign element, while borrowings are often not perceived by speakers as foreign language elements, however, they may not be fully assimilated by all aspects of the language system. There is a certain paradox in this, since from the point of view of classical linguistics it is impossible to classify words as borrowings that have not yet passed all the stages of assimilation. However, this is the specificity and uniqueness of the process of modern lexical interference – the modern borrowings very quickly come into common language use and are no longer perceived as foreign language elements, moreover, being at the initial stages of speech adaptation. Specifically, this explains the existence of different spellings of widely used neo-borrowings in official publicists' publications and different pronunciations of modern borrowings in television programs. Therefore, the modern interpretation of the term borrowings, in our opinion, differs from the classical definition of the terms borrowed words and foreign words. In our study, we use the term borrowings and the synonyms given by us above to it since, in our opinion, they more accurately reflect the specifics of the process of modern lexical interference.

The composition of borrowed vocabulary in the Ukrainian language is heterogeneous in nature, and among borrowings that have long been assimilated into the language system of the Ukrainian language, there are a large number of lexemes originating from different languages (e.g., Polonisms, Latinisms, borrowings from French, German, Spanish, Italian, Greek, Chinese, Japanese, Arabic, etc.). But since the end of the 20th century, English has become the main donor language of the modern lexical borrowings since it has the status of the language of international politics, science and culture. The popularization of English in Ukraine gained momentum after the collapse of the Soviet Union and the fall of the so-called "Iron Curtain", which was caused by border and ideological isolation and blocked human, informational and cultural exchange between the USSR and the Western world.

Ukraine's independence and the opening of borders for tourist and academic mobility necessitated the study of English by various segments of the population. Moreover, the appearance on Ukrainian television of a large number of English-language songs, films and TV shows, mostly banned in the USSR, helped promote English among young people. We believe that it was the collapse of the USSR that was one of the main factors in the borrowing of anglicisms in different styles of the language, and not only in the field of scientific and technical terminology, as was the case at the previous stages of the study of the problem of lexical interference. All these factors led to the certain expansion of the English language and the displacement of borrowings from other languages by anglicisms. Since the end of the 20th century, there are much fewer borrowings in the Ukrainian lexicon from other languages compared to the number of lexemes of English origin. During the study preparation, we did not record a wide variety of borrowings from other languages, which would allow us to systematize and differentiate them according to their stylistic nuance. We also focused on the study of the modern anglicisms due to the fact that they are the most dynamic layer of borrowed vocabulary; their number is constantly growing, they undergo evolutionary changes in the process of language assimilation and have various functional and stylistic manifestations.

We use several synonymous terms to denote anglicisms in our work. Although we are focusing on anglicisms, we classify them as borrowings because they are also lexical items transferred from one language to another as a language interaction result. In addition to these definitions, we use the terms «lexemes of English origin», «lexemes of foreign origin», «foreignisms», and «alienisms». We also include americanisms, that is, lexical borrowings from the american version of the language, as anglicisms.

Given the socio-political changes that have significantly changed the vocabulary of the Ukrainian language over the past 30 years, approaches to the foreign origin vocabulary study require reviewing. The process of intensive and forced borrowings of Anglicisms and the emergence of their thematic groups and substyles in the functional styles of the language led to their transition from separate foreign inclusions

into an independent part of the modern Ukrainian lexicon. Therefore, the problem of stylistic differentiation of neo-borrowings is insufficiently studied at the present research stage.

Linguists and researchers have developed different approaches to the classification of borrowings according to changes in their semantic structure (Korobova 2018), stages of their lexical assimilation (Arkhipenko 2005), and reasons for the penetration of borrowings (Krysin 1996; Morokhovsky 1984; Muromtseva 1985; Simonok 1998; Gudima 2010, etc.), but we have not found any studies that offer a classification of the modern borrowed lexemes according to their stylistic manifestation. Given the widespread use and high ability to diffuse Anglicisms, we consider it necessary to study their functional and stylistic manifestations since now they form an independent part of the language with a complex system of thematic groups and substyles and have a specific functioning in each language style.

Scientific style occupies a prominent place in the system of speech styles. It functions in written and oral forms. The main feature of the scientific style is a high degree of standardization, and the main function is the message, which consists in clarifying, proving scientific theories, substantiating hypotheses, reporting the results of research, classification, in a systematic presentation of knowledge, which determines its logical character (Pentilyuk 1994, p. 120).

The language of the scientific style and its features have been studied by many researchers, namely H. Dyadyura, N. Zelinska, A. Koval, N. Nepiyvoda, S. Yarema, and others (Dyadyura 2001; Zelinska 1990; Zelinska 2003; Koval 1970; Nepyvoda 1997; Yarema 2002). The vocabulary of the scientific style and its features are described in the collective works of Ukrainian linguists (Suchasna 1973).

Scientific style is most fully expressed in written form (Navalna 2011, p. 17). It has certain lexical, phraseological and grammatical stylistic features. The vocabulary of the scientific style is divided into two groups: words-terms from various fields of knowledge (linguistic, mathematical, chemical, biological, socio-political, etc.) and general scientific terms. The use of idioms is very limited and words are usually used in their direct meaning. In the scientific style, nouns and adjectives are most often used.

Verbal nouns (vynyknennia, formuvannia, opir, etc.), adverbial, adverbial, adjectival inflections, etc. All this gives scientific speech static and non-dynamic. The language of the scientific style is also characterized by certain grammatical, mainly syntactic, features. The scientific style is characterized by the use of simple complex sentences (with homogeneous members, a generalizing word, with a separate member of the sentence, with an inserted or inserted unit) and complex sentences with several predicative parts. In particular, the use of constructions with a conversational tone, which give an emotional color to a scientific presentation, is quite limited (Dudyk 2005, p. 76–77).

The scientific style of the language is heterogeneous. It can be divided into several sections, sub-styles (genres). M. Pentylyuk singles out five types of scientific style: actually scientific sub-style (serves specialists in a certain field of science), scientific and journalistic sub-style (journalists use this style to write about the achievements of science and technology), scientific and educational (textbooks and manuals are written in it), as well as production-technical style (serves various spheres of economy and production) (Pentylyuk 1994, p. 121–122). P. Dudyk singles out the following main genres of scientific style: academic scientific literature (found in academic journals and newsletters), technical scientific literature (this sub-style is characteristic mainly of engineering literature), sectoral scientific literature (literature from certain fields: chemical, physical, mathematical, zoological, botanical, philosophical, historical, etc.), educational literature (implemented in textbooks, manuals, educational and methodological articles, etc.) and popular scientific literature (it is not difficult to content and form of presentation and easy to understand by persons who do not have special education) (Dudyk 2005, p. 78–79).

Despite the fact that one of the stylistic requirements of a scientific text is the intelligibility of what is expressed (Dudyk 2005, p. 80), the scientific style is increasingly accused of excessive bookishness and artificiality, since the specifics of term systems in each field can be understood only by specialists in a certain field (Navalna 2011, p. 16). Moreover, some researchers of the scientific style emphasize its crisis and pre-crisis state (Seligey 2006, c. 53). N. Zelinska notes: «Scientific texts of

the last 25–30 years testify, firstly, to the general low level of language culture of scientific publications; secondly, the so-called verbal and terminological snobbery parasitizing against this background is a conscious, deliberate complication of the style of the language of science, behind which there is a desire to make it inaccessible to the uninitiated, due to which simple and obvious things are complicated» (Zelinska 1990, p. 13).

P. Seligey writes: “In some scientific texts, too scientific jargon, we observe a tendency to avoid common words as much as possible and use «smart» vocabulary instead that is, inventing terms for those concepts that can be expressed in simpler and more common words. It often comes to the point of absurdity: the authors are specifically looking for an excuse to resort to some term, although it is clear from the content of the work that there is no absolute need for this. As a result, it looks like a scientific text, which is densely filled with unusual words such as: bahatovymirni manifestatsii, interparadyhmatychyi khataakter...» (Seligey 2006, c. 48–49) The researcher also singles out certain lexical tendencies that become an obstacle to scientific communication: 1) overload of the text with poorly understood and inappropriate terms; 2) unjustified use of terms from other, often unrelated sciences; 3) inventing new names for concepts and phenomena that already have terms (Seligey 2007, p. 48).

Borrowed lexemes have always been an integral part of scientific terminology, since the process of lexical interference is a natural and natural consequence of contacts between peoples, the intensification of linguistic interaction and evolutionary trends in the language system itself. Terminology as a component of general literary language is particularly sensitive to external influence and has a high ability to assimilate foreign language units. An integral sign of the dynamism of the term system is its openness, therefore special vocabulary of foreign origin often plays an important role in the formation and development of many national term systems (Skoreyko-Svirskaya 2009, p. 167).

A bibliography of studies on the specifics of learning and using terms of foreign origin is in a scientific style of Ukrainian linguistics. The researchers were described

in detail peculiarities of the functioning of terms of English origin in scientific, technical and legal terminology, as well as the specifics of their lexical adaptation at all levels of the language system in their works (Skoreyko-Svirskia 2009), (Sergeeva 2009). The specifics of international components in the scientific terminology of the modern Ukrainian language are considered in detail in the work of I. Kochan (Kochan 2013).

I. Kochan notes that «words with international components occupy a prominent place in any terminological system, regardless of the time of its origin. International components are roots of Greek or Latin origin, which are used with the same meaning in many languages of Europe, Asia and other continents. Most of them are of Greek origin» (Kochan 2013, p. 269–270). Of Latin origin are “the prepositional components *avia-*, *-aqua-*, *-anima-*, *audio-*, *biblio-*, *video-*, *immuno-*, *moto-*, *radio-*, *hemi-* and *postpositional -fiksat*ion, *-ol*, *-tsid*, *-plan*. Today, the English components *--bol*, *-men*, etc. have also become productive” (Kochan 2013, p. 270). Foreign words entered the Ukrainian lexical system by direct borrowing from classical languages: Greek (eg: *argonavt*, *kaligrafia*, *kinovar*); Latin (eg: *ekonomia*, *epigrama*, *zoologia*, *dynozavr*); Western European: French (eg: *agronom*, *aerodrome*, *aeroplan*, *aerostat*, *barometr*); German (eg: *avtobus*, *arkheologia*); Dutch (eg: *botsman*, *lotsman*); English (eg: *gazgolder*, *paleolit*, *avtokoder*, *avtokoreliatsia*, *avtomonitor*, *makroprotsesor*, *makroblok*, *multyprotsesor*, *teletaip*); or through other Slavic languages –Polish, through which the words *autonomy*, words entered the Ukrainian language from Greek (Kochan 2013, p. 268). Having analyzed the above examples of borrowed lexemes, that many of them long ago passed from the sphere of scientific style to general language use (*avtobus*, *dynozavr*), which is evidence that it was the scientific style of the Ukrainian language that first began to borrow foreign lexemes and only later, in connection with the processes of determinization of scientific and technical terminology, a large number of anglicisms have passed into other styles, and some of them have become part of general language usage.

Various terminological systems were enriched with foreign language vocabulary, but for a long time scientific and technical terminology was one of the

richest in foreign language components. Scientific and technical terminology is a set of various sectoral subsystems related to science, technology or production, where the basic unit is a scientific and technical term as a nominee of a special concept of a scientific and technical field of knowledge or activity (Skoreyko-Svirskia 2009, p. 167).

Terms of foreign origin began to spread in the Ukrainian language from the 30s of the 20th century, in particular, this applies to terminological vocabulary of English origin, which constitutes a significant part of the scientific and technical terminology system of the Ukrainian language. The borrowing of scientific and technical terms from the English language began as early as the 18th century, which is connected with the rise of England to a leading position in the world and achievements of England in the fields of science and technology, significant achievements in improving the production process (Skoreyko-Svirskia 2009, p. 168; Kochan 2013, p. 270). Nowadays, terms of English origin also constitute the vast majority among terms of foreign language in scientific and technical terminology, since English-speaking countries still play a leading role in world scientific and technical progress, and English has the status of not only the language of international communication, but also the language of the international scientific community.

I. Skoreyko-Svirskia singles out two thematic groups of terminology according to different branches of science, technology and production:

1) general technical terms:

– names of machines, devices, parts, details, processes and production results, for example: *buldozer* (English, bulldozer), *bager* (English, bagger), *elevator* (English, elevator), *tryger* (English, trigger), *stryper* (English, stripper);

2) industry terms – lexemes assigned to separate branches of the term system of science and technology:

– computer technologies, e.g.: *dysketa* (English, diskette), *monitor* (English, monitor), *noutbuk* (English, notebook);

– naval affairs, e.g.: *shrapnel* (English, shrapnel), *tank* (English, tank), *bryg* (English, brig), *dryfter* (English, drifter);

– textile business, e.g.: *merseryzatsiia* (English, mercerization), *nortrop* (English, Northrop), *miul* (English, mule);

– construction, e.g.: *dyleny* (English, deal-ends), *dylsy* (English, deals), *endsy* (English, ends);

– metallurgy, e.g.: *vaterzhaket* (English, water-jacket), *bliuming* (English, blooming);

2) general scientific terms – lexical units of those sciences (physics, chemistry, informatics), the theoretical bases of which are the fundamental basis of production and technical branches of the first group of terms:

– physics, for example: *dzhoul* (Eng. joule), *spin* (Eng. spin), *bel* (Eng. bell);

– chemistry, e.g.: *aduct* (English adduct), *umpoliung* (English umpolung), *uait* spirit (English white spirit);

– computer science, e.g.: *operand* (English operand), *renderyng* (English rendering) (Skoreyko-Svirskaya 2009, p. 34–35).

Borrowing of English origin is an important component of the formation of not only scientific and technical, but also legal terminology, both in the field of national and international and European law.

As in scientific and technical terminology, the development and neologization of legal terminology is a direct consequence of progress in various spheres of social life, which are the subject of one or another branch of law and are regulated by legislation. Terminology of English language origin is mainly supplemented by those term systems of legal branches that regulate legal relations related to the economic activity of society (various fields of international law, civil law, commercial law, financial law, banking law, stock exchange law, business law, customs law, tax law, maritime law, etc.), as well as state creation and administration (state law, constitutional law, etc.). Examples of these terms of English origin from the sphere of state formation and economic activity of society are such anglicisms as: *parlament*, *impichment*, *inavhuratsiia*, *interpeliatsiia*, *koruptsiia*, *korupsioner*, *lobi*, *reket*, *reketyr*, *straik*, *lokaut aliiienatsiia*, *abandon*, *chek*, *lizghold*, *bond*, *binder* (Sergeeva 2002, p. 198).

G. Sergeeva notes that the analysis of the composition of borrowings of English origin in legal terminology confirmed the presence of migration processes of economic terminology into the legal discourse of the modern Ukrainian literary language, which is a consequence of the strengthening of the processes of sectoral differentiation of the legal system as a science, internal differentiation of the structure of legal terminology and interdisciplinary and of inter-scientific interference in the structure of the terminology system of jurisprudence and economics (Sergeeva 2002, p. 199–200).

At the current stage, the economic and legal spheres are still actively replenished with new nominations of English-speaking origin, which is connected with the entry of our country into the world economic society, the establishment of foreign and domestic economic policy, the search for new conditions of work and production, trade and business (Zhyryk 2007, p. 61).

Taking into account the general trend of determinization of scientific terminological systems, it is no longer possible to claim that these layers of vocabulary are “closed”, since book and scientific terms often appear in journalistic chronicles of social and economic topics. The language of the Ukrainian press is characterized by the use of lexemes that have a purely terminological meaning and at the same time can be used as commonly used. The language of printed mass media is characterized by «terminological polysemy», when a term is used simultaneously in several terminologies, and as a result of the constant and general use of special units by native speakers, the meanings and signs of terms lose their clear regulation (Chornovol 2004, p. 6; Navalny 2011, p. 75). This also applies to socio-economic terms of English origin, which to some extent lost their bookishness and passed into journalistic discourse, which is described in more detail in the previous chapter.

The topic of borrowed terms comes from various types of social activity, is quite diverse and satisfies the need for naming new social phenomena. The replenishment of legal terminology with the latest terms of English origin and their further functioning alongside foreign terms long adapted to the language system testifies to the persistence of the tendency of borrowing scientific terminology.

So, for example, at the present stage, the field of criminology is actively replenished with the newest lexemes of English origin, for example, such terms as relatively new in the lexicon of criminology are: *khaidzhekinh* (English hijacking – a vehicle (plane or bus) with the use of force, in order to reach another destination or as an act of terrorism (Word Formation), *kidneping* (English kidnapping – abduction of a child for the purpose of blackmail, obtaining a ransom. In a broader sense – abduction of a person (Word formation, etc. For example: «*Khaidzhekinh – zakhoplennia transportnoho zasobu: litaka, zaliznychnoho potiaha, avtomobilia, korablia*» (Iz haz.).

In the lexicon of criminology, there is a tendency to borrow the names of various types of illegal activities on the Internet, since the occurrence of such types of crimes is one of the negative consequences of technologization and digitalization of society, e.g.: *klikdzhekinh* (English clickjacking – a mechanism of deceiving Internet users, when an attacker gains access to confidential information or a user's computer by luring them to an apparently safe page with malicious code) (Word Formation), *fishyng* (English fishing – a type of Internet fraud, the purpose of which is access to confidential user data – logins and passwords) (Word Formation), *skyming* (English skimming – a type of fraud, obtaining information from the magnetic stripe of a payment card and PIN code to it for the purpose of further making a duplicate card and withdrawing cash from ATMs) (Word Formation), etc. For example: «*Klikdzhekinh pryverniv uvahu IB-ekspertiv bilsh desiaty rokiv tomu, i z tykh pir prodovzhuie korystuvatysia velykoiu populiarnistiu u kiberzlochyntsyv*» (Cybercalm, 19.08.2019); «*Za pryblyznymy pidrakhunkamy mova yde pro desiatky milioniv elektronnykh lystiv, poviazanykh iz fishynhom, tilky v Yevropi*» (Kovtun 2015).

The division of I. Skoreyko-Svirskaya and G. Sergeeva Englishisms into the above thematic groups in the scientific terminology of the Ukrainian language is relevant and now – these groups are actively used in the scientific style, constantly replenished with new borrowed lexemes to denote new achievements and realities of science, indicating the longevity of the borrowing trend. However, some groups can no longer be said to belong exclusively to the sphere of scientific style lexemes. A large number of general scientific and branch terms of English origin have passed into

common use. This is especially true of lexemes of English origin in the field of computer technology, which have become part of the interstitial vocabulary. This is due to the technologicalization of society, in which computer and information technology have become an integral part of the daily lives of not only scientists but also ordinary citizens. The consequence of this technologization of society is the determinologization of computer technology terms – today they are implemented not only within the scientific and technical terminology, they have lost their definitive and systemic characteristics and moved to common vocabulary, because they name objects that are no longer uncommon and use them. a considerable number of people (Navalna 2011, p. 65–69). Evidence of this is the widespread use of the thematic group of English information technology (this includes the vocabulary of computer technology) in journalistic and conversational style, which is described in more detail in the following sections.

During the initial period of modern lexical interference (end twentieth century – early twenty-first century), English was included mainly in scientific, technical, industrial and socio-economic terminology, but over time, due to the democratization of society, English is no longer used only to ensure communications in the field of highly specialized branches of science and industry. Today in the vocabulary there is a tendency of penetration of English into the field of humanities, where the terms of English origin are especially actively used terminological systems of sociology and psychology. The reasons for borrowing socio-psychological terms from English are mostly intralingual factors, as they are used to name new realities and challenges in modern society, for which there is no accurate and concise equivalent in the Ukrainian language. The reason for the lack of a Ukrainian analogue is that previously these phenomena were not discussed publicly and there was no single definition for them.

Examples of the latest social and psychological terms of English origin, which appeared in the language relatively recently, but have become entrenched in the relevant fields are such lexemes as gender (English gender *stat* – «social sex, which determines human behavior in society and how this behavior is perceived») (Word formation) and its derived adjective *gendernyi*, transgender (English *transgender* – «a

term for people whose gender identity or self-expression differs from those attributed to them from birth»), *chaild-fri* («ideology in which a person voluntarily refuses to have children») (Word formation), *kaminh-aut* (English coming out – «the process of acknowledging one's sexual or gender minority») (Word formation), *bodisheimynh* (English body *shaming* – «criticism for appearance features that go beyond the generally accepted standards of beauty») (Word formation), *buling* (English bullying – «manifestation of aggression with subsequent intimidation of the individual and the emergence of the possibility of its complete subordination to themselves and their interests») (Word formation), *abiuz* (English abuse – «psychological and physical violence»), *abiuzer* (English abuser – «a dominant partner in a relationship that commits physical or mental violence against another person, or forces him to intimate actions») (Word formation), *viktyumbleiminh* (English victim blaming – «accusation of the victim, when the victim of any kind of violence is held responsible for the violation committed against him or the misfortune that happened to them») (Word formation), *hazlaitynh* (English gaslighting – «a form of psychological manipulation, the purpose of which is to make the victim doubt the adequacy of their perception of the surrounding reality, questioning their own memory and sanity»).

This concept comes from the title of the play «Gas Light» in 1938 and its film adaptation in 1944, which simulates a stable psychological manipulation applied by the protagonist to his victim (Free Encyclopedia), etc.

For example: «*Gender relations in the political parties of Great Britain are closely connected not only with traditions, ideology, social and gender composition, structure and financial capabilities of the population, but also the gender culture of society, which for a long time divided spheres of influence into “private” and “public”, taking the first – women, the second – men*» (Dashkovskaya 2009, p. 160); «*Previously, in order to make a transgender transition, it was necessary to spend 30 days in a psychiatric hospital in order to establish a diagnosis*» (Belovolchenko 2019); «*Bullying in the school environment: criminological characteristics and prevention measures*» (Lubenets 2019); «*According to Andrew Matthews' article in Psychology Today, tactics of emotional abuse include constant criticism and / or control, verbal*

attack and / or bullying, shame and / or humiliation, mental games, refusal to communicate at all, and isolating the victim from the support of friends. and families»; «Gaslighting can continue indefinitely, cause mental disturbances in the victim, and later disorders» (Ukrainian Law, 07.08.2019).

The borrowing of these terms is not just a consequence of globalization and a «fashion» for foreign words – the appearance of such definitions in the Ukrainian terminology system indicates important social changes and changes in the worldview of Ukrainian society. These terms allow us to describe and, accordingly, explain many important issues and problems that were not previously discussed and were taboo. As in other fields, socio-psychological terms are determined and often penetrate the journalistic style, and later become part of common usage, which on the one hand is a negative phenomenon in terms of purity of scientific style, and on the other – a positive consequence of the democratization of society, citizens have become more aware of their problems and are not afraid to discuss them openly.

In addition to the above thematic groups of English, we can now add a few more branches of science, which are actively replenished with the latest English:

– political science, eg.: *praimeriz* (Eng. primaries – «the type of voting in which the highest rated candidate from the party is elected» (Word formation), *establishment* (Eng. establishment – «power circle, political elite») (Word formation) etc., ed: «*Nynishnii vitchyzniani isteblishment uosobliuie kvazielitu, yaka ne zdatna adekvatno vidpovidaty vyklykam hlobalizovanoho svitu, hidno zakhyshchaty natsionalni interesy*» (Kozlovets 2017, p. 80);

– pedagogy and sphere of educational activity, for example, such new lexemes as *steikholder* (Eng. steak holder – an interested party – «a natural and legal person who has a legitimate interest in the activities of the organization, that is, to a certain extent, depends on it or can influence its activities» (Free Encyclopedia) – in the field of education stakeholders are organizations and companies where freelance graduates are employed after graduation, so they are most interested in the development of free economic education and can influence the formation of educational programs; *tiutor* (Eng. tutor – in modern pedagogy, a tutor is «a teacher who acts on the principle of

individualization and accompanies students to build their individual educational program» and «a teacher-mentor, able to provide socio-pedagogical support to students in choosing and passing their individual educational trajectories; the one who accompanies the process of mastering new activities» (Kondratenko 2017, p. 9). Eg.: *«Natsionalne ahentstvo i nadali bude vykonuvaty svoiu suspilnu misiiu, spyraiuchys na profesionalizm svoikh chleniv, spivrobitnykiv Sekretariatu, ekspertiv i chleniv haluzevykh eksperntnykh rad, vyivliaiuchy initsiatyvu, proaktyvnist, zaokhochuiuchy do dialohu i spivpratsi zaklady vyshchoi osvity, holovnykh partneriv i steikholderiv, zokrema, zdobuvachiv vyshchoi osvity i pratsedavtsiv, a takozh use akademichne seredovyshe»* (Richnyi zvit Natsionalnoho ahentstva iz zabezpechennia yakosti vyshchoi osvity za 2019 rik).

In all groups, a trend that continues over time, which is manifested in the functioning of the long-learned English language system, along with the latest lexemes of English origin, which are not yet recorded in official dictionaries but are actively used in this field. The latest borrowings of all thematic groups quickly adapted to the language norms of the Ukrainian language, acquiring grammatical categories of number, case and gender.

Thus, the process of borrowing foreign words into the scientific terminology of the Ukrainian language continues to this day. As in the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries, scientific, technical and legal terminology systems are still actively supplemented by terms of English origin, however, given the general trend of determinology of scientific vocabulary, these terms become part of common usage, especially terms in computer and information technology because they have become part of the daily lives of ordinary citizens. In these terminological systems, there is also a tendency to use lexemes long adapted to the language norms of the Ukrainian language along with the latest English, which is not yet registered in dictionaries but is active in highly specialized areas of activity. A feature of the modern period of lexical interference (the end of the first decade – the end of the first decade and the beginning of the second 21th century) is the penetration of terms of English origin into such sciences as pedagogy, political science, sociology and, especially, psychology. A large

number of the latest terms of English origin from various sciences are also determined because they denote the realities of today, so they are actively used in other functional styles (most often in journalism). On the one hand, it indicates a crisis of scientific style, as stylistic boundaries are being erased, on the other hand, it indicates the democratization of society and raising the cultural level of the population. Therefore, there is a need for a register of the latest terms of English origin in dictionaries and the separation of thematic groups of borrowed terms in each individual scientific terminology.

Artistic style occupies a special place in the system of styles. Its main function is action and influence, but its means differ from the means of journalistic style, which has the same function (Pentylyuk 1994, p. 150).

Artistic (literary-artistic or artistic-literary) has mostly a written form of expression. It is represented in all genres of fiction. Artistic speech is also realized in oral form because literary and artistic texts are often heard on radio, television and more. Another name for the artistic style is fiction (from the French *belles lettres* – red writing). This name refers mainly to prose (Dudyk 2005, p. 81).

Artistic style reproduces reality through images (Navalna 2011, p. 27). «The art of the artistic word is to reveal the potential of the national language, which due to the perfection of language material, its unusualness, originality, artistic expediency achieves effective emotional and aesthetic impact on the reader, develop his language taste» (Yermolenko 2007, p. 813).

The artistic style combines elements of all styles of literary language. This is primarily due to the content of the work of art and its ideological direction. It is possible to use dialectisms and jargon if it is motivated by the needs of the artistic image of reality (Navalna 2011, p. 28; Pentylyuk 1994, p. 150).

Although the artistic style combines elements of other functional styles, it has its own lexical, phraseological and grammatical features. This style is characterized by the use of a variety of vocabulary. Words with tropical meaning (metaphors, metonymies, synecdoches, epithets, liturgies, allegories, hyperboles, comparisons, etc.) are widely used to actualize, individualize, and at the same time, typically colour

an artistic text. Phraseologisms, especially idioms, proverbs and sayings, and «winged» expressions are used much more often than in other styles. The language of artistic style is characterized by the use of extensive synonyms, homonyms, paronyms, antonyms, archaisms, historicisms, and emotionally coloured words (mostly with suffixes of objective, but at the same time subjective assessment – with the meaning of affection, contempt, grumpiness), eg.: *chorny* – *chornenkyi* – *chornesenkyi* – *chornisinkyi* (Dudyk 2005, p. 81–82).

The artistic style also has a variety of grammatical forms: 1) in the texts of this style, words, phrases and sentences can take a variety of changes; 2) syntactic variability in the construction of sentences is almost not regulated, ie not limited to strict norms and rules; 3) there is a tendency to use less complicated phrases (in contrast to the scientific style); 4) sentences of different modality and intonation are used: narrative, interrogative, motivating, exclamatory; 5) omissions of words, incomplete, broken constructions, words-sentences of different types, etc. are often allowed; 6) elements of all other styles are used; 7) there are quotes from speeches, samples of statements, instructions, protocols, etc. (Dudyk 2005, p. 82).

In addition to stylistically neutral vocabulary, colloquial vocabulary is widely used as one of its important components, in particular in dialogues and descriptions of everyday situations, in general, when «the author seeks to give the language of his work colloquial colour» (Modern 1973, p. 153). Part of the colloquial vocabulary is used with additional stylistic load, which gives the artistic style ironic, humorous, familiar and other shades. The artistic style is also characterized by book words, especially those that denote the phenomena of life and everyday life of different nationalities. Professional-production, socio-political, and scientific vocabulary is used in this style only when its use is due to the content of the work (Navalna 2011, p. 28).

As S. Yarmolenko notes, «research on artistic stylistics necessarily involves the identification of traditional and individual-authorial imagery, which is contained in the lexical-semantic compatibility, textual connections of language elements. The artistic style of the Ukrainian literary language attracts the attention of researchers as an individual realization of the art of speech, the original use of the book and colloquial

sources of the stylistic diversity of language, and means of expression of all available functional styles» (Yermolenko 2007, p. 813).

During the last two decades in the Ukrainian literary text, in particular, in prose, the authors are quite active in using English. The language of the characters of works of art is saturated with English borrowings, inclusions, jargons and barbarisms. Contemporary Ukrainian writers, reflecting the bilingualism of literary characters with the help of English, have significantly expanded the possibilities of attracting foreign lexemes to perform various stylistic functions, the most important of which are individual language and gender characteristics of characters (Lapinska 2012, p. 102–105). In general, the modern Ukrainian artistic style – like other functional styles of the modern Ukrainian language – reflects the regular lexical and semantic processes that were caused by the emergence of new borrowings of English origin in the language. The thematic groups of Englishmen singled out by researchers in modern literary texts resonate with thematic groups in journalistic and colloquial styles, which testifies to the deep degree of adaptation of Englishmen and their inclusion in the lexical system of the modern Ukrainian language.

In Ukrainian linguistics, there is a bibliography of research on words of foreign origin in Ukrainian postmodernist prose. O. Lapinska (Lapinska 2012), and O. Gurko (Gurko 2013) investigated and described this issue in particular detail and substantiation.

Anglisms in their prose and poetic works used such modern Ukrainian writers as L. Kostenko (the novel *Notes of the Ukrainian samashedshogo*), and M. Mathios (the novel *Four Seasons of Life*), M. Sokolyan (the novel *Kodlo*), I. Karpa (the novel *50 minutes of grass*), however, O. Gurko notes that this novel is somewhat oversaturated with English and their translation is presented only occasionally, which complicates the perception of the text for the reader who does not speak English. Lexemes of English origin are also used in the poems of I. Zhilenko and O. Zabuzhko (Gurko 2013, p. 8). The choice of English in the literary texts of Ukrainian writers of the end XX–beginning XXI century motivated by the idea, plot, and character of the characters,

subordinated to the task of implementing the author's idea (Lapinska 2012, pp. 102–106).

A large number of Anglisms in the texts of modern Ukrainian fiction allows researchers to identify certain thematic groups of borrowings, which are most often used by authors artistic texts. O. Gurko identifies the following thematic groups of borrowings:

1) borrowing of English origin from the field of economics, banking and finance, eg: *audyt, lizynh, krieitor, tender*. For example: «*Ia khochu zaimatysia naukoiu, a mushu obsluhovuvaty chyis biznes*» (L. Kostenko).

2) Anglisms in the field of culture and art, however, often the lexemes of this group are used with a sarcastic connotation, eg: *попса, яка походить від терміну pop-muzyka* (Eng. pop music – «populiarna muzyka») etc. For example: «*Naproty piani molodchyky hraly svoiu popsu, pochuly nenavysnu yim movu aborysheniv i ubyly*» (L. Kostenko).

3) lexemes of English origin in the field of computer technology and information technology, eg: *server, dysketa, sait, noutbuk, toner, trafik, Internet, chyp, hemblinh, onlain, dzhoistyk, khaker, provaider, kompiuter*, etc. For example: «*Todi shcho zh – sprobuvaty hemblinh? Pohraimo v avtomatakh? Chy zimo khot dohs?*» (P. Zagrebelny).

4) Anglisms in the field of sports, where, like thematic groups of borrowings in other styles, long-learned English language system basketbol, voleibol, boks, rynh, revansh, serfinh, match, armreslinh and etc. function with the latest lexemes such as: *vindserfinh, skaiserfinh, kaitserfinh, aisbordynh, snoubordynh, ekstry, skvosh*.

Some English words from the sports field can be used figuratively. Cf.: «*U presi myhtiat oznachennia «livyi revansh», «vseukrainskyi shukher*» (L. Kostenko).

5) the name of household appliances, goods and services, eg: *tryminh, liposaktsiia, peidzher, pilinh-krem, seks-shop, skrab, khendler, shoker, tampaks, pampers* etc. Cf.: «*Ale shcho vdiiesh, reklam teper bilshe, yak dorozhnikh znakov, to kolys buv Lenin na kozhnomu perekhresti, a teper tampaksy y snikersy, shokolad “Korona” i prezervatyvy “Diureks”*» (L. Kostenko).

6) political vocabulary of English origin, eg: *pablik ryleishnz*, *vip*, *vip-mistsia*, *imidzh*, *imidzhmeiker*, *bodyhard*, *daidzhest*, *reitynh*, *impichment*, as well as derived from English *mitynh* verb *mitynhuvaty*. Cf.: «*A teper mitynhuiut, vymahaiut impichmentu*» (L. Kostenko).

The lexemes that belong to the above thematic groups of borrowings, identified by O. Gurko, can be found in the novel *Notes of the Ukrainian samashedshogo* by L. Kostenko, eg: «*Mehabaity moiei pamiaty pryvalyla informatsiia*» (L. Kostenko); *Englizm in the field of computer technology and information technology*; «*Hotuietsia hrandiozne shou "Svit bez Chornobyliia"*» (L. Kostenko) – Englizm in the field of culture and art; «*Ia khochu zaimatysia naukoiu, a mushu obsluhovuvaty chyis biznes*» (L. Kostenko) – Englizm in the field of economics; «*A teper mitynhuiut, vymahaiut impichmentu*» (L. Kostenko) – Englizm in the political sphere; «*Telebachennia reklamuie kotiachyi "Viskas"*» (L. Kostenko); Englizm in the field of names of goods and service.

Analyzing the above examples of English in modern Ukrainian literary texts, it becomes obvious that these lexemes are fully adapted to the language system of the Ukrainian language, acquiring grammatical categories of number and case (eg. *impichment* – *impichmentu*, *mehabait* – *mehabaity* etc.) and expanding their semantic structure, because compared to the meanings of their prototypes in the source language, learning English has undergone semantic changes, as many of them are used by authors in a figurative and sarcastic sense, especially in English in L. Kostenko's novel *Notes of Ukrainian samashedshogo*, as seen in this example: «*Hotuietsia hrandiozne shou "Svit bez Chornobyliia"*» (L. Kostenko).

Anglisms in the modern Ukrainian literary text can be classified not only by thematic groups. O. Lapinska distinguishes between the language of foreigners and Ukrainians in the works of Ukrainian writers. The researcher noted that to characterize the language of foreign characters, authors of works of art use fragments of speech of another language, which is presented in untranslated form with the preservation of graphic and spelling features of the source language, which emphasize the pronunciation of the speaker. In this way, the authors reproduce the language of the

characters to give the story more completeness and persuasiveness. For example, a foreigner addresses the main character: «*I remember the time we used to be together... – kazhe kolyshnii kokhanets, zachyniaiuchy dveri. A potim za myt dodaie – Slim*» (I. Karpa); the foreigner addresses his friend: «*Would you stop loving her if you know she's a lesbian?*» (V. Makhno). As a rule, the language of foreigners is not translated or explained by authors of prose texts and such foreign language inclusions can be classified as barbarisms used for objective characterization of characters (Medinska 2011) in some cases, authors may provide translation in the text in order not to distract the reader with a footnote or leaving English without explanation (Lapinska 2012, p. 103).

The use of English by Ukrainian characters is usually transmitted in Cyrillic, which emphasizes the nationality of the characters. O. Lapinska divides foreign-language interjections used by Ukrainian characters into

1) foreign-language interjections, represented by both the English alphabet and the Cyrillic alphabet, used by Ukrainian girls who are in intimate relationships with foreigners, eg: «*Vidtak napav povnyi stupor. Ni, tse ne bulo pershoiu Etvynoiu vahitnistiu, ale pershoiu Etvynoiu vahitnistiu vid – guess, who? – bulo. Etnu diimalo odne-yednye pytannia: – Nu i shcho zh tam iz henetychnymy kombinatsiiamy end hy'z mu bleim? Sheikspir..., khto z nykh batko?*» (I. Karpa);

2) English words used by Ukrainian characters living and / or studying in English-speaking countries, eg: «*Ne raz, zvychaino, splyvaly zghadky pro masoniv, ya navit vyhrebly zi svoiei zakharashchenoi pamiaty slovospoluchennia Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, natiakaiuchy na heohrafichnu blyzkist slavnoho Shotlandskoho Ustavu masonstva*» (M. Sokolyan); «*Nu shcho zh, Lads and Ladies, – veselo skalamburyv pan Art, shcho oznachalo pryblyzno «parubky ta damy», – vam sohodni strashenno poshchastylo*» (M. Sokolyan); «*A mozhe, – zgholosylasia Dafna, – predstavty vse tse, yak rozvazhalnyi proekt, reality-show? Nu, na zrazok “Big Brother”*» (M. Sokolyan);

3) English, which is used as an imitation of the individual language style of the character, when, along with borrowings, the author uses spatial words and expressions,

and obscene language. As a result of such a combination, a contradiction is created, which is based on stylistic differentiation, which allows drawing a conclusion about the real social status of the actors, eg: «... *ale budte myloserdni, p-p-ply-i-iz! Mista', mista', its i-izi tu kil a niger, khiz fakin blad, it smelz laik, its i-izi, its so izi tu kil a niger, mista'!*» (S. Povalyaeva); «*Piply (troie khloptsiv ta odna divchyna) vyivavlysia nadmiru, – same tak vyznachyv yikh Fa, – pryvitnymy y navit inteligentnymy tresheram (shcho dlia mene, viaznia maksymalistychnykh uiavlen pro subkulturnyi rozpodil rolei, zvuchyt yak oksiumoron)*» (S. Povalyaeva); «*Zadumana kartyna ne vdavalasia... – Fak. Fak...*» (I. Karpa) (Lapinska 2012, p. 102–106).

Thus, in the artistic style of the modern Ukrainian language, like other functional styles of the Ukrainian language, similar lexical and semantic processes take place, due to the continuous process of borrowing English, which is caused by numerous extralingual factors. Modern Ukrainian authors strive to fully reflect in their works the modern realities of life and the portrait of the modern citizen, which leads to their use of the latest borrowings of English origin of various thematic groups. Authors of literary texts use English not only as barbarisms and foreign infusions but also in different contexts and in different meanings, which causes semantic shifts in their semantics, which is a holistic picture of patterns and specific features of the process of forming semantics of words of English origin in modern Ukrainian.

Since English has become an integral part of common use and has its own genre varieties (we have identified slangs, jargons and vulgarisms of English origin, which will be presented in the following sections), the problem of the functioning of English in the modern Ukrainian text requires further study. languages, the substandard vocabulary of English origin will be used by modern authors for stylistic purposes, so this question is of interest to linguists and literary critics.

2.1.3 GRAMMAR OF CONSTRUCTIONS: HISTORY OF STUDY

The study of ways of combining words has a long history. Thorough research of the phrase as a syntactic unit began only in the XIX century. During the XX century we observe a special interest in the phrase. This is evidenced in the works of the following scientists: O. Akhmanova, N. Valgina, V. Vynohradov, I. Vykhovanets, A. Zagnitko, O. Melnychuk, M. Prokopovych, M. Stepanenko, G. Udovychenko, etc.

The foundations of the formal-grammatical approach to the interpretation of phrases are found in ancient linguistics. Beginning with the study of Apollonius Discol and Priscian, A. Arno and K. Lanslo, M. Smotrytsky, I. Uzhevich and others of the Middle Ages, Renaissance, Enlightenment, a fragmentary-descriptive stage of the study of the phrase is formed.

Most important is the work of Apollonius Discolus, the first special work on syntax. It contained information about the peculiarities of word combination. The author explains the rules of word matching: plural to plural (Balko 2011, p. 138). On the basis of observations on the combination of indefinite words with other tokens, Apollonius Discol remarks: «If any word does not show these differences (differences in gender, number, etc. - MB), it will be indifferent to deal with all of the above, I mean – with different genders, numbers, cases, persons and everything else that can take on something like that; because it does not have its own changes that could serve as proof of error» (Balko 2011, p. 138–139). The researcher emphasizes: «Let us have some combination of a word perfectly or similar to it with any person, with any number... It is clear that such a combination is coherent; for the whole set of adverbs, incapable of assuming numbers, or persons, or methods, and the tenses which the verb assumes, can freely communicate in different cases, since the same form does not allow for error. However, the same cannot be said about the word beautiful, as it is manifested in the third person and singular» (Balko 2011, p. 138–139).

The works of scientists of the later period fix the relevant rules on the combination of words. In particular, in the textbook «General grammar and rationality of Por-Royal» the authors A. Arnault and K. Lanslo emphasize that the constructions

formed by a combination of words (les constructions des mots) can be divided into the most general terms into agreed (de convenance), in which words must be consistent with each other, and constructions of management (de regime), in which one word causes certain changes in another» (Arno 1990, p. 204). Peculiarities of word combination are most thoroughly described in the works of M. Smotrytsky and I. Uzhevych. Thus, M. Smotrytsky singles out in his work «Грамматики Славенскаа правильное синтагма» (далі – «Граматика») a large section «Ω Свнтаџи» («Про синтаксис»), defining this part of the science of language as: «Свнтаџис», or «Славенски Сочиненіе... реченіа ко осми слова частемъ возносимаа / извѣстнымъ нѣкимъ чиномъ оучить сочинати / и тѣмъ сокровенъ ихъ разумъ ѡткривати» (Smotrytsky). Thus, Smotrytsky defines syntax as the doctrine of ways to combine words in a sentence, that is, as the doctrine of phrases. Offering his understanding of syntax, the author distinguishes between simple and figurative syntax. «Simple» syntax «teaches» the rules of combining eight parts of speech (имя, мѣстоименіе, глаголь, причастіе, нарѣчіе, предлогъ, союзъ, мѣждоиметіе). The «figurative» syntax is «actually an outline of stylistics» (Nimchuk 1982, p. 16), is the syntax of literary language. M. Smotrytsky defines «figurative» syntax as «образ гланиа противу правиломъ Свнтаџеос, искусныхъ писателей оупотребленіемъ оутверженный» (Smotrytsky). The author focuses on «simple» syntax.

As V. Nimchuk noted, M. Smotrytsky made a scientific substantiation of important syntactic problems. This was facilitated by the author's diverse knowledge: he compared the Church Slavonic syntactic system with Greek, Latin and literary Ukrainian. In particular, many comparisons with the Greek language are given in the paragraph «Ω сочиненіи мѣстоименіаа» (Smotrytsky). The rules on coordination, control and functions of cases, formulated by M. Smotrytsky, fix modern grammars of the Ukrainian language. The beginning of the paragraph «Ω прилагателномъ и существителномъ» – the rules for constructing phrases using the conjunction, which provide all modern grammars: «Имя прилагательное / именное / мѣстоименное / причастное / дѣепричастное и причастнодѣтелное существителному / ємужеса прилагаетъ / согласуетъ в тоже родѣ / числѣ и падежи» (Smotrytsky). The scholar

has deeply revealed the syntactic connections of coordination and control of noun parts of speech, without omitting even the appendix, ie the adverb. In «Граматика» the rules of verb control are successfully analyzed, the use of the form of the genitive case instead of the possessive in verbs with the negative particle *ne* is rightly emphasized. Interesting and scientifically thought out are the paragraphs on the use of instrumental and local cases, which, as V. Nimchuk emphasizes, are not in Greek: «Ω Творителномъ со Именемъ», «Ω Творителномъ: абїє и ѿ Гла Страдателнаго сочиненїи...», «Ω Творителномъ Органа / Вины / Образа / Цены / ѿстоанїа / Мѣры...», «Ω Сказателномъ со Глѣомъ...», «Ω Сказателномъ со Глѣом: над Винителенъ...», «Ω Сказателномъ со Предлогомъ на, над Винителенъ...» (Smotrytsky). M. Smotrytsky explained the rules of management on a large enough number of examples.

In the section «Ω сочиненїи Предлога» the author described the rules of prepositional control: he described the specifics of case forms in constructions with different prepositions (ed. «Ω различїи предлога по / и ѿ сочиненїи егѡ», «Ω родителномъ со предлоги: оу, ѿ, изъ», «Ω винителномъ / и творителномъ со предлоги / во / или в, на, прѣ, по», «Ω сказателномъ со предлогомъ / ѿ или ѿбъ» (Smotrytsky). In this section, a separate paragraph is devoted to the specifics of the use of *воз*, *или* / *вос*, *вмѣсто* / *за*, *який* «Винителну сочиняється: якѡ, бѣгодать воз бѣгдтъ» (Smotrytsky). The author noted that in the Church Slavonic language *воз* (*вос*) not only as a prefix, but also as a preposition.

The scholar did not ignore such an important feature of Slavic syntax as the use of noun compounds with the corresponding prepositions in prefixal verbs: «Глѣ сложенїи свойственнѣ со своихъ Предлогъ оудвоенїемъ падежа приѣмлют, якѡ: ѿтхожу ѿ тебе: снїде съ нѣсе: вниду въ домъ: зайде за ѿблакъ: согласиса съ нимъ: надїде над ма: подїде под ма: предїде пред лицемъ моимъ: при мнѣ приїде: и проч» (Smotritsky).

M. Smotrytsky was well acquainted with the history of the Old Slavonic language and the influence of the Greek language on it. He used this knowledge to explain ancient Slavic constructions. Analyzing the Old Slavic constructions that arose

under the influence of the Greek language, accepting or rejecting them, he emphasized what linguistic phenomenon is inherent in the Greek syntax, for example: «Нравомъ Атѣкъ и Славяне Положителнаго оупотребляють вмѣсто разсудителнаго: яко, Блго єсть оуповати на Гсда / нежели оуповати на члѣка; и проч» (Smotrytsky).

M. Smotrytsky's syntax complements the morphology. In the section «Ω сочиненіи Нарѣчіа», which is related to the noun and verb («Нарѣчіа примещутъса Именем / Глаголомъ» (Smotrytsky), the researcher notes that adverbs кромѣ, развѣ, внѣ, впутрь, свѣне, близь, далече, окрестъ, вмѣсто, прежде, послѣди, даже до, ѡтай, паче, противу та ін., “предлогъ свойство имущаа» (Smotritsky), are used with the genitive case: чрез та сквозѣ «Винителному предидуть: яко, чрез мене / през мене: и / сквозѣ иглено оухо» (Smotrytsky).

M. Smotrytsky supported and developed the scientific ideas of his teachers: A. Arno and K. Lanslow, M. Grek, I. Fedorov, L. Zyzania, and others. By proposing rules for the formation of word combinations with the connection of coordination and control, the scientist laid the foundations for the study of word forms in word combinations.

The scientific achievements of I. Uzhevych are also important. He described his research in «Граматиці». There are two known manuscripts of this work – the Parisian, «Граматыка словенская, написана през Іоанна Ужевича слованина славной Академіи паризской въ теологіи студента въ Парижу» (1643), і арраський, «Граматыка словенская. Зложена и написана трудомъ и прилежаніем Іоанна Ужевича словянина» (1645).

The scientific significance of I. Uzhevych's «Граматиці» is emphasized by the fact that the theoretical provisions, explanations, rules are given in Latin, and the illustrative material – in the Old Ukrainian language, is in Cyrillic, the third part of «Grammar» – «Syntax»; I. Uzhevich explores the syntactic constructions formed on the basis of coordination and management. The author clearly formulated the rule of n the third part of «Grammar» – «Syntax»; I. Uzhevich explores the syntactic constructions formed on the basis of coordination and management. I. Uzhevych analyzed the attributive constructions of the noun and emphasized the use of the

genitive case, which emphasizes the meaning of possessiveness in these phrases: *здоровость тѣла; слепота ѡчей, сунтѣльность довтопуну*. However, if there is an affiliation between two nouns, then one of them, as is often the case with the Slavs, turns into an adjective, such as: «*корона кролевѣскаа*, а не *корона крола*, if you do not want to add an adjective to the noun in the genitive case, for example: *корона крола перѣскаго*» (Uzhevich). The scholar also explored syntactic constructions based on the control relationship, cf. : «Many nouns and adjectives control the genitive case on the sign of approval or condemnation, eg: *по(л)ный цнѡты, годный заплаты, пилный набоженства, виненъ смерти, проженъ добрыхъ учинковъ...* Adjectives for the definition of measurement require a possessive case with the preposition *on*, eg: long field for two miles... Many common nouns require mainly the instrumental case for a sign of praise or condemnation, eg: *панъ повагою, калека достатком, Геркулесъ силою, забойца умысломъ*» (Uzhevich).

A separate paragraph in I. Uzhevych's «Grammar» «Remarks» that should be made to pronouns» is devoted to the study of the compatibility of Slavic pronouns. The scientist notes that possessive pronouns *свой, своа, свое* and the inverse pronoun *itself, itself* are combined with all persons, in contrast to the Latin pronouns,.. «...я маю своего пана; ты маешъ своего ѡтца; ѡнъ покорнымъ естъ своему старшому; я буду собѣ ѡрати; ты собѣ сѣшъ; вы себе вымовляете» (Uzhevich).

The author revealed the peculiarities of verb compatibility in the paragraphs «Syntax of verbs» and «Appendix». I. Uzhevych offered some of his observations: «Most active verbs are combined with the possessive case of nouns, for example: *ѡблѣгль мѣсто, забилъ звѣра стрѣлецъ...* Active verbs, which in Latin control two possessive cases, namely persons and things, in Slavs require the genitive case of things, for example: *учу тебѣ кграмматыки*» (Uzhevich). He noted that most passive verbs are governed by the instrumental case of quality and instrument without a preposition, for example: «*учернилъся черниломъ*». However, I. Uzhevych emphasized that the «holy» (Old Slavic - ML) language, as well as Latin, usually uses a passive construction with a preposition: *Христосъ крестиса ѡт Іоанна во Іердани*»

(Uzhevich). The researcher described his arguments in the section «Construction of a verb in the passive state».

Analyzing syntactic constructions, I. Uzhevych took into account the scope of application. He considers prepositional compounds not peculiar to the Ukrainian language, as they can be used only in Church Slavonic texts.

In the section «On Time» I. Uzhevych explored syntactic constructions that express temporal relations. Such constructions can be both prepositional and prepositional. According to the author, among prepositional constructions temporal relations are expressed by compounds with genitive and instrumental cases, for example: «того часу і тымъ часомъ; той години і тоєю годиною» (Uzhevich). Prepositional constructions with a temporal meaning are formed by prepositions *въ* and *за*, for example: «в той часъ, за погоды пожалуй жито, за цесара Нерона христіане были прѣнаслѣдовани» (Uzhevich). Thus, I. Uzhevych defined phrases as a means of transmitting temporal meanings in the Ukrainian language.

The section «Syntax of localities» is devoted to the peculiarities of the use of proper names of cities, villages, states, provinces, etc.: «...завжди треба вживати з прийменником, коли позначається спокійний стан на місці і коли відбувається рух до місця, з місця, через місце: кроль єсть в Парыжу, купцы єдут до Парижа, прислано ми листъ з Парижа» (Uzhevich).

The section «Managing prepositions» describes in detail the syntactic functions of prepositions. I. Uzhevych's observations on the grammar of the Ukrainian language allowed us to draw the following conclusions: for the most part prepositions are fixed in use by certain cases: «Prepositions with their cases are used as follows: идѹ до пана, богъ єсть в нѣбѣ, и на земли. So, you will find their inherent cases in the parts of speech where each [preposition] belongs to its own case». However, the scientist also noted exceptions, in particular: «Some prepositions with similar meanings differ in cases, for example: до and кѹ or к – до. After all, до controls the genitive case, and кѹ or к requires a dative, eg: до бога, кѹ б(о)гѹ» (Uzhevich). Analyzing the functional features of prepositions, I. Uzhevich noticed the case-preposition constructions with other prepositions(прѣдъ, за, по, в, при etc).

Uzhevych drew attention to syntactic constructions, which in modern linguo-Ukrainian studies are interpreted as syntactically inarticulate phrases. In particular, in the paragraph «On numerals» he described the quantitative and noun phrases: «Slavs keep count of objects up to the number five in the nominative case, and starting with five in the whole subsequent account, the calculated object is placed in the genitive case. For example: *единъ волъ, два вола, три козлы, чтыри гроши*, but from five onwards the generic subject is used, e.g.: *пять воловъ, а не пять вола, шесть жолнѣровъ, а не шесть жо(л)нѣре*» (Uzhevich). The scientist also pointed out the peculiarities of the combination of words of another type of syntactically inarticulate phrases, in particular, such as a tall man.

I. Uzhevych emphasized that in such compounds «the noun controls the genitive case», eg.: I. Uzhevych emphasized that in such compounds «the noun controls the genitive case», eg.: *чловекъ великого розуму, волъ великихъ роговъ, птакъ вдіачного голосу* (Uzhevich).

Thus, I. Uzhevych's «Grammar», especially the third part of «Syntax», laid the foundations of the theory of word combination in particular and the theory of phrases in general. Peculiarities of constructing phrases on the basis of subordinate adverbs of coordination and control made it possible for linguists of the later period to determine the forms of expression of dependent words in different syntactic constructions.

The scientific ideas of linguists of the end of the XIX–beginning of the XX century, presented in the works of D. Kyslytsia, V. Simovych, S. Smal-Stotsky and F. Gartner, A. Pashkivsky, M. Perehynets, S. Smerechynsky, M. Tymchenko and others are important for the theory of word combinations. The doctrine of the phrase was supplemented by a description of the forms of the contractual relationship between words and the peculiarities of the manifestation of singular and prepositional-singular forms.

Linguists used commonly used terms to nominate types of contract. Thus, V. Simovych, S. Smal-Stotsky and F. Gartner used the term agreement on the connection of coordination. In «Grammar» V. Simovych only briefly mentions the connection between agreement and consent: «An adjective adverb, if it is expressed by

an adjective or other part of speech that resembles an adjective, is suitable with the name to which it belongs, in number, genus and case» (Simovich 1919, p. 387).

Describing the agreement, the same opinion about this type of contract is held by S. Smal-Stotsky and F. Gartner. The authors of the «Grammar of the Russian language» additionally considered coordination within the framework of the agreement: «Се, що висказуємо про особу або річ, або що прикладаємо як прикмету, т. зн. присудок і придаток прикметниковий, стараємося в мові, скільки мога, вже самим добором форм з належним підметом або іменником так сполучити, аби з того було видно, що вони тісно до себе належать: ми згоджуємо, як то кажуть, присудок і придаток прикметниковий з підметом або іменником. Оттак вибираємо змежи форм: великий, -а, -е, -і тоту форму, що добре стосується до тої річи, якій приписуємо прикмету великості: великий чоловік, велика жінка, велике село, великі хати» (Smal-Stotsky, F. Gartner 1914, p. 111).

Researcher D. Kyslytsia widely approached the question of word combination. He noted that «words in a sentence are linked in meaning so that they can all be broken down into pairs. In a pair, one word depends on another, so one of them is called superordinate, and the other – contracted (dependent)» (Kislytsia 1966, p. 7). The scientist identifies such features of phrases as isolation from the sentence and the subordinate proverbial connection between the components. The author of the work does not use the term phrase. D. Kyslytsia calls three types of word connections in phrases consent, control and adjective, offering his explanations: The dependence of the case of the contracted word on the meaning of the contracted is called control (I write with a pencil, read a book). Dependence only in meaning, when there is neither consent nor control, is called adherence (to fight hard, long forgotten)» (Kislytsia 1966, p. 7–8).

In the work «Essays on Ukrainian syntax» S. Smerechynsky described the syntactic system of the Ukrainian language, in particular the specifics of the formation and stylistic use of predicative constructions of different structures. The author does not use the term phrase, but analyzed the stylistic potentials of some phrase units. The scientist paid special attention to prepositional constructions with prepositions *on*,

through, under, over, about, in (in), circle, against, etc. S. Smerechynsky describes in detail the semantics of noun-prepositional combinations based on a large amount of factual material. Thus, he singled out certain semantic manifestations of constructions with a preposition about: «1) для кого, для чого, задля, на яку мету, для якої мети, призначення певної речі на певний час; 2) за що, з причини чого, через що; 3) як на кого, як на що» (Smerechynsky 1932, p. 52–53).

S. Smerechynsky analyzed some types of syntactically inarticulate phrases, in particular quantitative nouns. He devoted a separate section to the study of numeral constructions. The scientist compared the compounds of spoken language with literary variants and equivalents in other languages, including Russian. The conclusions made by the linguist have considerable scientific weight: in the Ukrainian language the vernacular forms considerably prevail; they are extremely diverse. In particular: «The Ukrainian language widely (not only for nouns-names of persons, animals, things, etc.) uses the numerals of collectives: *two, both, both, both, both, three, four, five..., eleven, thirteen..., twenty..., thirty..., thirty-four, even thirty-four, fifty*, etc., as in conjunctions with the names of adults of both genera, as well as with the names of animals and things. Collective numerals in the Ukrainian language are much more than in Russian» (Smerechynsky 1932, p. 107).

E. Tymchenko devoted a number of his scientific investigations to the question of the syntax of cases. These are the following works: «Functions of the genitive in the South Russian language area», «Nominative and dative in the Ukrainian language» (1925), «Vocative and instrumental in the Ukrainian language» (1926), «Accusative in the Ukrainian language» (1928). Peculiarities of control as a subordinate proverbial connection of words in a phrase, described by E. Tymchenko, became a significant contribution to the theory of phrase. The scientific significance of his works is confirmed by a large number of comparative constructions from different Slavic languages – Russian, Polish, Serbian, etc.) to the examples of Ukrainian case forms. The researcher suggested possible syntactic parallels to the given examples in the Ukrainian language or its dialects. Eg: *Чужому лихові не смійся* (noun in the form of a dative) – *З чужої біди не смійся* (noun in the form of a genitive with a preposition

with). In the work «Vocative and instrumental in the Ukrainian language» E. Tymchenko explored the connections of nouns in the form of instrumental with adverbs. Even today, linguists rarely pay attention to such syntactic constructions. E. Tymchenko notes: «In adverbs we do not find instrumentals often, and in fact in those that come from the corresponding adjectives, for example: *широко, вузько, тісно, високо, повно; Ї-а складім же ї (пшеницю) сподом широко*» (Tymchenko 1926, p. 92).

The works of linguists in subsequent years, in particular A. Pashkivsky, M. Perehinets and others, showed interest in such issues as syntactic connections, the meaning of syntactic forms, the meaning of cases.

In scientific research «The nature of syntactic relations and syntactic forms», its author, M. Pereginets, explored the nature of syntactic relations between members of the sentence. The scientist determined that the connections between words in a sentence structure can be one-sided and two-sided, mutual and non-reciprocal, equal and unequal, obligatory and free, dense and weak. It is worth noting that the scientist consistently uses the term phrase. M. Pereginets emphasized: «The task of syntax is not only to study the formal and grammatical side of certain phrases or sentences, but also the meaning, so to speak, the collective meaning of a phrase or sentence» (Pereginets 1928, p. 42).

Systematic study of word combinations as a concrete syntactic unit

The systematic study of a word combination is connected with the determination of the status of a word combination in the syntactic system of the language, its features and functions, structural and semantic classifications of word combination structures.

One of the first approaches was to consider word combinations through the analysis of the etymological meaning of the term itself. These and other linguists qualified a word combination as any combination of full-meaning words, designed grammatically and in terms of content, regardless of form and purpose, improperly

identified with the phrase. Sentences were considered as one of the types of word-combined units.

O. Vostokov stressed that the task of syntax is to establish «rules according to which it is necessary to combine words in speech». According to the researcher, creating a theory of phrasing, it is worth solving the following important questions: 1) agreement of words and 2) use of cases, or management of words. He interprets the agreement broadly. By agreement, O. Vostokov also understood what linguists later identified as congruence. In the section on coordination, O. Vostokov presents the rules for using the infinitive with verbs and nouns with the meaning «beginning, continuation and termination of action, habits and habits, possibilities, necessity, assumptions and prohibitions of action. He examines the rules for using adverbs in the context of agreement: «When an adverb belongs to a personal verb, then it is combined with the nominative case, and when, in the form of an adverb, it is used with an indefinite form additional to an impersonal verb, then it is combined with the dative case, e.g.: *It is more convenient for them work while sitting*».

O. Vostokov devoted a separate section of the syntax of word combinations to management. The scientist interpreted control as «the use, required by some word, of a certain case in another word dependent on it». O. Vostokov investigated the specifics of prepositional and non-prepositional use of cases with verbs, nouns and other words, taking into account the interaction of lexical meanings and syntactic relationships of words. V. Vynogradov, as a researcher of the scientific heritage of O. Vostokov, emphasized that the scientist's approach to the problems of the syntax of prepositional phrases also has «great methodological value» for current researchers of the syntax of the Ukrainian language.

P. Kovaliv emphasized the task of syntax, according to the author - syntax, and the place of word combinations in it: «When morphology studies the forms of individual words, syntax studies the forms of word combinations, the forms of language. And since the unit of language that expresses an opinion is a sentence, then syntax studies exclusively the sentence, reveals the laws of its construction, the laws

of the connection of words in a sentence; reveals content conditioning, the meaning of each form of connection separately, as the discovery of some finished thought».

P. Fortunatov qualifies a word combination as «such a whole in terms of meaning that is formed by combining one complete word with another complete word, be it the expression of a whole psychological judgment, or the expression of its part». The researcher defines a sentence as one of the types of word combinations, explaining the specificity of the semantic-grammatical relationship between its components: «In any word combination, two parts differ in meaning: dependent, non-independent, and independent, independent, precisely the subject of thought in one of these two parts is indicated in the phrase as being in a certain relation to the subject of thought in the second part of the phrase». P. Fortunatov offers his nominations of word combinations: grammatical or grammatically disarticulated, that is, those that have grammatical parts; ungrammatical or grammatically unarticulated, those in which «the relation of one subject of thought to another is not marked by language forms». Grammatical phrases are confirmed with examples such as a bird flies, good weather, a member of the corps, and non-grammatical phrases – *Pushkin is a poet*; NN – pupil of the corps; *It's cold today*.

O. Peshkovsky interprets the word combination extensively. He considers a phrase to be two words or a series of words united in speech and thought. The section of grammar that studies word combinations is called syntax by O. Peshkovsky. If we follow the position of O. Peshkovsky, then word combinations can combine subjunctive constructions, consecutive series, predicative units, a combination of full and incomplete words, as well as a combination of two or even several) sentences. The linguist names word *order, rhythm, melody*, and the nature of connections between words among the features of word combinations. We agree with the researcher that the nature of connections between words is an important feature of a word combination. Sometimes the order of words can be considered as a feature of a word combination. This opinion can be confirmed by examples such as a white dress, a cheerful guy. If you change the order of words in the above or similar noun-adjective constructions,

then you can talk about a sentence, not a phrase. Other signs have more to do with sentences than with phrases.

The German scientist J. Ries is considered to be the founder of the doctrine of word combinations in Western European linguistics. According to the researcher, the sentence does not meet the requirements of formal analysis, so the subject, that is, the «hero», of the syntax should be considered the phrase. *Sound – word – word combination* – these are the main objects of grammar, according to J. Ries. J. Ries includes all types of syntactic units, starting from the combination of two words and ending with a complex sentence. Of course, this term is «all-encompassing», and it is applied to «all syntactic constructions, both those that form a sentence and those that do not».

The researcher introduces the concept of a verbal group, considering it to be the equivalent of a single word. J. Ries singles out the main characteristics of verbal groups: a) a verbal group is not an independent syntactic formation; b) it represents unity within a more complex construction

J. Ries distinguishes three categories of verbal groups in the German language: 1) weak or loose (brother and sister); 2) «tight», or dense (high mountain, mountain top, fast running); 3) «semi-tight» or «semi-free» (*Petro, my friend's brother*). The basis of selection is the nature of relations and connections between members of verbal groups. Among the selected word groups, only «close» or «dense» correspond to word combinations in the traditional sense of the term.

Y. Ries raised a number of important issues: 1) the need to study not only the form and meaning of the elements of a word combination, but also the form and functions of the entire construction as a complex syntactic formation; 2) lack of conditioning of the general syntactic features of the word combination by its position in the sentence; 3) stylistic coloring of the phrase; 4) the frequency of use of certain phrases (the scientist paid special attention to this aspect of his theory, applying statistical methods in his research). Unfortunately, he could not find answers to these questions. Their consideration was continued by linguists in later scientific explorations.

O. Shakhmatov's thoughts on word combinations are interesting. He considered a word combination to be «such a combination of words that forms a grammatical unity, marked by the dependence of one of these words on others». The scientist included phrases and sentences, but called them complete phrases. In his opinion, finished word combinations differed from unfinished ones: «from the side of form, verbal shell, it consists in the presence of intonation, and from the side of meaning – in accordance with the finished unit of thinking divides unfinished word combinations into independent ones: with a stem word in an independent form, for example, the subject of a two-syllable sentence or the main member of a one-syllable sentence – and dependent ones: with a stem word in a dependent form borrowed from another word combination. He explained using the example of the sentence *The lower part of her face, not hidden by the lace of the mask, was delicate, almost like a baby's*. The researcher singled out independent phrases: *lower part (her) (face)*, *part (her) face*, *lower part (her) (face) is not hidden by lace*. The rationale is that independent word combinations spread the word *part*, which is independent in its form. O. Shakhmatov singled out the following dependent phrases: *not hidden by laces*, *the laces of the mask*, *her face, was gentle*.

While studying word combinations, O. Shakhmatov singled out indecomposable, according to modern terminology – syntactically non-segmented word-combinations. Decomposition is explained as «determining the mutual relations of the components of a word combination». If such a decomposition is not possible for some phrases, then we are talking about syntactically unarticulated phrases.

For the first time V. Vinogradov proposed an analysis of the phrase taking into account the partial linguistic affiliation of the core component. In phrase theory, this is a well-known classification by morphological expression of the main word. The scientist noted: «A phrase is usually formed on the basis of a word that belongs to a particular part of speech, in accordance with the rules of compatibility of this word with other words» (Vinogradov 1954a, p. 6). V. Vinogradov emphasized that the rules of word formation primarily «follow from the morphological properties of different

parts of speech with their inherent forms and categories» (Ibid). The researcher identified the following types of phrases: nouns (nouns and adjectives), verbs and adverbs (or adverbs).

According to the structure, V. Vinogradov singled out simple and complex phrases. In his view, simple ones are «syntactically organized and semantically integral compounds of two full words, which express a single complex meaning and are able to denote an object, action, quality, etc"» (Ibid., p. 10]. Complex phrases are «the product of the spread of a simple phrase» (Vinogradov 1954a, p. 11).

M. Prokopovych proposed a perfect quantitative and structural classification of phrases. And today this classification has scientific weight in linguistics. The scientist identified simple and complex phrases. In his opinion, simple always consists of two components, and complex - those that contain three or more full words. He divides all complex phrases into three types:

1) the phrase of the structure «a simple phrase plus a separate word dependent on it», cf. : *widely known in the city, always ready for battle, a beautiful lamp with a lampshade, etc.; characteristic features of complex phrases of this group are as follows:*

a) a word that spreads a simple phrase, clarifies the latter and relates to its content as a whole;

b) the possibility of using a dependent word is determined by the main word of the distributed simple phrase; the distributed dependent is connected with it grammatically;

c) a dependent word that spreads a simple phrase, and a dependent word that is part of the latter, neither in content nor grammatically related to each other;

d) in this regard, in complex phrases, options for grouping components are possible; e) such complex phrases, in their essence, are always paired: they are based on the model of a simple, two-word phrase;

2) a phrase of the structure «a taproot word plus a simple phrase dependent on it», cf. : *worthy of a better fate, unusual for the beginning of spring, a person with a*

pale face, etc. .; the following characteristic features of complex phrases of this group are allocated:

a) as a dependent component that distributes the core word, not a single word form is used here, but a simple phrase;

b) the dependent word in a simple phrase is grammatically and with the content is due with the main token of only this simple phrase; only through it and in its composition it is connected with the core component of the whole complex phrase;

c) in this regard, the options for grouping the components are impossible;

d) at the same time, like the phrases of the first group, complex compounds of the second kind are always even in the sense that the basis of their construction is always a model of a simple two-word phrase;

3) a phrase of the structure «rod word plus two (or three) dependent words that are not related to each other and do not form a phrase», cf. *put a cartridge in a gun, hammer a nail into the wall* and so on (Prokopovich 66, p. 65–71).

A. Zagnitko classifies phrases according to different features: 1) by semantic-syntactic relations (attributive, subjective, object, circumstantial and complete phrases); 2) by morphological expression of the main word (verb, noun, adverb); 3) the degree of fusion of components (free, syntactically related, phraseologically related phrases); 4) by structure (simple and complex phrases) (Zagnitko 2011, p. 393–408).

The study of the representatives of the formal-grammatical approach to the processing of phrases made it possible to create a doctrine of the forms of syntactic connection – *coordination, management* and *fit*.

Some comments on the specifics of the implementation of forms of syntactic connection can be found in the works of representatives of formal theories of compatibility, in particular the grammar of direct components (BS), especially L. Bloomfield. According to the scientist, BS is a structural unit (shade) of a sentence, consisting of smaller and more closely related units (Bloomfield 1968, p. 202). L. Bloomfield uses the term group, which means a component not of one word, but of several words. Groups are classified by the top word in the group, its morphological expression: noun, adjective, prepositional, adverbial, verb groups, as well as sentences.

In his work «Language» L. Bloomfield defined the principles of choosing the form of the word – selection. The researcher notes that in the syntax of most languages «taxems (minimum units of grammatical form - ML) of selection play an important role; the syntax is mainly reduced to the definition of these taxa – to the statement, for example, under what circumstances (with what accompanying forms, and if these forms remain unchanged, with what difference in meaning) numerous formal classes (verbs... or nouns in the dative or in the accusative case, etc.) appear in syntactic constructions» (Ibid.).

Analyzing the taxa of selection, he describes the specifics of constructing «free forms» (phrases – ML) based on the links of coordination and management. L. Bloomfield uses the concept of self-agreement (concord or congruence). In English, it is represented, for example, by the coordination of the forms this, that, these, those with the noun form denoted by them (Bloomfield 1968, p. 204). In other cases, «the selection taxems is related to the syntactic position of the form» [Ibid., p. 205]. For example: «“In English they say *I know* – *я знаю*, but *watch me* – *стережи мене*, *beside me* – *поруч зі мною*. The choice between the forms *I* – *Я* (*he* – *він*, *she* – *вона*, *they* – *вони*, *we* – *ми*) and *that me* (*him* – *його*, *her* – *її*, *them* – *їх*, *us* – *нас*) depends on the position of the form: the first class of forms (etc.) typical for the position of the actor, the second – for the position of the application in the construction action – the object of action (watch me) or for the position of the circumstance in the circumstantial construction (beside me)» (Ibid.). «This type of selection is called control; the accompanying form (know, watch, beside) is said to control or demand the chosen form» (Ibid.).

Observations about phrases with the connection of coordination and management can be found in the works of other scientists, including O. Espersen, J. Lyons and others.

In his work «Philosophy of Grammar» O. Espersen devoted a separate paragraph "Subordination" to the analysis of the contractual relationship in word combinations. He considers word combinations to be such formations in which “one of the words is of primary importance, and the others join it as subordinate words” (Espersen 1958,

p. 107). The author commented: «The main word is defined (specified, modified) by another word, which can also be defined (specified, modified) by some third word, etc.». The scientist proposed two new terms: junction and nexus. O. Espersen interprets the first type of subordination as a function, represented by phrases, eg: extremely hot weather, poor widow and others, and the second type of subordination nexus is represented by sentence structures, eg: dog barks and others. O. Espersen called the words attached to the primary words in the phrase adjuncts. He singled out the most important of them - restrictive or qualifying adjuncts (Ibid., p. 122). Analyzed the function of adjuncts: limiting the primary word, ie limiting the number of objects for which it can be used. Restrictive adjuncts are used to specialize and clarify, for example, the word red in conjunction with red rose restricts the use of the word rose to one species or group; it specializes and identifies the rose, excluding roses of other colors. The researcher analyzes phrases with restrictive adjuncts, which are expressed by adjectives, pronouns, nouns in the form of the genitive case.

O. Espersen calls another type of adjuncts non-restrictive (decorative, insert). The functions of non-restrictive adjuncts are explained by the example of the sentence *My dear little Ann! Люба маленька Анна!* The researcher explains the peculiarities of the use of adjunct: it is used not to distinguish from several Annas the Anna in question, but to characterize it. O. Espersen comments that the use of non-restrictive adjuncts «is usually sensual or even sentimental, while restrictive adjuncts are always only intellectual» (Espersen 1958, p. 125).

In labor «Introduction to Theoretical Linguistics'», J. Lyons nominates a concord (or agreement) that most obviously relates to the notion of contextual connection (Lyons). The linguist emphasizes that in many languages, including French, Italian, German, Spanish, Russian, Latin, and others, the components of the syntactic construction may be consistent or consistent «with respect to such features as *gender, number, cases, etc.*» (Lyons). He confirms his reasoning with examples from the French language: combinations of an adjective with the noun *un livre intéressant* an interesting book, *des pièces intéressantes* interesting plays, etc. J. Lyons emphasizes that English is generally uncoordinated, because within noun groups only indicative

pronouns agree with nouns, eg: *this book ця книга, these books ці книги*, etc. The researcher notes that coordination must be distinguished from management (government or reaction). Control is explained as the ability of a verb to control a certain participle: dependent members of a syntactic construction are not characterized by the same category: instead, the main member defines the corresponding category, eg, cases, of the dependent member (Lyons).

The forms of syntactic connection of words have been thoroughly studied in the works of linguists of the later period, in particular O. Melnychuk, T. Moloshna, G. Udovychenko, V. Beloshapkova, I. Vykhoivanets, A. Zagnitko, K. Shulzhuk and others. V. Beloshapkova and A. Zagnitko proposed new differential features of forms of syntactic connection: predictability / unpredictability, obligatory / optional. Predictability / unpredictability makes it possible to distinguish the implementation of the dependent word form on the basis of its clear definiteness or uncertainty, because «... predictability is focused on the formal delineation of the dependent form, mandatory / optional focused on the semantic interdependence of the main, dependent and dependent» (Белощапк, р. 398).

The formal-grammatical approach to phrases makes it possible to take into account different visions of their formal structure. It is worth noting that scholars consider subordinate and congruent phrases. This approach contributed to the crystallization of phrase theory.

V. Vynogradov was the first to propose an analysis of word combinations taking into account the partial linguistic affiliation of the main component. In the theory of phrasing, this is a well-known classification based on the morphological expression of the main word. The scientist noted: «A phrase is usually formed on the basis of a word that belongs to one or another part of the language, in accordance with the rules for combining this word with other words» (Vynogradov 1954a, p. 6). V. Vynogradov stressed that the rules for creating word combinations primarily «arise from the morphological properties of various parts of speech with the forms and categories inherent in each of them» (Ibid.). The researcher singled out the following types of word combinations: nominative (substantive and adjectival), adverbial (or adverbial).

V. Vynogradov distinguished simple and complex word combinations according to their structure. In his opinion, simple words are «syntactically organized and semantically complete combinations of two full-meaning words that express a single complex meaning and are capable of denoting an object, action, quality, etc.» (Ibid., p. 10). Complex word combinations are «the product of the spread of a simple word combination» (Vynogradov 1954a, p. 11).

M. Prokopovich proposed a perfect quantitative and structural classification of word combinations. And today this classification has scientific weight in linguistics. The scientist singled out simple and complex word combinations. In his opinion, simple words always consist of two components, and complex words contain three or more full words. He divides all complex phrases into three types:

1) word combination of the structure «a simple word combination plus a separate word dependent on it», cf.: *widely known in the city, always ready for battle, a beautiful lamp with a lampshade*, etc.; The characteristic features of complex phrases of this group are: a) a word that expands a simple phrase, clarifies the latter and refers to its content as a whole; b) the possibility of using a dependent word is determined by the main word of a distributed simple phrase; the extended dependent is grammatically related to it; c) the dependent word that spreads the simple word combination and the dependent word that is part of the latter are not related to each other either in content or grammar; d) in this connection, options for grouping components in complex word combinations are possible; e) such complex word combinations are always paired in their essence: they are built according to the model of a simple, two-word word combination;

2) word combination of the structure «the main word plus a simple word combination dependent on it» cf.: *worthy of a better fate, unusual for the beginning of spring, a person with a pale face*, etc.; the following characteristic features of complex word combinations of this group are highlighted: a) as a dependent component that lengthens the root word, a simple word combination is used here, and not a separate word form; b) the dependent word in a simple phrase is grammatically and semantically related to the main lexeme of only this simple phrase; only through it and in its

composition is it connected with the core component of the entire complex word combination; c) in this connection, options for grouping components are not possible; d) at the same time, like the word combinations of the first group, complex compounds of the second variety are always paired in the sense that their construction is always built according to the model of a simple two-word word combination;

3) a word combination of the structure «a stem word plus two (three) dependent words that are not related to each other and do not form a word combination», cf.: *insert a cartridge into a gun, drive a nail into a wall with a hammer*, etc. (Prokopovich 1966, p. 65–71).

A. Zagnitko classifies word combinations according to various features: 1) according to semantic and syntactic relations (attributive, subject, object, circumstantial and complete word combinations); 2) by the morphological expression of the main word (verb, noun, adverbial inflections); 3) by the degree of fusion of components (free, syntactically connected, phraseologically connected phrases); 4) by structure (simple and complex word combinations) (Zagnitko 2011, p. 393–408).

The study of representatives of the formal-grammatical approach to the processing of word combinations made it possible to create a doctrine about the forms of syntactic communication - agreement, management and agreement.

Separate comments on the specifics of the implementation of forms of syntactic connection can be found in the works of representatives of formal theories of conjunctivity, in particular the grammar of immediate constituents (IM), especially L. Bloomfield. According to the scientist, BS are structural units (shades) of sentences consisting of smaller and more closely related units (Bloomfield 1968, p. 2002). L. Bloomfield uses the term group, by which he understands a component not from one word, but from several words. Groups are classified by the top word in the group, its morphological expression: noun, adjective, preposition, adverb, verb group, and sentences. In his work «Language» L. Bloomfield defined the principles of choosing the form of a word – highlighting. The researcher notes that in the syntax of most languages, «taxemes (minimum units of grammatical form – ML) of selection play an important role; syntax is reduced mainly to the definition of these taxa – to finding out,

for example, under what circumstances (with what accompanying forms, and if these forms remain unchanged, then with what difference in meaning) numerous formal classes (verbs... or nouns in the dative or accusative cases, etc.) appear in syntactic constructions» (Ibid). Analyzing the taxemes of selection, he describes the specifics of building «free forms» (phrase — M.L.) on the basis of coordination and control relationships. L. Bloomfield uses the concept of proper agreement (concord or congruence). In English, it is represented, for example, by comparing the forms *this*, *that*, *these*, *those* with the substantive form indicated by them (Bloomfield 1968, p. 204). In other cases, «the selection taxeme is connected with the syntactic position of the form» (Ibid., p. 205). For example: «In English they say *I know*, but look at me, next to me». The choice between the forms *I I (he he, she she, they they, we we)* and *that me (him his, her her, them their, us us)* depends on the position of the form: the first class of forms (*I*, etc.) characteristic for the position of the actor, the second – for the position of the appendix in the construction of the action – the object of the action (*watch me*) or for the position of the circumstance in the circumstantial construction (*near me*)» (Ibid). «This kind of selection is called management; the accompanying form (*know*, *observe*, *nearby*) is said to control one or another chosen form or require it» (Ibid).

Observations on word combinations with the connection of agreement and management can be found in the works of other scientists, in particular O. Jespersen, J. Lyons and others.

In his work «Philosophy of Grammar», O. Jespersen devoted a separate paragraph «Subordination» to the analysis of subordination in word combinations. He considers word combinations to be such formations in which «one of the words has the main meaning, and others join it as subordinate words» (Jespersen 1958, p. 107) The author noted: «The main word is defined (specified, modified) by another word, which can also be defined (specified, modified) by some third word, etc.» (Ibid). The scientist proposed two new terms: junction and nexus. O. Jespersen interprets the first type of subordinating conjunction as represented by phrases, e.g.: *extremely hot weather, poor widow, etc.*, and the second type of subordinating conjunction is represented by

sentence structures, e.g.: *the dog barks*, etc. O. Jespersen called the words attached to the primary words in the phrase adjuncts. He singled out the most important of them – limiting or qualifying additions (Ibid., p. 122). I have analyzed the function of adjuncts: the limitation of the main word, that is, the limitation of the number of objects for which it can be used. Restrictive suffixes are used for specialization and clarification, for example, the word *red* in the combination *red rose* limits the use of the word *rose* to one species or group; it specializes and defines a *rose* to the exclusion of roses of other colors. The researcher analyzes word combinations with restrictive adverbs expressed by adjectives, pronouns, and nouns in the genitive case.

O. Jespersen calls another type of applications non-restrictive (decorative, insert). The functions of non-restrictive adjuncts are explained on the example of the sentence *My dear little Ann! Dear little Anna!* The researcher explains the peculiarities of using the application: it is used not to single out the *Anna* in question from among several *Annas*, and in order to characterize it. O. Espersen comments that the use of non-restrictive adjuncts «usually has a sensual or even sentimental character, while restrictive adjuncts are always only intellectual» (Espersen 1958, p. 125).

In the work «Introduction to Theoretical Linguistics», J. Lyons puts forward agreement (concord or agreement) as a phenomenon that «most obviously relates to the concept of contextual connectivity» (Lyons). The linguist points out that in many languages, including French, Italian, German, Spanish, Russian, Latin, and others, the components of syntactic structure can be aligned or aligned «on such features as gender, number, case, etc.» (Lyons). He confirms his reasoning with examples from the French language: compounds of an adjective with a noun *un livre intéressant*, *an interesting book*, *des pièces intéressantes* *interesting plays*, etc. J. Lyons emphasizes that the English language is mostly not characterized by consistency, since in within the group of nouns, only demonstrative pronouns agree with nouns, e.g.: *this book*, *these books*, etc. The researcher notes that coordination should be distinguished from management (government or rection). Management is explained as the ability of a verb to manage a certain case of application: «the difference between management and agreement is that, in agreement, two or more words change according to the same order,

such as number or gender, and the control implies that the main and dependent members of the syntactic construction are not characterized by the same category: instead, the main member specifies the corresponding category, for example, case, dependent article» (Lyons).

Forms of syntactic connection of words were thoroughly investigated in the works of linguists of the later period, in particular O. Melnychuk, T. Moloshnaya, G. Udovichenko, V. Beloshapkova, A. Zagnitko, K. Shulzhuk et al. V. Beloshapkova and A. Zagnitko proposed new differential signs of forms of syntactic connection: predictability / unpredictability, obligation / non-obligation. Predictability / unpredictability makes it possible to distinguish the implementation of a dependent word form by its clear definiteness or uncertainty, since «...predictability is focused on the formal delineation of the dependent form, obligation / optionality – on semantics, interdependence of the main and dependent words» (Zagnitko 2011, p. 398).

The formal-grammatical approach to word combinations makes it possible to take into account different views on their formal structure. It is worth noting that scientists consider subjunctive and conjunctive phrases. This approach contributed to the crystallization of the theory of word combinations.

Semantic-syntactic approach to word processing

The traditional understanding of the word combination continued to cause constant debate among linguists. In parallel with the formal-grammatical approach, another vision was formed – the semantic-syntactic one.

The semantic-syntactic approach to the study of collocations denies one of the main points of V. Vinogradov's theory about the similarity of collocated and sentence units.

In the middle of the XX century V. Sukhotin defended the sentence to the rank of the leading organizational unit of speech. The scientist qualified the word combination as «a minimal grammatical and semantic unity in the structure of the sentence, reflecting the connections of the phenomena of real reality» (Sukhotin 1950, p. 175). V. Sukhotin believed that the word combination does not exist to the sentence: «The word combination is a real syntactic unit of speech and forms a

special object of syntactic science, considered in close dependence on the semantics of the sentence» (Ibid).

The basis of the semantic interpretation of the word combination is found in the works of V. Goryany, O. Melnichuk and others. V. Goryany interprets a word combination as a historically fixed in the language lexico-syntactic unit, which is constructed according to the laws of a particular language and reflects the real connections between objects, phenomena of objective reality and is formed through a combination of those or other forms of words (Goryany 1968, p. 50–51). Such a syntactic unit exists in the language system potentially. Outside of speech, it is «a bare scheme, a structural model, filled in in speech with concrete lexical material» (Goryany 1967, p. 5).

The denotative aspect allows the word combination to be a bearer of attributive, object and circumstantial relations between the components, and the denotative aspect is the expression of the relationship between the two word forms, combined in one or another structural scheme. According to V. Goryanny, «the denotative side is the content (meaning) of the word combination, and the denotative side is the form of expression of this meaning» (Ibid). The researcher defined the internal form of the word combination as the relation between the components of the structural scheme of the syntactic construction, and the external – inherent in it as a unit of language.

Exploring the word combination, A. Melnichuk revealed the mechanism of formation of word constructions. In addition to groups having a permanent lexical composition, i.e. phraseological units, other lexico-syntactic complexes «are episodic unities, relevant only to those sentences on the basis of which they are created» (Melnichuk 1972b, p. 37], i.e., a word-unit. A. Melnichuk defined an important feature of the word combination – sequence of syntactic linking of the members of the word combination («all its members ... may be regarded as introduced into a sentence one by one» (Ibid., p. 53). According to the linguist, it is this feature that will allow to limit the word combination from other syntactic constructions.

O. Melnichuk has thought through a method of analyzing word combinations in a sentence. According to the linguist, the analysis should begin with the maximum word combinations, which are equal in volume to a complex sentence. O. Melnichuk's method provides the following stages of phrase division: a) if a word combination covers a whole compound sentence, first of all, it should be divided into two simple ones; b) a word combination covering a simple two-syllable sentence (including as part of a compound one) is divided into a word combination subject and predicate, if there are dependent ones with both main members; c) if any member of a simple sentence is non-propositional, the partition goes between the subject and the predicate, but then only one lower level word combination and one word that does not have the features of a word combination are singled out; (d) If the subject or predicate has two or more minor terms that are directly dependent on them, then the specific subject and predicate word combinations may also be considered in abbreviated form – with the omission of one or more of the dependent terms, or several of them, up to the reduction of this compound The word combination to a simple two-member» (Melnichuk 1972, p. 111–112).

O. Melnichuk defined the practical importance of the syntactic analysis of a word combination. «Syntactic analysis of word combinations of a particular language», stresses the scientist, «is important for the general characteristic of its grammatical structure. It is the sphere of word combinations which contains the most indicative material for determining the specificity of syntactic structure of a particular language at the corresponding stage of its development and syntactic differences between separate, even the most closely related languages. In the syntactic structure of word combinations, differences are observed even between separate styles of the same language. At the same time, the syntactic analysis of word combinations as the units on which the structure of the sentence is based represents an important aspect of the syntactic analysis of the sentence» (Melnichuk 1972b, p. 38).

The semantic-syntactic approach to explaining collocations relies on the analysis of the connective properties of words, which is the basis of the valence theory.

The concept of valency is central to modern linguistics. The doctrine of verb valency was created by L. Tenier. At first it was applied to describe the surface syntactic relations of the verb. In his verbocentric theory of the sentence, the scholar compared the verb to an atom that has «hooks and can attract to itself a greater or lesser number of actants» (Tenier 1988).

The concept of valency is central to modern linguistics. The doctrine of verb valency was created by L. Tenier. At first it was applied to describe the surface syntactic relations of the verb. In his verbocentric theory of the sentence, the scholar compared the verb to an atom that has «hooks and can attract more or fewer actants to itself» (Tenier 1988).

The theory of valency is found in the scientific researches of V. Admoni, I. Andersch, I. Vikhovanetz, A. Zagnitko, O. Kasimova, S. Katsnelson, M. Stepanova, G. Helbig, etc. To date, the problem of the valence potencies of lexical units remains relevant.

L. Tenier noted that syntactic links (*connexions structurales*) are the main ones in a sentence, since they establish a relationship of dependence between words; each connection unites some higher element with a lower element (Teniere 1988, p. 44). The researcher calls the higher element subordinate (*régissant*) and the lower element subordinate (*subordonné*). If the subordinate element depends (*depend*) on the subordinate, then we can speak of an ascending syntactic relationship, and when the subordinate element controls (*regit*) the subordinate, then we are talking about a descending syntactic relationship (Tenier 1988, p. 62). Each subordinate element that has one or more subordinates forms a node (*nœud*). L. Tenier defines a node as a set consisting of a subordinating word and all those words that are directly or indirectly subordinate to it and which it somehow connects into one bundle (Ibid., p. 67).

Linguists qualify valency as a syntactic potency «contained in the lexical sense of a word, that is, the ability to attach to itself another categorically ... definite full-valued word» (Tenier 1988, p. 45; Katznelson 1987, p. 20), the syntactic connection in a particular sentence is a realized valency.

In the theory of valence according to L. Tenier the verb is a carrier of valence properties. However, in the process of developing the theory of valence, linguists realized that other parts of speech can also be carriers of valence. So Y. Dolgov notes that «valency is a potential feature that all semantic linguistic units have» (Dolgov 1990, p. 47). O. Kasimova interprets valency as the connectivity of linguistic units (Kasimova 2003, p. 51). Any lexeme can be freely combined with a certain number of lexical units, that form the sum of its environments, i.e. the valency of a word implies the appearance of a certain list of lexical units with which it can be combined.

L. Tenier introduced the concepts of *actants* (obligatory components) and *cheeseconstants* (optional components). An elimination test can be used to distinguish between obligatory actants and facultative cheese constants. The essence of elimination is that «a member of a sentence is an obligatory actant when its elimination at the level of the surface structure violates the grammaticality of the sentence» (Stepanova, Helbig 1978, p. 179). For example, in the sentence *Біля каси... купив кілька карамельок* the elimination of the component *біля каси* does not violate the grammar of the sentence, but the elimination of the component *кілька карамельок* violates the grammaticality of the sentence and deprives it of its elementary content (*Біля каси купив*). Therefore, the component of *кілька карамельок* is an obligatory actant, and the component *біля каси* register is a sirconstant. According to V. Kasevych, actants and sirconstants «are practically equivalent to members of a sentence; through the concepts of actant and sirconstant it is possible to define the main members of the sentence, namely: the subject and the appendix are actants, the circumstances are sirconstants» (Kasevich). L. Tenier defines the definition as a special class of functional units. A characteristic feature

of the definitions is that if actants and sirconstants are directly subordinate to the verb, then the definitions – actants and sirconstants or each other.

Valency theory is part of dependency grammar. According to linguists, dependency grammar, «by treating the relations between two directly related components of a sentence as the dependence of one of them on the other ... reflects the hierarchical structure of the sentence» (Abramov 1985, p. 111–112). All relations in dependency grammar are regarded as contractual. The verb-particle, as well as in the theory of valency, is the top of the syntactic «tree».

The semantic-syntactic approach allowed us to create a typology of semantic-syntactic relations between the components of collocations (see the works of N. Valgina, I. Vikhovanets, A. Zagnitko, K. Shulzhuk, etc.). A. Zagnitko studied the meaning of the word combination and the asymmetry of form inherent in it, which is expressed in «the property of having several forms to express one meaning and simultaneously the ability of one form to realize several meanings» (Zagnitko 2011, p. 393). For example, The attributive meaning may be expressed in different forms: a) noun phrases with the dependent genitive case: *Дзвонять дзвони, грає музика – на площі **поява губернатора***; b) noun phrases with the dependent instrumental case: *Стоїть за два кроки перед ним чоловік: виголений, коротка **зачіска їжаком***; c) prepositional noun-noun phrases with a dependent initial case: *Але **мрія про еру щастя** – тільки мрія.* and other forms. In collocations with syncretic semantic-syntactic relations, one form can express several meanings, e.g: *Вистачить і книги професора Брауна* – object relations - *професор Браун* is the author *книги*.

The propositional nature of the word combination, its connection with the denotation of situations of surrounding reality are studied by representatives of the denotative approach (cf. the works of L. Stolyarova, L. Tesnier, C. Fillmore, etc.).

The denotative approach is related to case grammar, which describes the semantics of a sentence as a system of semantic valences. The meaning of the apex verb determines the cases or roles performed by the noun components. C. Fillmore, through his writings, contributed to the formation of case grammar. Looking at the

sentence, the linguist distinguishes the sentence (P), that is, the timeless «set of relations between verbs and names» and the modal complex (M), which includes negation, tense, mode and kind. The scholar further distinguishes descriptive sentences structured by the verb and their arguments. Arguments are explained through semantic functions (roles)-depth cases. Ch. Fillmore analyzes these functions on the basis of real-life situations reflected in language, «since the contents of the cases form a set of universal, perhaps innate concepts that identify certain types of judgments that humans are capable of making about events around them – judgments about things of such a nature as someone did, something happened to someone, something that underwent some change» (Fillmore 1981, p. 517). Ch. Fillmore identified six excellent functions for describing the English sentence: 1) agentiv – the name of the product of the action indicated by the diet – the truth; 2) instrumentalis, the case of naming the causal producer of the action or state denoted by the verb; 3) dative, the case of the being touched by the action or state denoted by the verb; 4) factive, the case of the object or creature arising from the action or state denoted by the verb; 5) locative, a case indicating the location or spatial orientation of the action or state denoted by the verb; 6) objective, a case of something denoted by a noun whose role in the action or state denoted by the verb is predetermined or determined directly by the semantics of the verb (Fillmore 1981, p. 517–518). The researcher noted that cases should not be identified with members of a sentence as units of a superficial structure. According to C. Fillmore, the «deep» character of the case lies in its semantic value.

Some linguists, in particular I. Menshikov, Y. Pletenetskaya, N. Romanets, L. Stolyarova and others investigated the word combination as a unit of small syntax. L. Stolyarova proposes to distinguish a small syntax from a large syntax; a combination of words deals with the subject of small syntax, and a sentence with a large syntax (Stolyarova 1984, p. 16). Small syntax is associated with the analysis of unbiased types of relationships, including the relationship of attributes between the subject and his mark (or action and his mark), the acceptance relationship in the feedback of adoption, etc. the concept of small syntax appeared in connection with the revision of the nominal concept of word-combinations, the expansion of their functions.