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**MORPHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF ATTRIBUTES
IN TWO-COMPONENT CONSTRUCTIONS IN THE OFFICIAL DISCOURSE TEXTS
AS A STYLISTIC MARKER**

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The article considers the attributes that are a part of two-component constructions that function in the texts of official discourse with the goal to present a word-formation typology (word formation with the help of suffixes) realized in such attributes as a possible stylistic marker of official discourse. As a material the text corpora that belong to the genres of official discourse have been taken. For completeness and reliability of the description the authors decided to analyze four different genres referred to official discourse – official correspondence (taken from the correspondence of the British Council with teachers of universities in foreign countries (British Council Correspondence), judicial procedural documents (texts by the judicial documents of the Administrative Tribunal of the International Labor Organization (ILO) in the collection “Judges of the Administrative Tribunal of the International Labor Organization”), the texts based on the instructions for vehicles maintenance (texts of operating instruction for Toyota vehicles) and formula of inventions (patents) (the texts containing formulas of inventions in physics and radio electronics, extracted from the licensed sources). The total size is 200 thousand tokens, texts of each genre included samples of 50 thousand tokens. The comparative analysis between both types of genres – “humanitarian” and “technical” – demonstrates that: firstly, in both types of genres there is some general regularity, and it concerns first of all non-affix attributes which in all genres without exception have a higher frequency of usage than the affix ones;

secondly, among the most frequent suffixes used in the attributes the common ones can be distinguished: -tion, -ty. But this is where the general characteristics of suffix attributes end. Therefore according to the results of the performed statistical analysis the conclusion can be made that derivational units of attributes expressed by suffix units including in two-component constructions in the genres of official style cannot be used as a stylistic marker of official discourse with a high degree of probability.

МОРФОЛОГІЧНІ ОСОБЛИВОСТІ АТРИБУТІВ У ДВОКОМПОНЕНТНИХ КОНСТРУКЦІЯХ У ТЕКСТАХ ОФІЦІЙНО-ДІЛОВОГО ДИСКУРСУ ЯК СТИЛІСТИЧНИЙ МАРКЕР

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Ключові слова: частота вживання, лексема, афікс, статистичний аналіз, жанр, лексико-семантична група, документи, словотворення.

У статті розглядаються атрибути, які є частиною двокomпонентних конструкцій, які функціонують у текстах офіційного-ділового дискурсу, з метою представлення типології словотворення (словотворення за допомогою суфіксів), реалізованої в таких атрибутах як можливий стилістичний маркер офіційного-ділового дискурсу. Текстові корпуси, що належать до жанрів офіційно-ділового дискурсу, були використані як матеріал для дослідження. Для повноти та достовірності опису було вирішено проаналізувати чотири різні жанри, що належать до офіційного дискурсу, – офіційну кореспонденцію (взята з листування Британської ради з викладачами університетів закордонних країн (Кореспонденція Британської ради), судові процесуальні документи (тексти судових документів Адміністративного трибуналу Міжнародної організації праці (МОП) у збірнику «Судді Адміністративного трибуналу Міжнародної організації праці»), тексти на основі інструкцій з технічного обслуговування транспортних засобів (тексти інструкцій з експлуатації автомобілів «Тойота»), формулу винаходів (патенти) (тексти, що містять формули винаходів у галузі фізики та радіоелектроніки, які витягнуті з ліцензованих джерел). Загальний розмір текстових корпусів –

200 тисяч слововживань, тексти кожного жанру включали вибірки 50 тисяч слововживань. Обов'язковим складником аналізу були статистичні дослідження, які демонструють частоту використання цього граматичного феномену в текстах. Вони також дозволяють наглядно представляти дані, які підтверджують гіпотези в початковому дослідженні або суперечать таким. Порівняльний аналіз між обома типами жанрів – «гуманітарними» та «технічними» – показує, що: по-перше, в обох типах жанрів є загальна закономірність, це стосується насамперед неафіксальних атрибутів, які в усіх без винятку жанрах мають найбільшу частоту використання, ніж атрибутів з афіксами; по-друге, серед найпоширеніших суфіксів, що використовуються в атрибутах, можна виділити загальні: -tion, -tu. Але на цьому загальна характеристика атрибутів суфікса закінчується. Тому за результатами проведеного статистичного аналізу можна зробити висновок, що з високим ступенем імовірності дериваційні одиниці атрибутів, виражені суфіксами, які включені у двокomпонентні конструкції в жанрах офіційно-ділового стилю, не можуть використовуватися як стилістичний маркер офіційно-ділового дискурсу.

The problems of word formation have already been studied in sufficient detail and are presented both in fundamental works [1–5] and in modern studies devoted to various parts of speech and reflected in the corresponding dissertations. They (theses) almost traditionally include morphemic analysis as a component that is necessary for the completeness of the description of the grammatical object [6–9]. Therefore, this type of analysis can already be considered a “common place”.

Despite the same subject there is a significant difference between works that have become classics and those that are devoted to modern research. So in most classical works on word formation the illustrative material is usually taken without any restriction based on the functional and stylistic varieties of the text. This, of course, complements the picture of a language in one or another synchronous state. However for applied purposes – computer translation, the development of optimal methods for training, reading and understanding of a scientific text by the future specialists – it is necessary to know how and which acts of speech affect the formation and modification of language subsystems serving different functional areas of speech activity.

The modern analysis of regularity of word forms creation as a linguistic substance occurs when the following two operations are carried out: 1) distinguishing the different types of discourse, based on the selection of texts combined by one and the same topic (we can also call this process a division into specialized areas); 2) the use of statistical methods for identifying and counting units of text corpora, since the differences in the types of discourses are more quantitative rather than qualitative [10].

The given work is a description of the results of the above two operations. As a material the text corpora that belong to the genres of official discourse have been taken. For completeness and reliability of the description the authors decided to analyze four different genres referred to official discourse – official correspondence (taken from the correspondence of the British Council with teachers of universities in foreign countries (British Council Correspondence),

judicial procedural documents (texts by the judicial documents of the Administrative Tribunal of the International Labor Organization (ILO) in the collection “Judges of the Administrative Tribunal of the International Labor Organization”), the texts based on the instructions for vehicles maintenance (texts of operating instruction for Toyota vehicles) and formula of inventions (patents) (the texts containing formulas of inventions in physics and radio electronics, extracted from the licensed sources). The total size is 200 thousand tokens, texts of each genre included samples of 50 thousand tokens.

These genres have been chosen from the entire list of genres in order to consider the text corpora of different nature – those that could conditionally be called “humanitarian” (official correspondence, legal procedural documents), they are more close to colloquial speech, and “technical” (vehicle operating instructions, patents (licenses) which accordingly reflect written speech to a greater extent. Such selection makes it possible to determine the differential and integral features of the analyzed linguistic objects both within each mentioned pair of text corpora and between them.

The subject of the research is the attributes that are part of the two-component structures functioning in the texts of these genres. The goal is to present a word-formation typology (word formation with the help of suffixes) realized in such attributes as a possible stylistic marker of official discourse. As a mandatory component of the analysis the statistical studies have been carried out that demonstrate the frequency of usage of this grammatical phenomenon in texts and which allow you to visually present data that confirm or contradict the hypothesis put forward at the beginning of the study.

As for the corpus of morphemes itself identified in the analysis of the attributes of two-component structures, it was compiled in using 1) the list of affixes presented in the already mentioned works by N.N. Amosova, M.D. Stepanova, O.L. Meshkov, P.M. Karashchuk, H. Marchand [11]; 2) the method of interlinear glossing, and specifically – the method of morpheme marking (morpheme-by-morpheme

correspondence), which is considered in rule № 2 of the Leipzig Glossing Rules [12], where each word form is divided into morphemes, and each morpheme, as lexical and grammatical, provided with translation. Currently this method is used in most international linguistic publications.

The attributes in two-component constructions that function in the text corpus of the genre of judicial procedural documents are first analyzed. During the morphological analysis of the attributes it was found that their semantic structure is closely related to their semantic characteristic. The most productive in these texts is the *-tion* suffix which is used with frequency 205. Attributes with this suffix define nouns denoting documents, for example, *education grant, application form, application program*; organizations, departments, various services, for example, *Regulation Service, Selection Committee*; terms expressing the processes used by the contracting parties, for example, *regulation procedures, termination work*.

The *-ity* suffix (89 units) forms abstract nouns from adjective stems borrowed from Romance languages that express general concepts such as *activity*.

The *-tion* suffix is used 19 times, for example, *application form, administration directive, education allowance*.

Suffixes *-ice, -ance / -ence, -al / -el* form a small group of attributes: *-al / -el* are used 13 times from verbs, for example, *withdraw-withdrawal, appraise-appraisal*; suffix *-ice* occurs eight times in the adjunct service, defines only one noun – *regulation*, suffixes *-ance/-ence* – four times in attributes derived from verbs, for example, *perform-performance, refer-reference*.

The *-ee* suffix occurs three times in the text corpus of the legal procedural documents genre, for example, *employee (employee's home)*. This suffix appeared in English as part of French legal administrative terms that can describe the objects of a legal or administrative measure [2].

Further in decreasing order of frequencies the other suffixes with the help of which the attributes are formed can be presented: *-cy* five times, *-ment* four times, *-uru, -cur, -ery* only once.

Thus the total number of different suffixal morphemes in the attributes of two-component constructions implemented in the text corpus of the judicial procedural documents genre is 11 units.

The result of morphological analysis have shown that the attributive constituents of two-component constructions in their overwhelming majority of cases are formed in an affix-free way and represent stem words, for example, *draft report, time bar, travel expenses*.

The next text corpus under consideration is the one of the office correspondence genre. As already

mentioned the texts describe the correspondence of the British Council with teachers of universities in foreign countries.

Comparing the data of the analysis of the attributes of two-component constructions in the of judicial procedural documents genres and the one of official correspondence, one can come to the conclusion that their morphological characteristics largely coincide. For example, both in the genre of judicial procedural documents and the one of official correspondence, most of the attributes (312 units) are formed without an affix, for example, *birth places, branch office*. In the first place in the formation of suffix words is *-tion*, which is used 187 times (If we remember, the *-tion* suffix also takes the first place in the texts of the of judicial procedural documents genre), for example, *application form, documentation service*.

The *-ty* suffix is also in the second place in terms of frequency of usage, with its help 14 attributes are formed, for example, *safety helmets, university diploma*.

The *-ance/-ence* morphemes form 10 attributes, e.g. *advance information, conference refunds, performance report*.

The *-sion* suffix forms only six attributes, for example, *television studio, admission charges*.

The *-er/-or* suffixes, for example, *travelers's check, usher hall*, and *-ing*, for example, *evening meals*, each form four attributes, and the suffix *-ly* (its frequency is 2), for example, *fortnightly intervals*.

The total number of suffix morphemes, with the help of which the attributes of two-component constructions implemented in the text corpus of the official correspondence genre are formed, is 7 units.

Thus despite the fact that the most frequent suffix morphemes exist and coincide in both lists and their number is the same in them, suffixes that function with low frequency differ in the lists of different genres both in number and in nomenclature – 11 suffixes in the texts of the judicial procedural documents genre and 7 – in the one of official correspondence. In addition, if we calculate the total frequency of the usage of the most frequent suffix units (*-tion, -ty, -sion* in the attributes of the genre of judicial procedural documentation and *-tion, -ty* in the official correspondence genre) then we get the following – 313 units versus 201. Statistical data show that although both genres belong to the so-called “humanitarian” their coincidence in terms of frequency of usage is not enough.

The next considered lists of attributes are those whose two-component constructions function in the so-called “technical” genres of official discourse: the instructions for vehicles maintenance and formula of inventions (patents).

As in the previous two lists of attributes the overwhelming majority are those that do not have

derivational elements. The calculation show that their percentage is 80,8% of all two-component constructions of this genre. A number of such attributes are formed by conversion, which implies the homonymy of the original and derived words, i.e. full morphological identity of the verb and the general singular case of a noun (N.N. Amosova, 1964), for example, *brake hose, claw washer, torque specifications, shift lever*. In other cases such attributives illustrate the “stone wall” problem, where the first component is seen either as an adjective or as retaining its substantiveness and only functionally approaching the adjective. In this work, we will not touch upon this complex and almost insoluble theoretical question. We will only mention such attributes that can certainly be considered as nouns that perform an attributive function, for example, *column shift, axle shaft, fuel lever, engine block*.

As to the attributes which include derivational morphemes here the suffixes *-er/-or* have the highest frequency of occurrence – 155 units which is 9% of all two-component constructions in which the attribute is expressed by a noun, for example, *speedometer gear, radiator hoses, accelerator rod, distributor drive*. As one can see they all belong to the group of nouns denoting devices, installations, devices or their details.

In the second place in terms of frequency of usage there is the *-sion* suffix, its frequency is 125 units, i.e. 7,2%, for example, *compression spring, extension housing, tension spring*. Next the *-tion* suffix comes – only 19 units (compared to its number in the “humanitarian” genres it is very small), i.e. 1%, e.g. *ignition switch, injection system*. Based on the lexical and semantic analysis of such attributes they are assigned to the group of nouns denoting the functions, purpose of devices and machines.

The list of suffix morphemes used in the attributes of two-component constructions of this genre with a low frequency of occurrence include the following units: *-ment* – 10 units, for example, *adjustment system, -ing* – 8 units, for example, *housing case, -ure* – 8 units, for example, *pressure measurement, failure moment, -ty* – 3 units, *-ancel/-ence* – only 1 unit.

Thus in the genre of instructions the most productive derivational units are the suffixes *-er/-or* (almost 9% of all two-component constructions containing nouns with a derivational element) and *-sion* (7,2%). The *-tion* suffix (1%) can also be attached to them. As can be seen from the examples the filling of lexical-semantic groups with these attributes is characterized by technical terms which is dictated by the technical nature of the instruction genre itself.

Two-component constructions are also widely used in another “technical” genre chosen for research – formulas of inventions (patents). Again we can stress that most of the attributes (66%) are non-affixed, for

example, *diode bridge, cable ends, control current, discharge surface*.

The suffixes *-er/-or* make up a large group, their number is quite large – 291 units (19,4% of all two-component constructions with affix nouns as attributes), for example, *simulator means, exciter diodes, distributor channels, actuator elements*.

In the second place in terms of frequency of usage are attributes with the *-tion* suffix – 118 units (7,8%), for example, *saturation induction, deposition temperature, propagation direction, isolation region*.

The attributes with the *-ure* suffix (1,6%) occur twenty-four times, for example, *exposure voltage, pressure control*.

The *-ty* suffix is found in 23 attributes (1,5%), for example, *conductivity type, impurity concentration*.

Suffixes *-ancel/-ence* occur 21 times (1,4%), e.g. *capacitance means, resonance condition, reference voltage*.

The attributes with the *-age* suffix occur 20 times (1,9%), e.g. *leakage measurement*.

The attributes with low-frequency suffixes include units with suffixed morphemes *-sion* – 5 units (0,3%), *-ment, -ing* – one unit each (0,8%).

If to compare the inventory of suffixes in the attributes of two-component constructions in the so-called “technical” genres presented in this work one can state the following. First, the total number of suffixal morphemes used in attributes in the two genres has different values – in the genre of instructions for such morphemes there are 8 units, and in the genre of patents – 10 units. The lists of the most frequent suffixes are basically the same in both genres: *-er/-or, -tion, -ty*. An exception is the *-sion* suffix which is much more commonly used in the instruction genre. However the absence of this unit is compensated for in the genre of formulas of inventions by the presence of a high-frequency suffix *-ty*.

If to continue comparing the suffix attributes that function with high frequency in both genres one can see that their number in the genre of patents is greater than in the one of instructions – 8 units versus 4 units, i.e. twice as high. The total number of frequency of usage of such suffixes is 299 in the genre of instructions and 497 in the genre of inventions (patents).

Thus we can conclude that despite the general nature of the texts and their attribution to “technical” genres statistical parameters show many contradictions and inconsistencies between them.

But in addition to statistical data there are also lexical and semantic features of suffix attributes which demonstrate their complete coincidence since the overwhelming majority of this type of attributes belongs to general lexical-semantic groups – 1) designation of devices, devices, installations; 2) presentation of various functions of these devices, instruments and installations.

If to carry out a comparative analysis between both types of genres – “humanitarian” and “technical” – then the following conclusions can be drawn. Firstly, in both types of genres there is some general regularity, and it concerns first of all non-affix attributes which in all genres without exception have a higher frequency of usage than the affix ones. Secondly, among the most frequent suffixes of the attribute the following common ones can be distinguished: *-tion*, *-ty*. But this is where the general characteristics of suffix attributes end. Therefore according to the results of the performed statistical analysis the conclusion can be made that derivational units of attributes expressed by suffix units including in two-component constructions in the genres of official style cannot be used as a stylistic marker of official discourse with a high degree of probability.

The further research is planned to be devoted to grammatical, stylistic, statistical and lexical-semantic analysis of other text units of the described genres in order to find their common characteristics that can generalize the official discourse genres and make them (text units) possible stylistic markers.

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