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DIMENSIONS OF NOMINATIVE AND COMMUNICATIVE UNITS

The title of this article gives the subject matter of our research. Linguistically experimented are nominative and communicative units (sayings and proverbs) of the English discourse. Their identification is treated in a complex analysis – discursive, distributive, contextual and explanatory. Applied methods are of a syncretic nature, they are determined by the onthology of referents. The empiric material has been extracted from the authentic dictionaries, collections of proverbs and electronic resources. The topicality of the research is verified by the current scientific view of the world. The content of the paper is backgrounded by relevant aims and intentions: to distinguish functional nature of proverbs and sayings, their pragmatico-semantic modi; to emphasize levels of intralingual and interlingual types of translation; to expand the theory of verbal and arithmetic measurement of units; to verify the validity of mentalese principle at work; to comment upon the vistas of further investigations. Innovative are ideas of distinction of the mentioned linguistic units - verbal and statistic manner of their description. Syncretic ideas are at work – lingual and arithmetic dimensions, word-centric and text-centric approaches to objects. Tables of the experiment visualize the complex word-centric and text-centric measurements on their vertical and linear vectors.
The theoretic and empiric material of experiment may be didactically applied in the interdisciplinary academic courses considering adherent problems.
Key words: proverbs, sayings, folklore, dimension, linguistic criteria, semantic distance.

Кобякова І. К., Овсянко О. Л., Швачко С. О. Вимірювання номінативних та комунікативних одиниць. Об'єктом дослідження є номінативні та комунікативні одиниці (приказки та прислів'я), предметом – синкретичне вимірювання в перекладознавчому аналізі зазначених одиниць. Ідентифікація об'єкта обґрунтовується комплексом науково-дослідних методів – онтогносеологічного, дискурсивного, дистрибутивного та контекстуального. Застосовані методи мають синкретичний характер та визначаються онтологією референтів. Матеріалом дослідження слугують прислів'я та приказки, їх тлумачення в лексикографічних джерелах і гетерогенних дискурсах. Актуальність теми дослідження верифікується тенденціями сучасних лінгвістичних студій та малодослідженністю теми. Відсутність ґрунтовних досліджень, присвячених встановленню семантичних дистанцій зазначених одиниць емпатує вибір теми роботи. У науковій розвідці осмислено функціональну природу прислів'їв та приказок, їх прагматико-семантичний модус; окреслено рівні внутрішньомовного та міжмовного типів перекладу референтів; доповнено теорію вербального та арифметичного вимірювання; обґрунтовано залучення принципу менталізу до наукового пошуку, окреслено питання подальших наукових розвідок з релевантних питань. Інноваційною є ідея контрастивного аналізу досліджуваних одиниць з виокремленням відповідних лінгвістичних критеріїв (білатеральність, поверхнева структура, глибинна структура, частиномовна парадигма, предикативність, тема-рематична представленість, образність, прагматичність). У роботі дієвими є синкретичні ідеї – лінгвістичні та арифметичні пошуки. Представлені у роботі таблиці унаочнюють словоцентричні та текстоцентричні вимірювання номінативних та комунікативних одиниць на їх вертикальних та лінійних векторах. Експеримент проводиться над емпіричними фактами основних об'єктів перекладу – слів та текстів.
Представлені теоретичні та емпіричні матеріали можуть знайти своє дидактичне застосування в міждисциплінарних академічних курсах з релевантних проблем.
Ключові слова: прислів'я, приказки, фольклор, вимір, лінгвістичні критерії, семантична дистанція.

The object of the research is made by nominative (NU) and communicative units (CU) - proverbs and sayings of the English language, **the subject** is their dimensions. **The topicality** of the research is predetermined by the tendencies of modern linguistics.

Innovative approach. The experiment under analysis is backgrounded by the ontognoseological principle – nominative units are researched word-centrically, communicative units – textocentrically. The motto of Tertium comparationis is objectivized by linguistic attributes of referents. Verbal and arithmetic dimensions are at work. Arithmetic values are received due to the formula of semantic distance $SD = 1 - \frac{2 \times n}{A+B}$ [Berezhan 1973] in which symbol **n** indicates common meanings of compared referents *(A+B)*.

The working hypothesis of this paper expand assumptively into its content and aims: as communicative predicative units, proverbs belong to small texts of second modeling structure. The outer and deep aspects are dimensioned in the vertical and linear manner. Intralinguistic and interlinguistic referents are measured according to their wordcentric and textcentric nature, due to the ontognoseological measurement in terms of the syncretic idea of mentalese. Proverbs are

created by people, of people and for the sake of people. The linguistic charm of units – their rhythm and rhyme – is full of decorum and social validity. Proverbs have much in common with other small texts. They are of folklore nature, high topicality and pragmatic load. Proverb − a short well-known statement that gives a piece of advice or expresses something that is generally true [Longman Exams Dictionary 2006, p. 1227].

Proverbs come to evaluate their association with the world of science: *There is no proverb which is not true*; *There is something wise in every proverb*; *Proverbs are the children of experience*; *And what are proverbs but the public voice*; *Proverbs are the wisdom of the streets*; *Proverbs are the daughters of daily experience*; *Proverbs and conversation follow each other*; *A proverb is an ornament to language*; *A proverb is to speech what salt is to food*; *As the country, so the proverb*; *The proverbs of a nation furnish the index to its spirit and the results of its civilization*; *Proverbs are mental gems gathered in the diamond fields of the mind*; *Proverbs are the lamps to words*; *A good maxim is never out of season.*

Lexicon of proverbs is diverse: terms (1) and everyday words (2) go together. Cf.: 1) *proverbs, experience, nation, spirit, words, language, ornament, speech, civilization*; 2) *public voice, streets, lamps*. Proverbs make the subjects of cultural linguistics, ethnolinguistics and cognitive linguistics. Proverbs are known for thematic-rhematic blocks. They avoid titles, are unauthorized, represent condensation of people's observation. Proverbs have their outer and inner structures – integrated syncretical constructions. Educative and didactic basic functions of proverbs are used to improve people's behavior. Proverbs function as in-texts [Torop 2015]. They cover different spheres of human life: health, nature, temperament, relatives, officials, chiefs, human hopes, thoughts, morals and customs.

Language is a highly dynamic phenomenon that is influenced by inner- and extralinguistic factors. The dynamics is reflected in both formation and functioning of nonce-words, neologisms, modified phraseological units. The investigation of creative potential of language has permeated the interests of scholars [Zatsnyi 2010, Dombrovan, Pikhtovnikova, Yenikieieva 2014; Shvachko 2016]. The ideas are being emphasized on extension and condensation of proverbs, the structural changes and semantic deviations by [Ovsianko 2017].

Word-centric and text-centric approaches work together as a team. Dimension of both is highly relevant. Texts are speech oriented. Words make texts. Morphemes make words. Both (words and texts) are semiotic signs. The criteria of which are vertical and linear analyzed uiour experiment.

Dimension of semantic distance between translation objects let the process go in its proper way – equivalence of adequacy. Translation works in two ways – intraliguistic and interliguistic. Our experiment follows both vectors/ Criteria of Tertium Comarationis resound the nature of referents. (See table 1)

Table 1
*Word-centric dimension of **say :: saying***
*Word-centric dimension of **say :: saying***

№	Linguistic criteria	Referents	
		say (v.)"говорити"	*saying (n.)*"приказка"
1	Bilateral aspect	+	+
2	Outer aspect	-	-
3	Inner aspect	-	-
4	Part of speech	-	-
5	Function	+	+
6	Structure	–	–
7	Lexical group	–	–

$$SD = 1 - \frac{2 \times n}{a+b} = 1 - \frac{2 \times 2}{7+7} == 1 - \frac{4}{14} == 0.7$$

Scheme 1
*Linear dimension of words **say :: saying***

The referent *saying* in the experiment is chosen for its being a metasign of our brain trust. The partner is selected at random, by identity of their root *say-*. Common positions of referents are represented by two criteria (1, 5). They are bilateral and function **n-.** The rest criteria (2, 3, 4, 6, 7) are not agreeable. The outer and inner aspects do not coincide. Parts of speech are different. Structurally are not identical they are either. *Saying* is a term metasign, *say* is a verbalizing unit. Linear distinction speaks volumes for their divergence state (as SD = 0.7). The vertical analysis of the dual *say (v.) :: saying (n.)* verifies their difference.

Table 2 demonstrates the semantic distance between referents in the English and Ukrainian discourses. The criteria of distinctions are elicited from textolinguistic attributes of analyzed units: 1. bilateral aspect, 2. outer aspect, 3. inner aspect, 4. function, 5. predicativity, 6. theme and rhyme blocks structure, 7. images involved. By bilateral aspect we understand formal and semantic nature of compared units.
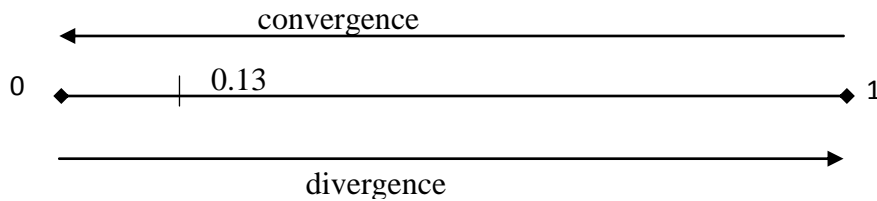
By outer and inner aspect – the individual outer and deep representation. Predicativety works with proverbs as communicative units. Proverbs are textocentric, sentencewise; sayings are blocks of sentences. Texts are both informative and pragmatic; sayings are linking units, parts of sentences. Both proverbs and sayings are content with images involved. Vertical and linear dimensions work with interlinguistic (see table 2) and intralinguistic (see table 3) measurements.

Table 2
Interlinguistic dimension of proverbs

№	Linguistic criteria	Referents	
		As you sow you shall mow	*Що посієш, то і пожнеш*
1	Bilateral aspect	+	+
2	Outer aspect	-	-
3	Inner aspect	+	+
4	Function	+	+
5	Predicativity	+	+
6	Thema and rheme blocks	+	+
7	Images involved	+	+
8	Pragmatic value	+	+

$$SD = 1 - \frac{2 \times n}{A + B} = 1 - \frac{2 \times 7}{8 + 8} = 0.13$$

convergence

0   0.13   1

divergence

Semantic distance of the comparatives in Table 2 is equal to 0.13. Their function is identical, the translation is adequate and equivalent.

Table 3 eyewitnesses English text synonymy of analyzed referents below.

Table 3
Intralinguistic dimension of proverbs

№	Linguistic criteria	Referents	
		Don't trouble trouble until trouble troubles you	*Don't count chickens until before they are hatched*
1	Bilateral aspect	+	+
2	Outer aspect	-	-
3	Inner aspect	+	+
4	Function	+	+
5	Predicativity	+	+
6	Thema and rheme blocks	+	+
7	Images involved	+	+
8	Pragmatic value	+	+

$$SD = 1 - \frac{2 \times n}{A + B} = 1 - \frac{2 \times 7}{8 + 8} = 0.13$$

Dimension discretion of these proverbs proves their variant status. The semantic distance between the researched proverbs is equal to 0.13 (SD). The synonymity of text is valid herein.

Scheme 3
Linear dimension of proverbs

convergence

0   0.13   1

divergence
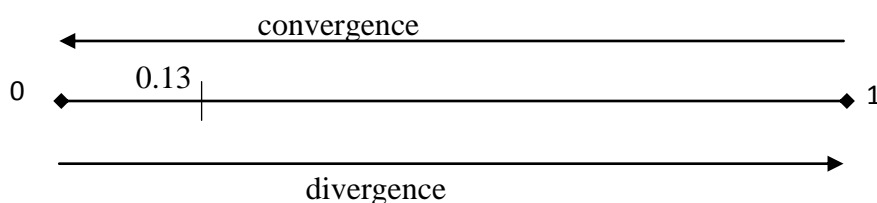
In Table 4 next dual of referents is presented by metasigns *(Intralinguistic dimension of proverb and saying)*, which are constantly disputed in the brain trust Their lexical images are fixed *as As sure as eggs is eggs* (proverb) and *As fate* As fate (saying). The former unit is modified. In old time it sounded as **X (eks) is X (eks).** The saying had a prolonged form – *as sure as fate.*

Table 4
Intralinguistic dimension of proverb and saying

№	Linguistic criteria	Referents	
		As sure as eggs is eggs (proverb)	*As fate (saying)*
1	Bilateral aspect	+	+
2	Outer aspect	-	-
3	Inner aspect	-	-
4	Function	-	-
5	Predicativity	+	−
6	Thema and rheme blocks	+	−
7	Images involved	+	+
8	Pragmatic value	+	-

$$SD = 1 - \frac{2 \times n}{a + b} = 1 - \frac{2 \times 2}{8 + 8} = 1 - \frac{4}{16} = 0.7$$

Scheme 4
Linear dimension of proverb and saying

convergence

0 ⟵———————— 0.7 ————————⟶ 1

divergence

Words and set-expressions – as nominative units have much in common with the communicative ones (utterances, texts) in the translating endozone. This thesis works reasonable with bilateral aspects, modifications of the outer and inner structure and semantic deviations. The physical images of NU and CU are open to contraction and lengthening. Proverbs, for example, are shortened into sayings. Sayings expand proverbs. Serious proverbs are converted into humorous ones.

Humorous words are rarely marked likewise in the dictionary articles. The allonyms of relevant lemmas open the top secrets of entropy. Identification of the mentioned units proves beneficial for translatology endozone.

Table 5

Lexicon of English humour paradigm

Humour lemmas	Indices of inner structure	Semantic load of humour allonyms																					
		humour	amusing	funny	cheerful	queer	strange	ridiculous	difficult	happy	absurd	unreasonable	mind	liquid	puzzling	remarkable	unaccustomed	doubtful	unwell	troublesome	bright	wellsuited	odd	laughable
humour	7	+	+	+				+					+	+										+
amusing	5		+		+					+			+											+
funny	5		+	+		+	+		+															
cheerful	3				+					+											+			
queer	5					+	+											+	+				+	
strange	4					+									+	+	+							
ridiculous	5						+	+		+	+	+												
laughable	3		+					+																+
difficult	3						+		+											+				
happy	2									+											+			
absurd	3										+	+												+
unreasonable	3										+	+												+
mind	1												+											
liquid	1													+										
puzzling	1														+									
remarkable	1															+								
unaccustomed	1																+							
doubtful	1																	+						
unwell	1																		+					
troublesome	1																			+				
bright	1																				+			
wellsuited	1																					+		
odd	1																						+	

In table 5 dimension discretion of humour paradigm is measured crosswards – vertically by lemmas and linear by semantic load of allonyms. Common for the humour category is a syncretic idea of mentalese. The term *mentalese* is motivated morphologically, by morphemes *mental-*and affix *–ese.* The latter reminds of its language origin (*Chin<u>ese</u>, Japan<u>ese</u>, education<u>ese</u>, comuter<u>ese</u>).* The words of humour category are scattered in the dictionaries alphabetically, the relevant articles are composed of lemmas and allonyms. The dual backgrounds of lexicosemantic field of humour (LSFH). The units of LSFH are profitable for cognizing wordcentric tendencies of humour.

Next dual *humour::laughable* is presented by other data: humour possesses the same semantic load, -laughable - three indices – *amusing, ridiculous, laughable.*

$$SD = 1 - \frac{2 \times 3}{7 + 3} = 1 - \frac{6}{10} = 0.4$$

Thus, dual *humour :: amusing* in our experiment is represented by seven humour allonyms and five amusing ones. The vertical column of indices exteriorizes humour as a metasign. Amusing volume consists of five attributes ***amusing***, *cheerful*, *happy*, ***mind***, ***laughable***. Only three of them (in bold type) refer to symbol **n-** in the semantic distance formula. In our case:

$$SD = 1 - \frac{2 \times 2}{7 + 5} = 1 - \frac{6}{12} = 0.5$$

In our experiment dual *humour :: funny* notifies that *funny* is attributed by five allonyms, **n-** symbolizes two of them (*amusing, funny).* Allonyms *queer, strange, difficult* expand LSFH.

$$SD = 1 - \frac{2 \times 2}{7 + 5} = 1 - \frac{4}{12} = 0.6$$

Humour as an universal phenomenon considers heterogeneity of languages all over the world. Humour subsystem is on the constant move and dynamics. Basic tenets of humour are backgrounded by relevant situations, words, texts, genres and discourses. Humour is a serious syncretic phenomenon to treat it unserious. Linguistic analysis of its nature is of great validity. *Humour* etymologically goes back to "*liquid".* Its category is of mentalese nature. Its head-word (lemma) is objectivized by allonyms and would be allonyms. Newly accounted allonyms make the process go until the semantic load expires [Shvachko, Kobyakova 2019].

In contract to wordcentric translation, textcentric translation encodes both content an intentions of the authors. The nominative and communicative functions of these objects work likewise in English and other discourses. Words and text of humour semantic load are interwoven, they go together as a team, and in the scientific picture of the world they shoud be treated accordingly in their visters.

Conclusion. Referents of nominative and communicative units are dimensioned semantically and formally. Criteria of the mentioned objects (nominative and communicative units) are determined by the nature of referents. Word-centric criteria function with nominative units, text-centric – with communicative ones. Word-centric criteria are aimed at lexical and grammatical loads of words, their function and structure. Text-centric criteria focus on the communicative charge, derivations, informative and pragmatic evaluations. The dimension of translating objects is done in our experiment in a syncretic manner – vertical and linear. Text criteria are content with dominant linguo-cognitive attributes: bilateral aspects, outer aspect, inner aspect, predicativeness, theme and rheme blocks, images, pragmatic value. Word-centric criteria differ due to the nature of investigated referents.

The problems touched upon are open to **perspective scientific studies** what determines translation analyses**.** Thus, wordscentric translation should be focused on the nature of its referents. Textcentric on the information and author intentions. Motto: First think than translate.

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ETYMOLOGICAL MODELS OF ENGLISH ADVERBS

The paper focuses on research and reconstruction of etymological models of adverbs in the Old and Middle English periods. Analysis of adverbs and their etymology is directly connected with one of the aspects of general-theoretical problems, i.e. part of speech affiliation of adverbs and a disputable issue of degrees of comparison. It has been hypothesized that the ability of adverbs to form degrees of comparison is presupposed by the fact whether their protoforms had potential to do this. The research is based on top 50 most frequently used adverbs in Present-day English (PDE). This list comprises not only lexical units formed by means of suffix '-ly', which are traditionally characterized by degrees of comparison, but also one- or many component adverbs formed by compounding. The units on the list represent various time samples in Old and Middle English. In the paper 3 basic etymological models of adverb formation – one-, two-, three- and multicomponent models have been reconstructed. In their turn they are divided into 22 subparadigms, 15 of which are actualized in the paper. The most common subparadigms are *Adj. + SUF; N. + SUF; Adv.* Among 50 lexical units under analysis 19 units are formed on adverbial stem; 14 – adjectival; 9 – nominal; 4 prepositional; 3 – verbal; 1 – pronominal. Among 19 PDE adverbs evolved from an adverbial stem 16 units do not form degrees of comparison, except *often, early, soon*; among 14 adverbs formed on the basis of an adjectival stem 12 units do not have degrees of comparison, except *rather, extremely*. PDE adverbs which have developed from other parts of speech are not characterized by degrees of comparison.

Key words: adverbs, degrees of comparison, etymological models, Old and Middle English.

Ковбаско Ю. Етимологічні моделі англійських прислівників. Стаття присвячена вивченню та реконструкції етимологічних моделей формування сучасних прислівників в давньоанглійському та середньоанглійському періодах. Дослідження прислівників та їх етимології безпосередньо пов'язане з одним із аспектів загальнотеоретичної проблеми визначення частиномовної приналежності прислівників у сучасній англійській мові, зокрема дискусійним питанням формування ступенів порівняння. Висувається гіпотеза, що здатність прислівників до утворення ступенів порівняння визначається потенціалом до такого формування у їхніх праформ. Дослідження базується на 50 найбільш вживаних прислівниках у сучасній англійській мові. Цей перелік охоплює не тільки одиниці сформовані за допомогою суфікса '-ly', що традиційно характеризуються ступенями порівняння, але й однокомпонентні чи багатокомпонентні прислівники утворені шляхом словоскладання. Одиниці, що належать до цього переліку, репрезентують різноманітні часові зрізи у межах давньоанглійської та середньоанглійської мови. У ході дослідження було реконструйовано 3 базові етимологічні моделі формування прислівників – одно-, дво-, три- та багатокомпоненті моделі, що поділяються на 21 субпарадигму, з яких у роботі актуалізується 15. Найпоширенішими субпарадигмами є *Adj. + SUF; N. + SUF; Adv.* З-поміж 50 проаналізованих одиниць 19 сформовано на прислівниковій основі, 14 – прикметниковій, 9 – іменниковій, 4 – прийменниковій, 3 – дієслівній, 1 – займенниковій. Серед 19 сучасних прислівників утворених на прислівниковій основі 16 одиниць не мають ступенів порівняння, за винятком *often, early, soon*; серед 14 прислівників утворених на прикметниковій основі 12 одиниць мають ступені порівняння, за винятком *rather, extremely*. Прислівники утворені на основі інших частин мови характеризуються відсутністю ступенів порівняння.

Ключові слова: прислівник, ступені порівняння, етимологічні моделі, давньоанглійська та середньоанглійська мова

Introduction

There is no doubt that from the point of view of semantics adverbs belong to the notional parts of speech, but taking into consideration their morphological and word-building characteristics the approaches are quite different. Since the 18th century which marks "a great age for dictionaries and grammars in England" [Romaine 2007, p. 8] adverbs have been interpreted either as inflected (one of the features of notional word classes), see Allen [1841, p. 66;], Sievers [1885, p. 157], Wright [1908, p. 281], Rushton who distinguishes degrees of comparison in Anglo-Saxon adverbs