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**КОНСПЕКТ ЛЕКЦІЙ З НАВЧАЛЬНОЇ ДИСЦИПЛІНИ
«ЗІСТАВНА ЛЕКСИКОЛОГІЯ АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ ТА УКРАЇНСЬКОЇ МОВ»**

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П-121 Конспект лекцій з навчальної дисципліни «Зіставна лексикологія англійської та української мов». Рівне: РДГУ, 2025. 40 с. (англ. мовою).

Конспект лекцій містить основні теоретичні питання курсу з урахуванням сучасного стану зіставної лексикології: загальні відомості про зіставне мовознавство й зіставну лексикологію, методи структурного дослідження лексики англійської та української мов; слово як фундаментальна одиниця мови, морфологічна структура і структурні типи слів англійської та української мов; основні способи словотворення в англійській та українській мовах, семасіологія як наука про значення слова, семантична структура і семантичні відношення англійських та українських слів.

Ця збірка лекцій призначена для студентів 3 курсу денної та заочної форм навчання філологічного факультету спеціалізації: В11.041 «Германські мови та літератури (переклад включно), перша – англійська».

Павлова О.І., 2025

Рівненський державний гуманітарний університет, 2025

FOREWORD

The course of “Contrastive Lexicology of the English and Ukrainian Languages” forms a part of the curriculum for the English sections of foreign philology and translation departments of universities and has great cognitive and educational value.

It is intended for the third-year student philologists and translators of the day and extra-mural departments and fully meets the requirements of the programme in the subject.

“Lecture Notes” include the following parts: 1) foreword; 2) the major lecture notes in the subject; 3) assignments for self-control; 4) the list of recommended literature; 5) the list of topics of term-papers; 6) the list of issues for an examination in Contrastive Lexicology of the English and Ukrainian languages.

Lecture notes cover the main topics of Contrastive Lexicology: contrastive lexicology as a linguistic science, word as a main unit of the language, the morphological structure of the English and Ukrainian languages, the structural types of words in the contrasted languages, main types of word-building in English and Ukrainian, complex nature of word-meaning, semantic structure of English and Ukrainian words, semantic groups of words in the contrasted languages.

The objective of the course is: a) to acquaint students with a new linguistic discipline; b) to provide with the basic notions of Contrastive Lexicology; c) to present the fundamental aspects of contrastive description of lexical items in English and Ukrainian; d) to form the conception of similarities and differences, i.e. isomorphic and allomorphic features of lexico-semantic systems of the contrasted languages.

The author will feel much obliged for any criticism and recommendations.

CONTRASTIVE LEXICOLOGY OF ENGLISH AND UKRAINIAN (IN THEORY)

LECTURE NOTES

TOPIC 1: CONTRASTIVE LEXICOLOGY AS A SCIENCE

1.1. Contrastive linguistics: its object, purpose and branches

1.2. Contrastive lexicology: its definition, tasks and methods

1.1. Contrastive linguistics: its object, purpose and branches

Contrastive Linguistics as a subject of scientific research dates back to the 60-s of the XX-th century. Its emergence is connected with the publication of Robert Lado's book "Linguistics Across Cultures: Applied Linguistics for Language Teachers" in 1957, in which he states that "in the comparison between native and foreign languages lies the key to ease the difficulty in foreign language learning".

Traditionally, **contrastive linguistics** is defined as a branch of general linguistics which reveals and studies individual linguistic characteristics of some phenomena of the given language and other languages.

The object of its study is different languages, their structure, characteristics and individual peculiarities (Yu. Zhluktenko, 1979).

The purpose of contrastive linguistics is to reveal and describe the differences and similarities between a pair of languages.

The main branches of contrastive linguistics are contrastive phonology, contrastive lexicology, contrastive grammar, contrastive stylistics, contrastive phraseology, contrastive terminology science etc.

1.2. Contrastive lexicology: its definition, tasks and methods

Contrastive lexicology is a branch of contrastive linguistics which provides a theoretical foundation on which the vocabularies of different languages can be compared and described, the correlation between the vocabularies of two or more languages being the scientific priority.

Contrastive lexicology deals with similarities and differences of two or more genetically related or non-related languages. Contrastive lexicology studies various

types of language units such as: morphemes, words, variable word-groups and phraseological units.

In general, **the principal task** of Contrastive Lexicology of English and Ukrainian is to reveal the similarities and differences in the lexical systems of both languages; to determine the peculiarities of the use of language units which express the similar notions and to give the key for the choice of adequate variant of translation to translators or interpreters from the professional point of view (Verba, 2003, p. 11).

In particular, **the main tasks** of the contrastive lexicology are to study similarities and differences in: a) the morphemic structure of English and Ukrainian words; b) the etymological structure of English and Ukrainian vocabulary; c) types and language resources of word-building in English and Ukrainian; d) the semantic structure of English and Ukrainian words, the semantic groups of words in both languages (homonyms, synonyms, antonyms, paronyms and hyponyms) etc.

Methods in Contrastive Lexicology. Contrastive Lexicology resorts to numerous methods, apt to provide with contrastive analysis of words in the English and Ukrainian languages. Of paramount importance are contrastive and structural (distributional, transformational, componential and immediate constituents) methods of vocabulary analysis.

Contrastive analysis. Its goal is supposed to establish similarities and differences in the lexicon of the English and Ukrainian languages. This type of analysis is considered to be the main one.

Robert Lado was the first to study contrastive linguistics and to introduce contrastive analysis into linguistics. A classical **contrastive analysis** must proceed through 4 steps: 1) description (i.e. taking the two languages, L1 and L2 and writing formal description for the contrast); 2) selection (i.e. picking forms from description for the contrast); 3) contrast (i.e. making contrast of forms chosen); 4) prediction (making a prediction of difficulty through the contrast).

Distributional analysis is the method of research which is based on the study of all possible uses of language units in texts. In other words, this method of analysis

establishes the characteristics of the positions that lexical units occupy in a text. This method determines the contextual meaning of a word due to its collocability. The results of the analysis are considered in terms of distributional patterns.

We can easily find Ukrainian equivalents for many English words, but distributional analysis can show that they may be equivalent only in some positions and in other positions they may not coincide at all (Verba, 2003, p. 13), cf.:

English:

get + N (get a letter) has the meaning *отримувати*,

get + Adj (get angry) – *ставати, робитися*;

get + V inf (get to think) – *починати*.

Ukrainian:

N + ставати (чоловік став на ноги) – прийняти вертикальне положення,

ставати + Adj (небо стало синім) – робитися.

Immediate constituents analysis. This type of analysis is based on a binary division of words into its constituents, aiming to discover the ultimate constituents of the word (Demenchuk, 2018, p. 22). Within contrastive lexicology research the IC-s analysis attempts to determine morphemic or derivational structures of words in the contrasted languages, cf.: English examples:

non-governmental > *non* / *governmental*,

governmental > *government* / *al*,

government > *govern* / *ment*.

The UC-s of the word *non-governmental* are *non* / *govern* / *ment* / *al*.

ungentlemanly > *un* / *gentlemanly*,

gentlemanly > *gentleman* / *ly*,

gentleman > *gentle* / *man*.

So, the UC-s of the word *ungentlemanly* are *un*/*gentle*/*man*/*ly*.

Ukrainian examples:

незвичайний > *не* / *звичайний*,

звичайний > *звичай* / *ний*.

The UCs of the word *незвичайний* are *не* / *звичай* / *ний*.

безперспективний > без / перспективний,

перспективний > перспектив / ний.

The UCs of the word *безперспективний* are *без / перспектив / ний*.

The immediate constituents analysis indicates on the tie of morphemes within a word, the direction of word-building and helps to determine the meaning of occasionalisms and neologisms.

This analysis also helps reveal the morphological motivation of the word, the productivity of morphemes forming the word, the regularities which lie in the basis of word-building of new words in each of the contrasted languages.

Transformational analysis provides for a re-patterning of distributional structures to establish similarities and differences between the meanings of practically identical distributional patterns (Demenchuk, 2018, p.22). Within Contrastive Lexicology research this type of analysis is very often used to establish the syntactic and semantic relations between the components of the contrasted compound words, cf. *red-headed > having a red head* vs. *червоноголовий > який має червону голову*; *submissive > inclined to submit* vs. *покірний > який підкоряється в усьому*.

Componential analysis. The essence of this analysis consists in splitting or decomposing the lexical meaning into its minimal semantic components which are called semes and the representation of lexical meaning as the structure of semes.

For example, the componential analysis of the word *bachelor* is the following:

bachelor – (a physical object) (animate) (a human being) (a male) (an adult) (one who has never been married).

At the same time there are also two other meanings:

(a physical object) (animate) (a human being) (a male) (one who has got the first University degree in an arts subject, a science subject etc);

(a physical object) (animate) (a person) (a male) (a knight who served under the standard of another knight).

Other examples of componential analysis are the following:

father – (a physical object) (animate) (a person) (a male) (the one who has got at least one child).

свекор – (фізичний об'єкт) (живий) (людина) (чоловік) (той, хто має одруженого сина) (по відношенню до дружини сина).

Contrastive Lexicology resorts to this kind of analysis in order to establish similarities and differences at the level of semantic fields, lexico-semantic and thematic groups, synonymic, antonymic, hyponymic and other semantic relations in the contrasted languages. Very often, in this respect, componential analysis is used to find a translational equivalent in the target language.

Assignments for Self-Control

1. Characterize object, purpose and branches of contrastive linguistics.
2. Describe definitions and tasks of contrastive lexicology.
3. Give the characteristics of methods in contrastive lexicology.

TOPIC 2. WORD AS A FUNDAMENTAL UNIT OF LANGUAGE

2.1. Word as a Primary Unit of Contrastive Analysis

2.2. The Morphemic Structure of English and Ukrainian Word

2.3. The Correspondences of Words in English and Ukrainian

2.1. Word as a primary element of Contrastive Analysis

The theoretical foundations of word analysis in terms of its morphological structure apply both to the English and Ukrainian languages.

But in linguistic typology of Indo-European languages, English and Ukrainian belong to different types of languages. English is an analytical language and Ukrainian is a synthetic one. An analytical language is a language that organizes words and grammar by a strict word order and function words (prepositions, postpositions, particles and modifiers). Examples of analytical languages include English, Chinese, Vietnamese, Thai, Khmer and Lao.

A language is said to be synthetic if inflection is the predominant way of indicating grammatical relations. A synthetic language is one in which grammatical

relationships are expressed by modifications of the form of words. Conjugation of verbs and declensions of nouns are examples of such modifications. Examples of synthetic languages are Greek, Latin, German, Italian, Russian, Polish, Czech and Ukrainian.

The fundamental unit of language is **a word**. Being the most elementary unity of sound and meaning a word nevertheless falls into smaller meaningful structural units which are called morphemes. In most cases morphemes do not occur as free forms but only as constituents of words. Yet they possess meanings of their own.

The notion and the term **morpheme** was suggested by Beaudouin de Courtenay in 1881. The word *morpheme* is one more term which linguistics owes to Greek [(*morphe* – ‘form’ + the Greek suffix *-eme* which denotes the smallest unit or the minimum distinctive feature (Cf.: *phoneme*, *sememe*, *lexeme*, *grammeme*, *opposeme*)].

From the semantic point of view all morphemes are divided into two large classes: **root morphemes** and **affixational morphemes**.

The root is the primary element of the word, its basic part which conveys its fundamental lexical meaning. For example, in English *end-* and *girl-* are the roots in the following groups of words: *end*, *ending*, *endless*, *unending*, *endlessly*, *endlessness* and *girl*, *girlhood*, *girlish*. There exist many root morphemes which coincide with root words, e.g. *brick*, *blue*, *auto*, *back*, *ball*, *carp*, *chase*, *cloak*, *grey*, *red*, *see*, *look*, *serve*, *park*, *land*, *yard*, *ground*.

For example, in Ukrainian *день* and *спокій* are the roots in the following groups of words: *щодня*, *щоденний*, *щоденник* and *спокійний*, *неспокійний*, *заспокійливий*, *спокійно*, *спокійнесенький*, *спокійненько*.

The affixes, in their turn, fall into prefixes which precede the root (e.g. *unhappy* – *нещасливий*, *rewrite* – *переписувати*, *discover* – *відкрити*, *impossible* – *неможливий*) and suffixes which follow the root (e.g. *worker* – *робітник*, *calmly* – *спокійно*). The affixes in the above examples are **derivational affixes** serving to make new words and conveying lexical-grammatical meaning.

In English and Ukrainian prefixes are always derivational, e.g. *write* – *rewrite*

vs. *писати* – *переписувати*; *happy* – *unhappy* vs. *щасливий* – *нещасливий*; *comfortable* – *uncomfortable* vs. *зручний* – *незручний*.

As for suffixes in English and Ukrainian, they can be derivational and inflectional. Inflectional suffixes are morphemes serving to make different forms of one and the same word and conveying grammatical meanings. Examples in English are the following: *love* – *loves* – *loved* – *loving*; *pavement* – *pavements*, *phenomenon* – *phenomena*; *slow* – *slower* – *slowest*. There are only seven inflectional suffixes in English. As for Ukrainian, it has dozens of inflectional affixes and encodes contrasts not represented in English. They are inflectional suffixes of parts of speech, of number and gender in nouns and adjectives, of cases in nouns and adjectives, of verb conjugations etc. Examples in Ukrainian are the following: *батько* – *батька* – *батьку* / *батькові* – *батька* – *батьку* / *батькові* – *батьку*; *красивий* – *красива* – *красиве*; *сильний* – *сильніший* – *найсильніший*; *бачу* – *бачиш* – *бачить* – *бачимо* – *бачите* – *бачать*; *бачив* – *бачила* – *бачило* – *бачили*; *бачитиму* – *бачитимеш* – *бачитиме* – *бачитимемо* – *бачитимете* – *бачитимуть* and so on. Inflectional suffixes are studied in grammar.

The element intrinsic to all linguistic levels according to its symbolic status is a **word**. Consisting of phonemes and morphemes, a word is also a constituent of word-combinations, sentences and texts. The central role of a word considers the lexico-semantic level to be of paramount importance for contrastive analysis (Demenchuk, 2018, p.18).

A word may be defined as a sign that represents the interrelations of denotatum, concept and symbol in language (system) and speech (communication).

A word is a versatile and multidimensional unit. There intersect, forming the whole, however, not coinciding with each other and one another phonological, grammatical and semantic features in it. Those features not only determine the criteria, underlying a word identification, but also pretend to be basic characteristics for contrastive analysis of the English and Ukrainian lexicons.

2.2. The Structural Types of English and Ukrainian Words

In Modern English there are 4 structural types of words depending on the

difference of their morphemes.

1) The words consisting of only one root-morpheme are known as **simple words** (or root words), e.g. *man, sky, apple, nut, hill, home, friend, aim, swig, screen, blog, self, long, short, big, look, sit, stand, see*. Simple words predominate in speech communication, as anyone can see who will listen to an average talk or read a page in a book or newspaper. These words occur in any text with the greatest frequency. A great number of simple words belong to the original English stock or to earlier borrowings, e.g. *house, room, work, port, street, table*.

2) The words consisting of a root and one or more affixes are known as **derived words** (or derivatives), e.g. *reappear, server, pasting, masterful, glimmering, flawless, forecaster, imaginative, greenish, imperfect, unable, undo, interaction, indifference, reproductivity, selflessness*. Derived words are extremely numerous in the English vocabulary. They rate second in frequency after simple words and tower above all the other structural types if counted in a dictionary. The high percentage of derived words both in language and speech is explained by the activity of derivation or affixation as a word-building device. It has never slackened its productivity beginning with the earlier stages of the development of the English language.

3) The words consisting of two or more stems are known as **compound words** (or compounds), e.g. *wallflower, hourglass, pancake, playground, cheesecake, daylight, deadline, toothbrush, keyboard, chairperson, snowman, ladybird, rainbow, aircraft, eyesight, haircut, bluebell, backpack, blackmail, sunflower, lighthouse-keeper, handicraft, speedometer, bridesmaid, lily-white, dark-green, mother-in-law, hand-to-mouth, merry-go-round, bread-and-butter, hook-and-ladder, forget-me-not, lily-of-the-valley, stay-at-home, mum-to-be, fly-by-night, lady-killer, pen-holder, shoemaker*. Words of this structural type are produced by the way of word-building called compounding (or composition). Compound words do not amount to much in frequency. In the existing word-stock, compound nouns constitute 15 per cent. The number of compounds in the language is steadily growing.

4) The words in which phrase components are joined together by means of compounding and affixation are known as **derivational compounds**, e.g. *rosy-*

cheeked, fresh-coloured, round-faced, narrow-shouldered, big-headed, long-haired, green-eyed, hot-tempered, weak-willed, absent-minded, chicken-hearted. Derivational compounds are the words combining the features of compounds and derivatives. They are formed when a suffix or a prefix is added to a compound word (or a compound stem), e.g. *left-hand/ed, left-hand/er, sight-se/er, house-wif/ery.*

The classification of Ukrainian words made by Makar P. Ivchenko is as follows:

1. **Non-derived words** consisting of one root morpheme in Ukrainian: *вік, віз, ніс, рік, ніч, бук, гриб, сіль, сміх, крик, ліс, брат, тепер, тут, там, скрізь, у, при, над, до, і, але;*

2. **Non-derived words** consisting of the root and the ending: *мор-е, пол-е, мов-а, вод-а, рук-а, гнізд-о, сел-о, бач-у, вез-у, весел-ий, голуб-ий, зелен-ий;*

3. **Derived words** made up of roots, prefixes and suffixes: *про-ліс-ок, до-пис, скрип-к-а, о-двір-ок, за-вул-ок, про-між-ок, зерн-яток-о, берез-ов-ий, без-надій-ний, істор-ичн-ий, добр-от-а, крут-изн-а, хоробр-ий, пере-клад, про-світ-и-ти, запев-ни-ти, пере-стриб-ну-ти ;*

4. **Compound words** created by combining two stems with or without an interfix. In Ukrainian the function of an interfix can be performed by three vowels: *о, е, є*, for example, а) *лісотундра, лісостеп, першодрук, пароплав, скороход, гострозубий, місяцехід, працездатний, хвилеріз, життєрадісний;* б) *хліб-сіль, всюдихід, блицтурнір, спортивінвентар, бізнес-партнер, повсякденний.*

2.3. The Correspondences of Words in English and Ukrainian

In general words in English and Ukrainian reveal the following correspondences:

1) congruous both in form and meaning, cf.: (international words) *Internet* vs. *інтернет*, *taxi* vs. *таксі*; (terms) *microscope* vs. *мікроскоп*, *electron* vs. *електрон*; (borrowed words) *hot-dog* vs. *хот-дог*, *portfolio* vs. *портфоліо*, *gadget* vs. *гаджет*;

2) congruous in form, but incongruous in meaning, cf.: *aspirant* (a person who aspires, as one who seeks or desires a career, advancement, status, etc.) vs. *аспірант* (особа, що готується до педагогічної або наукової діяльності при ЗВО чи

науковій установі), *baton* (a thin stick used by a conductor to direct an orchestra) vs. *батон* (вид булочних виробів), *matrass* (a rounded glass flask with a long neck) vs. *матрац* (м'яка товста підстилка для лежання);

3) congruous in meaning, but incongruous in form, cf.: *hard-hearted* (compounding) vs. *бездушний* (affixation), *sunflower* (compounding) vs. *сонячник* (affixation), *flabbergasted* (compounding) vs. *приголомшений* (affixation);

4) incongruous both in form and meaning, cf.: *black book* “a book listing persons that have committed offenses against morality, law, or any set of regulations” vs. *чорнокнижництво* “чаклування за допомогою книг, що мають нібито магічну силу” (Demenchuk, 2018, p. 21);

5) incongruous in a structure type, cf.: *blood-bank* (compound) vs. *сховище крові та плазми (для переливання)* (word-combination), *bookshelf* (compound) vs. *книжкова полиця* (word-combination), *deadline* (compound) vs. *кінцевий термін* (word-combination), *feedback* (compound) vs. *зворотній зв'язок* (word-combination), *screenshot* (compound) vs. *знімок екрану* (word-combination);

6) incongruous in connotations, cf.: *lobber-lipped* (expressively charged) vs. *товстогубий* (neutral);

7) congruous in meaning, though being a variety, characteristic of a particular group of the language's speakers, cf.: *rooster* (American and Australian English for *cock*) vs. *козут* (dialectal variation for *нівень* in Halychyna, Transcarpathia, Bukovyna) (Demenchuk, 2018, p. 21).

Assignments of Self-Control

1. Characterize word as a primary element of contrastive analysis.
2. Represent the definition and classifications of morphemes in English and Ukrainian.
3. Describe the structural types of English and Ukrainian words.
4. Give examples of correspondences of words in English and Ukrainian.

TOPIC 3: WORD-FORMATION IN ENGLISH AND UKRAINIAN

3.1. Word-formation: its notion, units and types

3.2. Derivation in English and Ukrainian

3.3. Compounding in English and Ukrainian

3.4. Abbreviation in English and Ukrainian

3.5. Blending in English and Ukrainian

3.6. Reduplication in English and Ukrainian

3.7. Sound-imitation in English and Ukrainian

3.1. Word-formation: its notion, units and types

Word-formation, or word-building, is the process of constructing new words from the existing resources of language (Demenchuk, 2018, p. 33).

The main units of word-building are derived words, or derivatives. Derived words are secondary linguistic units that are structurally and semantically dependent on some other simpler lexical units that motivate them (Demenchuk, 2018, p. 33), cf.: *use* > *useful* vs. *користь* > *корисний*. *comfort* > *comfortable* vs. *зручність* > *зручний*, *kind* > *kindness* vs. *добро* > *добром*а;

The major types of word-formation in both English and Ukrainian are the following: derivation, compounding, abbreviation / clipping, blending, reduplication and sound-imitation.

The task of contrastive word-formation in English and Ukrainian is to reveal correspondences between the contrasted words in the aspect of the following criteria:

a) derivativeness / non-derivativeness, cf.: *motel* > *mot(or)* + *(hot)el* (blending) vs. *мотель* (borrowing); *унікальний* (affixation) vs. *unique* (simple word);

b) derivational affix correspondences, cf.: *teach* + *-er*, *work* + *-er*, *read* + *-er* vs. *вчи* + *-тель*, *робит* + *-ник*, *чит* + *-ач*;

c) availability / unavailability of a morphemic linking element, cf.: *Serbo-Croatian* vs. *сербохорватська*, *Anglo-Saxon* vs. *англо-саксонська*, *темношкірий*

vs. *dark-skinned* vs; *листоподібний* vs. *leaf-type*, *грушоподібний* vs. *pear-shaped*;

d) correspondences in a word-building type, cf.: *greenfinch*, *yellowcup* (compounding) > N = Adj + N vs. *зеленяк*, *жовтець* (suffixation) > N = Adj + Suf. (Demenchuk, 2018, p.35).

3.2. Derivation in English and Ukrainian

Derivation is a type of word-formation in which a word is derived from another word by adding an affix.

Derivation includes suffixation and prefixation. Suffixation underlies the formation of new words with the help of suffixes, the latter being affixes which follow the material (root morpheme) they are added to, cf.: *play* + *-er* vs. *гра* + *-вець*, *green* + *-er* vs. *нов* + *-ач* + *-ок*; *trick* + *-ery* vs. *шахрай* + *-ство*; *rich* + *-ness* vs. *багат* + *-ство*; *courage* + *-ous* vs. *хоробр* + *-ість*.

In English and Ukrainian, suffixes may be compared based on their origin and meaning.

By origin, the contrasted suffixes are divided into native and borrowed ones. In English, native suffixes are primarily Germanic in origin, cf.: noun-suffixes: *-er* (*rider*), *-or* (*sailor*), *-ful* (*handful*), *-ing* (*feeling*), *-ness* (*goodness*), *-dom* (*freedom*), *-hood* (*manhood*), *-ship* (*friendship*), *-ster* (*roadster*), *-ling* (*firstling*), *-th* (*breadth*), *-ie* (*birdie*), *-y* (*aunty*); adjective-suffixes: *-en* (*wooden*), *-ern* (*nothern*), *-ful* (*hopeful*), *-less* (*powerless*), *-ish* (*greyish*), *-like* (*warlike*), *-ly* (*womanly*), *-some* (*troublesome*), *-y* (*watery*), *-ward* (*wayward*, *backward*); adverb-suffixes: *-ly* (*newly*), *-long* (*headlong*), *-wise* (*crosswise*), *-ward(s)* (*backwards*); verb-suffixes: *-en* (*blacken*), *-er* (*glimmer*), *-le/-l* (*sparkle*, *kneel*).

In Ukrainian, native suffixes are primarily of Proto-Slavic origin, cf.: noun-suffixes: *-ин(я)* (*гординя*), *-ич* (*панич*), *-знь* (*приязнь*), *-ств(о)* (*багатство*), *-тай* (*глашатай*), *-тв(а)* (*битва*), *-тель* (*мислитель*), *-ур-а* (*замазура*); adjective-suffixes: *-ав* (*кульгавий*), *-яв* (*кучерявий*), *-езн(ий)* (*величезний*); participial-suffixes: *-ящ* (*роботящий*), *-м(ий)* (*рухомий*), *-ущ* (*грядущий*).

Both English and Ukrainian borrowed suffixes are mainly of Romanic and Greek origin:

A. English: a) noun-suffixes of Romanic origin: *-tion* (*solution*), *-ade* (*blockade*), *-age* (*passage*), *-ance/-ence* (*guidance, obedience*), *-ancy/-ency* (*vacancy, emergency*), *-acy* (*accuracy*), *-ant* (*merchant*), *-ent* (*student*), *-ee* (*addressee*), *-eer* (*engineer*), *-ery/-ry* (*snobbery, finery*), *-ice* (*service*), *-let/-et* (*booklet, locket*), *-ment* (*amazement*), *-or* (*creator*), *-ule* (*granule*), *-y* (*jealousy*); noun-suffixes of Greek origin: *-ism* (*capitalism*), *-ist* (*artist*), *-ite* (*Muscovite*), *-ics/-ic* (*physics, arithmetic*); b) adjective-suffixes of Romanic origin: *-able/-ible* (*eatable, visible*), *-al/-ial* (*comical*), *-an/-ian* (*European, Arabian*), *-ary* (*contrary*), *-ese* (*Japanese*), *-ive* (*native*), *-ous* (*glorious*); c) verb-suffixes of Romanic origin: *-ate* (*graduate*), *-ify* (*signify, simplify*), *-ize / -ise* (*organize*), *-ite* (*unite, expedite*).

B. Ukrainian: a) noun suffixes of Greek origin: *-ист/-іст* (*медаліст*), *-изм/-ізм/-їзм* (*нігілізм*), *-ад(а)* (*олімпіада*), *-ид(а)* (*панахида*), *-ід(а)* (*піраміда*), *-іск* (*обеліск*), *-ім(и)* (*соломі*); of Romanic origin: *-аж* (*ажіотаж*), *-ант* (*лейтенант*), *-анс* (*реверанс*), *-ат* (*дериват*), *-ація* (*інформація*), *-ент* (*студент*), *-ер* (*шофер*), *-ій* (*мораторій*), *-он* (*батальйон*), *-тор* (*диктор*), *-ур(а)* (*аспірантура*), *-ум* (*акваріум*), *-ус* (*вірус*); of Turkic origin: *-ак* (*козак*), *-як* (*маяк*), *-ан* (*отаман*), *-лик* (*ярлик*), *-ук* (*зайдук*), *-ун* (*кавун*), *-ча* (*саранча*); b) adjective suffixes of Romanic origin: *-альн (ий)* (*універсальний*).

The correspondence of the suffixes is established due to the source they originate from. The suffixes borrowed from the same source are supposed to establish the reciprocal correspondence. Those which originate from different sources are supposed to establish one-sided correspondence (Demenchuk, 2018, p. 35).

The reciprocal correspondence of suffixes in English and Ukrainian:

a) Greek origin, cf.: *-id* (*pyramid*) vs. *-ід* (*піраміда*); *-ism* (*Hinduism*) vs. *-їзм* (*індуїзм*); *-ist* (*journalist*) vs. *-іст* (*журналіст*);

b) Romanic origin, cf.: *-al* (*nominal*) vs. *-альн (ий)* (*номінальний*); *-ate* (*nitrate*) vs. *-ат* (*нітрат*); *-tion* (*information*) vs. *-аці(я)* (*інформація*); *-ent* (*incident*) vs. *-ент* (*інцидент*); *-or* (*director*) vs. *-ер* (*режисер*).

The one-sided correspondence of suffixes in English and Ukrainian:

a) Polish origin vs. Germanic origin, cf.: *-изн(а)* (*білизна*) vs. *-ness*

(whiteness);

b) Romanic origin vs. Germanic origin, cf.: *-ant* (десант) vs. *-ing* (landing); *-er* (шофер) vs. *-er* (driver);

c) Romanic origin vs. Slavic origin, cf.: *-ance* (arrogance) vs. *-ин(я)* (гординя).

In the contrasted languages suffixes may also be compared by their meanings, i.e. from the viewpoint of the functions they perform in repatterning the derivational bases of the words. It should be borne in mind that a suffix in the source language may have several equivalents in the target one and vice versa.

The list of suffixes in both languages is quite numerous; therefore, we shall focus on those, correlating with some major concepts:

□ agent suffixes, cf.: *-er* (farmer, miner, singer, milker) vs. *-ер* (фермер), *-ник* (гірник), *-ак* (співак), *-яр* (дояр); *-or* (actor, director) vs. *-ор* (актор), *-ер* (режисер); *-ent* (student) vs. *-ент* (студент); *-ant* (claimant, merchant, pedant) vs. *-ач* (позивач), *-ець* (торговець), *-ант* (педант); *-eer* (auctioneer) vs. *-ер* (аукціонер) etc.;

□ suffixes, denoting abstract notions, cf.: *-ness* (goodness) vs. *-ом(a)* (доброта); *-ty* (fraternity, cruelty) vs. *-ство* (братерство), *-ість* (жорстокість);

□ suffixes, denoting the object of an action (the one to whom the action is done), cf.: *-ee* (employee, escapee, refugee, trustee, assignee) vs. *-ець* (службовець), *-ач* (утікач), *-ун* (опікун), *-ник* (правонаступник);

□ diminutive suffixes, cf.: *-let* (eaglet, booklet, kinglet) vs. *-ятк* (орлятко), *-ечк* (книжечка), *-ок* (царьок); *-ette* (kitchenette) vs. *-оньк* (кухонька); *-y/-ie* (sissy, birdie, auntie) vs. *-ичк* (сестричка), *-ечк* (пташечка), *-оньк* (тітонька); *-ling* (duckling, firstling, gosling) vs. *-еня* (каченя), *-ок* (первісток), *-ятк* (гусенятко), *-ock* (hillock) vs. *-ик* (горбик);

□ gender suffixes (feminine), cf.: *-ess* (actress, tigress, poetess, goddess) vs. *-ис* (актриса), *-иц* (тигриця), *-ес* (поетеса), *-ин* (богиня); *-ine* (heroine) vs. *-їн* (героїня).

It should be stressed that Ukrainian has the developed system of agent suffixes of nouns of masculine gender: *-ар* (лікар), *ач-/яч-* (викладач, діяч), *-чик* (льотчик),

-ець/-єць (*кралець, боєць*), -ист/-іст (*бандурист, оптиміст*), -ик/-ік (*медик, хімік*), -ак/-як (*дивак, бідняк*), -аль (*скрипаль*), -анин/-янин (*міщанин, киянин*), -ун (*говорун*), -уга/-юга (*хапуга, злодюга*), -тель (*учитель*), -л- (*мурло*), -ил- (*чудило*). In English there are no agent suffixes of nouns of masculine gender because there is no grammatical category of gender in it. In Ukrainian there are also agent suffixes of nouns of feminine gender: -к(а) (*студентка*), -ниця (*садівниця*), -анк(а)/-янк(а) (*галичанка, громадянка*), -их(а) (*ткачиха*). In English there are no corresponding pairs of names for agents of masculine and feminine gender: in it one and the same noun denotes the agents of both genders. There are only some exceptions of nouns of feminine gender which are formed with 2 suffixes: -ess and -ine, e.g. *usher – usheress, waiter – waitress, steward – stewardess, actor – actress, hero – heroine* etc. So, the arsenal of noun suffixes in Ukrainian is much richer than in English (Kochergan, 2006, p. 147).

Besides Ukrainian has a wide arsenal of noun-forming suffixes of subjective evaluation which is considered to be a specific feature of the Ukrainian language. These are:

1) noun-forming affectionate diminutive suffixes: -ок (*садок, сніжок*), -ик (*вогник, котик*), -к- (*хатка, татко*), -очок (*ставочок, кілочок*), -ечок (*мішечок, вершечок*), -очк (*гілочка, голівочка*), -ечк (*річечка, батечко*), -инк (*хатинка, хвилинка*), -иночк (*билиночка*), -иц (*водиця, вдовиця*), -оньк (*голівонька, дівчинонька*), -еньк (*козаченько, рученька*), -атк/-ятк (*малятко, козлятко*), -ечк (*словечко, онучечка*), -ячк (*здоров'ячко, пір'ячко*), -усь (*дідусь, Павлусь*), -унь (*татунь*);

2) noun-forming augmentative pejorative suffixes: -ух- (*шептуха*), -л- (*базікало*), -иц- (*бабище, свікрущище*), -уг/-юг (*волоцюга, злодюга*), -ур/-юр (*мацапура, босяцюра*), -ань (*здоровань, горлань*), -иськ- (*хлопчисько, свікрушисько*), -ак/-як- (*писака, забіяка*), -ук/-юк (*зміюка*).

In Ukrainian the suffixes of subjective evaluation are characteristic not only of nouns, but also of adjectives (*біленький, малюсінький, багатющий, грубезний, холоднючий, довженний*), pronouns (*отакісінький, самісінький, саменький*),

adverbs (*довженько, пізненько, додолоньку, тутечки, осьдечки*) and verbs (*їстоньки, спатоньки, питки, гратки* тощо).

There are the following suffixes of diminution in the infinitives of verbs of the Ukrainian language: *-ки, -оньки, онькати, -очки, -уньці, -унцяти, -унечки, -усі, -усуньки, -ушки, -ці* (*спатки, спатоньки, спатонькати, спаточки, спатуні, спатуньці, спатунечки, спатусі, спатусеньки, спатусочки*; *купки, купоньки, купонькати, купочки, купці, купунці, купунцяти, купунечки, купусі, купусеньки, купушки*) (Kochergan, 2006, p.148).

In English there are only 4 noun-forming suffixes of subjective evaluation: *-ie* (*girlie, birdie*), *-ling* (*suckling, youngling, kingling*), *-aster* (*poetaster* “віршомаз”, *criticaster*) *-ette* (*kitchenette*) (Kochergan, 2006, p.147).

The contrastive analysis of suffixes according to their meaning reveals the following types of correspondence in English and Ukrainian:

a) totally equivalent suffixes, cf.: *goatling* vs. *козенятко* – the meaning of “diminutiveness”; *ignorance* vs. *неуцтво* – the meaning of “quality”; *reading* vs. *читання* – the meaning of “act, art of doing”;

b) partially equivalent suffixes, cf.: *-ish* (*greyish*) – the meaning of “to some degree; partly; quite” vs. *-уват* (*сіпуватий*) – the meaning of “deficient degree of manifestation (of a feature)”;

c) non-equivalent affixes, cf.: *lifeless* vs. *неживий*, *hopeless* vs. *безнадійний*; *heartless* vs. *немилосердний*, *каменяка* vs. *large stone*, *бідняк* vs. *poor man*.

Prefixation underlies the formation of new words with the help of prefixes, the latter being affixes which precede the material (root morpheme) they are added to, cf.: *post-* + *war* vs. *після-* + *воєнний*; *over-* + *expenditure* vs. *пере-* + *виплата*; *re-* + *write* vs. *пере-* + *писати*; *under-* + *eat* vs. *недо-* + *їдати*; *fore-* + *see* vs. *перед-* + *бачити*.

In English and Ukrainian, prefixes, like the suffixes, may be compared based on their origin (native or borrowed) and meaning.

The native prefixes of Germanic origin found in English are: *a-* (*arise, away, abed*), *after-* (*afternoon*), *be-* (*beclasp*), *for-* (*forget*), *by-* (*by-road, by-name*), *for-*

(forsay), *fore-* (forehead), *forth-* (forthright), *in-* (insight), *n-* (none, never), *mis-* (misprint, misunderstand), *off-* (offspring), *on-* (onset), *out-* (outside, outlive), *over-* (overtake), *to-* (together), *un-* (unable, unlock, untruth), *under-* (undertake), *up-* (upshot, upright), *with-* (withdraw).

In Ukrainian we find the native prefixes of Old Slavic origin: *воз-* (воздвигнути), *пре-* (премудрий), *пред-* (предтеча), *со-* (соратник). The correlations between these prefixes are not numerous, cf.: *предтеча* vs. *forerunner*; *forefather* vs. *предок*.

The borrowed prefixes:

A. English:

a) of Romanic origin: *a-* (avert), *ab-* (abnormal), *ad-* (adjoin) (by assimilation: *ac-*, *af-*, *-ag*, *-al*, *-an*, *-ap*, *-ar*, *-as*, *-at* etc., e.g. accept, affix, aggrieve, allot, annotate, appoint, arrange, assign, attract), *ante-* (antechamber), *anti-* (antithesis), *bi-* (biweekly), *circum-* (circumfuse), *con-* (configuration), *co-* (cooperate), *contra-* (contradistinction), *counter-* (counter-attack), *de-* (degrade), *dis-* (displease), *duo-* (duodecimal), *ex-* (ex-minister), *extra-* (extraordinary), *in-* (incapable), *il-* (illogical), *ir-* (irregular), *im-* (impossible), *en-/em-* (enclose), *inter-* (interlace), *intro-* (introduce), *mis-* (mischievous), *non-* (nonsense), *ob-* (obtest) (by assimilation *op-*, e.g. oppress), *per-* (perennial), *post-* (postpone), *pre-* (prepare), *re-* (rewrite), *retro-* (retrospective), *sub-* (subsoil) (by assimilation: *suc-*, *sup-*, *sus-*, *sur-*, e.g. succour, support, suspect, surrogate), *super-* (supernatural), *trans-* (transcontinental), *ultra-* (ultraviolet), *vice-/vis-* (viscount);

b) of Greek origin: *a-* (amoral, atheist), *amphi-* (amphitheatre), *ec-* (eccentric), *di-* (diphthong), *poly-* (polyglot).

B. Ukrainian:

a) of Romanic origin: *анти-* (антисептика), *віце-* (віце-президент), *де-* (демобілізація), *дис-* (дисгармонія), *екс-* (ексгумація), *ім-* (імміграція), *ін-* (інверсія), *інтер-* (інтервенція), *контр-* (контррозвідка), *транс-* (трансформація), *ре-* (реконструкція), *суб-* (субкультура), *ультра-* (ультрафіолетовий);

b) of Greek origin: *a-* (аморальність, асинхронний), *ан-/ана-* (анабіоз), *амфі-* (амфібія), *ев-* (евфонія), *ди-* (дифтонгізація), *полі-* (полігамія).

The reciprocal correspondence of prefixes in English and Ukrainian:

a) Greek origin, cf.: *a-* (amoral) vs. *a-* (аморальний);

b) Romanic origin, cf.: *anti-* (antiseptics) vs. *анти-* (антисептика); *vice-* (vice-admiral) vs. *віце-* (віце-адмірал); *ex-* (ex-champion) vs. *екс-* (екс-чемпіон); *im-* (immigration) vs. *ім-* (імміграція).

The one-sided correspondence of prefixes in English and Ukrainian:

a) Romanic origin vs. Germanic origin, cf.: *суб-* (суборенда) vs. *under-* (under-lease);

b) Romanic origin vs. Slavic origin, cf.: *re-* (reunion) vs. *воз-* (возз'єднання); *sub-* (subspecies) vs. *нід-* (підвид); *ab-* (abnormal) vs. *не-* (ненормальний).

The prefixes in English and Ukrainian are used to denote:

□ closeness, proximity, cf.: *con-* (constellation) vs. *су-* (сузір'я); *ad-* (admixture) vs. *су-* (суміш);

□ priority, cf.: *fore-* (foreword, forerunner) vs. *перед-* (передмова, передвісник); *ante-* (antechamber) vs. *перед-* (передпокій); *pre-* (pre-war) vs. *перед-* (передвоєнний);

□ negation and opposition, cf.: *non-* (non-believer) vs. *не-* (невірянин); *in-* (incapable) vs. *не-* (нездатний); *counter-* (counterattack) vs. *контр-* (контратака); *anti-* (antipersonnel) vs. *проти-* (протипіхотний); *dis-* (disconnect) vs. *роз-* (роз'єднувати);

□ failure, cf.: *mis-* (miscount) vs. *про-* (прорахунок).

The contrastive analysis of prefixes according to their meaning reveals the following types of correspondence in English and Ukrainian:

a) totally equivalent prefixes, cf.: *foresee* vs. *передбачати* – the meaning of “before”; *intergalactic* vs. *міжзоряний* – the meaning of “between”; *sub-species* vs. *підвид* – the meaning of “a smaller part of a larger whole”;

b) partially equivalent prefixes, cf.: *op-* (opponent) – the meaning of “against” vs. *су-* (супротивник) – the meaning of “closeness; proximity”; *sub-* (subarctic) –

the meaning of “below” vs. *перед-* (передполярний) – the meaning of “before”;

c) non-equivalent prefixes, cf.: *безмежний* vs. *boundless*; *безнадійний* vs. *hopeless*; *поверх* vs. *floor*; *приморський* vs. *seaside*, *негарний* vs. *ugly*, *недавній* vs. *recent*;

Suffixation-and-Prefixation is the formation of new words by means of both prefixes and suffixes, cf.: *in-sensibil-ity* vs. *не-чутлив-ість*; *un-compromis-ing* vs. *без-компроміс-ність*.

There are three varieties of this phenomenon in English and Ukrainian. All of them are based on a number of prefixes or suffixes, constituting the derivational pattern of the contrasted words:

a) prefix + root morpheme + suffix, cf.: *un-employ-ment* vs. *без-робіт-м-я*;

b) two or more prefixes + root morpheme + suffix, cf.: *re-in-carnat-ion* vs. *пере-в-тіл-енн-я*;

c) prefix + root morpheme + two or more suffixes, cf.: *pro-portion-ate-ly* vs. *про-порц-ій-н-о*.

3.3. Compounding in English and Ukrainian

Compounding, or word-composition underlies the formation of new words by two or more existing words.

Compound words in English and Ukrainian may be compared on the basis of their structure and semantics.

Structurally, compounds are considered within their immediate constituents (ICs). There are two major types of compound words according to the structure of their immediate constituents in English and Ukrainian:

a) compounds proper, formed by ICs, occurring in language as free forms, cf.: *ear-pick* vs. *вухочистка*, *heavy-weight* vs. *важкоатлет*, *waterfall* vs. *водоспад*, *car-wash* vs. *автомийка*;

b) derivational compounds, formed by a suffix added to a phrase, the second component not occurring as a free form, cf.: *honey-mouthed* vs. *медоточивий*, *rosy-cheeked* vs. *рожевоцоккий*, *short-legged* vs. *коротконогий*, *black-haired* vs. *чорноволосий*, *broad-shouldered* vs. *широкоплечий*.

Both compounds proper and derivational compounds' structures may be considered within their ICs links.

Compounds in both languages may be linked:

a) by juxtaposition, cf.: *dining-car* vs. *вагон-ресторан*; *ear-drop* vs. *сережка-нідвіска*; *major-general* vs. *генерал-майор*; *opera-ballet* vs. *опера-балет*;

b) morphologically (with a linking element), cf.: *Serbo-Croatian* vs. *сербохорватська*; *Sino-Tibetan* vs. *китайсько-тибетська*; *Franco-Prussian (war)* vs. *франко-пруська (війна)*; *Anglo-American* vs. *англо-американський*;

c) syntactically (whole phrases with prepositions or conjunctions), cf.: *Frankfurt-on-the-Main* vs. *Франкфурт-на-Майні*; *Stradford-upon-Avon* vs. *Стретфорд-на-Ейвоні*; *мати-й-мачуха* vs. *coltsfoot*, *дідики-й-бабки*, *брат-і-сестра*, *день-і-ніч*, *Іван-та-Марія*, *Яким-та-Ганна* (folk names for the plant “перестріч гайовий») vs. *wood cow-wheat*.

From the viewpoint of semantics compound words in English and Ukrainian are compared on the basis of correlations of the compounds' meanings and the meanings of their ICs. If the meaning of a compound is inferred from the meanings of its ICs, it is a case of non-idiomatic compounds, cf.: *snow-white* “white as snow” vs. *білосніжний* “білий, як сніг”; *blue-eyed* “having blue eyes” vs. *блакитноокий* “який має блакитні очі”; *man-eater* “a person who eats human flesh” vs. *люддоїд* “дикун, що їсть людське м'ясо”. If the meaning of a compound is not inferred from the meanings of its ICs, then it is a case of idiomatic compounds, cf.: *greenhorn* “an inexperienced or unsophisticated person” vs. *молокосос* “дуже молода, недосвідчена людина”; *serpicide* “той, хто легко закохує у себе” vs. *lady-killer* “a man who captivates women”.

3.4. Abbreviation in English and Ukrainian

Abbreviation is a word-building type of making a new word out of initial letters of a stable word combination. This type of word-formation is very productive both in English and Ukrainian, cf.: *VAT* for *value-added tax* vs. *ПДВ* for *податок на додану вартість*, *FBI* (Federal Bureau of Investigation) vs. *ФБР* (Федеральне бюро розслідувань).

The term *abbreviation* is extended to include *acronyms* and *initialisms*.

Acronym is a word, constructed by combining the initial letters of the principle words in a phrase to produce something which can be pronounced as a word and which has the same meaning as the original phrase, cf.: *AIDS* [eidz] vs. *CHІД*; *NATO* [ˈneitou] vs. *HATO*; *UNO* [ˈju:nou] vs. *OOH*.

Initialism (or alphabetic abbreviation) is a word, constructed by taking the initial letters in a phrase, producing something which cannot be pronounced as a word, but must be spelled out letter by letter, cf.: *IMF* (International Monetary Fund) vs. *МВФ* (Міжнародний валютний фонд); *СБУ* (Служба безпеки України) vs. *SBU* (Security Service of Ukraine); *ВВП* (Валовий національний продукт) vs. *GNP* (Gross National Product).

The contrastive analysis reveals some incongruence between these types of abbreviation in English and Ukrainian, cf.: *USA* (initialism) vs. *США* (acronym); *SDI* (Strategic Defence Initiative) (initialism) vs. *COI* (стратегічна оборонна ініціатива) (acronym); *ChNPP* (Chernobyl nuclear power plant) (initialism) vs. *ЧАЕС* (acronym), *WHO* (World Health Organization) (initialism) vs. *ВООЗ* (Всесвітня організація охорони здоров'я) (acronym).

Clipping (or contraction) is a type of word-formation in which a short piece is extracted from a longer word and given the same meaning. A word formed in this way is a clipped form, cf.: *blog*, from *Web log* – a personal Web site-based log of events, comments, and links. A clipped form is a real word, but not an abbreviation.

There are the following types of clipping:

a) initial clipping (apheresis) – the omission of the fore part of the word, cf.: *telephone* > *phone*, *airplane* > *plane*, *airdrome* > *drome*, *caravan* > *van*, *omnibus* > *bus*, *history* > *story*. In Ukrainian this type of contraction is characteristic of dialectal words, cf.: *історія* > *сторійа*, *емігрант* > *мігрант*.

b) medial clipping (syncope) – the omission of the middle part of the word, cf.: *ра[діостан]ція* > *рація*, *math[ematic]s* > *maths*, *binoc[ular]s* > *binocs*. The contrastive analysis also reveals some incongruence in the use of syncope, cf.: *лімпа* (clipping) vs. *lit.* (abbreviation); *фізпа* (clipping) vs. *PE* (physical education)

(abbreviation). In Ukrainian, this type of contraction frequently occurs in a jargonic talk, cf.: *Останнім уроком фізра, на неї і так ніхто не піде.*

c) final clipping (apocope) – the omission of the final part of the word, cf.: *automobile > auto* vs. *автомашина > авто*, *mummy > mum* vs. *мама > ма*, *university > uni* vs. *університет > універ.* In Ukrainian this type of contraction frequently occurs in a jargonic speech, cf.: *Тільки я не второпую, нащо було мені мучитися, якщо ти все одно в універ не ходила.*

d) mixed clipping – where the fore and the final parts of the word are clipped (the conformity is observed only in some proper names), cf.: *Elisabeth > Liz* vs. *Єлизавета > Ліза*, however, *influenza > flu* vs. *грип*; *detective > tec* vs. *детектив*, *pyjamas > jams* vs. *піжама*.

3.5. Blending in English and Ukrainian

Blending is a kind of word-formation in which a word is constructed by combining arbitrary parts of two or more existing words. A word constructed in such a way is a blend or portmanteau, cf.: Ukr. *пірамеїн* – *пірамідон* + *кофеїн*; *комбат* – *командир* + *батальону*, *генсек* – *генеральний* + *секретар*, *спецкор* – *спеціальний* + *кореспондент*; Eng. *Spanglish* – *Spanish* + *English*, *paramedic* – *parachute* + *medic*, *smog* – *smoke* + *fog*, *drunch* – *drinks* + *lunch*, *flurry* – *fly* + *hurry*, *spam* – *spiced* + *ham*, *chunnel* (for the underwater link between Britain and the continent) – *channel* + *tunnel*. Being very productive in English, blending is becomes more and more popular in Ukrainian nowadays, cf.: *медевак* – *медичинська* + *евакуація*. It must be stressed that such words are called “складно-скорочені” in the Ukrainian language.

It should be pointed out that blending in English might have another type of word-formation equivalent in Ukrainian, cf.: *brunch* (breakfast + lunch) vs. *нізній сніданок* (word combination), *smaze* (smoke + haze) vs. *туман з димом* (word-combination).

3.6. Reduplication in English and Ukrainian

Reduplication is a type of word-formation in which the word is constructed by totally or partially doubling a stem, cf.: *ding-dong* vs. *дзінь-дзелень*; *higgledy-*

piggledy vs. *так-сяк*; *willy-nilly* vs. *хоч-не-хоч, волею-неволею*.

There are the following types of reduplication in English and Ukrainian:

a) sound-imitating reduplication, cf.: *plop-plop, ha-ha, bow-wow, quack-quack* vs. *буль-буль, ха-ха, гав-гав, ква-ква*;

b) exact reduplication, cf. *murmur, willy-willy, frou-frou, thump-thump, blah-blah, pooh-pooh* vs. *білий-білий, синій-синій, ледве-ледве, багато-багато, хутко-хутко, думав-думає, так-так, ні-ні*;

c) emotive reduplication, cf.: *no-no!* (forbidding or failure), *go-go!* (excitement) vs. *но-но!* (warning), *ну-ну!* (forbidding), *сину-сину!* (reproach), *ого-ого-ого!* (surprise, admiration);

d) ablaut reduplication: *zigzag, ping-pong, tick-tock, chit-chat, bibble-babble, dilly-dally, nid-nod, knick-knack, tip-top, flim-flam, fiddle-faddle* vs. *зигзаг, пінг-понг, тік-так*;

e) rhyming reduplication, cf.: *hokey-pokey, razzle-dazzle, super-duper, boogie-woogie, teenie-weenie, walkie-talkie, hoity-toity, easy-peasy, hurdy-gurdy* vs. *чудо-юдо, шуря-буря, філі-мілі, теревені-вені, яйце-райце, супер-пупер, гоголь-моголь, тари-бари, бухти-барахти, тяжко-важко, тишком-нишком, часто-густо, спати-дрімати, жити-поживати, десь-колись, сяк-так*;

f) schm-reduplication, cf.: *baby-schmaby, fancy-schmancy, cancer-schmancer* vs. *нитки-шмитки, кекс-шмекс, танці-шманці*;

g) contrastive focus reduplication, or lexical cloning (found in English) – used to contrast “real” or “pure” things against imitations or less pure forms. For example, at a coffee shop one may be asked, “*Do you want soy milk?*” and respond, “*No, I want MILK milk*”. (This gives the idea that they want “real” milk).

3.7. Sound-imitation in English and Ukrainian

Sound-imitation is characteristic of both English and Ukrainian. Sound imitation (onomatopoeia or echoism) is the naming of an action or thing by a more or less exact reproduction of a sound associated with it. It would, however, be wrong to think that onomatopoeic words reflect the real sounds directly, irrespective of the laws of the language, because the same sounds are represented differently in different

languages. Compare the English words: *cock-a-doodle-do*, *meow-meow*, *bow-wow*, *coo-coo*, *mo* and the Ukrainian ones: *ку-ку-рі-ку*, *няв-няв*, *гав-гав*, *ку-ку*, *му*. Onomatopoeic words adopt the phonetic features of English and Ukrainian and fall into the combinations peculiar to them.

The majority of onomatopoeic words serve to name sounds or movements. Most of them are verbs easily turned into nouns: *bang* vs. *стукати*, *hum* vs. *гудіти*, *rustle* vs. *шелестіти*, *smack* vs. *чмокнути* etc. Sound-imitative words form a considerable part of interjections, cf. *Bang!* vs. *Бау!* *Pooh!* vs. *Тьфу!* *Hush!* vs. *Тсс!*

Semantically, according to the source of sound, onomatopoeic words fall into a few very definite groups. Many verbs denote sounds produced by human beings in the process of communication or in expressing their feelings: *snore* vs. *хроніти*, *whine* vs. *пхикати*, *whisper* vs. *шепотіти*, *murmur* vs. *бурмотіти*, *tittle* vs. *хихикати*, *chatter* vs. *балакати*, *blubber* vs. *ревіти* and many more.

Then there are sounds produced by animals, birds and insects, e.g. *bark* vs. *гавкати*, *grunt* vs. *хрюкати*, *howl* vs. *вугати*, *mo* vs. *мичати*, *mew* vs. *нявкати*, *neigh* vs. *іржати*, *purr* vs. *муркотіти*, *roar* vs. *ревіти*, *bleat* vs. *бекати*, *crow* vs. *кукурікати*, *cackle* vs. *кудкудакати*, *quack* vs. *крякати*, *chirp* vs. *цвірінкати*, *buzz* vs. *гудіти*, *croak* vs. *квакати*, *hiss* vs. *шуніти* and others.

There are also verbs imitating the sound of water such as *splash* vs. *хлюпатися*, *bubble* vs. *булькати*, *gurgle* vs. *дзюрчати* and others imitating the noise of metallic things: *clink* vs. *дзенькати*, *tinkle* vs. *дзеленчати*.

Assignments for Self-Control

1. Characterize the notion, units and types of word-formation.
2. Describe derivation in the contrasted languages.
3. Represent compounding in English and Ukrainian.
4. Give the characteristics of abbreviation in the contrasted languages.
5. Characterize blending in English and Ukrainian.
6. Represent reduplication in the contrasted languages.
7. Describe sound-imitation in English and Ukrainian.

TOPIC 4: THE PROBLEMS OF WORD MEANING

4.1. Semasiology as a science about word meaning

4.2. Types of lexical meaning of English and Ukrainian words

4.3. Main semantic structures of words in English and Ukrainian

4.4. Semantic groups of words in English and Ukrainian

4.1. Semasiology as a science about word meaning

Semasiology is the branch of linguistics which deals with word meanings, especially the historical study of the changes of meanings undergone by words. Semasiology as concerned with the meanings of words is the basis of lexicology. There is no need to stress the importance of studying semasiology. Its value in linguistics makes itself quite evident.

Word meaning is one of the controversial terms in linguistics. Open to thought and discussion the meaning of meaning has always been much debated by linguists, logicians, philosophers and psychologists. There is no universally accepted definition of meaning till now.

Generally speaking, **word meaning** can be described as a component of the word through which a concept is communicated, in this way endowing the word with the ability of denoting real objects, qualities, actions and abstract notions.

The **meaning of word** is also defined as the thing, action, feeling, idea etc that a word represents.

It is known that word meaning is made up of various elements, interaction of which determines the value of the word. These elements are described as **types of word meaning**. The two main types of meaning that are observed in a word are its grammatical and lexical meanings.

Grammatical meanings are recurrent in identical sets of individual forms common to all words of a certain class. For instance, the English verb is known to possess sets of forms such as tense meaning (*comes, came; speaks, spoke; runs, ran*), mood meaning (*Come! Speak! Run!*). The English nouns possess special forms

expressing the grammatical meaning of oneness and plurality (*chapter – chapters, lip – lips, shelf – shelves, torch – torches, datum – data, eucalyptus – eucalypti*). In Ukrainian verb is known to possess sets of forms such as tense meaning (*приходжу, приходиє, прийду*), mood meaning (*Прийди! Прийди́ть!*), verbal conjugation meaning (*приходжу, приходиш, приходять, приходимо, приходите, приходять*). The Ukrainian nouns have grammatical meaning of singularity and plurality; the meaning of masculine, neuter and feminine gender; the meaning of noun declension.

The lexical meaning of the word reflects its bonds with the object it names. The lexical meaning is the semantic element recurrent in all the forms of the word, and in all possible uses of these forms. For instance, the word-forms *come! come, comes, came* vs. *прийди! приходити, приходять, прийшов* have different grammatical meanings of tense, person, mood, but in each of these forms there is one and the same semantic element denoting the process of movement.

The lexical and the grammatical aspects make up the word meaning and neither can exist without the other.

4.2. Types of lexical meaning of English and Ukrainian words

Lexical meaning reflects the concept expressed by the given word. One should differentiate between three main types of the lexical meaning of words:

(1) **Nominative meaning** which is the direct meaning of the word, immediately referring to objects in extralinguistic reality. The nominative meaning includes denotational and connotational components. **Denotation** is the expression of the direct meaning proper of the word without any emotive evaluation or stylistic colouring, e.g. *father, girl, friend, dog, begin, great, love* vs. *батько, дівчина, друг, починати, великий, кохання*. **Connotation** is the supplementary expressive meaning presented either by emotive charge: *girlie, doggy, tremendous, worship, sheepish* vs. *дівчинка, песик, величезний, боготворити, придуркуватий* or by stylistic reference, cf. English: *girl* (neutr.) :: *maiden* (poet.) :: *lass* (folk.) :: *chic* (slang); *father* (neutr.) :: *parent* (book.) :: *dad* (colloq.) :: *governor* (slang); *friend* (neutr.) :: *chum* (colloq.); *begin* (neutr.) :: *commence* (book.); and Ukrainian: *дівчина* (neutr.) :: *дівка* (colloq.) :: *діва* (poet.) :: *дівця* (folk.) :: *дівча, дівчинонько* (affect.) ::

дівчисько, дівчище, діваха (contempt.); батько (neutr.) :: батя, тато (colloq.) :: панотець (obsol.) :: отець (ceremon.) :: неньо, няньо, нянько (dial.); друг (neutr.) :: дружище, дружок (colloq.); починати (neutr.) :: підступати до чогось (colloq.) :: започинати, розчинати (dial.).

(2) **Syntactically conditioned meaning** which manifests itself in different colligations. Cf. In English: *The book treats of poetry. She treated us to wine. She asked me a question. It asks for attention. He asked 250 pounds for a horse. She always asks for trouble. Ask me another! How did he make out at the examination? Let us make it up. He made away with himself. She made back home.*

In Ukrainian: *Тоді він шляпа, коли не бачить, що під носом робиться*” (О. Корнійчук). The meaning “безхарактерна людина, телепень” in the word *шляпа* is realized only in a case when this word is a predicate in the sentence.

(3) **Phraseologically bound meaning** which is idiomatic and manifests itself only in certain phraseological units, e.g. in English: *to buy smth for a song, a great gun, to catch a cold, to be at grass, small potatoes, to be in petticoats, to spend money like water, to lick smb's boots, before one can say Jack Robinson, to talk moonshine and roses to smb, to be down in the mouth, to have a finger in every pie, a bull in a china shop, a dark horse, to let the cat out of the bag.*

In Ukrainian: *біла ворона, стріляний птах, бачити смаленого вовка, бити лихом об землю, гріти чуба, викинути з голови, вставляти палиці в колеса, втерти маку, впадати в око, вхопити шилом патоки, пекти раків, знати на зубок, підсунути свиню, крутити хвостом, души не чути, ламаний гріш, поставити крапку, приставати реп'яхом, не покладати рук.*

4.3. Main semantic structures of words in English and Ukrainian

The branch of linguistics which specializes in the study of meaning is called semasiology. The modern approach to semasiology is based on the assumption that the inner form of the word (i.e. its meaning) presents a structure which is called the semantic structure of the word.

There are three main semantic structures of words: monosemy, polysemy and semantic diffusion (Kveselevich, Sasina, 2003, p. 60).

(a) **Monosemy** is the existence of only one meaning within one word. Monosemantic words in both English and Ukrainian are comparatively few in number (Kveselevich, Sasina, 2003, p. 60). In both languages they are mainly terms of science and technology, e.g. *biochemistry* – *біохімія*, *cybernetics* – *кібернетика*, *musicology* – *музикознавство*, *rhetoric* – *риторика*, *logic* – *логіка*, *electron* – *електрон*, *electrode* – *електрод*, *emperor* – *імператор*, *kleptomania* – *клетоманія*, *lymph* – *лімфа*, *lyre* – *ліра*, *moss* – *мох*, *nuance* – *нюанс*, *pedagogue* – *педагог*, *engine* – *двигун*, *shaft* – *вал*, *wheel* – *колесо*, *carburettor* – *карбюратор*, *clutch* – *зчеплення*.

(b) **Polysemy** is the existence of several connected meanings within one word. One of them is the main (central) meaning, whereas the rest are associated (marginal) meanings. Associated meanings of the word become evident in certain lexical and grammatical contexts. Polysemantic words constitute the bulk of the English and Ukrainian vocabularies (Kveselevich, Sasina, 2003, p. 60).

Engl. *face* (n) 1 the front part of your head, where your eyes, nose, and mouth are (1 – the main meaning): *She had a beautiful face*; 2 an expression on someone's face: *Tom's face darkened and he turned angrily on Sam. What is the long face for?* 3 a person: *There are a few new faces in class this year. She looked around at the sea of faces in the cafeteria*; 4 the nature or character of an organization, industry, system etc, and the way it appears to people: *technology that has changed the face of society*; 5 the front part of a clock or watch, where the numbers and hands are; 6 a steep vertical surface or side of a mountain or cliff: *He fell and died while attempting to climb the north face of Mont Blanc*; 7 one of the outside surfaces of an object or a building: *A cube has 6 faces* (2-6 – associated meanings).

Ukr. *ключ* (ім. ч.р.) 1. (головне значення): знаряддя для замикання та відмикання замка, засува та ін.; 2. знаряддя для загвинчування або відгвинчування гайок, болтів і т.ін.; 3. засіб для розуміння, розгадування когось, чогось, для оволодіння чогось; 4. *перен.* найважливіший у воєнному аспекті пункт, оволодіння яким зміцнює, поліпшує становище, забезпечує перемогу; 5. *спец.* дані, які визначають можливість доступу до інших даних; 6. *муз.* знак на

початку нотного рядка, за допомогою якого встановлюється висота і назва звуку; 7. муз. інструмент для настроювання фортепіано, арфи, бандури і т.ін.; 8. *архіт.* горішний, клиноподібний камінь, який завершує склепіння будинку чи арку; 9. жердина з гачком, за який зачеплюють відро для набирання води в криниці.

The system of meanings of any polysemantic word develops gradually, mostly over the centuries, as more and more new meanings are either added to old ones, or oust some of them. So the complicated processes of polysemy development involve both the appearance of new meanings and the loss of old ones. Yet, the general tendency with English vocabulary at the modern stage of its history is to increase the total number of its meanings and in this way to provide for a quantitative and qualitative growth of the expressive resources of the language.

(c) **Semantic diffusion** is observed in words with a very wide conceptual volume. Such words denote, in fact, one concept, but can name an indefinitely large number of objects. For instance, the English word *thing* denotes ‘any object of our thought.’ Hence it can name various inanimate objects, living beings, facts, affairs, possessions, pieces of writing, composition etc. (Kveseleovich, Sasina, 2003, p. 60).

So, the word *thing* may mean: 1 IDEA / ACTION / FEELING / FACT: an idea, action, feeling or fact that someone thinks, does, says, or talks about, or that happens: *People say things they do not mean when they are angry. The first thing to do is to give them food and shelter. It was a horrible thing to happen;* 2 OBJECT: an object that you are talking about without saying its name, or whose name you do not know: *There was a round metal thing on the path. A red thing was caught in the branches;* 3 SITUATION: life in general and the way it is affecting people: *By the end of 1942, things were starting to change. How are things with you? Things could be worse;* 4 PERSON / ANIMAL: used to talk to or about a person or an animal, when you are describing what they are like and or showing sympathy for them: *She was a terribly upset, poor thing! The baby is a nice little thing when he is not screaming;* 6 CLOTHES / POSSESSIONS: especially in BrE clothes and possessions: *Take off your things! Jim began to unpack his things. I want to sell some of my things, but they*

are not worth much; 7 EQUIPMENT: the tools, equipment, clothes etc that you need for a particular job, sport etc: kitchen things, writing things; I left my swimming things at home. It was the shed where he kept his gardening things.

Semantic diffusion is observed in such English words as: *do, take, get, fix, matter, point, case, question, job, affair* and some others.

In Ukrainian there is similar phenomenon which is called **eurycemia** (широкозначність). A eurysemic word is understood as a lexeme with an extremely generalized and highly indefinite meaning, e.g. *бути, робити, знак, апарат, система, метод, машина, засіб, предмет, справа, робота, праця, діяльність, ситуація, факт, явище, подія* і т.ін.

4.4. Semantic groups of words in English and Ukrainian

Lexical units may be classified by the criterion of semantic similarity and semantic contrasts. The terms generally used to denote these two types of relatedness are synonymy and antonymy.

Synonyms

Synonyms are words belonging to the same part of speech, differing in sound form, and possessing one or more identical or nearly identical denotational meanings (Kveseleovich, Sasina, 2003, p. 74). In general there are 3 types of synonyms:

(1) **Absolute synonyms** (or total synonyms, or full synonyms), quite alike in their meanings and stylistic colouring, and, therefore, interchangeable in all contexts, e.g. Eng. *fatherland – motherland – homeland; word-building – word-formation; composition – compounding, sound-imitation – onomatopoeia*; Ukr. *Батьківщина – Вітчизна – Отчизна – Рідний край; звуконаслідування – ономапонія, широкозначність – еврисемія*. Absolute synonyms are very rare.

(2) **Ideographic synonyms** which differ in shades of meaning, e.g. Eng. *to shake – to tremble – to shiver – to shudder – to quiver – to quake; fast – rapid – swift – quick*; Ukr. *говорити – казати – мовити – балакати – гомоніти – гукорити – повідати – торочити – точити – базікати – цвенькати – бубоніти – лепетати – жебоніти – верзти – плести – герготати – бурмотати – патякати – варнякати – пасталакати – хамаркати – мимрити* (М. Куліш);

(3) **Stylistic synonyms** which differ in stylistic characteristics, e.g. Eng. *father* – *parent* – *dad* – *papa* – *governor*; *to eat* – *to partake* – *to wolf* – *to lay in*; *language* – *gab*; Ukr. *батько* – *бать* – *тато* – *панотець* – *отець* – *неньо* – *няньо* – *нянько*; *їсти* – *вживати* – *гамкати* – *глитати* – *жувати* – *лопати* – *лигати* – *молотити* – *навертати* – *наминати* – *підмітати* – *поглинати* – *тріскати* – *харчувати* – *жертити* and many others.

Each group of synonyms comprises a **synonymic dominant** – the unit possessing the most general meaning of the kind (Kveselevich, Sasina, 2003, p. 75): Eng. *to shine* – *to flash* – *to blaze* – *to gleam* – *to sparkle* – *to glitter* – *to shimmer* – *to glimmer*; Ukr. *блистити* – *блищатися* – *світитися* – *сяяти* – *іскритися* – *лиснити* – *рхтїти* – *сіяти* – *променіти* – *променитися* – *палати* (про очі) – *зоріти* – *палахкотіти* – *жевріти* – *лиснити* (про поверхню) – *лиснитися* – *вилискувати* – *виблискувати* – *блискати* – *вилискуватися* – *світити*.

Antonyms

Words that have directly opposite meanings are called **antonyms**.

Antonyms fall into two main groups:

(1) **absolute / root antonyms** (those which are of different roots), e.g. *rich* :: *poor* vs. *багатий* :: *бідний*, *long* :: *short* vs. *довгий* :: *короткий*, *quickly* :: *slowly* vs. *швидко* :: *повільно*, *love* :: *hatred* vs. *кохання* :: *ненависть*, *truth* :: *lie* vs. *правда* :: *брехня*, *to start* :: *to finish* vs. *починати* :: *закінчувати*;

(2) **derived / affixal antonyms** (in which special affixes or their absence express semantic opposition), e.g. *agreement* :: *disagreement* vs. *згода* :: *незгода*, *hopeful* :: *hopeless* vs. *обнадійливий* :: *безнадійний*, *happy* :: *unhappy* vs. *щасливий* :: *нещасливий*, *regular* :: *irregular* vs. *регулярний* :: *нерегулярний*, *accurate* :: *inaccurate* vs. *точний* :: *неточний*. Polysemantic words usually have antonyms for each of their lexical-semantic variants: *a dull knife* :: *a sharp knife*, *a dull boy* :: *a bright boy*, *a dull novel* :: *a thrilling novel*.

Homonyms

Words identical in form but quite different in their meaning and distribution are called **homonyms** (Kveselevich, Sasina, 2003, p. 82). There are reported to be over

6,000 homonyms in English. Some common names include *be* and *bee*, *witch* and *which*, *piece* and *peace*.

The traditional formal classification of homonyms is as follows:

I Absolute homonyms which are identical both in sound and spelling, e.g. *seal* (тюлень) :: *seal* (штемпель), *ball* (м'яч) :: *ball* (бал), *bore* (свердли́ти) :: *bore* (нудна людина), *hail* (град) :: *hail* (окликати); *графік* (план роботи) :: *графік* (художник), *ключ* (від замка) :: *ключ* (джерело), *міна* (вираз обличчя) :: *міна* (вибухова речовина), *чайка* (птиця) :: *чайка* (човен).

II Partial homonyms which are subdivided into two subgroups:

(1) **homographs** which are identical in spelling but different in sound, e.g. *bow* (лук) :: *bow* (ніс корабля), *lead* (свинець) :: *lead* (вести), *polish* (глянсувати) :: *Polish* (польська мова); *деревина* (одиничне дерево) :: *деревина* (матеріал для будівництва та ін.), *сага* (жанр давньогерманського епосу) :: *сага* (річкова затока); *покликання* (здатність до чого-небудь) :: *покликання* (адреса мережевого інформаційного ресурсу у форматі URL), *замок* (укріплена будівля) :: *замок* (пристрій для замикання);

(2) **homophones** which are identical in sound, e.g. *key* (ключ) :: *quay* (набережна), *fir* (ялина) :: *fur* (хутро), *sow* (сіяти) :: *sew* (шити); *біль* :: *біль* (законопроект у Великій Британії), *греби* (імператив дієслова *гребти*) :: *гриби*, *лежу* (від дієслова *лежати*) :: *лижу* (від дієслова *лизати*).

Homonyms may be classified by the type of their meaning. In this case one should distinguish between: **1) lexical homonyms** which belong to the same part of speech, e.g. *club*, n (клуб) :: *club*, n (кийок), *bear*, v (нести) :: *bear*, v (терпіти), *plane*, n (літак) :: *plain*, n (рівнина), *light*, adj (світлий) :: *light*, adj (легкий); *коса*, ім. (заплетене волосся) :: *коса*, ім. (знаряддя праці) :: *коса*, ім. (вузька смуга суходолу в морі, річці).

2) grammatical homonyms (or lexico-grammatical) which belong to different parts of speech, e.g. *horse*, n (кінь) :: *hoarse*, adj (хрипкий), *row*, n (ряд) :: *row*, v (гребти), *weather*, n (погода) :: *whether*, conj (чи); *мати*, n :: *мати*, v, *руда*, n :: *руда*, adj; **3) homoforms** (or homonymic word-forms) which are identical only in

some of their paradigm constituents, e.g. *bore*, n :: *bore*, v (Past Ind. of *bear*), *scent*, n :: *sent*, v (Past Ind. and Past Part. of *send*), *seize*, v :: *sees*, v (Pres. Ind. 3rd person sing. of *see*); *білка*, n (лісовий гризун) :: *білка*, n (род. відм. іменника *білок*). *поле*, n :: *поле*, v (Pres. 3rd person sing. of *полоти*), *світи*, n :: *світи*, v (Imperat. 2-nd person sing. of *світити*).

Paronyms

Paronyms are words resembling each other in form, but different in meaning and usage (Kveselevich, Sasina, 2003, p. 88).

English paronyms are the following: *affect* (to do smth that produces an effect or change in smth or in someone's situation) :: *effect* (to make smth happen), *complement* (a word or phrase that follows a verb and describes the subject of the verb) :: *compliment* (a remark that shows that you admire someone or something), *preposition* (a word that is used before a noun, pronoun, or gerund to show place, time, direction etc.) :: *proposition* (an offer or suggestion, especially in business or politics), *prescription* (a piece of paper on which a doctor writes what medicine a sick person should have, so that they can get them from a pharmacist) :: *proscription* (the act of saying that something is not allowed to exist or to be done). Other examples of paronyms are *canal* :: *channel*, *cause* :: *course*, *physics* :: *physique*, *wonder* :: *wander*, *carrier* :: *career*, *coast* :: *cost*, *regimen* :: *regiment*, *ellipse* :: *eclipse*, *crash* :: *crush*, *politics* :: *policies*, *human* :: *humane*, *civic* :: *civil*.

Ukrainian paronyms are as follows: *адрес* :: *адреса*, *богатыр* :: *багатур*, *збірка* :: *збірник*, *компанія* :: *кампанія*, *абонент* :: *абонемент*, *паливо* :: *пальне*, *пам'ятка* :: *пам'ятник*, *усмішка* :: *посмішка*, *талан* :: *талант*, *болотний* :: *болотняний*, *громадський* :: *громадянський*, *економний* :: *економічний*, *ефективний* :: *ефектний*, *книжковий* :: *книжний*, *соціальний* :: *соціалістичний*, *статичний* :: *статистичний*, *хутровий* :: *хутряний*, *музикальний* :: *музичний*,

Paronyms are often mistakenly interchanged.

If we compare paronyms in both languages we can notice that in most cases two paronyms in one language correspond to two different words in the other language, cf.: *corps* :: *corpse* vs. *корпус*, *мрець*; *ellipse* :: *eclipse* vs. *еліпс*,

затемнення; *contemptible* :: *contemptuous* vs. *ганебний, презирливий*; *momentary* :: *momentous* vs. *мимгєвий, знаменний*. But there are some cases when two paronyms with different affixes in one language may correspond to only one word with both meanings in the other language, cf.: *готський* :: *готичний* vs. *Gothic*; *алкогольний* :: *алкоголічний* vs. *alcoholic*; *професійний* :: *професіональний* vs. *professional*; *особовий* :: *особистий* vs. *personal*; *музичний* :: *музикальний* vs. *musical*.

Paronyms used incorrectly are the most productive source for malapromisms employed for comic effect by writers in their books.

Assignments for Self-Control

1. Describe semasiology as a branch of linguistic science.
2. Represent types of word meaning in English and Ukrainian.
3. Characterize two types of lexical meaning of words.
4. Describe the main semantic structures of words in the contrasted languages.
5. Characterize synonyms and their types in English and Ukrainian.
6. Represent antonyms and their groups in the contrasted languages.
7. Analyze homonyms and their classifications in English and Ukrainian.
8. Give examples of paronyms in the contrasted languages.

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TOPICS FOR TERM-PAPERS

1. The contrastive analysis of native lexicon of English and Ukrainian.
2. Loan-words of Greek and Latin origin in the lexicons of English and Ukrainian.
3. Romance borrowings in the vocabularies of the English and Ukrainian languages.
4. Germanic borrowings in the vocabularies of the English and Ukrainian languages.
5. The structural and semantic peculiarities of newspaper lexis of English and Ukrainian.
6. The contrastive analysis of the lexicon of the scientific style of English and Ukrainian.
7. The peculiarities of slang in the English and Ukrainian languages.
8. The productive types of word-building in the English and Ukrainian languages.
9. The contrastive analysis of word-formation of nouns in English and Ukrainian.
10. The contrastive analysis of word-building of verbs in English and Ukrainian.
11. The characteristics of reduplicative words in the lexicons of English and Ukrainian.
12. The characteristic features of sound-imitative words in the lexicons of English and Ukrainian.
13. The place of compound words in the lexical systems of English and Ukrainian.
14. The peculiarities of functioning of biblicalisms in English and Ukrainian.
15. Phraseological units with zoonyms in the English and Ukrainian languages.
16. Proper names in the phraseological units of English and Ukrainian.
17. The peculiarities of functioning of somatic phraseologisms in the lexicon of English and Ukrainian.
18. Contrastive analysis of paronyms in English and Ukrainian.
18. The composition of the linguistic terminology system in English and Ukrainian.
19. The structural and etymological features of the psychological terminology system in the English and Ukrainian languages.
20. The structural and semantic characteristics of pedagogical terminology system in the English and Ukrainian languages.

THE LIST OF ISSUES FOR AN EXAMINATION IN CONTRASTIVE LEXICOLOGY OF THE ENGLISH AND UKRAINIAN LANGUAGES

1. Contrastive Lexicology: its definition, tasks and methods.
2. Contrastive and constructive methods in Contrastive Lexicology.
3. Word as a primary unit of contrastive analysis.
4. The morphological structure of English and Ukrainian words.
5. The structural types of words in the contrasted languages.
6. Word-formation: its notion, units and types.
7. Derivation as a word-building type in English and Ukrainian.
8. Compounding as a word-formation device in the contrasted languages.
9. Abbreviation as a word-formation sub-type in English and Ukrainian.
10. Clipping as a sub-type of word-formation in the contrasted languages.
11. Blending in the system of word-building of English and Ukrainian.
12. Reduplication as a word-building type in the contrasted languages.
13. Sound-imitation as a word-building device in English and Ukrainian.
14. Semasiology as a science about word meaning.
15. Types of lexical meaning of English and Ukrainian words.
16. Main semantic structures of words in the contrasted languages.
17. Semantic groups of words in English and Ukrainian.
18. Synonyms and their types in English and Ukrainian.
19. Antonyms and their groups in the contrasted languages.
20. Homonyms and their classifications in English and Ukrainian.
21. Paronyms in the contrasted lexicons of English and Ukrainian.

CONTENTS

Foreword.....	3
Topic 1: Contrastive Lexicology as a Science.....	4
1.1. Contrastive linguistics: its object, purpose and branches	
1.2. Contrastive lexicology: its definition, tasks and methods	
Assignments for self-control	
Topic 2: Word as a Fundamental Unit of Language.....	8
2.1. Word as a Primary Unit of Contrastive Analysis	
2.2. The Morphemic Structure of English and Ukrainian Word	
2.3. The Correspondences of Words in English and Ukrainian	
Assignments for self-control	
Topic 3: Contrastive Description of Word-Formation in English and Ukrainian.....	14
3.1. Word-formation: its notion, units and types	
3.2. Derivation in English and Ukrainian	
3.3. Compounding in English and Ukrainian	
3.4. Abbreviation in English and Ukrainian	
3.5. Blending in English and Ukrainian	
3.6. Reduplication in English and Ukrainian	
3.7. Sound-imitation in English and Ukrainian	
Assignments for self-control	
Topic 4: The Problems of Word Meaning.....	28
4.1. Semasiology as a science about word meaning	
4.2. Types of lexical meaning of English and Ukrainian words	
4.3. Main semantic structures of words in English and Ukrainian	
4.4. Semantic groups of words in English and Ukrainian	
Assignments for self-control	
List of References.....	37
Topics for Term-Papers.....	38
The List of Issues for an Examination in Contrastive Lexicology of the English and Ukrainian languages.....	39

