сучасного англійського мовлення) [Електронний ресурс] : автореф. дис. … канд. філол. наук : 10.02.04 «Германські мови» / Л.Л. Славова. – Київ, 2000. – Режим доступу: https://revolution.allbest.ru/languages/00371196_0.html

4. *Lennox M.* Native English speakers are the worst communicators, [Електронний ресурс] : BBC article. – 2016. – Режим доступу: http://www.bbc.com/capital/story/20161028-native-english-speakers-are-the-worlds-worst-communicators

Hryhoshkina Iaroslava
Vinnytsia,
Rusanovska Tetiana
Kropivnytsky

NAMES OF AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS AS THE PART OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN ENGLISH, FRENCH AND UKRAINIAN: THE COMPARATIVE ASPECT

1. The article deals with the certain group of nouns as the components of the phraseological units (hereinafter – PU) in the English, French and Ukrainian languages. The scope of study is limited in quantity to the PU with essential elements of the thematic group "Names of Agricultural Buildings" that includes different names of agricultural buildings, for example, *mill* in English (hereinafter – Eng.), *moulin (m)* in French (hereinafter – Fr.) and *млин* in Ukrainian (hereinafter – Ukr.). All languages under study have phraseological units with the names of agricultural buildings for the production of products and denotation of a building equipped with machinery for grinding grain into flour (e.g. a mill), as well as agricultural buildings for the maintenance of animals, denoting stables and hives: Eng. *go (or put someone) through the mill* 'undergo (or cause someone to undergo) an unpleasant experience', Fr. *apporter de l'eau au moulin de qn* 'pour water on someone else's mill', Ukr. *воювáти (борóтися / битися) з вітрякáми* 'fight with windmills'.

The issue under consideration is regarded as topical due to the fact that the analysis of the names of buildings in the phraseological units allows us to identify the concepts of material objects important for the linguistic picture of the world, to identify common and different denominations of buildings in

22

different language pictures of the world, and also helps to create a semantic classification of these PU.

The aim of the paper is to reveal the etymological, semantic features of the names of buildings in the English, French, Ukrainian languages in the comparative aspect. The subject of the study embraces the nouns of the lexico-semantic group "Names of Agricultural Buildings" (hereinafter referred to as NABs) within the structures of phraseological units. The total sample of units in three languages is 611, among them there are 117 PU under the research focus. The English language is represented by 158 PU with the names of dwellings and agricultural buildings, 157 PU have been elicited from the Ukrainian language, 296 PU make the list of the French units.

2. Within the structure of PU with the component-name of the building the most abundant are names of residential buildings that increase the total number of PU with names of buildings. PU with NABs accounts for less than 30% (see Table 1). The nouns to denote agricultural buildings have more precise meanings in comparison with the names of dwellings, and less amount of NABs are found within the PU.

Table 1

Corpus of Phraseological Units with NAB
in English, French, Ukrainian

Languages	Number of PU with NAB	Total
Eng.	24 (15,2%)	158 (100%)
Fr.	81 (27,4%)	296 (100%)
Ukr.	12 (7,6%)	157 (100%)

According to the results of Table 1, the most representative are the NABs in the PU of the French language, which is due to a significant amount of PU in comparison with the other languages. The Ukrainian PU with NABs are not numerous. The relevance of NABs in creation of PU is low and does not exceed one third of the PU with the names of buildings.

The study confirms the greater significance of the names of buildings, designed for housing, in the linguistic pictures of English, French, and Ukrainian. Consequently, the peculiarities of the linguistic picture of the world are manifested in the structure of the elements of the PU: the largest part of the PU is the ones with the key element of the residential building of the general meaning (these are the words *house* in English, *maison* in French, *хата* in Ukrainian).

23

A lot of nouns with the meaning of the agricultural building enjoy the frequency of occurrence in different PU, i.e. one and the same noun can be used in several PU. For example, Fr. *l'écurie* 'a building set apart and adapted for keeping horses' is found in 6 PU, some of them are referred to the colloquial speech, such as Fr. *sentir l'écurie* '1) to feel the stables (about a horse) 2) coll.: (être élevé dans l'écurie) 'to have vulgar manners'; neutral style: Fr. *entrer comme dans une écurie* 'to show up unceremoniously, to drop in like bread in the stables'; *fermer l'écurie quand les chevaux sont dehors* (or *sont échappés, sont partis*) 'lock the stable when the horses have already been taken away; It is good fish if it were but caught'. The NAB *stable* is also found in several PU in English: Eng. *(straight) from the stable* 'first-hand (from a reliable, reliable source of information)'; *from the same stable* (coll.) 'from the same set'; *Augean stables* 'a very dirty place'. The biggest number of PU (14 units) in French are built up with the NAB *grenier* (m): Fr. *grenier à coups de poing* 'неисправимый ребенок', on the contrary, only 1 PU is used with the NAB fumoir (m) (Fr. *argot de fumoir* 'cynical, rude speech; conversation for smokers').

The above-mentioned tendency of NABs stipulates the discrepancy between the number of PU and the number of NABs regarded as the components of these PU. Thus, there are 81 French PU under discussion, while only 35 NABs are found among numerous PU. Approximately 10 nouns are used in PU of the Ukrainian and English languages.

Eliminating such elements as NABs within the structures of PU makes it possible to specify the origin of these nouns (see table 2). The NABs in PU stem from two main sources: either they belong to the primordial layer or they have been taken from other languages (borrowings). It should be underlined that the primordial vocabulary includes 3 subgroups: the common Indo-European layer, inherited and proper vocabulary. The table 2 shows the results of the quantitate analysis of etymological types:

Table 2

Etymology of English, French, Ukrainian NAB
found in the Phraseological Units

Type of PU / Languages	Eng.	Fr.	Ukr.	Total
1. Primordial vocabulary	*8*	*34*	*9*	*51*
1.1. Common Indo-European voc-ry	3	2	5	10
1.2. Inherited vocabulary	4	21	3	28
1.3. Proper vocabulary	1	11	1	13
2. Borrowings	*3*	*1*	*1*	*5*
Quantity of NAB within PU	11	35	10	56

There singled out two basic layers of building vocabulary within the etymological types of NABs in PU: the primordial vocabulary and borrowings. The former prevails over the latter, borrowings are scarce in three languages. We usually observe the larger number of inherited NAB within the PU, especially in French. The NAB of the common Indo-European origin are not so abundant as the inherited vocabulary since there was no great variety of NAB at early stages of human development.

3. The names of buildings refer to different semantic types of NABs (see [1]). According to the semantic classification, NABs are divided into four types according to the character of items for keeping inside: food, livestock, inventory and auxiliary. The leading role belongs to the food and non-food buildings, and to a lesser extent – to livestock ones. The most common types of NABs also vary according to the object for which the building is constructed, and the nature of the action in a particular structure.

Taking into account the difference in the semantic types of the NAB under consideration, it's possible to assume that PU with NAB should also abound in their meanings. The PU with NAB embraces various aspects of life and differ in their meanings that spurs on specifying certain semantic types of these PU. One of the meanings (the lexico-semantic variant) of the PU under consideration is taken as the unit for conducting the semantic analysis. The semantic classification of PU with NAB includes 2 main types with their several subtypes, namely nominative and communicative. The nominative PU are: 1) person and non-person PU, differentiating between the objective PU that name objects, including other buildings and quite different by nature objects; and the subjective PU that focus on people; 2) procedural PU that show some actions, processes; 3) circumstantial PU that involve the manner of the action. PU which describe situations, statements, recommendations and pieces of advice are united within the second type: the communicative PU. The results of the research show that nominative person and non-person PU prevail in English and French, in the Ukrainian language they are numerous as well.

The PU with one and the same NAB can characterise different phenomena, people, places, for example *grenier* (m) in French:

1) any living being – a person or animal (Fr. *grenier à puces* '1) the source of fleas (about a cat, a dog); 2) an unclean, filthy person, a sloven');

2) a person (Fr. *quand la maison est trop haute il n'y a rien au grenier* 'he is tall, but stupid; great, but a fool');

3) the manner of the action (Fr. *de la cave au* /jusqu'au *grenier* 'from top to bottom, completely');

4) the concrete (objects) and abstract notions (Fr. *grenier d'abondance* (hist.) '1) state repositories created at the Convention (for keeping stocks of productive years) 2) inexhaustible source, treasures').

The use of two components of the building type in the structure of the PU is not typical (only 7 units), for example: Fr. *on ne peut pas être en même temps à la cave et au grenier* 'you can not do several things at a time'.

The French language is distinguished by the largest variety of building components in PU (36 units); a few names are observed in the PU of other languages: only 13 names – in English, 10 names – in Ukrainian.

The common feature of the PU of the languages under study is the use of the element *stable* to determine the dirty room (for example, Fr. *écuries (étables) d'Augias* 'Augean stables'; Ukr. *Авгієві конюшні* 'about something very neglected, dirty, about an awful mess'), and the PU with the value of the 'detachment for horses participating in the races' is found only in English.

All languages contain PU with names of *stables, mills*. The matter is that the there is a variety of shades of meaning of PU with the same NAB. Specific in languages are the following meanings of PU with the component 'mill': 1) the object 'something relevant, advantageous' in Ukr. *це вода на його млин* and Eng. *It is water on his mill* 'he is in his hand', 2) actions, e.g. to 'improve the financial situation' in Fr. *laisser l'eau revenir au moulin*, 3) a busy person in Fr. *pareil à l'écureuil dans son moulin*; 4) 'dressed in linen things' in Fr. *vêtu comme un moulin*; 5) 'a machine gun' in Fr. *moulin à café*; 6) the person who looks like an idiot in Fr. *avoir plutôt l'air d'un con que d'un moulin à vent*; 7) the characteristics of the sympathetic person in English. *look through* (або *see far into*) *a millstone*; 8) actions like 'to take responsibility' in English. *fix / hang / have a millstone*.

The isomorphic feature for the PU of three languages is the names of various agricultural buildings in their structure. Words to denote a barn and shed in the PU are found in English and French, and a *hive* – in Ukrainian, French (Ukr. укр. *як (мов, ніби) бджіл у вулику* 'many'); a *cellar* and a *barn* – English (Eng. *born in the barn* 'uneducated'). The use of such a building name as *льодовня* is unique in Ukrainian, as well as a number of such buildings like a cowshed, a poultry house, a drying room, a knackery, etc. in French: *vacherie* (f), *poulailler* (m), *séchoir* (m), *tonneau dépouillé* (m). For example, Fr. *dire des vacheries* 'to say something rude, to speak nasty', *c'est une vraie vacherie* 'it is a treacherous blow, as if it's a feather on the head'.

4. To cap it all, the paper highlights the main etymological and semantic types of NABs that are fixed in the PU. From the etymological point of view NABs are grouped into the primordial vocabulary and borrowings (see paragraph 2). The semantic classification of NABs encloses 4 types in compliance with their functional purpose, while there distinguished 2 basic semantic types of PU: nominative and communicative types with a number of subgroups.

The perspective of the study is to involve more Romanic, Germanic languages, specify structural types of components in phraseological units with the names of buildings, as well as the implementation of more detailed semantic classification of PU under consideration.

REFERENCES:

1. *Просалова Я. В.* Семантична структура найменувань житлових будівель в англійській, німецькій, французькій, українській та російській мовах / Я. В. Просалова // Філологічні студії: Науковий вісник Криворізького державного педагогічного університету. Збірник наук. праць / За заг. ред. Ж. В. Колоїз. – Вип. 6. – Кривий Ріг: КДПУ, 2011. – С. 90−99.

Демчук Тетяна
Вінниця

ҐЕНЕЗА АНГЛОМОВНИХ ТЕРМІНІВ, ЩО ПОЗНАЧАЮТЬ ЖАНРИ ТА ПІДЖАНРИ КІНО

1. Вступні зауваження. Будь-яка сучасна людина, почувши слово «кіно» вмить асоціює його з Голлівудом, Стівеном Спілбергом, Бродвеєм і т. д., і не дарма. Якщо згадати історію появи кінематографа, то саме Сполучені Штати Америки стали батьківщиною кіно, коли у 1888 році Томас Едісон винайшов свій кінетоскоп – одне з багатьох відкриттів, створених всесвітньовідомим американським винахідником та підприємцем. Звичайно, така індивідуальна модель перегляду зображень не давала змогу збирати повні зали глядачів, але саме кінетоскоп Томаса Едісона став кроком в нову еру розвитку мистецтва та надихнув братів Люмьєр на створення знімального апарата «сінематограф».

З того часу пройшло 129 років – невеликий відрізок часу у масштабах світової історії, та не у випадку мистецтва. Течії та стилі змінюють одне одного, накладаються, змішуються та створюють нові форми, більш насичені, наповнені особливим змістом. Більш того, такий рішучий розвиток кіномистецтва, що не припиняється і в наші дні, обумовлений ще й стрімкою революцією науки та техніки. Насправді, жоден з видів мистецтва не пов'язаний так міцно з науково-технічним прогресом, як кінематограф, про що в першу чергу свідчить велика кількість термінів, які висвітлюють назви технічного оснащення на знімальному майданчику, назви спец ефектів, програм тощо [3], наприклад, **англ.** *Vertigo effect*, суть якого полягає у тому, що актор у