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СЕКЦІЯ ГЕРМАНСЬКОЇ ФІЛОЛОГІЇ ТА ПЕРЕКЛАДУ

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*O.S. Vorobiova, candidate of philology, associate professor
National University
«Yuri Kondratyuk Poltava Polytechnic»*

NON-EQUIVALENT WORD-FORMING UNITS IN THE ENGLISH VERB TAXONOMY: SEMANTICS AND TRANSLATION

1. Word-forming (derivational) non-equivalence in the English verb taxonomy is represented, first and foremost, by the so-called phrasal verbs (PhVs), that is, lexical units like *to fling out* 'to leave (e.g., a room) like a shot', *to throw out* 'to exclude, to expel, usu. with disgrace', consisting of a monolexemic verb and a second component of a complex adverbial-prepositional nature.

2. The analysis of the semantic correlation of English phrasal verb components, that is, the "basic" verb and the second, postpositive component (PC), taking into account the results of the authoritative research on this issue (see, in particular, the works of Nikolenko A. [1], Siyanova A., Schmitt N. [2], Vorobiova O., Saienko L. [4], etc.), enables to conventionally divide the verbal complexes under consideration, in this case phrasal verbs with the component *out* (hereinafter PhV-*out*), into two following types:

1) verb-adverb combinations (where PC is a full (notional) word, namely, an adverb);

2) compound or analytical verbs (where PC is a word-forming element that modifies or completely changes the meaning of the "basic" verb).

3. The above mentioned peculiarities of the categorial status of English phrasal verbs are reflected in the translation of these units into Ukrainian. This is especially true of rendering English PhVs by means of Ukrainian prefixal verbs (hereinafter PVs), as, despite the differential morphological composition of the currently contrasted PhVs and PVs, they can be equally interpreted as "satellites" (in L. Talmy's terminology [3]), i.e. such elements in describing actions that indicate, first and foremost, their spatial characteristics, and perform an identical function with respect to the verb – modify its meaning.

4. As a result of the analysis of PhV-*out* translation peculiarities (845 monosemantic PhVs-*out* or each lexico-semantic variant (LSV) of polysemantic PhVs-*out*), two main ways of rendering these units into Ukrainian have been singled out – *morphological* and *syntactic*, which, in turn, indicate a clear correlation between the PhV-*out* translation specifics and their derivational and semantic characteristics.

4.1. The morphological method (676 units, 80%), that is using predominantly prefixal verbs, is applied for translating PhVs-*out* which have a

derivational status and function as compound / analytical verbs. Among the Ukrainian prefixal verbs that can be used for rendering PhVs-*out*, verbs with 11 following prefixes have been distinguished: *ву-*, *роз-*, *від-*, *за-*, *з-*, *с-*, *пру-*, *о-*, *по-*, *про-*, *нід-*, the highest performance of them being referred to the verbs with the prefixes *ву-*, *роз-* and *від-* (e.g.: *to creep out* – ‘*вуповзати*’ (to leave (a place) by creeping); *to spread out* – ‘*розходитися* (напр., про людей)’ (to leave (a place) in different directions (about people)); *to cull out* – ‘*відбраковувати*’ (to reject (the objects that do not meet certain requirements)), etc.). The dominance of this translation method confirms the thesis that, despite the different morphological structure of the languages English PhVs and Ukrainian PVs pertain to, these units have similar derivational and semantic capabilities – mostly, the isomorphic property of the postpositive component and the prefix within their structures to modify in a certain way the “basic” verbal stem. On the other hand, such a large number of prefixes, which may be used as the equivalents of one and the same postpositive component (PC-*out*), consistently substantiates at the word-forming level the synthetism of the Ukrainian language, as well as the overwhelming tendency of the English language to polysemy and economy of linguistic means.

4.2. The syntactic way of translating PhVs-*out* (169 units, 20%), using word combinations, is applied in cases where PhVs are regarded as phrases in which the postpositive component manifests a definite adverbial nature (see 2.), and when the semantics of the “basic” verb contains additional semes of adverbial or qualifying character, e.g.: *to freeze out* – ‘*вмирати від холоду*’ (to die of cold), *to cry out* – ‘*висловлювати сильний протест*’ (to express strong protest).

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