

UDC 81'367.627/.4

PRAGMATIC CHARACTERISTICS OF NUMERALS IN FREE AND PHRASEOLOGICAL PHRASES

Pylypenko I.O.

Bila Tserkva National Agrarian University

The article is devoted to analysis of systemic semantic relations. The author considers variants of coherent word-combinations in comparison with both variants of free word-combinations and variants of phraseological units. The article in question deals with the status of Numerals as far as their linguo-cognitive aspects are considered. Observation of discrepancies in comparable languages is considered. Attention is being focused upon their semantic deviations in different languages.

Keywords: numerals, nouns, linguo-cognitive aspects, free word-combination, semantic deviations, quantitative words.

Formulation of the problem. Each language has stable phrases, which in terms of content and syntactic function are equivalent to words. These phrases belong to pollexemic linguistic units with a certain structure and semantic loading. Phraseological units reflect the perception of people about the surrounding world. Each language is characterized by its original phraseology, which is associated with the uniqueness of everyday life, customs, culture and mentality of the people. In English, phraseological units with a numerator occupy a special place. The phraseological units with a numerator are characterized by the fatigue, distinctness and semantic integrity. Despite the sufficient development of modern linguistics, scholars have paid considerable attention to the linguistic

and cognitive aspects of numerals in the context of free and phraseological phrases and their differences in comparable languages.

The urgency of the topic of research is determined by the trends of the present linguistics to study the issues of systemic-functional linguistic existence units [1, c. 2].

The purpose of this article is to analyze the processes of decantification and desempence of numerals on their diasynchronous vector.

Presenting main material. In the lexical-semantic field of the quantity (LSFQ), English numerals occupy a dominant position, which is conditioned by their regular correlation with natural numbers, using in a direct and indirect number, the ability to denote precise, inaccurate, and approximate quan-

titles [3]. Outside LSFQ, quantitative words-numerals are deprived of supporting semains, desemante and denote the adherent signs of objectivity, syncretism and semantic emptiness [4]. In a phraseological context, numerals semanize an undefined number, and in syntactic – approximate. Expressions of quantitative values can be lexemes, devoid of quantitative sem. For example: «денег куры не клюют» (много денег), «куда деваться от княжон» (слишком много невест). It should be noted that the numerical values of numerals are weathered in symbolic symbols such as: 4 – «symbol of order», 7 – «symbol of abundance», 100 – «symbol of completeness», 13 – «symbol of misfortune» [2, с. 3]. The axiological aspect is characteristic of serial adjectives such as: Eng. first, second, third, ukr: перший, другий, третій. For example: English: first teeth «молочні зуби», second teeth «постійні зуби», third teeth «вставні зуби», second to none «неперевершений», second thoughts «подальші роздуми»; ukr: третій зайвий, сьома вода на киселі; rus: играть первую скрипку, третьего не дано. Normative for numerals was the designation of dynasties, telephones, routes, cars, brands, etc. Advertising slogans are saturated with quantitative units (QU) such as super-, macro-, mini-. Metaphors and other tropical means from the point to the intentions of the addressee, verbalizing its influence on the behavior of the addressee. In humorous situations, QU anecdotes create the effect of a linguistic game. Example:

Teacher: If we take three from seven, what difference does it make?

The pupil: That's what I say.

Units with quantitative semes are the favorites of folk art and idioms, which are created by acting models of language. For example: Умом Россию не понять, аршином общим не измерить (Tyutchev). Numbers, on the one hand, are the words of measure and weight, on the other hand, have much in common with their semantic evolution and functioning.

The terminology of QU is marked by the loss of objective semantics, the enrichment of QU by semimes of exact quantification. Outside the terminology and on.

The phraseological space of the QU forms a binary opposition to the designation of the adherent concepts of «a lot». At the syntagmatic level, QU is inherent semantics of a bivector – an exact, approximate or indefinite quantity.

Determinants in this case are text and discursive factors. In the semantic evolution of QU, they repeat their cycle of formation: they reverse the significance of objectivity, qualitative and syncretic.

The linguistic parameters of QU are due to the efficacy of lingual and extralinguistic factors, the nature of denotats, signs of the latter and the ways of their knowledge. A standard-expression vector in the QU domain is the driving force through which erodes the etymological origins of said words, generates semantic quantization, objectivity, qualitative, verifies the universal character of quantitative words, in particular their poly-aspect, polyvectorality, and polyfunctionality.

Among the linguistic means of expressing the notion of number dominant position number portions (NumP) that are used to designate fragments of re-

ality in their quantitative representation. The semantic core of NumP exists nouns or quasi-nouns, and numerical attributes are numerals.

The basic condition for combining these words is discreteness, homogeneity marked objects. Common for NumP is English and Ukrainian use to indicate the exact or approximate number, which is determined by the nature of knowledge. The analysis of the actual material shows that the Numerals are mostly used to denote an exact number. Among the elements that convey the flavor of English, a special place is occupied by the NumP with words of weight and weight (mile, yard, foot, hundredweight, fathom, bushel, inch). These words are transmitted over the original using transliteration, and their content is commented by the translator. The absence of a formal match between the elements of the English and Ukrainian languages occurs when the dates, pages, etc. are indicated. In English, quantitative numerals are used instead of ordinal in combinations of the type book three, chapter nine, in the year 1914, room fifteen, page thirty. In Ukrainian, such updating is optional. For example: Служив під другим номером станкового кулемета (V.S. Kucher). J. Galsworthy's novels begin to refer to temporal parameters Events: On June 15 1886 (The Man of Property); When, in 1895 (In Chancery); In that Summer of 1909 (To Let); On that momentous mid-October afternoon of 1922 (The White Monkey); at the end of September 1924 (The Silver Spoon); by the spring of 1926 (Swan Song).

Mandatory for the English is to fix the date of writing the letter and the author's seat: 11-Road, London, N. W. 5, 15 September 19 –; Vine Cottage, Oxford Road, Abington-on-Thames, Nr. Oxford, 13th May 19th –. In English the name of the year is transmitted by a numerical numerator, and the number of the month is ordinal: 1st January 1915... the first of January (January the first), nineteen fifteen; 3rd May 1789... the third of May (May the third) seventeen eighty-nine. Differences in the comparable languages are observed with the compatibility of NumP with official words. Thus, the Ukrainian expression «на десятій сторінці» is translated using English links at page ten, on page ten (at p. Ten, on p. 10), depending on the particular situation. But in English, unlike the Ukrainian one, a numerical number is used.

Among means of realization of the notion of an approximate number in English and Ukrainian, the structural type «noun + numerator», inverse configuration is singled out. Implementation of this structural type of numerical approximation illustrates the role played by the syntactic environment, the position of the tokens and the structure of the macrosystem. For example: «They're going a day or two, are not they?» (K. Prichard). «Sometimes a man, sometimes a girl or two» (Th. Dreiser). «This wood goes for a mile or two, if I remember» (J. Galsworthy). Ukr: «Днів за п'ять до покосу, як захворів він» (I. Tsupa). «Нарешті, хвилин за десять Коцюбинський дозвонився таки» (Y. Smolich).

With the identity of the model (noun + numeric), the order of their stability sequences (the proklytic use of the noun), the same plan of expression the numbers (approximate) of the mentioned pat-

terns in the comparable languages are different lexical content. In English, this structure is used only numerator is two, and in the Ukrainian language there are different numerals. A type combination a day or two, bird or two, a hawk or two, a month or two, a girl or two, a year or two are on the verge of free and sustainable phrases that are stable component is two, the latter, deseming, becomes «several». For example: «a word or two» – ukr. one or two words, short conversation, short utterance. The structure of free communication of «кілометрів двадцять» when translated into English is not stored, the equivalent here is sought after using structural types of about 20 kilometers, about 20 kilometers, round twenty kilometers. Inversive configuration is more common in the Ukrainian language, in English, NumP are used with word-specifiers round, about almost, approx, some, etc. In terms of full or rough NumP, numerals implement a quantitative function. The numerical function is performed by numerals as the names of abstract numbers. In NumP, nouns or their substitutes are used to denote living entities (NumN1), objects, artifacts (NumN2), events, events (NumN3), and quantitative units (NumN4). For example: NumN1 – English three rabbits, two birds, one child; ukrainian – три собаки, дві кішки; NumN2 – English two eggs, one cigar, forty books; ukrainian – два будинки, сім стільців; NumN3 – English two directions, four matches, three blows; ukrainian – дві події, чотири змагання; NumN4 – English. two dozens, five acres, two minutes; ukrainian – дві дюжини, п'ять гектарів, три секунди.

Particular attention during the translation deserves stable NumP. According to the semantic principle, these combinations fall into several groups. The first group includes NumP that realize the exact number (in two- на половину. Four Seas – чотири моря, Four Corners – чотири сторони світу, etc.). Significant difficulties in translating are NumP of the second group whose numerals are characterized by semantic diffusion, a broad semantic volume. For example: «to be in two minds» – бути в нерішучості, «two by four» – пуста розмова, «one and all» – усі разом і кожен зокрема.

An adequate translation of units of this type contributes to the knowledge of the language and its stories. Some NumP are associated with mythology, reproducing a magical attitude people to numbers. Comparison: seven sins, seven virtues, seven stars, twelve disciples. In the third group is distinguished by NumP components with numerals that got rid of the quantitative meaning and act as a «building material». For example: «like one o'clock» – дуже швидко, чимдуж, «as cross as two sticks» – дуже злий, «as two peas» – дуже схожі, etc. These combinations are used to indicate qualitative features, subjective assessments, which is one of the translation complexes. Among the phraseological NumP in comparable languages a group of combinations with identical figurative meaning is singled out. For example: «one scabby ship will mar a whole flock» – ukr. одна паршива вівця усю отару псує; «if you run after two hares you will catch neither» – ukr. За двома зайцями поженешся, жодного не спіймаєш; «to make two ends meet» – ukr. зводити кінці з кінцями. It is more difficult to keep the color of the original, when compared to the NumP, there

is only the similarity of meaning. In this case, traditional forms of the translator are used. For example: «one drop of poison infects the whole tun of wine» – ukr. ложка дьогтю у бочці меду, eng. «when two Sunday's meet together» – ukr. після дощику в четвер.

The national color of the language is represented by NumP, which do not have equivalents outside the original and are explicated with the help of a comment: For example: «Five o'clock tea» – ukr. чай між другим сніданком та обідом, english. «to accept the Chiltern Hundred» – ukr. знімати з себе відповідальність члена парламенту; english. «the old thirteen» – ukr. колишній державний стяг США. The past is echoed in the phraseological units (PU) of the original and the translator, while the universal is that the PU of different languages enter into a battle, not only with the original syntactic structures, but also with the established phraseology. Phraseology as an intermediate level is on the verge of lexico-semantic and syntactic levels. In English, phraseological units with a numerator occupy a special place (PUN). (PUN) is characterized by solidity, autonomy and semantic integrity. (PUN) belong to heterogeneous pollexemic units with the corresponding structure and semantics. (PUN) are secondary derivative complexes. The similarity of the surface structure of homonymous correlative phrases does not imply the identity of their significance. For example: «one of these days 1» is a variable phrase and «one of those days 2» (PUN). The last word has several synonyms. For example: «some days, some time or some, some of these days (amer.)» – «цими днями», «незабаром», «коли-небудь». (PUN) in their semantic evolution deviate from the variable units, distanced from them under the influence of divergence. In (PUN) reflects the evolution of the formation of numerals-from the names of objects to the designation of quantitative, and then qualitative features and objects.

The experience of knowing the quantitative relations of the world is also evidenced in the desemination of numerals. In terms of phraseological context numerals are used on the designation of a small or large number. The motivation here is the initial numerical load of the numeral components.

Conclusions. The semantic continuum (PUN) reflects the formation of the numeral layer of vocabulary, the visual ability of the language, the adaptive capabilities of quantitative units, their vector modifications, and semantic landslides.

Consequently, syntactic and phraseological phrases, while in a genetic connection, reveal common and distinctive features regarding the implementation of system-semantic relations in them. In syntactically free and syntactically related phrases, as units of a single language level, system-semantic links are implemented similarly. Phraseologically related phrases, representing units of another language level, reveal specificity in the implementation of certain system-semantic relations, but do not lose contact with syntactic compounds, actively interacting with them.

Prospects for further research remain the definition of the status of numerals in the context of free and phraseological phrases and their differences in comparable languages.

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Пилипенко І.О.

Білоцерківський національний аграрний університет

ПРАГМАТИЧНІ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКИ ЧИСЛІВНИКІВ У ВІЛЬНИХ ТА ФРАЗЕОЛОГІЧНИХ СЛОВОСПОЛУЧЕННЯХ

Анотація

Стаття присвячена дослідженню системно-семантичних зв'язків (зокрема варіативності) на рівні синтаксичних та лексичних словосполученнєвих конструкцій. Проводиться порівняльний аналіз репрезентації відношень варіативності на рівні синтаксично вільних, синтаксично зв'язаних та фразеологічно зв'язаних словосполученнєвих одиниць. У статті аналізуються лінгвокогнітивні аспекти числівників у контексті вільних та фразеологічних словосполучень. Розглядаються спостереження розбіжностей у порівнюваних мовах. Фокусується увага на семантичній девіації числівників дискантних мов.

Ключові слова: числівники, іменники, вільні та фразеологічні словосполучення, синтаксично вільне словосполучення, семантична девіація, квантитативні слова.

Пилипенко И.А.

Белоцерковский национальный аграрный университет

ПРАГМАТИЧНЫЕ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКИ ЧИСЛИТЕЛЬНЫХ В СВОБОДНЫХ И ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ СЛОВСОЧЕТАНИЯХ

Аннотация

Статья посвящена исследованию системно-семантических связей (в частности вариативности) на уровне синтаксических и лексических словосочетаемых конструкций. Проводится сравнительный анализ репрезентации отношений вариативности на уровне синтаксически свободных, синтаксически связанных и фразеологически связанных словосочетаемых единиц. В статье анализируются лингвокогнитивные аспекты числительных в контексте свободных и фразеологических словосочетаний. Рассматриваются наблюдения разногласий в сравниваемых языках. Фокусируется внимание на семантической девииции числительных дискантных языков.

Ключевые слова: числительные, существительные, свободные и фразеологические сочетания, синтаксически свободное словосочетание, семантическая девияция, квантитативные слова.