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TYPES OF RELATIONS BETWEEN THE ELEMENTS IN ENGLISH COMPOUND ADJECTIVES

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Compound adjectives play an important part in the English language and are widely used in almost all levels of life. Being formed with the help of word-building models, the meaning of compound adjectives can easily be understood as the sum of meaning of model elements but sometimes it becomes impossible. The article is the attempt to define the problem of types of relations between the elements in compound adjectives. Semantic relations were investigated and analyzed on separate models of compounds. The essential features and the productivity of these models were also examined.

Keywords: a model of a compound adjective, semantic aspect, contextual and associative relations, semantic relations.

The problem setting. The investigations of a compound word's nature is closely connected with the problem of relations between the elements of a compound word (Ecs).

Though this problem is paid much attention to in linguistic literature, still there are many details left that need clearing up.

The analysis of the latest investigations and publications. The existence of various titles of Ecs relations, provided by different scholars, confirms the difficulty of the problem: notional, semantic, structurally-semantic, syntactic, syntactic-like relations. One and the same notion may often be named differently and similar titles used by different scholars, may stand for different notions [4; 59].

This way or other, many scholars define the existence of semantic relations of Ecs and often try to classify them, so that each given compound can be included in this classification.

N. Bergsten, the author of the book «A Study of Compound Substantives in English» provides a detailed classification of semantic relations. He singles out numerous status and substatus, and describes relations in compound nouns using Latin terms. For example, the first element in country-life is described as *inessivus* «включающий», in eye wrinkle – *adessivus* «прилеглий», in church goer, heaven bridge first elements are characterized by Latin *ablativus* «спрямований до цілі» [4; 60].

Still even the most detailed classification can not embrace a wide range of semantic relations in

compound words. The scholars by themselves state that there exists a number of words beyond the classification.

For example, O. Jespersen remarks the existence of the words like sunflower, sundial, weather-cock and others which do not belong to any classification from the point of view of Ecs relations classification. Besides, the attempt to define the semantic relations in each of the given words may lead to misunderstanding. Thus, O. Jespersen trying to define semantic relations in the word mother-naked, suggests several variants and comes to the conclusion that relations of degree are peculiar to this word [4; 60].

O. Meshkov remarks that if we agree with Jespersen's suggestion, the word mother-naked must be understood as naked to the degree of mother [4; 60].

All this stands for the necessity to define types and kinds of relations before defining the Ecs relations.

Aim setting. The aim of the article is to define types and kinds of relations between the elements in compound adjectives and to define the Ecs relations.

The presentation of the main material. According to lexico-categorical meaning of the first element of compound lexemes, formed by «morphologization» of verbal syntagms the following structural-semantic types can be defined:

- The Agentinal (subject-directed) structurally-semantic type (man-made, computer-controlled, government-dominated) where semantically different nouns may be used as subjects, e.g. Canada's Justice Department obediently followed company directives to lay charges against railway workers named in company-supplied lists. The Syrian protest note said Israeli soldiers crossed the UN buffer zone in the Golan Heights and entered Syrian-controlled territory [6; 119].

- The locative structurally-semantic type (mill-working, moon-bound, ice-skating, hedge-hopping, water-skiing, home-made, moon-landing, horse-riding), where the first component is represented by a noun with a categorical meaning of place, e.g. Another three astronauts were named late on Thursday for a moon-landing trip, probably next summer. To anyone like me, decently house-trained on porridge and eggs, it was fascinating to watch [6; 119].

- Temporal structurally-semantic type (sleep-walking, day-dreaming, winterfeeding, spring-cleaning) is represented by numerous examples, e.g. French-fever, shell-shock, confirmed sleep-walking over something soft. There was a great spring-cleaning at Horsney College of Art yesterday... [6; 119].

- The Instrumental type (bottle-fed, breast-feeding, hand-feeding, hand-feeding, vacuum-cleaning, pistol-whipping), when the words with the first element denoting means of fulfillment of the action are included, e.g. The food was reconstituted from vacuum-dried produce [6; 119].

- The Objective structurally-semantic type (pain-killing, eye-opening, decision-making, peace-loving, fox-hunting, profit-taking, trouble-making, dishwashing), is represented by numerous examples of compound lexemes, where

relations of objective directness are observed, e.g. At the same time, junta newspapers published pictures of more book-burning in various parts of the country as well as in Santiago... The order set standards on the type, and wear limits of railway car brake shoes that may be used on bomb-carrying cars [7; 119, 120].

Investigating structurally-semantic models within some types and different parts of speech, S. Khidekel defines a circle of obligatory meanings, peculiar to some word-building subsystem and for separate parts of speech.

For example, a circle of meanings always defined by a word combinations, states the meaning of resemblance, comparison (skin-deep, cherry-red, age-long, etc.), the meaning of quality availability of a characterized object (long-fingered, soft-skinned, etc.), the meaning of aim, destination (diving-suit, watch-tower, pay-day, etc.), the meaning of agentivity with a given subject of action (hair-curler), etc. [6; 120].

Ecs relations are formed under the influence of semantic (being more precise) aspect of one of the elements. Such relations are called structurally-semantic ones [6; 63].

For example, the structural center of a compound word may be in the first element. O. Meshkov suggests the following example to illustrate this statement: «We are given a formula with an unknown element n + made. Will we be able to define this formula from the point of relations between n and made? The scholar objects this suggestion, as the development of this formula depends upon the meaning of n, namely: British-made = made by the British, home-made = made at home, paper-made = made from/of paper [4; 65].

And if we are given a formula with the second component unknown, for example, home + PII, the development of this formula will be synonymous despite PII, as home is used in the categorical aspect «place» and it will be denoted by the development of the formula as PII at home: home-produced, homespun, home-brewed, etc. The structural center of these words is in the first element [4; 66].

There exist such compound words in which none of the elements shows its categorical aspect. The meanings of these words is easy to understand even when one comes across them for the first time.

G. Marchand suggests the forming of compound words on the basis of association between their elements: «In forming compounds we are not guided by logic but by associations. We see or want to establish a connection between two ideas choosing the shortest possible way» [4; 67].

Judging this statement words of this kind can be considered compounds with associating relations of their elements. One of the peculiarities of these compounds is the possibility to be a pattern for forming a definite number of words in a narrow row.

As an illustration, in the compound noun knee-breeches – trousers which reach as high as the knees – knee has the meaning of length, measure (degree). The sphere of usage of compounds with knee as a component is rather limited – they all denote parts of clothes, e.g. knee-high – reaching as high as the knees; knee-deep – so deep as to reach

the knees; knee-length – long enough to reach the knees; waist-high – reaching as high as the waist; waist-deep – so deep as to reach to the waist.

Another kind of relations between Ecs of compound adjectives is idiomatic relations. Here they do not investigate direct relations, and the meaning of the whole word is not the sum of meanings of its components. Each word with idiomatic relations is a unique one, that is no other row of analogous words can be built [4; 68], [6; 127], e.g. earth-fed – contented with earthly things; house-trained (of animals) – taught to be cleanly indoors; death-practiced – threatened to death malicious arts; lion-drunk – said of a man in the stage of drunkenness, in which he becomes violent and quarrelsome; waterlogged – п'яний як хлющ; weather-headed – легковажний; white-handed – чесний; beetle-browed – понурий; green-eyed – заздрисний [6; 122].

Analyzing relations between Ecs of compound adjectives one should mention homonymity of numerous compound words.

Homonymity is connected with various relations between Ecs [6; 121]. The meanings of these words will be understood from the context, that is why relations between the elements are called contextual [4; 66], [6; 121], e.g. smoke-controlled town – town where smoke is controlled, that is, smoke is the subject of the action, expressed by the second element; smoke-controlled insects – insects controlled by smoke, that is smoke is the object or the instrument of the action, water-protected Britain = Britain protected against water.

Summing up we can state that scholars define the followings types of relations between Ecs of compound adjectives:

- structurally-semantic relations;
- contextual;
- associative;
- idiomatic [4; 69].

Thus, Ecs relations are in direct relation with the facts of the material world and their understanding by the human mind. Taking into consideration separate models of compound adjectives under investigation, we analyzed their semantic relations in the following way:

- the model n + adj: the relations between Ecs of compound adjectives are the ones of resemblance: snow-white – as white as snow, reed-like, navy-blue, wine-dark, leaf-green, etc. ;

- the model n + PII is characterized by instrumental (agential, spatial, time) relations of Ecs: stone-built – built of stone, fog-bound, gold-mounted, bloodstained, panic-stricken, etc. ;

- the model (adj + n) + -ed is characterized by the relations of possession: two-wheeled car – a car that has two wheels, three-roomed flat – a flat that consists of three rooms, white-faced, long-legged, etc.

- In the models adj + adj and adj/adv + PII the elements of compound structure possess the relations of quality: clean-shaven – shaven clean, light-blue, pale-grey, jet-black, well-sewn, long-leaved.

In the model n + PI the relations between Ecs can be various, reflecting semantic relations in the word combination of the type n + PI. But not all

syntactic relations, peculiar to the word combination with PI, can be reflected in a compound adjective, not all words formed according to this model are productive. Subjective-predicative relations are not expressed in this model.

S. Vengerova provides the following examples:... a regular bachelor-looking place – not like: a place looking like one inhabited by a bachelor. About a 5 feet forward-ship from the first row of desk chairs and 18 or 20 sun-blinding feet over head – persons' feet blinded by the sun. For good measure Money Manager turns in this mouth-watering tidbit... – making somebody's (everybody's) mouth water [3; 30].

Compound adjectives of the n + PI model with objective relations between Ecs, that correspond to the joining of the verbal form with a direct object, are productive and can be easily formed in speech, e.g. summer-smelling – smelling of summer, gin smelling – smelling of gin, mercy-pleading – pleading for mercy, tear-glistening – glistening with tears, passion-palpitating – palpitating with passion.

The model in which the first element expresses place and time of the action is considered to be a productive one, e.g. sea-faring – faring in the sea; sea-going – going to the sea, ocean-going – going in (to) the ocean; forest-dwelling – dwelling in the forest; cave-dwelling – dwelling in caves, world-roaming – roaming about the world; night-blooming – blooming at night, night-feeding – feeding at night, summer-flowering – flowering in summer.

The model adj + PII is the most spread, which is characterized by semantic relations between Ecs that corresponds to syntactic relations between a linking verb and a predicative part, e.g. dry-looking, dead-seeming, ruthless-appearing, strange-sounding [3; 31].

By its external characteristic the model adv + PI coincides with the model adj + PI. But semantic relations of Ecs formed by the transformation of a compound word into the word combination part + adv provide possibilities to define these two models. An adverb can be used for the first element in a compound adjective, possessing the same form as an adjective: quick-rising, fast-disappearing, long-suffering, high-reaching, plain-speaking, easy-living, etc. One can come across compound adjectives of the model adv + PI, where the form of the first element is quite different from the form of an adverb used in a syntactic word combination by the absence of an adverb-forming suffix: wide-spreading, snug-fitting, clean-living, etc.

Among compound adjectives there exists a number of words with an adverb as their component, which differs from an adjective, as the first element. They are mostly compound adjectives with ever- for the first element: everlasting, ever-changing, ever-increasing, ever-strengthening, and also never-ceasing, well-fitting [2; 32].

Conclusion. Providing the analyses we can deduce that between elements of a compound word there exist diverse semantic relations. The division of compound adjectives into groups is based on the degree of semantic cohesion of their components, thus on the degree of their motivation.

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**ТИПИ ЗВ'ЯЗКІВ МІЖ КОМПОНЕНТАМИ СКЛАДНИХ ПРИКМЕТНИКІВ
АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ****Анотація**

У статті зроблено спробу проаналізувати та визначити типи зв'язків між компонентами складних прикметників. На основі певних моделей складних прикметників досліджено семантичні зв'язки елементів. Виявлено, що зі зміною компонента моделі, змінюється значення складного слова. З'ясовано, що не в усіх моделях значення слів утворюється від суми значень їх компонентів.

Ключові слова: словотвірна модель, семантичний аспект, елементи складного слова, семантичність, продуктивність.

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**ТИПЫ ОТНОШЕНИЙ МЕЖДУ СОСТАВЛЯЮЩИМИ
В СЛОЖНЫХ ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНЫХ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА****Аннотация**

В статье сделано попытку проанализировать и установить типы взаимоотношений компонентов сложных прилагательных на основании избранных моделей. В ходе исследования выяснено, что значение сложных прилагательных не всегда образовывается от суммы значений их составляющих компонентов. С изменением составляющего компонента модели, изменяется значение целого сложного прилагательного.

Ключевые слова: семантический аспект, словообразовательная модель, составляющее сложного слова, продуктивность, семантичность.