

FUNCTIONAL COMPOSITION AND PHRASEOLOGY IN MODERN ENGLISH

Word formation has achieved a significant development in our era which is characterized by an increase in complex concepts in various spheres of human communication, social, political and economic life, multifaceted human activity, inner world, emotional experiences and rational evaluation.

The problem of composites is distinguished by a significant number of researches of new word formation productive processes and is the range of scientific interests of a number of linguists (D. I. Kveselevych, L. F. Omelchenko, M. M. Polyuzhin, N. Fabb, H. Marchand [2; 3; 5; 7; 8], etc.).

At the same time, despite the huge number of works on various aspects of a compound word, there is an insufficient development of the problem of productivity of composite phraseological units in the English language. The topicality of the research is determined by the increased interest to phraseological composition – the formation of new words, new meanings of words and derivatives from phraseological units as a whole or from their core components, which is still an insufficiently studied issue in the system of functional compositology.

Phraseological composition is a source of the language enrichment at the expense of its own means, thanks to the ability to create new signs based on already known ones in the language system itself [4].

Functionally oriented compositology is considered as an approach in the study of composite lexemes that takes place through the prism of systemic structural, semantic and stylistic aspects providing for their widespread use in spoken language [3].

In the last decade, as in all previous periods of the English language development, a large number of new units have been created by composition (word formation). Compound English words are not only complex in structure, but in semantics as well: most often the meaning of a composite is not the sum of the meanings of its components, most often there is a complete or partial reinterpretation, therefore a significant part of compound words can be considered phraseological units [6].

The purpose of our study is to identify derivationally active phraseological units that are the source of complex secondary nominations.

A derivationally active phraseological unit should be considered as a stable phrase that can serve as a basis for the formation of a correlative compound lexeme, i.e., one that has derivational potential.

New aspects that are being raised in the theory of word formation in Modern English and are waiting to be solved are the enrichment of the lexical composition of the language on the basis of phraseological units (phraseological derivation, phraseological composition) and the identification of derivationally active phraseological units, e.g., *lickdish*, *lickladle*, *lickbox*, *lickspit*, *pickthank*, *pickpocket*, *scatter-brain*, *kill-joy*, *stop-gap*, *stay-at-home*, *cure-all*, *do-all*, *carry-all*, *go-ahead*,

slapstick, slapjack, turncoat, speak-easy, pull-bone, go-fever, daredevil, spit-fire, makepeace, spendthrift, lackluster, fill-belly, skinflint.

There are specific for each nation figurative and associative mechanisms of reinterpretation of the original meanings in the secondary nomination. The culturally marked connotation arises as a result of the interpretation of the associative and figurative basis of a phraseological unit or metaphor by correlating it with cultural and national standards and stereotypes.

The phraseology of any language is the most valuable linguistic heritage that reflects the worldview, national culture, customs and beliefs, imagination and history of the people speaking that language. Thanks to phraseology, and especially idiomaticity, one can penetrate into the distant past not only of the language, but also of the history and culture of native speakers. It is in the images of phraseology and stable comparisons, in particular, that the national linguistic picture of the world is most fully expressed, since the phraseology of a language reproduces the national and cultural identity of a language group caused by its living conditions and the peculiarities of historical development.

The observations indicate that when using a phraseological unit, from a large number of certain life situations and objects of the external world native speakers first select those that most closely correspond to the fact to be characterized and evaluated with the help of a phraseological unit.

The study of the world picture phenomenon, namely, the phraseological world picture, deserves close attention due to the fact that the problem of semantics formation, derivation and trends in language development occupy a special place in the study of the world picture at the phraseological level [1, p. 508].

Many composite phraseological units of Modern English are characterized by different degrees of stylistic reduction, intensively spread in colloquial speech and strengthen their general stylistically reduced colouring, which is characteristic of "low" colloquialisms, slangisms and jargonisms. English composites-phraseologisms occurring in everyday speech can serve as an illustration of the process of neutralizing colloquial elements, subcolloquialisms, slangisms and jargonisms in literary spoken language, satisfying the social need not only for intellectual but also for emotionally expressive units, e.g., *wall-flower* – a girl who was not invited to dance; *backbite* – to slander someone who is not there; *gate-crasher* – an uninvited guest, a spectator without tickets, Am. coll. a beggar; *to pigeon-hole* – to put under a cloth, to put on the back burner; *highbrow* – an intellectual; *egghead* – often humorous a thinking person, an intellectual, a polymath; *argus-eyed* – sharp-eyed, alert; *kiss-me-quick* – a small woman's hat, a curl; *to fat-cat* – to get special privileges, *to button-hole* – to keep someone for heavy complaining conversations, *baby-kisser* – a candidate running for election; *beef-eater* – 1) a lifeguard at the English court or a *Beefeater* (a soldier guarding the Tower of London), 2) a "meat eater", a glutton (about an obese servant), 3) Am. sl. infantryman, sl. Englishman; *boot-legger* – a trader of prohibited goods; *frog-eater* – a Frenchman.

Modern English has a number of phraseological units that arose from the lexicalization of verbal attributive combinations with nouns, e.g., *take-home pay*, *go-slow strike*, *America's get-rich-quick society* (*fringe, speculators, schemes*), *touch-and-go business*, *touch-and-go affair*, *touch-and-go battle*, *touch-and-go sketches*, *the Government's do-nothing approach*, *this do-nothing situation*, *do-nothing*

reactionaries, happy-go-lucky housewife, go-as-you-please freedom, go-as-you-please affair.

Constant expansion of the range of culturally marked phraseological composites and their functional and stylistic differentiation in various communication spheres testifies to the derivative relevance of these lexemes, their communicative and pragmatic potential, as well as the necessity and importance of studying these formations, which help shed light on the peculiarities of the functioning of the nominative mechanism in the structural and semantic system of word formation in Modern English.

The perspective of the research lies in a further study of the problems of cultural and national connotations in the formation of the lexical background of the phraseological composites through the prism of the contrastive cultural basis of the phenomenon of intercultural communication.

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