

конструювання у поверхневій структурі, що включає числівникову морфему. На семантичному рівні денумеративи повторюють долю своїх вихідних форм, бо вони підвладні явищу синкретизму, представленості сем предметності та нумеральності, проходять процеси еволюції та інволюції. Як показує аналіз емпіричного матеріалу, у радіальній вербокреації особливе місце посідає числівник *one*. Зберігаючи квантитативну сему, він підвладний семантичним зрушенням у процесі еволюції (збагачення слова повнозначними семами) та інволюції (семантичного спустошення лексеми, граматикалізація, поява службових слів).

Словотворча функція числівників актуалізується в епідигматичних зонах, конструюваннях пізніх числівників та інноваціях позачислівникової парадигми. Дери́вація включає наявність вихідних поверхневих та глибинних форм числівників, а також – додаткову модифікацію в ендозоні новотворень (Num → DeNum). Вихідні ознаки числівникових конструювань (дискретність позначуваних одиниць, точне, прибли́зне та спустошене позначення параметрів, словотворча активність) зберігається у DeNum по-різному, з огляду на їх частиномовну представленість. Спільним для DeNum є спроможність створювати нові лексичні та синтаксичні форманти. Сага про числівники не закінчується у домені повнозначних слів, останні слугують джерелом нових синтаксичних утворень – не повнозначних, але граматично вагомих. Денумеральні службові слова відмічені лакуарністю у науковій літературі. Слід зазначити, що синтаксична завантаженість денумеральних службових слів виявляється у функціях інтенсифікаторів, конекторів, вигуків та часток. Художній дискурс англійської мови є надійним чинником перспективного дослідження функціонального навантаження синтаксичних формантів. Пор. англ.: *Only if you help me it will be easier to settle (Cookson); Because only he moved Jass from the grief towards happiness (Sparks); He wrote not only the text but also selected illustrations (Steel); Only then did she realize that her father loved her with all his heart (Green)*. В англійському художньому дискурсі кожний четвертий денумератив реалізує функцію синтаксичного форманта.

Сема числа, таким чином, актуалізується як у корпусі числівників, так і в їх вторинних утвореннях (дери́ватах), в однолексемних та багатолексемних одиницях, у частиномовних та семантичних представленнях. Маркери кількості виступають семіотичними знаками, що мають семантичне, прагматичне та структурне наповнення як такі, що підлеглі процесам еволюції та інволюції. Відчислівникові повнозначні слова мають тенденцію препарувати процес інволюції, який в свою чергу відкриває новий цикл зворотної еволюції. Ця проблема потребує особливої уваги дослідників.

Література

Єнікєєва С.М. Системність і розвиток словотвору сучасної англійської мови : [монографія] / С.М. Єнікєєва. – Запорізький нац.ун-т, 2006. – 303 с. Жлуктенко Ю.О. Порівняльна грамати́ка української та англійської мови / Ю.О. Жлуктенко. – К.: Рад.школа, 1962. – 160 с. Таранець В.Г. Походження поняття числа і його мовної реалізації (до витоків індоевропейської прамови) / В.Г. Таранець. – Одеса: ОДУ, 1998. – 307 с. Швачко С.О. Квантитативні одиниці англійської мови : перекладацькі аспекти : посібник. – Вінниця: Нова книга, 2008. – 128 с.

УДК 811.111'276.2 (075.8)

HOLUB O. M.

(Donbas State Teachers' Training University)

SLANG IN MODERN ENGLISH: DEFINITION AND CLASSIFICATION

The article focuses on the problem of definition of the term **slang**. The main linguistic characteristics of this layer of modern English vocabulary are studied by the author. The main principles of classification of slangisms are presented. Among them the author singles out: the place of slangisms in the semantic system of the vocabulary; the sphere of usage; special word structure; the functioning and stylistic peculiarities of slangisms. All theoretical statements are exemplified with modern lexicographical data.

Key words: slang, slangism, general slang, special slang, rhyming slang, back slang, centre slang.

Голуб О.М. Сленг в сучасній англійській мові: визначення та класифікація. Стаття присвячена аналізу дефініцій терміну «сленг». Розглядаються основні лінгвістичні параметри цього прошарку лексики сучасної англійської мови. Представлена система класифікації сленгу за такими параметрами: місце сленгізмів у семантичній системі лексики; сфера вживання; структурна маркованість сленгізмів; їхнє функціонування та стилістичні особливості. Теоретичні положення проілюстровані сучасними лексикографічними даними.

Ключові слова: сленг, сленгізм, загальний сленг, спеціальний сленг, римований сленг, зворотний сленг, серединний сленг.

Голуб Е. М. Сленг в современном английском языке: определение и классификация Статья посвящена анализу определений термина «сленг». Рассматриваются основные лингвистические параметры этого слоя лексики современного английского языка. Представлена система классификации сленга по таким параметрам: место сленгизмов в семантической системе лексикона; сфера употребления; структурная маркированность сленгизмов; их функционирование и стилистические особенности. Теоретические положения проиллюстрированы современными лексикографическими данными.

Ключевые слова: сленг, сленгизм, общий сленг, специальный сленг, рифмующийся сленг, обратный сленг, серединный сленг.

The process of language development is ceaseless. New words, patterns of their formation, phraseological units, etc. are continually created being, on the one hand, the actualization of modern trends in the language and, on the other hand, setting up some new tendencies themselves. Hence, theoretical re-considering and generalization of the newly-appeared lexical processes prove to be ever topical for Lexicology.

The extent to which slang has become spread in the language is enormous, moreover, it is penetrating nowadays from the social dialects to which it has always been pertaining to the spheres of communication which have been defined as such for which slang is naturally alien (for instance, the language of mass media, belles-lettres, etc.).

The foundation for lexicographical and sociolinguistic study of slang has been laid by such prominent scholars as E. Partridge, H. Wentworth, S. B. Flexner, H. L. Mencken, Ch. Fries, R. Spiers, I. R. Halperin, M. M. Makovskyi, V. O. Khomiakov, T. M. Bieliaieva and others.

Ukrainian linguists have contributed significantly to the study of the linguistic essence, status, translation and of other aspects of modern English slang. The results of such scientific investigations are stated in numerous published papers and dissertations written by V. O. Dorda [Dorda 2010; Dorda 2006], Yu. A. Zatsnyi [Zatsnyi 2010], O. L. Klymenko [Klymenko 2000], V. V. Balabin [Balabin 2002], I. A. Honta [Honta 2000], U. Potiatynyk [Potiatynyk 2003], K. L. Bondarenko [Bondarenko 2007] and others.

The intense interest to slang as a linguistic phenomenon, its study in terms of Social Linguistics, Gender Linguistics, Translation Studies, etc. calls for generalizing the foreign and native scholars' theories and for defining the quintessence of all available scientific data concerning slang in the way appropriate for the presentation of this material at the departments of foreign languages where it is significant not only to set forth scientifically grounded facts but also to motivate and stimulate students' independent scientific inquiry.

The **objective** of the presented article is to study the major linguistic notions concerning slang in modern English. The **necessary tasks** of the paper comprise the following: to generalize modern linguistic theories on the definition of the term **slang**; to present various principles according to which slangisms are classified and to exemplify the analysed postulates with modern lexicographical data. The **subject area** of the presented investigation embraces functional classification of the English vocabulary, the **specific topic** being slang as a subgroup of Special Colloquial vocabulary.

The term **slang** is perhaps the most controversial linguistic notion. Scholars usually call it the most picturesque, vivid, humorous, ironical, expressive, vulgar, harsh kind of denomination. While many linguists are so enthusiastic in describing slang in the most emotive forms, no one has yet suggested a more or less accurate scientific definition of the term.

“The New Fowler’s Modern English Usage” states that slang is language that is regarded as very informal or much below standard educated level. [It is also] the special vocabulary and usage of a particular period, profession, social group etc. [The New Fowler’s Modern English Usage 1996, p. 168]. This and similar definitions show clearly the misunderstanding among lexicologists who represent slang as a special language and as a special layer of vocabulary. It seems obvious that to become a language slang needs phonetic, morphological and syntactic systems of its own which it fails to possess. A way out may be seen in the interpretation of slang as a special linguistic and social norm realized in speech which is genetically and functionally different from professionalisms and jargonisms [Makovskyi 1962, p. 109].

I.V.Halperin uses the term slang for “those forms of the English vocabulary which are either mispronounced or distorted in some way phonetically, morphologically or lexically. The term slang should also be used to specify some elements which may be called over-colloquial.” [Galperin 1977, p.

106]. Such interpretation of the linguistic notion under consideration does not take into account slang coinages: though not numerous, they enlarge slang vocabulary in the most characteristic way.

I.V. Arnold states that slang words are identified and distinguished by contrasting them to standard literary vocabulary. They are expressive, mostly ironical words serving to create fresh names for some things that are frequent topics of discourse. For the most part they sound somewhat vulgar, cynical and harsh, aiming to show the object of speech in the light of an off-hand contemptuous ridicule [Arnold 1986, p. 228].

The suggested definitions do not help much in differentiating between slang and other layers of colloquial vocabulary such as jargon, argot, cant, professionalisms etc.

Yu.M. Skrebnev defines slang as a part of vocabulary consisting of commonly understood and widely used words and expressions of humorous or derogatory character – intentional substitutes for neutral or elevated words and expressions [Skrebnev 2000, p. 68]. Such understanding of the term slang proves the author's view of discriminating between general slang and the special lexicon of social and professional groups called jargon. The scholar considers it inappropriate to use such linguistic terms as slang and jargon synonymously in reference to such linguistic phenomena as students' slang, soldiers' slang etc.

Thus, traditionally accepted views in lexicology presuppose the co-existence of two aspects within the notion of slang:

1. words and word-groups bearing special connotations, mainly humorous, ironical, metaphorical, derogatory, or harsh, and belonging to the layer of special colloquial vocabulary;
2. words and word-groups functioning in the speech of members of social and professional groups (synonymously with the term **jargon**).

We cannot but agree that the language of definite social and professional groups comprises slang units, but to identify slang with jargon seems mostly erroneous. In many cases jargon overlaps but does not equal slang: it functions separately from slang aiming at preserving secrecy within the group which creates and uses it and in many cases is undecodable for general public. Slang is informal lexicon of general use or special lexicon of social and professional groups which, however, does not aim at secrecy; it occupies an intermediary position between jargon and universally used colloquialisms.

All reasons of wide popularity of slang can be roughly subdivided into two groups. The first one comprises linguistic characteristics of slang. As it has already been mentioned, slang is colourful, inventive, fresh, impressive way of speaking which helps to avoid clichés in speech and highlights minor features of objects or phenomena. In many cases slang is used for its brevity, because contraction of the standard English forms is one of the most productive ways of formation of slang units. It is often preferable for the speaker to use forms like **cert** for *certainly*, **scoot** for *scooter* (a motor-cycle, a fast train) in informal communication.

The second group of reasons for using slang embraces psychological grounds, which may be rather manifold and controversial, for example, some speakers choose slang words and word-groups if they want to seem different from others, to show their independence, free-thinking, to sound modern and up-to-date. Others prefer slang if they need to stress that they are insiders, can make jokes, attract everybody's attention, are apt in removing stress and tension from communication.

Thus, slang is a multifaceted phenomenon of the English vocabulary though it should be borne in mind that those who are not native-speakers should be very careful in using slang. Firstly, some slang words and word-groups may be offensive. Secondly, choosing a slang word one should remember that its flashy form does not always render the same meaning as its standard counterpart. Thirdly, one should note that the speech overloaded with slang makes an impression that the speaker is not going to communicate an idea, but just wants to show-off.

As there does not exist a more or less satisfactory definition of the term slang, the classification of slang also gives rise to a lot of disputes. Many scholars have worked out their own classifications of slang based on different principles but we can hardly find a universal classification which takes into consideration all its most significant features.

I.V. Arnold, for example, takes into account the position of slang words in the semantic system of the vocabulary. The lexicologist divides all slang into two groups. The first one comprises such slang words which denote a new and necessary notion. These words may soon be accepted into standard

English. The second group embraces such slang units which are synonymous to the words already functioning in the language but differ from them in special colouring and novelty [Arnold 1986, p. 230].

The first group of slangisms may be illustrated with new words appearing in the sphere of communications, media and the Internet, which are developing at a high rate and thus require continuous innovation of the vocabulary as well as in other fields of our quickly changing life: **cybrarian** (*cyber + librarian*), **cyberpunk** (*a nonconformist advocate of modern technology, esp. such a user of the Internet*), **videorazzi** (*celebrity-chasing photographers with video cameras*), **walkie-talkie** (*a portable two-way radio*), **tailgating** (*driving too close behind another vehicle*), **freak-out**, **barn-storm**, **rubberneck**, **creep** (N).

Slang units of the second group may be exemplified in the following way: a new tendency has occurred in our life – the fashion of idealizing a slim figure, as a result a lot of new ironical slang expressions denoting a corpulent person have become widely used: **Mother Bunch** (*a fat or untidy old woman*) [from the name of a noted fat woman of Elizabethan times], **beef to the heels** (*of a fat person: massive, bulky, brawny*), **beer belly** (*a person with a paunch developed by drinking large quantities of beer*), **zaftig** (*of a woman: plump, curvaceous, sexy*). All these slangisms are used synonymously to such colloquialisms as *corpulent, portly, plump, fat*.

Another classification of slang presupposes its subdivision into 1. General and 2. Special.

General slang is used and easily understood by communicants irrespective of their professional or social identity. Many slangisms have come to this group from slang or jargon of separate subcultures, ethnical minorities, shoptalk etc. Some of them can be accepted into Common Colloquial vocabulary, others can be rejected from General Slang and return to the language of groups which created them, the third group of slangisms may continue at this layer for a long time, the fourth will die out of the language rather soon.

Special slang is closely connected in its origin with the vocabulary of particular social or professional groups. For example, special labels are given in dictionaries to such units as military slang, public school slang, naval slang, teenagers' slang, services' slang etc.

Public school slang is rich in synonyms of words denoting objects and processes of schoolchildren's everyday life. For example, the Ukrainian noun **шпаргалка** has the following English equivalents: **cheat, sheet, crib, cold copy, bug out, animal, beast, horse, pony, mule, trot, bicycle, jack, plug, gauge, growl, rack** etc. Standard English expression **to fail in the exams** has such slang counterparts as: **to be sent spinning, to get a spin, to spin, to ship, to post, to stump, to throw down, to plough, to pip, to pill, to hit the ceiling, to gravel, to floor, to cane, to flub, to flub up, to flub the dub, to come down, to bottle, to boss** [Ivanova 1991, p. 7], **to crap put, to nitpick, to wash out**.

Boys are referred to as **bugs** (usu. with a defining noun); a hard-working student is called **grind, groise**, (in American slang: **bookworm, brain, brainiac, floppy disc, gunner, poindexter, readingman, throat, tool, wisecre, wonky, swot**). **Swot** is a term of abuse. Swots are not very popular. In the English mind, scholarship is something rather strange and exotic, so much so that the sight of the manager of a football team simply writing something down during a match is considered worthy of comment. During the 1990 English Football Cup Final, when he saw this happening, the BBC commentator said without apparent irony, "And you can see Steve Coppel's been to university – he's taking notes!" [O'Driscoll 1995, p. 58].

Many slang expressions that are widely used by students in Britain originate from British universities, for example, **wager** (*a waste-paper basket*) also **wagger-pagger-bagger** – Oxford university, **Tab** (*a member of Cambridge University (short for Cantab)*), **puppy-hole** (*a pupil-room, in which pupils work with their tutors*) – Eton College etc.

Military slang is a group of slang words and expressions used to denote military notions in the US and British Military Forces as well as non-military terms used in the sphere of Military Forces [Sudzilovskyi 1973, p. 13]. For example, **basket case** (*someone, esp. a soldier, who has lost all four limbs*), **bull-ring** (*a military training ground*), **pig boat** (*a submarine*), **to swan** (*to move freely or aimlessly, to wander; a period or occasion of swanning*), **Blighty** (*Britain, home (used by soldiers serving abroad)*), **short-snorter** (*a souvenir of countries visited consisting of a set of banknotes autographed by colleagues and acquaintances*).

Alongside military slang another group of slangisms labelled as services' slang may be singled out. Here belong slang words and expressions originating or used by representatives of special services,

for example, **gen** (*information, to provide or obtain information (followed by up)*) from general in the official phrase *for general information of all ranks* or from *genuine or intelligence*), **quarter-bloke** (*a quartermaster (-sergeant)*), **Scorpion** (*a civilian inhabitant of Gibraltar*).

Groups of special slangisms are rather numerous. We may speak of naval, printers', golf, theatrical, hackers', criminals', black slang and so on and so forth. One of the largest groups with a layer of Special slang is youths' (teenagers') slang. Young people always tend to sound fashionable, vogue, fresh, inventive, creative, "unlike others" and this explains the wide popularity of slang among teenagers. Slang makes communication more emotional, efficient in the terms that it helps to express with less words all the range of emotions which might otherwise take several sentences to explain. For example, **airhead** – *порожня голова, балда*, **brain dead** – *безмозкий*, **clam** – *помилка, прокол*, **rack one's brain** – *думати, напружувати мозок*, **to rambo** – *знищити*, **cockamamie** – *нескладний іспит*, **campused** – *обмежений територією студентського містечка* etc.

Another subdivision of slangisms may be carried out on the principle of special word (word-group) structure. Here we distinguish between:

1. Rhyming slang;
2. Back slang;
3. Centre slang (the equivalent of Ukrainian term **серединний сленг**).

In Rhyming slang a word is replaced by a word or phrase which rhymes with the substituted words, for example, **cut and carried** is used instead of *married*, **sorry and sad** substitutes *dad*, **half inch** means *pinch (to steal)*.

The essence of Back slang lies in phonetic changes of a word when it is pronounced backwards. Such words are widely used by gamblers, for example, **ano** (*one*), **owt** (*two*), **erth** (*three*), **rouf** (**roof**, **rofe**, **roof**, – *four*) etc.

Centre slang is characterized by dividing a word into two parts and placing the second part, i.e. the end of the word, before the first. In some cases other phonetic changes may be observed, for example, **eautybeau** (*beauty*), **eelerspee** (*speeler*) etc.

V. A. Khomiakov suggests another type of organization – functional classification of slang [Khomiakov 1970, p. 27.]. As the basic point of his classification the author takes the fact that there exist two main variants of the English language – British English and American English (the slang of Australia, Canada, New Zealand is not taken into account as there does not exist sufficient data on slang of these English-speaking countries). Another point according to which British English and American English slang is classified is the subdivision of all slang into General and Special, thus the main terms of the functional classification are:

1. British English General Slang (BEGS)
2. British English Special Slang (BESS)
3. American English General Slang (AEGS)
4. American English Special Slang (AESS).

With the help of heuristic method V. A. Khomiakov points out 15 cases of different spheres in which slang units function, that is 15 subdivisions of English slang of the two main variants. Among the units of these 15 groups there are such slang words and word groups which function only in one of the four spheres of slang: units of BEGS (**yobbo** – *a modern teddy-boy*), units of BESS (**oick** – *a townie, cad at certain Public schools in the North and the Midlands*), units of AEGS (**buddyroo** – *a friend*), units of AESS (**croonie** – *a crooner*). The second subgroup includes the slang units that function in BEGS as well as in BESS, in AEGS as well as in AESS. The following examples are given by the scholar: **cove** is used in BEGS in the meaning of *a man*, in BESS it functions in the meaning of *a rogue*; **heister** as a unit of AEGS denotes *common labourer*, in AESS it is used in the meaning of *a highway robber*.

Other subdivisions include slang words and slang word-groups which are characteristic of General Slang of British and of American English, of Special Slang of the same variants of the English language: units that function in BEGS and AESS, BESS and AEGS and so on and so forth. All these subdivisions cover all functional spheres of the two main areas of English Slang. The practical importance of the suggested functional classification of slang lies in the fact that it could be used for compiling a slang dictionary in which the main peculiarities of British and American English would be considered.

Stylistic classification. Slang is not homogeneous (uniform) in its stylistic parameters. Some slangisms are neutral, others may be labelled as *coarse*, *derogatory*, *vulgar*, *offensive*. That is why it is advisable for foreigners to be very attentive in choosing slang in their speech in English to avoid causing offence.

Thus, slang may be classified according to the place of slangisms in the semantic system of the vocabulary; the sphere of usage; special word structure; its functioning and stylistic peculiarities. Although it should be noted that there does not exist any universal classification of slang which would take into account all important parameters of this vocabulary layer.

The perspectives of further research are seen in the study of the main ways of enrichment of slang vocabulary in modern English, of the peculiarities of functioning of slangisms in different types of discourse as well as in different regional variants of English, of the main ways of translation of modern English slangisms into Ukrainian.

Literature

Арнольд И. В. Лексикология современного английского языка / И. В. Арнольд. – М.: Высшая школа, 1986. – 332 с. Балабін В. В. Сучасний американський військовий сленг як проблема перекладу: автореф. дис. на здобуття наук. ступеня канд. філол. наук: спец. 10.02.16 “Перекладознавство” / В. В. Балабін. – Київ, 2002. – 19 с. Бондаренко К. Л. Лінгвокультурні особливості українського та англійського сленгу: автореф. дис. на здобуття наук. ступеня канд. філол. наук: спец. 10.02.17 “Порівняльно-історичне і типологічне мовознавство” / К. Л. Бондаренко. – Донецьк, 2007. – 20 с. Гонта І. А. Структурні й семантичні особливості композит-метафор в американському сленгу: автореф. дис. на здобуття наук. ступеня канд. філол. наук: спец. 10.02.04 “Германські мови” / І. А. Гонта. – Київ, 2000. – 20 с. Дорда В. О. Системна організація лексико-семантичних одиниць американського студентського сленгу / О. В. Дорда // Філологічні трактати. – Суми: СумДУ, 2010. – №1, Т. 2. – С.34-39. Дорда В. О. Статус студентського сленгу та адгерентних груп англомовної ненормативної / О. В. Дорда // Вісник СумДУ. – Суми: СумДУ, 2006. – №13. – С. 188-192. Зацний Ю. А., Янков А. В. Нова розмовна лексика і фразеологія: Англо-український словник / Ю. А. Зацний, А. В. Янков. – Вінниця: Нова Книга, 2010. – 224 с. Иванова Г. Р. Территориальная дифференциация английского университетского сленга: автореф. дис. на соискание ученой степени канд. филол. наук: спец. 10.02.04 “Германские языки” / Г. Р. Иванова. – М., 1991. – 42 с. Клименко О. Л. Поповнення словникового складу англійської мови з нелітературних підсистем: автореф. дис. на здобуття наук. ступеня канд. філол. наук: спец. 10.02.04 “Германські мови” / О. Л. Клименко. – Харків, 2000. – 20 с. Маковский М. М. Языковая сущность современного английского сленга / М. М. Маковский // Иностранные языки в школе. – 1962. – № 4. – С. 102-113. Потятиник В. О. Соціолінгвістичні та прагматистичні аспекти функціонування сленгової лексики (на матеріалах періодики США): дис. ... канд. філол. наук: 10.02.04 / Ульяна Олександрівна Потятиник. – Львів, 2003. – 246 с. Скребнев Ю. М. Основы стилистики английского языка: Учебник для ин-тов и фак. иностр. яз. / Ю. М. Скребнев. – 2-е изд., испр. – М.: ООО «Издательство АСТ»: ООО «Издательство Астрель» 2000. – 224 с. Судзиловский Г. А. Сленг – что это такое? Английская просторечная военная лексика. Англо-русский словарь военного сленга / Г. А. Судзиловский. – М.: Воениздат, 1973. – 134 с. Хомяков В. А. Три лекции о слэнге / В. А. Хомяков. – Вологда: изд-во ВПИ, 1970. – 126 с. Ayto J., Simpson J. The Oxford Dictionary of Modern Slang / J. Ayto, J. Simpson. – Oxford N.Y.: Oxford University Press, 1996. – 306 p. Galperin I. R. Stylistics / I. R. Galperin. – M., 1977. – 364 p. Green J. The Slang Thesaurus / J. Green. – L.: Penguin Books, 1999. – 290 p. O’Driscoll J. Britain / J. O’Driscoll. – Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1995. – 224 p. The New Fowler’s Modern English Usage [edited by R. W. Burchfield]. – Third edition. – Oxford N.Y.: Oxford University Press, 1996. – 1769 p.

УДК: 811.1’22-115

KOZLOVA T. O.
(Zaporizhzhya National University)

ICONIC ROOTS IN PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN: FORMS MIMING MEANINGS

The paper examines types of iconicity found in different structures of Proto-Indo-European roots. It is hypothesized that the phonetic structures of basic forms, variants of PIE roots and stems are manipulated to mime structures in the external world, express particular meanings in the protolanguage, and motivate the semantic continuants of PIE etymons in daughter languages.

Key words: alternation, a/symmetrical pattern, etymon, extension, iconicity, lengthening, Proto-Indo-European, protolanguage, reflex, root, shortening.

Козлова Т. О. Іконічні корені в індоєвропейській правомі: форми, що імітують значення. У статті висувається гіпотеза про іконічність коренів індоєвропейської правомі. Наведено найпродуктивніші моделі структури і.е. коренів. Аналізуються приклади зовнішньомовної іконічності, обумовленої намаганням мовців встановити подібність між об’єктом номінації та найменуванням. З’ясовано, що іконічність і.е. етимонів вплинула на напрямки семантичного розвитку рефлексів у дочірніх мовах.

Ключові слова: а/симетрична структура, коренева альтернація, етимон, іконічність, індоєвропейський, корінь, подовження голосної, розширення кореня, правова, рефлекс, скорочення голосної.

Козлова Т. О. Иконические корни в индоевропейском праязыке: формы, имитирующие значения. В статье выдвигается гипотеза об иконичности корней индоевропейского праязыка. Представлены продуктивные модели структуры и.е. корней. Анализируются случаи внешнеязыковой иконичности, обусловленной стремлением говорящих к установлению сходства между объектом номинации и наименованием. Результаты анализа показали, что иконичность и.е. этимонов оказала влияние на направления семантической рефлексации в дочерних языках.

Ключевые слова: а/симметричная структура, внутрикорневая альтернация, долгий гласный, иконичность, индоевропейский, корень, короткий гласный, праязык, расширение корня, рефлекс, этимон.

1. Introduction. In the history of languages mimesis was significant at earlier stages of the evolutionary trajectory [Klima and Bellugi 1979, p. 67-84; Donald 1991, p. 201-236; Sadowski 2000;