

Als Erklärung des Lautwandels wird oft übersehen, dass wenn Kinder ihre Muttersprache erlernen, ihr Brustkorb und ihr Ansatzrohr kleiner als die ihrer Eltern sind; die Diphthongierung erleichtert den Kindern das Sprechen durch einen gleichmäßigeren DLV (durchschnittlicher Luftverbrauch) bei allen Vokalen. Kinder sprechen langsamer als Erwachsene; die Kontrolle über die Sprechwerkzeuge ist noch nicht eingeübt, es gelingt ihnen noch nicht ganz, den DLV bei Langvokalen zu drosseln. Die Diphthongierung und die Kürzung langer Vokale, sind Anwendungen des Kompensationsprinzips von Otto von Essen. Vier Mittel eignen sich im Laufe der Geschichte einer Sprache oder ihrer Dialekte zum Ausdruck der Quantität: *Dauer*, *Öffnungsgrad der Vokale*, *Quotient zwischen Vokal und folgendem Konsonant* oder *Betonung*. Welches dieser Mittel zur Geltung kommt, ist unbestimmt und mag vom Bau des Wortschatzes oder der Grammatik abhängen. Jedenfalls kommen im deutschen Sprachgebiet sowohl Diphthongierung als auch andere Mittel zur Bezeichnung der Quantität vor, unbezeichnet bleibt sie jedoch nicht. Darauf ist im Sprachunterricht zu achten.

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ZAKHARCHUK I. O.

(Bukovyna State University of Finance and Economics)

“NO” DYNAMICS IN ENGLISH

The present paper investigates the development of the negative operator *no* and its dynamics in the English system. Its status in the paradigm of negation means of expression is defined.

Key words: negation, negation operator, dynamics, diachrony, synchrony discourse.

Захарчук І. О. Динаміка “no” в англійській мові. Стаття присвячена дослідженню динаміки заперечного маркера *no* у системі англійської мови. Визначено його статус у парадигмі засобів вираження заперечення.

Ключові слова: заперечення, оператор заперечення, динаміка, діахронія, синхронія, дискурс.

Захарчук И. А. Динамика “no” в английском языке. Статья посвящена исследованию динамики отрицательного маркера *no* в системе английского языка. Определён его статус в парадигме средств выражения отрицания.

Ключевые слова: отрицание, оператор отрицания, динамика, диахрония, синхрония, дискурс.

Negation is a phenomenon widely discussed on the levels of morphology, syntax, semantics, and pragmatics. We must admit that Otto Jespersen also highlighted the phonological aspect of a negator.

The function of negation is fairly straight-forward: it negates parts or the entire sentence or clause. The formal realization, however, is more complex and varies across languages, across speakers, and even in the same speaker's discourse.

Therefore negation is an object of investigation of many linguists and in different periods: O. Dahl (typology of sentence negation, 1979), J. Payne (negation in language typology and syntactic description, 1985), P. Kahrel (aspects of negation, 1996), R. Zanuttini (negation and clausal structure, 1997), P. Rowlett (sentential negation in French, 1998), G. Tottie (negation in the history of English, 1999), G. Mazzon (negation in OE, ME, and NE, 2004), K. Abels (expletive negation, 2005), M. Miestamo (standard negation, 2005; negatives without negators, 2010) et al.

The purpose of the present paper is to investigate the dynamics of negative operator *no* in OE,

ME, NE and to define its place in the paradigm of negation means of expression.

The following tasks are to be solved:

1. to consider two types of non-affixal sentence negation;
2. to research no-negation;
3. to trace the function of *no*;
4. to define the status of *no* in the historical paradigm of English negation.

Negation is a feature that may concern the sentence as a whole. A priori, however, it may be, as V. Mathesius said, of three kinds: what is negated is either the meaning of a word as a naming unit, or the meaning of a word as a sentence element, or the meaning of a sentence as a whole [Mathesius 1975, p. 165].

According to Edward S. Klima's (1964) groundbreaking work, negation can be defined as sentential or constituent. The former type negates the sentence as a whole, while the latter negates just a constituent. The pair in (1) exemplifies the two types of negation [Klima 1964, pp. 246-323]:

(1) a. *This pleased me mightily, you may be sure; but Mrs. Mayoress **did not stop** there, but giving me my work again, she put her hand in her pocket, gave me a shilling, and bid me mind my work, and learn to work well, and I might be a gentlewoman for aught she knew. Daniel Defoe, Moll Flanders.*

b. *This pleased me mightily, you may be sure; but Mrs. Mayoress decided **not to stop** there, but giving me my work again, she put her hand in her pocket, gave me a shilling, and bid me mind my work, and learn to work well, and I might be a gentlewoman for aught she knew.*

Traditionally two types of non-affixal sentence negation are distinguished in Modern English: first, negation with *not* or *n't*; and second, negation with the negative words *never*, *neither*, *nobody*, *no*, *none*, *nor*, *nothing* and *nowhere*. G. Tottie (1999), for example, terms the first type "Not-negation" and the second type "No-negation". Quirk et al. (1985:782) give a list of the negative words together with their corresponding non-assertive forms, pointing out that there are two negative equivalents for a positive sentence containing an assertive form: thus *We've had some lunch* has two negative forms *We haven't had any lunch* and *We've had no lunch* (Quirk et al. 1985:782) [Tieken-Boon van Ostade, Tottie, Wurff 1998, p. 34].

The variations between not-negation and no-negation are suggested by D. Kastovsky. Let's consider the following examples:

1. a) *But he **did not** see advantage, which was my happiness for that time. Daniel Defoe, Moll Flanders.*

b) *But he saw **no** advantage, which was my happiness for that time.*

2. a) *I did not so much as fright it, for I had a great many tender thoughts about me yet, and **did not do anything** but what, as I may say, mere necessity drove me to. Daniel Defoe, Moll Flanders.*

b) *I did not so much as fright it, for I had a great many tender thoughts about me yet, and **did nothing** but what, as I may say, mere necessity drove me to.*

3. a) *I **did not** stay in the house **any longer**. Daniel Defoe, Moll Flanders.*

b) *I **no longer** stayed in the house.*

4. a) *So I **did not** have **either** the success **or** the easiness of escape that I had before.*

b) *So I had **neither** the success **nor** the easiness of escape that I had before. Daniel Defoe, Moll Flanders.*

The most well-known term for no-negation is "NEG-incorporation into indefinites", used by Edward S. Klima in his transformational-generative account of negation in English (1964). Neg-incorporation is possible only after the verb; before the verb they are obligatory:

1. a) *But still **nobody** came to tell me their thoughts, till at last one of the keepers came to me privately. Daniel Defoe, Moll Flanders.*

b) * *But still **not anybody** came to tell me their thoughts, till at last one of the keepers came to me privately.*

2. a) *I so disguised myself, and muffled my face up so, that he could see little of me, and consequently knew **nothing** of who I was. Daniel Defoe, Moll Flanders.*

b) * *I so disguised myself, and muffled my face up so, that he could see little of me, and consequently knew **not anything** of who I was [Kastovsky 1991, p. 441].*

Table 1. Non-affixal sentence negation in English

	NOT-negation	NO- negation
Determiner	not ... a/an/any	no
	not ... anybody	nobody
	not ... anything	nothing
	not ... any	none
	not ... anyone	no one
Adverbs	not ... ever	never
	not ... anywhere	nowhere
Correlative expression	not ... either ... or	neither ... nor

As to BNC and COCA the three most frequently used negators are: *not*, *no* and *never* [BNC, COCA]. Their frequency is revealed in the following tables:

Table 2. Negators in English (BNC)

Means of negation	Part of speech	Frequency	Example
not	adverb	456080	His hands, however, were so frozen he could not hold on or get back.
no	adverb/ particle/ adjective/ noun	226985	No wonder she thought Jane Pargeter's job was in the bag.
never	adverb	53182	Does it mean that the survivor will never see them again in whatever sort of afterlife they envisage?

Table 3. Negators in English (COCA)

Means of negation	Part of speech	Frequency	Example
not	adverb	1885403	Despite long and careful research I have not been able to discover dependable evidence for what literature often calls the golden years.
no	adverb/ particle/ adjective/ noun	891731	Why is there no record of Sylvester's acceptance of the Donation?
never	adverb	301117	These developments are never exclusively salutary.

The most distinctive feature of Old English is its methods of negation. Negation with the help of *ne* is the most common for OE [Hogg 2002, p. 94]. Though we can define other means of negation which are retained to NE *no*: *nā*, *nænig*, *nese*, *nān* [Bosworth-Toller]:

OE ne þær nænig witenan wenan þorfte. Beowulf, 157.

OE þam æt niehstan wæs nan to gedale. Genesis A, B, 1400.

In OE *ne* was the principal sentential negator, which could occur with other negative elements. In ME it was frequently reinforced with *not* (a reduced form going back to *nought*). This two-part negator could be accompanied by other negative elements (*ne...not...never*, and so on). As to *no* it was used very often alongside such negators as *nat* and *ne*:

ME And therto hadde he riden, no man ferre. Geoffrey Chaucer, General Prologue, 48.

ME He preyede hire, that to no creature. Geoffrey Chaucer, The Wife of Bath's Tale, 965.

In the course of the ENE period, the other negative forms accompanying *not* (*not...never/nothing*) were replaced by non-assertive forms (*not ...ever/anything*), especially in the written language [Nevalainen 2006, pp. 111-112]. Later they were expressed with the help of *no*:

ENE I speak no more than every one doth know. W. Shakespeare, King Richard II.

ENE No, not that name was given me at the font. W. Shakespeare, King Richard II.

Now we can draw a **conclusion** that no-negation can usually be converted to not-negation, but the reverse conversion is less frequent. Given that *no* is primarily used as a determiner, the not-to-no conversion is only possible when a nominal element is negated. *Not* and *no* also differ in their

discourse functions. Negative forms taking *not* are analytic negation while those taking *no* are synthetic negation. In terms of meaning, while negative forms with *not* and *no* do not differ much in most cases, they express different meanings in predicative and comparative structures: in predicative structures not-negation is neutral whereas no-negation is essentially evaluative. Negative operator *no* takes a dominant place in the paradigm of negation means of expression and forms its core.

As perspective of a further research of the negation paradigm we can admit an investigation of the no-usage in different types of discourse and give a functional typology of every constituent of the paradigm.

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MAKHONINA N.

(Gorlowker Hochschule für Fremdsprachen von Donbass Staatlicher Pädagogischer Universität)

STRUKTURELL-SEMANTISCHE SUBSTITUTION IN DEUTSCHEN PHRASEOLOGISMEN (DIACHRONISCHER ASPEKT)

Махоніна Н.Г. Структурно-семантична субституція в німецьких фразеологізмах (діахронічний аспект). Стаття присвячена дослідженню впливу субституції компонентів на модифікацію значення фразеологічних одиниць. Аналіз модифікаційних процесів здійснено на трьох діахронічних зрізах (кінець XVIII – початок XIX ст., середина – кінець XIX ст., кінець XX – початок XXI ст.). У статті детально розглядаються зміни у різних аспектах фразеологічного значення, викликаних структурно-семантичною субституцією.

Ключові слова: субституція структурно-семантичних компонентів; модифікація фразеологічного значення; емотивність; діахронічний аспект.

Махонина Н.Г. Структурно-семантическая субституция в немецких фразеологизмах (диахронический аспект). Статья посвящена исследованию влияния субституции компонентов на модификацию значения фразеологических единиц. Анализ модификационных процессов осуществлен на трех диахронических срезах (конец XVIII – начало XIX вв., середина – конец XIX в., конец XX – начало XXI вв.). В статье подробно рассматриваются изменения в различных аспектах фразеологического значения, вызванные структурно-семантической субституцией.

Ключевые слова: субституция структурно-семантических компонентов; модификация фразеологического значения; эмотивность; диахронический аспект.

Makhonina N.G. Structure-Semantical Substitution of German Idioms (Diachronic Aspect). The article deals with the research of the components substitution influence on the modification of phraseological meaning. The research of modification processes was carried out in three diachronic periods (the end of the 18th century – the beginning of the 19th century, the middle – the end of the 19th century, the end of the 20th – the beginning of the 21st century). The article deals with the changes in different aspects of phraseological meaning, which take place as a result of semantic and structural components substitution.

Key-words: substitution of semantic and structural components; modification of phraseological meaning; emotivity; diachronic aspect.

Jede Sprache ist ein dynamisches System, dessen Veränderungen, sowohl synchronische, als auch diachronische, von großem linguistischem Interesse sind. In der Phraseologie ist diese Dynamik in Form der strukturell-semantic Transformationen zu beobachten.

Die Substitution ist einer von vielen Transformationsprozessen, deren Wesen im Austauschen einzelner Elemente in derselben Umgebung besteht. Substitution umfasst alle grammatischen Typen der Phraseologismen (verbale, adverbiale, substantivische usw.) und alle Arten von phraseologischen Komponenten (sowohl semantische als auch strukturelle, sowohl Hauptwortarten als auch Hilfsörter). Das Ziel der Substitutionsprozesse setzt verschiedene Modifikationen in der phraseologischen Bedeutung voraus.

Also, die Bedeutungsmodifikationen in den deutschen Phraseologismen stellen *das Forschungsobjekt* des Artikels dar, als *sein Forschungsgegenstand* treten diachronische