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### **LEXICALIZATION AND IDIOMATIZATION AS RESULTS OF FUNCTIONAL TRANSPOSITION**

*У статті розглядається процес функціональної транспозиції, який пов'язаний зі зміною семантичних, синтагматичних та морфологічних характеристик мовної одиниці. Результатами функціональної транспозиції є лексикалізація та ідіоматизація мовних одиниць.*

*В статье рассматривается процесс функциональной транспозиции, который связан с изменением семантических, синтагматических и морфологических характеристик языковой единицы. Результатами функциональной транспозиции являются лексикализация и идиоматизация языковых единиц.*

*The article deals with the process of functional transposition that involves the change of semantic, syntagmatic and morphological qualities of a language unit. Functional transposition results in lexicalization and idiomatization of language units.*

The knowledge of meanings of language units and their functional characteristics creates prerequisites for the adequacy of the communicative act. When a language unit is used in the function, which is not normally characteristic of it, it leads to the change of its functional characteristics, in other words, to functional transposition. Such extraordinary usage of a language unit may create some difficulties for the adequate realization of the communicative act. On the other hand, functional transposition that is displayed through the change of semiotic, cognitive, syntagmatic, morphological and pragmatic characteristics may attach to the utterance a strong emotional charge.

Functional approach leads to the recognition of the leading role of the category of meaning in linguistics. In the works of many scholars (T.V. Bulygina, A.S. Bondarko, N.I. Lopatiuk, N.A. Sliusareva, W.A. Foley, G.M. Green, M.M. Poluzhyn, R.S. Tomlin) functionalism is considered the central principle of language research. Functional investigations are carried out in connection with philosophic (J. Searle), psychological (N. Malcolm, M. Silverstein), syntactic (A. Martinet) and stylistic (G. N. Leech) aspects of speech. Still, some important issues are not fully investigated and need further elaboration. The necessity for the study of language units in their practical usage, that is, in speech determines the topicality of the undertaken research.

Transposition is the usage of one language form in the function of another one. It implies the placement of a language unit or form into the speech environment which may or may not be typical of its regular occurrence. The term is applied in grammar rather to the result of placement than to the placement of elements itself. Moreover, transposition always implies certain semantic shift [5, p. 519].

The objective of the article is to reveal the notions of lexicalization and idiomatization that appear as results of functional transposition. To achieve the objective it is necessary to carry out the following tasks: to focus on the functional paradigm in linguistics; to analyze the notion of transposition in contemporary linguistics; to elucidate the results of functional transposition, namely lexicalization and idiomatization.

The analysis of the results of functional transposition in speech was based on the material of lexicographical sources [17; 18; 19] and newspaper discourse [11; 12; 13; 14; 15; 16].

Lexicalization, which is viewed as de-grammaticalization, leads to the appearance of concrete lexical semantics in the structure of the words that were deprived of it before. Thus, some functional

elements of the utterance acquire the characteristics of notional nominative units.

O. S. Kubriakova [7] writes about the possibility of lexicalization of grammar. Such views allow assuming the possibility of lexicalization of word-building structure. This process leads to the fact that in speech certain language units may change their characteristics under the influence of the neighboring discourse components without any additional elements or any change in the morphological structure of the word. The process is caused by functional transposition.

Lexicalization of syntactic structure in contemporary English language is one of the examples of functional transposition and flexibility of language structure for enrichment of its nominative potential. A compound word acquires not only a new paradigm and distribution, but a new semiotic status in linguistic hierarchy as well.

The term “lexicalization of word-combination” was widely discussed in the works of such linguists as O. I. Smiritsky, O. S. Akhmanova, E. Benveniste. According to O. I. Smiritsky, in compound adjective *blue eyed* “the meaning of the complex *blue-eye-...* coincides with the combination of meanings of its components *blue* “синий, блакитний” and *-eye-* “очі”, and, for example, *blue-eyed children* has practically the same meaning as *children with blue eyes* (it is worth while mentioning that the preposition *with* in the combination *with blue eyes* functions as the equivalent of the suffix –e(d)”) [9, p. 100]. O. S. Akhmanova suggests that the lexicalized word-combination should be considered equal to phraseological unit [1, p. 215]. E. Benveniste, in his turn, treats each type of compound nouns as a transformation of a certain type of syntactically free utterance [2, p. 441].

It is widely known that the unity and indivisibility are considered as categorical characteristics of a word. Indivisibility, that is the impossibility to insert any other components between the constituent elements, is considered the main criteria of distinguishing a word and a word-combination. Nevertheless, indivisibility is inherent in some word-combinations as well. Indivisible word-combinations, having undergone functional transposition, fill in the borderline zone “word – word-combination”. The units, constituting this zone, belong to the syntactic level according to their form, and to the lexical level according to their functional and semiotic parameters. Besides, if the unit consists of two components, a semantic contamination of its formal structure takes place. Such cognitive and nominative complex is indivisible either formally, or semantically.

O. M. Bortnichuk and L. G. Verba suggest that the process of syntactic structures lexicalization should be subdivided into [3, p. 21]:

a) lexicalization of phraseological units (there are no vivid changes in their semantics, but the units are used in an unusual function): *let-sleeping-dogs-lie approach, sink-or-swim justice*;

b) lexicalization of free word-combinations (the change of their function is accompanied by the shifts in their semantics): *bob-in-the slot electric fire, the beer-and-raincoat forties*;

c) occasional lexicalization of sentences and their fragments, that may function as traditional verbs, nouns, adjectives and adverbs: *Monday-morningish (adjective), out-of-starter (noun), Don't "My dear" me (verb)*.

Here are some examples from newspaper discourse:

*Four years ago the Pentagon wanted to retire the aircraft, which took its first test flight more than half a century ago. Since being fitted with new sensors and communications equipment, however, it has become an indispensable eye-in-the-sky for Nato forces [11].*

*The revived Socialists are jubilant and dreaming of national power while no-longer-Super Sarko is locked in the Elysée Palace having a rethink with François Fillon, his Prime Minister [12].*

*The decision came as the US Senate met in a middle-of-the-night session to try to finish the bill, which would put the finishing touches on the sweeping healthcare overhaul signed into law by President Barack Obama on Tuesday [14].*

Thus, lexicalization of syntactic units means the appearance of lexical units that have undergone different ways of functional transposition (*brownware, light-hearted, go-between, pepper-and-salt, put-you-up*). Among these lexical units it is easy to differentiate:

1) compound words, formed by way of deformation and morphological modification of a word-combination (*left-winger, trigger-happy, many-voiced*);

2) compound words, formed on the basis of a word-combination in its usual form (*cat's-eye, no-man's-land, blackboard*).

Let's view some examples from the newspaper “Times”:

*The German Government gave the go-ahead, and funding, for the first 400 bags to be reconstructed [13].*

*Democrats methodically rejected them in an around-the-clock voting spree that started on Wednesday and stretched into the early hours of Thursday [15].*

*The American TV actor Robert Culp, best known for playing a secret agent alongside Bill Cosby in the groundbreaking 1960s cloak-and-dagger hit show I Spy, died yesterday after a fall near his Hollywood home [16].*

There exists a general tendency to information compression. Such tendency reflects a human desire to economy of lexical means. Functional transposition results in different types of compression of word-combinations and sentences into compound words. Such innovations serve as means of textual actualization because of their novelty. They are not fixed in language and are capable of expressing the attitude of the speaker to the objective reality realized in the language. Such units are highly emotional.

The process of nomination starts with the formation of a two-component unit (the signifier + the signified), which presents one of the elements of the chain, complicated by the modifier. Such two-component unit appears because of certain social and psychological prerequisites. When a new realia appears, the speaker compares it to the old realia, which used to function in this situation. Thus, the speaker transposes the old nomination to the new realia. Such process is characteristic of proper names, which have transparent motivation.

The desire to express maximum information with the help of minimal language means leads to the appearance of new compressed forms. Abbreviations, in particular, enter the utterance as cognitive unities, causing no difficulties of perception. New formations function like lexical units, meeting all lexico-grammatical characteristics of a notional word.

Attributive connection in modern English is very close to the connection between the components of a compound word. Semantic dominant becomes important for the functional transposition according to the model *V-day > D-day, M-day, R-day, A-day*.

At the same time the first component of compound intensifying adjectives, expressed by a noun, adjective or adverb, possesses the ability to enhance the quality marked by the second component: *brand-new, stone-cold, stone-deaf steel-grey, pitch-black, ice-cold, dog-tired*.

A word-combination as a nominative unit may have different forms of nominative potential. It may not only be equivalent to the word (*scant supply = shortage, to move on foot = to walk*), but may present a divided naming of one object, as is the case with phraseological unit. It is considered free, that is the meaning of its components is equal to the total of their meanings taken in isolation. Besides, in the nomination of word-combination polysemy and homonymy is practically completely excluded.

Free word-combinations are equal in their denotative meaning to phraseological units. They are equivalent to phraseological units, and differ from them only in degree of motivation, while the connotative meaning is more vividly expressed in phraseological units: *very quickly = like a shot; very soon = in no time*.

There also exist free word-combinations, that is, such nominative units, that have neither equivalent words nor equivalent phraseological units. Each word preserves its isolated meaning, but the whole word combination names a certain object, phenomenon or action, having no one-word synonyms: *happy end, "Sense and sensibility" etc.*

The fact that phraseological units exist in language contributes to another fact, that of bringing the words and word-combination closer both in formal and functional aspects. According to V. V. Vinogradov, in the realm of vocabulary the notion of a word-combination corresponds to the notion of a phraseological unit [4, p. 12]. Different combinations of words with the components, the meanings of which are lost, are treated as word-combination. Still, according to Y. S. Dolgov, it seems impossible to treat any combinations of words as syntactical units, that are modeled on the basis of intra-linguistic laws. The phraseological units, in which the independent lexical meaning of one or all components is lost, are listed in the dictionaries and belong to the scope of language means [6, p. 41].

Phraseological units present one more type of a word complex that has lost structural divisibility, underwent de-etymologization and is deprived of motivation. The change of the elements of a phraseological unit into a compound word of a synthetic character that has entered the vocabulary is an ideal case of a structural-semantic fusion: *son-in-law, jack-in-the-box, merry-go-round*.

Functional transposition in the field of appearance of phraseological units, that is idiomatization, is a part of lexicalization of syntactic units. Thus, separate groups of phraseological units may correlate with certain parts of speech, correspond to them in a communicative sphere. Such stable formations have inner logical divisibility and paradigmatic ties, constant word-order, stability of word environment and syntactic positions [6, p. 56].

O. V. Kunin considers that there are two types of phraseologization: primary and secondary. The first type includes: a) reconsideration of variable word combinations with partially predicative structure: *to send smb to Coventry; ships that pass in the night; the fact is in the fire*; b) reconsideration of stable

combinations of words of a non-phraseological character: *spoil smb's game, breakers ahead!*; c) creation of phraseological units bypassing variable combination of words: *enough to make the angels weep*; d) distortion of the components of a word-combination: *the blue Peter, odds and ends*. The second type comprises phraseological derivation – the formation of phraseological units on the basis of proverbs: *birds of a feather, the last straw, half the battle, strike while the iron is hot* [8, p. 15–21].

The process of idiom-formation most often resembles that of metaphor-formation, when the speaker, having a certain nominative intention, starts looking for a similar notion that is already named in language. That is why the new signified object is perceived as similar in some characteristics to the one that is already named. Such kind of similarity serves as a motive for the transference of the name on the signified object. The very process of creation of a new name is based on the interaction of the two systems of qualities: the system of qualities inherent in the object and the system of qualities characteristic of a metaphor.

The meaning of the idiom is formed on the basis of logical implications; that is why “the sum of meanings” of the initial combination of words does not coincide with the metaphorically formed meaning. The components of the transposed combination are “turn out” of the sphere of their reference and switch out a new sphere, that is included into a new frame and has nothing in common with its source except motivation.

Semantic categories of vocabulary are transposed into the field of phraseology. There exists a reverse correlation between the degree of generalization and the quantity of components of the diffused phraseological units: the fewer is the number of components, the more voluminous is their semantics. Here belong phraseologisms-qualifiers (*as hell, by small and small, like billy-o, as anything*). Diffused phraseological units possess the highest level of abstraction – complete idiomaticity. It is these units that may be considered to have undergone complete functional transposition. They receive quite new functional and semiotic parameters as a result of idiomatization that presents a specific case of syntactical unit lexicalization.

The fact that diffused phraseological units, especially phraseologisms-qualifiers, acquire morphological “compression”, heightens the frequency of their usage, provides the dynamics of narration, its expressiveness as well as ease of decoding of the received information. Taking into consideration the high emotional, subjective, and colloquial potential of the idioms, J. Ostman treats them as functional units [10, p. 22]. Thus, separate word-combination and figures of speech are often viewed as clichés or idioms. Lexicalization in such structures is still underway.

Thus, functional transposition is a linguo-cognitive process which results in the fact that a language unit acquires new functional and semiotic characteristics, which are not inherent in the unit and are connected with it genetically. It concerns both the units of the same language level and of different levels.

Cognitive and pragmatic aspects of functional transposition may represent challenging objects of further scientific research.

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### PRO-FORMS IN A LITERARY DISCOURSE: CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS

*У статті розглядаються функціонально-семантичні характеристики про-форм та особливості їх реалізації у мові оригіналу та перекладу. Визначається статус про-форм у мові та дискурсі. Контрастивний опис про-форм в англійському та українському дискурсах допомагає виявити особливості їх семантики, а також виокремити моделі їхнього перекладу.*

*В работе рассматриваются функционально-семантические характеристики про-форм и особенности их реализации в языке оригинала и перевода. Определяется статус про-форм в языке и дискурсе. Сравнительное описание про-форм в английском и украинском дискурсах помогает выявить особенности их семантики, а также выделить модели их перевода.*

*The article deals with functional and semantic characteristics of pro-forms and peculiarities of their realization in source and target languages. The status of pro-forms in language and discourse is determined. A contrastive description of pro-forms in English and Ukrainian discourses helps to reveal the peculiarities of their semantics, as well as to work out the model of their translation.*

While dealing with phrases, linguists usually refer to many of the general word classes traditionally called “parts of speech”. Members of the Indo-European group of languages have been analyzed in terms of such categories since classical antiquity [1; 2; 3]. It may be helpful now to list and exemplify the word classes that have been introduced:

(a) Closed Classes:

preposition – *of, at, in, without, in spite of*;  
 pronoun – *he, they, anybody, one, which*;  
 determiner – *the, a, that, every, some*;  
 conjunction – *and, that, when, although*;  
 modal verb – *can, must, will, could*;  
 primary verb – *be, have, do*.

(b) Open Classes:

noun – *John, room, answer, play*;  
 adjective – *happy, steady, new, large, round*;  
 full verb – *search, grow, play*;  
 adverb – *steadily, completely, really*.

To these two smaller categories may be added:

(c) numerals – *one, two, three, first, second, third*;

(d) interjections – *oh, ah, ugh, phew*.

Finally there exists a small number of words of unique function, e.g. the negative particle ‘*not*’ and the infinitive marker ‘*to*’, which does not easily fit into any of these classes.

The function of grammatical replacers which are used for the sake of structural syntactical substitution is performed by the grammatical words specializing in the representative syntactical function