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VERB+NOUN PHRASES IN BUSINESS ENGLISH DISCOURSE AND PECULIARITIES OF THEIR TRANSLATION INTO UKRAINIAN

Темою даної статті є вивчення дієслівно-іменних словосполучень у діловому англомовному дискурсі та особливостей їх перекладу на українську мову. Актуальність даної статті обумовлена тим, що проблема класифікації та перекладу дієслівно-іменних словосполучень є однією з найважливіших проблем у сучасному перекладознавстві.

Ключові слова: дієслівно-іменні словосполучення.

Темой данной статьи являются глагольно-именные словосочетания в деловом дискурсе английского языка, а также особенности их перевода на украинский язык. Актуальность данной статьи обусловлена тем, что проблема классификации и перевода глагольно-именных словосочетаний является одной из важнейших проблем современного переводоведения.

Ключевые слова: глагольно-именные словосочетания.

The subject of the given article is verb+ noun phrases of the English Business Discourse and peculiarities of their rendering into Ukrainian. The topic is relevant as the problems of classification and translation of verb+ noun phrases are one of the most important problems in the modern translation theory.

Key words: verb+noun phrases.

For the last fifty years verbal-noun word combinations have been subject to careful study of Russian, Ukrainian and foreign linguists. Among them are such scholars as V.S. Shvedova, S.H. Bitokova, V.M. Kalimullina, E.P. Murshel, V.I. Mova, N.I. Yeremeyeva, V.M. Zhyrmunskiy, V.B. Goshilik, Y.M. Nuriahmetova, V.L. Arhangelskiy, Y.A. Gvozdarev, V.M. Deribas, A.F. Druzhinina, L.K. Zhulinska, S.I. Ozhogov, N.M. Shanskiy, N.N. Amosova, I.V. Arnold, A.I. Smirnitkiy, P.A. Lekant, N.I. Dmitrieva and many others.

Verb+ noun phrases are widely used in any discourse of the English language, they are semantically complicated and perform different syntactical functions in the text. Therefore all this features make them so attractive for the linguists. The main aim of all the investigations is to determine the status of these word combinations in the modern English language, as well as to make a full and detailed study of this phenomenon. Here are some examples of the verb+ noun phrases: *to make a decision, to take responsibility, to come to a conclusion, to cast a look, to take a glance, to give a push, to have a wish, to make a movement, to give a look, etc.*

As there is no one single opinion as to the status, criteria of differentiation and scientific principles of lexicographic interpretation of the verb+ noun phrases in the system of the English language, they are named differently by the linguists, for example: *descriptive constructions* (V.S. Shvedova), *constant verbal combinations* (S.H. Bitokova), *phraseomatic verb+ noun phrases* (V.M. Kalimullina), *constant word combinations of non-phraseological character* (E.P. Murshel, V.I. Mova), *typical verb+ noun combinations* (N.I. Yeremeyeva), *group verbs or analytical forms of a predicate* (V.M. Zhyrmunskiy), *half-grammaticalized constructions of a verb system*, etc.

Having investigated verb+ noun phrases in Business English discourse, we have made total analysis of theoretical literature on this topic, and practical materials (Business English Correspondence textbooks) and have come to definite conclusions.

The given research is based on the definition of N.I. Eremeeva, who states that verb+ noun phrases should be divided into two large groups:

free word combinations, in which every component has its own lexical as well as grammatical meaning;

word combinations with a nucleus, which consist of two components and is equivalent to the one word verb, the meaning of which can be determined according to the semantics of a noun component while a verb component just bears the semantics of verbality. [9, c. 4].

On the basis of the definition mentioned-above, we have divided the verb+ noun phrases into two large groups:

the first group contains the word combinations consisting of **verbs with wide meaning**;

the second group contains the word combinations with **polysemantic verbs**.

The main distinctive feature of the verb+ noun phrases that contain verbs with wide meaning is that they can easily be transformed into one word verbs, for example:

<p style="text-align: center;">to make</p> <p><i>to make a protest – to protest;</i> <i>to make announcement – to announce;</i> <i>to make enquiry – to enquire;</i> <i>to make a decision – to decide;</i> <i>to make reservation – to reserve;</i> <i>to make a claim – to claim;</i> <i>to make a protest – to protest;</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">to give</p> <p><i>to give an estimate – to estimate;</i> <i>to give protection – to protect;</i> <i>to give an opening – to open;</i> <i>to give information – to inform;</i> <i>to give an answer – to answer;</i> <i>to give an impression – to impress;</i> <i>to give a notice – to notice, etc.</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">to have</p> <p><i>to have control – to control;</i> <i>to have hesitation – to hesitate;</i> <i>to have dealing – to deal;</i> <i>to have enquires – to enquire.</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">to take</p> <p><i>to take decision – to decide;</i> <i>to take care – to care;</i> <i>to take into consideration – to consider, etc.</i></p>

This particular feature of the verb+ noun phrases containing verbs with wide meaning makes them subject to desemantization. According to the dictionary of linguistic terms, desemantized (non-semantic) verbs are deprived of their own meanings, it is to say, they are semantically empty. Moreover, the possibility of transformation into one word verbs allows us to refer these word combinations to one of the means of nominalization – decomposition.

Verb+ noun phrases containing verbs with wide meaning are often translated by the corresponding phrases into Ukrainian. But it is worth to point out that the translation of their verb components strictly depends on the semantics of the noun components, for example:

<p style="text-align: center;">to make</p> <p><i>to make amendments – вносити поправки</i> <i>to make announcement – робити оголошення;</i> <i>to make shipment – здійснювати перевезення.</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">to give</p> <p><i>to give a discount – надавати знижку;</i> <i>to give an impression – справити враження;</i> <i>to give details – надавати інформацію;</i> <i>to give attention – приділяти увагу.</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">to have</p> <p><i>to have a copy – мати копію;</i> <i>to have responsibility – бути відповідальним;</i> <i>to have control – здійснювати контроль;</i> <i>to have hesitation – вагатися (мати сумніви);</i> <i>to have desire – бажати (мати бажання).</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">to take</p> <p><i>to take delivery – приймати поставку;</i> <i>to take opportunity – використовувати можливість;</i> <i>to take responsibility – нести відповідальність;</i> <i>to take an offer – приймати оферту;</i> <i>to take place – проходити.</i></p>

As in the process of translation of such verb+ noun phrases their wide-meaning verb components usually acquire new meanings, which are not fixed in dictionaries, we can make a conclusion that lexical transformation – *sense development* has been used in such cases.

As it has already been mentioned, to the second group of the verb+ noun phrases we have referred those, which contain polysemantic verbs, such as: *to meet, to state, to establish, to place, to draw, to arrange, to settle, to clear, to recover, to cover, to sustain, to suffer*. In the context of the word combinations of this particular type, a verb component, in most cases, carries out one of its meanings, which is fixed in the dictionary and the use of which is determined by the noun component on one hand, and by the context on the other. Therefore, in the third chapter of the paper we have come to a conclusion that the verb component of the verb+ noun phrases with polysemantic verbs is mostly subject to such lexical transformation as *concretization*.

Noun components of the verb+ noun phrases are mostly expressed by the verbal nouns, for example:

- protection – to protect;
- information – to inform;
- impression – to impress;
- arrangement – to arrange, etc.

In the process of translation their meanings can be generalized, concretized, or left without semantic changes.

In the process of translation of the verb+ noun phrases of both groups we have used the following lexical and grammatical transformation: *concretization, generalization, sense development, omission, addition and replacement*. Depending on the lexical transformations used, the verb+ noun phrases can be rendered both: by means of their *absolute equivalents* or *analogues*.

The verb component of all verb+ noun phrases can perform different syntactical functions, such as: *predicate, a part of a complex predicate, adverbial modifier of purpose and prepositional object*. The noun component in all cases performs the function of a direct or prepositional object, as it is in strict semantic and syntactic relations with a verb component of a word combination.

Having conducted the research of the verb+ noun phrases, we agree with many linguists that such word combinations are used in business discourse in order to give additional characteristics to the action described with the help of attributes, objects, adverbs, etc. For example: *to give us comprehensive protection, to give respective notice, to make a close inspection, to take legal action, to take particular care, to take certain policy decisions*. The use of such expressions is predetermined by the norms of business discourse texts.

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