

Наверняка, это не все проблемы и вопросы, связанные с грамматикой категории числительных, закономерности изменения которой мы пока констатируем на уровне нарушения нормы. Но нарушения (пусть и, к сожалению, для нас) переходят в систему. И эту систему лингвистика должна знать.

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## INNOVATIONS IN PRESENT-DAY UKRAINIAN AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

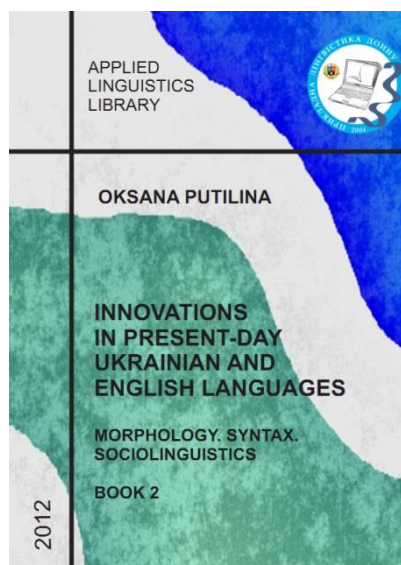
Presentation of :

*Putilina, Oksana. Innovations in Present-day Ukrainian and English Languages (Morphology. Syntax. Sociolinguistics). Book 2 [Text] / Oksana Putilina : Educational Supply for Students of Higher Educational Institutions / Ed. by Anatoliy Zahnitko. – Donetsk : Donetsk National University, 2012. – 306 pp.*

Under the global integration that results in strengthening intercultural relations, development of languages, including English and Ukrainian, is an impetuous process, particularly at the lexical level, which is not always predictable, so it is clear is that the lexicographical sources do not have time to fix neologisms, creating serious obstacles especially for those who are not native speakers in a language, but is forced to perform an active communicants in the linguistic environment, in the first place – in English as a language of active international communication in terms of Ukrainian-speaker personality.

Repeated attempts to study English lexicographical sources have shown that not all lexical units recorded in the most sensitive to such language processes sources, based on actual live speech and appealed to it, namely – in the mass media, research papers and fictions by English-language authors included in the register of even the most authoritative dictionaries of English that publishes in the UK and USA. Analysis of examples collated by many authors, in which this fact is of concern, revealed new structural types of lexical items such as broken (splinter) elements (splinters), a significant number of highly unstable compound nouns with separate writing, but a common unifying focus (block compounds) and creation on their basis complex / pseudo-complex words of other parts of speech, whose self-morphological identity usually is defined only within a specific context for the fulfillment of their syntactic role, i.e. their appearance is a evidence of strengthening the influence of analogous to the formation of composites / quasi-composites, that can lead to structural changes of lexical items, including the conversion of compound words in derivatives for potentially unlimited number of new words with unstable and unpredictable grammatical categorical indicators.

This process is one of the differential features of Modern English, especially British and American variants as competitors, stand out against other variants of English (such as the Australian or Canadian) with the multiplicity of speakers, geographical area because of extralinguistic factors of their distribution – as classical, "original", "true" (as claimed by some supporters of BE) English in the status of one of the languages of international communication and less conservative, with signs of language-cosmopolitan, that absorbed in themselves elements of other languages, which directly contacted, the language of the powerful state in the world arena (AmE), respectively. It is clear that non-English communicants hard not to get lost, hitting the English-speaking society, especially given that all options, including BE and AmE, not fixed on a particular territory and demonstrate active engagement / compete even in the speech of a particular English speaker. The complexity of the situation also lies in the fact that the processes that originate at the lexical level, provoke changes at other levels of language, in fact, sometimes blurring the traditional notions of grammatical categories, syntactic relations and semantic structure of construction in general.



Therefore, the handbook is user-oriented on Ukrainian communicant, which for various reasons, immersed in the English language and whose traditional ideas of the modern English conflict with the live British broadcasting. The manual is structured so as to best cover all areas of human activity that may be in the role of extralinguistic factors affect on the development of English (in comparison with Ukrainian as the main language of communication): health, economics, politics, science and technology, sports, art, music, movies, literature, television, travel and life, news, including showbiz and celebrity, and more.

The principle of arrangement of the material involves two main parts: a theoretical overview of the dominant trends primarily in Present-day English in comparison with the Ukrainian (as a native language for communicant) (General Description of Innovative Processes in Present-day English Language in comparison with the Ukrainian one: Morphology,

Syntax and Sociolinguistics. Past and Present) and practical, which consists of an English part of 4 blocks and Ukrainian one of 1 block, followed by a list of sources (LIST OF SOURCES) and a general list of academic and scientific-educational literature (REFERENCES).

The first 3 blocks of English part, each of which contains 45 texts (15 for each considering aspect of the innovative processes, namely morphological changes (Morphological Changes in Present-day English Language in comparison with the Ukrainian one), syntactic changes (Syntactic Changes in Present-day English Language in comparison with the Ukrainian one) and rethinking the vocabulary because of sociolinguistic changes (Sociolinguistic Reinterpretation in Present-day English Language in comparison with the Ukrainian one)), designed to test knowledge and skills of English-Ukrainian translation taking into account features at the grammatical level (TRANSLATION), analysis in terms of innovation processes in English vocabulary and grammar (in comparison with Ukrainian) (ANALYSIS) and editing of English texts with a maximum degree of approximation to the unconstrained conversational English speech (EDITING) (phonetic features are checked during processing of the material in work groups or by the teacher during classes, and the volume of collated texts is proportional to the level of their complexity).

The fourth block provides generalization, systematization and final consolidation of the material studied as individual tasks increased volume of higher complexity (because of what it consists of 15 texts) with translations, a full analysis and explanation of innovations in the grammar of Present-day English considering sociolinguistic factors (in comparison with Ukrainian) (INDIVIDUAL TASKS OF HIGHER COMPLEXITY IN ENGLISH (in comparison with the Ukrainian language)).

Ukrainian part is a complex of 15 texts in the highest level of complexity (КОМПЛЕКСНІ ЗАВДАННЯ УСКЛАДНЕНОГО ТИПУ З УКРАЇНСЬКОЇ МОВИ (у зіставленні з англійською)) for final verification of the level of knowledge learned from the course, involving Ukrainian-English translation with an exhaustive analysis of grammatical processes and explanations of grammatical neologisms considering sociolinguistic factors.

Due to the expansive "behavior" of AmE vast majority of texts, collated for the tasks in English part, especially high level of complexity, taken from American periodicals. Slightly narrower there are materials from the British media and others because, contrary to the assertions of some Anglicists, innovative processes in British periodicals represented less that caused both of internal factors, including relative integrity, "monolithic" of vocabulary and extralinguistic ones, which include political and economic situation, focus on American giants in the field of mass media such as Forbes, The Wall Street Journal, The Washington Post, The Washington Times, a group of The New York Times, which controls a number of publications, in particular NEW YORK POST,

New York Magazine, The News International, The New Times, The New Yorker, The New York Times Magazine, International Herald Tribune, and others, and tighter censorship. Other sources, presented in the manual, include manifestations of other variants of English, for example, Australian (AuE), presented as The Australian, AP, The West Australian, The Sunday Telegraph, The Sydney Morning Herald, or newspapers that represent the so-called International English, for example, The Copenhagen Post Online or Euronews.net.

Overall, this educational supply is the second book of the planned three on problems of innovations in Present-day Ukrainian and English (the first book devoted to innovative processes in phonetics, lexicology and phraseology, and the third – innovations in derivational system) and it's designed for students, post-graduates and lecturers of humanitarian and non-humanitarian profiles with the average and above average level of English who want to improve their knowledge of English, especially in the broadcast, and that lack of direct speech patterns.

The educational supply is intended for full-time students of specialty "Applied linguistics", students-philologists, post-graduate students and lecturers.

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## НАУКОВЕ РЕФЕРУВАННЯ: МІЖНАРОДНИЙ СТАНДАРТ

Презентація книги :

*Путіліна О.Л. Реферування : теорія і практика в сучасних англійській та українській мовах [Текст] / О. Л. Путіліна : Навчальний посібник із курсу «Реферування : теорія і практика в сучасних англійській та українській мовах» для студентів вищих навчальних закладів / За ред. А.П. Загнітка. – Донецьк : ДонНУ, 2012. – 93 с.*

Актуальним завданням сьогодення є глобалізація та інтеграція світової науки, популяризація наукових досягнень і напрацювань у різних сферах людської діяльності. Основними рушіями цього процесу, завдяки яким представники світової наукової спільноти можуть бути поінформовані про нові здобутки в тій чи іншій площині науки, незалежно від своєї геолокації, залишаються наукові періодичні видання (наукові журнали і збірники наукових праць). Але стрімкість розвитку наукової думки в певному розумінні ускладнює й уповільнює опрацювання того величезного обсягу інформації (навіть у певній царині), який пропонується на сьогодні дослідникам в тій чи іншій галузі.

Саме цим і зумовлюється надзвичайна актуальність наукового реферування, що дозволяє максимально скоротити витрати часу й зусиль на пошук, аналіз і відбір необхідної інформації, оскільки реферат наукової статті має містити ті складники, що дозволять зрозуміти основну суть статті, напрям і сферу діяльності, у яких працює автор, основну думку роботи, ознайомитися з проблемою, побаченою автором, і способами або й конкретними результатами її розв'язання тощо.

Водночас науковий реферат виконує і ширшу функцію – сприяє інформуванню представників наукової думки про здобутки колег з усього світу, популяризації науки як такої.

Проте досить часто науковий реферат може не виконувати свого основного призначення і залишатися малокорисним для дослідника внаслідок дії низки чинників об'єктивного характеру, одним з визначальних з-поміж яких є мовний бар'єр. Зрозуміло, що опрацювання навіть сконденсованого наукового тексту мовою, якої науковець у силу різних причин не володіє або володіє в незначній мірі, ускладнює доступ до інформації, поданої цією мовою. Єдиним виходом із цієї ситуації досі залишається написання / переклад реферату мовою, яка виконує роль мови міжнародного спілкування (у тому числі – у науковому середовищі), що значно підвищує шанси реферованої праці не залишитися