

1. **Baran H. P. *Communicative-pragmatic strategies and tactics of discursive realization of concept RECESSION***. This article focuses on revealing the range of communicative-pragmatic strategies and tactics in political Internet-discourse. It also defines specific features of the objectification of the concept RECESSION in contemporary English political Internet discourse in linguistic, cognitive, semiotic, communicative and pragmatic perspectives. The author suggests a comprehensive methodology for exposing the dominant strategies and tactics ensuring the realization of the concept RECESSION and its perlocutionary influence on the addressee in political Internet-discourse. The author states that political discourse is a complex communicative phenomenon which contains not only the text but extra-linguistic political, economic, cultural and social factors. The article presents the model of the analyzed concept in traditional three-layer organization. The nuclear layer consists of the following nominative units: *recession, decline, change, fall*. The periphery layer embraces synonyms: *break, decrease, collapse, depression, default, crisis, inflation, bankruptcy*, while derivatives *unemployment, destabilization, bottom-out, downturn, shakeout*, – constitute the far periphery of the nominative field of the concept. The units of secondary nomination such as *rainy days, hard times, bad times, slide, slump, stagnation* form the metaphorical layer of the concept. The author proves that nominative units of the nuclear layer *change* and *fall* as well as metaphorical components of the concept under analysis demonstrate ambivalent features in discursive realization; in discursive context they may express either negative or positive connotations. The author substantiates that communicative and pragmatic strategies and tactics of the realization of the concept RECESSION ensure the perlocutionary effect on the reader and justify social and political orientation of contemporary English political Internet discourse. **Key words:** concept RECESSION, communicative-pragmatic strategies and tactics, perlocutionary influence.

2. ***Borisov O. O. Language peculiarities of dialogical speech in British and Ukrainian forums.*** The article is devoted to the study of isomorphic and allomorphic language peculiarities of web-forum participants' speech in British and Ukrainian linguocultural communities. A web-forum is a specific informational and intellectual medium which makes dialogical interactions between people possible. These dialogues actually start as a reaction to some problems put by the participants in the forum titles and reflect pieces of advice, comments and evaluation that cover the topic chosen. That is why a virtual genre of a "forum" can be defined as a dialogical interaction of virtual discourse participants with the help of initial and succeeding speech acts inserted by them in some topic rubrics on the web-site. The interactions are realized in the form of texts or hypertexts presentation. It has been established that the genre analyzed is a combination of such natural dialogical genres as conversation, talk and argument. British forums bear more elements of a quarrel than Ukrainian ones; however, a possible argument is carried out, as a rule, within the boundaries of speech etiquette. In the Ukrainian forum they use swear words not to insult the others, which is characteristic of the British forum language. The author of the article maintains that the language structures of British and Ukrainian forums are different, mostly because of the active usage of Russian and English words in Ukrainian speech, the means that does not in the least interfere with native communication, while it is not peculiar of British to use foreign words. The analysis shows that ethnic speech on the sites contains all the stylistic layers of present-day English and Ukrainian vocabulary. ***Key words:*** *forum, language units, dialogue, discussion, impact.*
3. ***Broslavska L. Ya. Imaginative-evaluative constituent of the concept WAR in the American language picture of the world.*** The article focuses on a number of conceptual metaphors which verbalize WAR in the American linguistic worldview. The military conceptual metaphor reflects some ethnical properties of American worldview. The concept WAR proves to be an

existential universal concept with a set of innate values. Negative evaluation, both intellectual (dreadful war, horrific war and terrible war), ethical (inhuman war, nefarious war and sickening war) and utilitarian (excruciating war, annihilating war and cruel war), dominates in the semantic meaning of 'war'. The image-evaluative constituent of the concept, particularly its negative features, are broadly revealed in metaphors. The concept WAR serves as both a referent and a correlate of metaphors. The correlates, which are mapped on WAR, belong to eleven domains: CREATURE, PLANT, SCIENCE, THEATRE, SPORTS / PLAY, MEDICINE, TRADE, ARTIFACTS, MATERIAL, NATURAL PHENOMENON. The domain CREATURE contains the subdomains HUMAN and ANIMAL. In metaphors, WAR demonstrates cross-mapping on nine reference domains: PEOPLE, STATE / FEELING, PEACE, HUMAN RELATIONS, POLITICS, BUSINESS / WORK, CAMPAIGNS AGAINST SOMETHING, MEDICINE, SPORTS / PLAY. The high rates of conceptual cross-mapping revealed in the article demonstrate high metaphorical potential of the concept WAR in the 20th century American linguistic worldview. **Key words:** *concept, referent, correlate, conceptual metaphor, American linguistic worldview.*

4. **Chumakova K. O. Nationally specific means of WATER TRANSPORT concept verbalization in British linguistic culture.** Within the research of TRANSPORT super concept verbalization peculiarities in British and American linguistic culture, this article focuses on the research of British nationally specific lexical units verbalizing WATER TRANSPORT concept, which is viewed as one of the constituents of the above mentioned mental unit. Under nationally specific lexical units we understand words, set collocations and idioms, verbalizing certain existing occurrences, which are peculiar for some cultural community and actualize its values and mentality features. The author researches into all the verbalizers of the concept with a regard to linguistic conceptology with the aim of their semantics analysis for further modelling of the mentioned concept and the determination of its place in the

national world view. In the course of research, it has been found out that the concept core is represented by neutral not culture-specific lexical units, while already in the circumnuclear area some nationally specific verbalizers can be observed and their number is growing with moving away from the concept core. The complex of lexical means representing the studied concept can be viewed as an open field because, influenced by extra-linguistic factors, it constantly absorbs more and more new lexemes. Moreover, the article also concerns structural peculiarities of the mentioned units. The author carries out the subdivision of verbalizers into thematic groups including geographical, ethnographical, artistic and administrative ones. Further research is aimed to include a comparative analysis of the studied concept verbalization means in British and American linguistic cultures for their common and distinguishing features determination. **Key words:** *concept, linguistic culture, culture-specific lexical units, semantic derivation, metaphorization.*

5. ***Davydova T. V. Speech acts of addressee negative evaluation in German dialogical discourse.*** This paper deals with speech acts of addressee negative evaluation in German dialogical discourse. In these speech acts specific feature of evaluation is considered as combination of the evaluation subject and speech subject, on the one hand, and evaluation object and speech object, on the other hand. On the basis of an algorithm of felicity rules modifications eleven illocutionary subtypes of these speech acts are distinguished: abuse, jeer, irony, disapproval, reproof, critics, dispraise, disaffection, reproach, accusation, indignation. The main illocutionary indicators have been sorted out: emotional-evaluative vocabulary and declarative, exclamatory, interrogative and imperative mood. It is shown that they differ in the preparatory, perlocutionary felicity rules and in the rules of propositional content. Explicit and implicit speech acts of addressee negative evaluation in German dialogical discourse are reviewed depending on their way of expression. Two kinds of implicit speech acts of addressee negative evaluation are distinguished: indirect speech acts and implicative speech acts.

The indirect speech acts of addressee negative evaluation have a direct reference to the addressee, which is expressed by a noun or a pronoun. The implicative speech acts of addressee negative evaluation involve a deduction of this evaluation in form of implicature based on the exploiting the maxims of relation and manner. These speech acts have three semantic types: implicit reference of the addressee; implicit contradistinction of the addressee and the denotation situation; ironical rethinking of the proposition. **Key words:** *addressee, illocutionary subtype, negative evaluation, speech act, felicity rules.*

6. **Demska O. M. Text dimension of homonymy.** The article considers the debates around the status of homonymy and homonyms. These debates are well known as the conflict of homonyms that appears in the early part of the XX century and continues even now, especially in Ukrainian language studies. Also in the article, taking into consideration the functional aspect of the lexical units, the interpretation of the homonyms as neutral phenomenon of the human language is made more accurate. For various reasons polysemy, synonymy, antonymy, homonymy etc. exist in language. And the question is what status these semantics relations are in language, especially in the speech. The polysemy and synonymy are explicit and regularly regarded in plus, and vice versa the homonymy – exactly in minus. But the situation changes if we analyze the homonyms in the terminology or in poetry or prose where they have neutral or even positive characteristic. The conflict of homonyms is based on these – in plus, in minus or in zero – qualifications. We abandon this dogmatic approach and according to Izabel de la Cruz Cabanillas propose to consider the homonyms and homonymy in the text through the facts such as “war, religious legal, scientific or education innovation, change in the ordinary way of the life or in the system of thought”, and this category of language generally contemplate ambivalent. The homonyms can promote compactness of language and speech, and benefit information transfer in one situation, and also can complicate the communication in other situation such

as other words. **Key words:** *homonymy, the conflict of homonyms, status of homonyms in the text, function of homonyms in the text.*

7. **Derhun T. V. Functions of idioms in English magazine articles: cognitive rhetorical methodology of distinguishing.** The paper offers a cognitive rhetorical methodology of defining functions of idioms which consists in application of conceptual structures of sensorimotor origin throughout the rhetorical stages of text-formation of English magazine articles: invention, arrangement, elocution, performation. The methodology under analysis allows us to find out that idioms perform functions of characterization, specification, contrasting, emphasizing and causative. These functions of idioms are distinguished according to three stages: taxonomic, invention-elocutionary and arrangement stage. The taxonomic one is aimed at singling out idioms in English magazine articles. Invention-elocutionary stage is connected with determining basic, i. e., sensorimotor, meaning of idioms being revealed with the help of force dynamics theory and image schemas. Force dynamic relations representing internal state of referents are based on the opposition of the focal Agonist and the Antagonist with the tendencies toward motion or rest. Image schemas, specifying force dynamic relations, reflect perception of referents in three external perspectives: topologic, spacial-motor and dynamic, comprising motion and forces. The basic meaning of idioms is identified in two steps: at the first one we find out generic meaning of idioms, i. e., their belonging to one group of the abovementioned relations (topologic, spatial-motor and dynamic). The second step is aimed at determining the internal structure of force dynamic and image schematic relations. The stage of arrangement presupposes identifying models of textual usage of idioms in headlines and sections of main event, context, background and verbal reactions. At this stage the nominative units of headlines and idioms used in the rest of the text are related. **Key words:** *idiom, English magazine article, cognitive-rhetorical analysis, conceptual structure.*

8. ***Fedorenko L. V. Metaphor as a style forming tool in the parable “Also sprach Zarathustra” by Friedrich Nietzsche.*** This article presents a systematized study of metaphor both as a stylistic device and a means of indirect nomination. Metaphor is an indispensable element that reveals the author's individual worldview. **Key words:** metaphor, the author's individual worldview, parable, stylistic method.
9. ***Fedurko O. M. Adjectival adverbs with predicates of action in sentences in Ukrainian and English languages.*** The article highlights the functioning of adjectival adverbs as optional components of the sentence. The author emphasizes the importance of studying adjectival adverbs as markers of complicated semantic structure of the sentence. Also, the author researches into the models of invariant semantic structure (ISS) "physical action of the subject". Special attention is drawn to the combinability peculiarities of adjectival adverbs in -o (-e) // -ly with predicates of action. It is established that different functional-semantic types of adverbs are used in sentences in both Ukrainian and English languages. The most active are adverbs of manner, qualitative and quantitative adverbs. It has been proved that the semantics of predicates denoting concrete physical action imposes restrictions on the interaction of predicates in question with intensifiers. The author highlights that the exception is reflected in the sentence where the predicate is expressed by the verb of destruction. **Key words:** *adjectival adverb, predicate of physical action, semantic-syntactic structure of a sentence, invariant semantic structure.*
10. ***Gerasymiv L. Ya. The communicative situation of Accusation/Excuse as a special type of conflict interaction.*** The article deals with the communicative situation of accusation/excuse as a special type of conflict interaction. The author describes the basic phases, types and causes of conflict interaction, traces the peculiarities of conflict interaction in the communicative situation of accusation/excuse, substantiates the attribution of the situation of accusation/ excuse to the harmonizing type of conflict interaction, describes

the praxeogram of verbal interaction in the situation of accusation/excuse, and provides the characteristic features of the completely/partially settled or unsettled conflict interaction in the situation of accusation/excuse. The situation of accusation/excuse is understood as a stereotypical situation in which the speaker's attitude is characterized as negative, since the addressee bears the responsibility for the speaker's unwelcome state of affairs. This communicative situation is characterized by the following: the communicative interests of the participants do not coincide; the speaker's actions aim at the change of the addressee's behavior or state; the addressee's actions aim at the conflict management, the decrease of the harm done to the speaker and the improvement of his/her emotional state. The situation of accusation/excuse is attributed to the harmonizing type of conflict interaction, characterized by distinct features of conflict interaction and the interlocutors' will to harmonize communication and pass over to cooperative interaction. The conducted research opens up new vistas for the investigation into the tactic and strategy organization of the communicative situation of accusation/excuse in the English children's literature. **Key words:** *communicative situation of accusation/excuse, conflict interaction, harmonizing type, settled conflict, unsettled conflict, interaction praxeogram.*

11. **Govorukha N. V. Phraseological status of tautological utterances in German discourse.** The article deals with the tautological utterances, which are phrase pattern utterances with a formal coincidence of the propositional argument and predicate and serve in the discourse for actualization of implicatures and indication of expressive illocution. Phrase patterns are syntactic structures, in particular predicative word expressions and sentences, which lexical content varies and the syntax is idiomatic. Tautological utterances used in dialogical discourse become informative through realizing implicatures. On the basis of the conventionalization degree two types of such utterances are described: discursive and proverbial ones. The former get an implicit meaning only in the discourse. The latter are entered in phraseological

dictionaries, their implicit meanings can be extracted beyond the discursive context. As well as other phraseologisms, tautological proverbs have three main features: implement to the nominative inventory of language, full or partial idiomaticity and fixity. As opposed to ordinary proverbs, tautological proverbs are not based on the internal form – literal meaning, but on the implicit meaning, which can be deduced from the significative set of signifier features, which the repeated lexeme means. But in different discourse realizations of such proverbs signifiers can be different, what is determined by the referential act of discursive nature. For discursive tautological utterances adding conjunctions, modal words, adverbs of time and particles are more peculiar. Discursive tautological utterances are primary to proverb tautological utterances because the latter are based on them as a result of conventionalization process. **Key words:** *conventionalization, discourse, implicit meaning, phrase pattern, tautological utterances.*

12. **Ihina Z. A. *The event in polymorphous narrative of Gothic Tradition (a case of H. James's "The Turn of the Screw": novella and libretto).*** The article focuses on revealing linguistic means that realise the event in the gothic narrative – H. James's novella "The Turn of the Screw" and the opera libretto of the same name. The works belonging to Gothic Tradition are connected by common ideas but are also characterised by polymorphism – the diversity of form. Gothic Tradition is an outlook model historically developed and fixed in the artistic literary form. The tradition generalises an idea that assumes human inability of self-identification in "the real world" as a kind of habitual and well-known realm of living. The event is treated as a situational change of states and presupposes that the real and the unknown should meet. This meeting runs through the whole narrative. The event is ideal and abstract; it shows itself in concrete manifestations – incidents. Discerning the event is possible by analysing linguistic signals of its manifestations – traces. Any trace becomes obvious only in case of its signifier's correlation with other signifiers of one and the same signified; it realises as existing or presupposed

difference and is based on a privative opposition, both elements of which are categorially important. In the novella and libretto (though varying in structural peculiarities of the event) the most noticeable trace is expressed by such neutral word as “bad”, and every appearance of this word in both texts “turns the screw” tighter. It is a common keyword sustaining the original story flavour. As a linguistic sign, the word “bad” is analysed from perspectives of different characters. **Keywords:** *narrative, Gothic Tradition, event, trace.*

13. **Khanykina N. V. Axiological and evaluative component of the verbal semantics motivation of mental and emotional state of the subject.** The article deals with the study of axiological and evaluative component of verbal semantics motivation of the subject’s emotional state. Since representatives of psychology and physiology have been repeatedly investigating different types of emotional states and feelings as manifestation of human psychics, the linguistic direction also requires a thorough study in this field. Extreme complexity of the emotional sphere of human existence and a wide range of emotions and feelings experienced by a person differ in their intensity, valence, endurance and content. Emotions, feelings and their semantic filling are transmitted by the verbs to describe the subject’s emotional state, while onomasiological reconstruction expounds the objective distinction between their evaluative significance poles. The author analyses the sensory evaluation motivators of mental and emotional state of the subject in terms of verbal categories and studies the mechanism of their metaphorization in the Ukrainian language. The author defines 1) positive pole motivators of sensory and psychological type of the subjective motivation lexemes, such as grief, misfortune, joy, sorrow, sadness, depression, fear, anxiety, etc.; 2) negative pole motivators of sensory and psychological evaluation of verbal metaphors to describe the mental state of the subject, using the lexemes, namely anger, wrath, demon, rabies, etc.; 3) the ambivalence of such units that simultaneously contain both positive and negative evaluation in their internal form. The author also identifies semantic and motivational model of verbal

nomination to describe the emotional state of the subject as its internal experience; cognitive and motivational model of verbal nomination of the subject's psychological and emotional state as stable motivation (axiological and evaluative) of sensory and psychological type, which is mostly metaphorical by its nature in the nominative verbs that denote the subject's mental emotional state. **Key words:** *motivation, verbal semantics of the state of the subject, the sensory evaluation motivators, metaphorization.*

14. **Kovbaniuk M. I. *Logical-semantic relations in the non-elementary sentences structure with a secondary predicate (based on Ukrainian adverbial participle and French gerund)***. The article in question deals with the analysis of the semantico-syntactic structure of the sentence in the Ukrainian and French languages from the point of view of predicate – second predicate relations functioning. The author draws special attention to the logical attitude of causal, conditional-consequent, concessive and taxis (time) semantics. Such relations are considered as a complicated semantic-syntactic category. They confirm the existence of several situations within a non-elementary sentence. The research of the logical-semantic relations has been carried out by using the transformation method to develop a simple construction with Ukrainian adverbial participle and French gerund into a polypredicated unit (with a core predicate and a secondary one). The frequency characteristics of the constructions under discussion have been identified with the help of the quantitative analysis. The material includes 3347 non-elementary simple sentences in Ukrainian and 3202 in French. The results of the research have also shown that the productivity of the diverse relations in two languages is different. The common and different features of the constructions in question have been identified, the most widespread in Ukrainian being the relations of taxis semantics. The analysis of actual material has confirmed that French gerund, in most cases, saves the initial function of transferring the relations of simultaneity and it rarely may represent the actions of precedence. At the same time, Ukrainian adverbial

participle, taking into consideration imperfective and perfective aspects, may express the relations of simultaneity, succession and precedence. The relations of causal semantic are well represented in both languages. The conditional-consequent semantics is less spread in Ukrainian and French. The concessive relations are more characteristic of the Ukrainian language. **Key words:** *predicate, relations, adverbial participle, gerund.*

15. **Kozlova O. S. *Ethicality and speech culture.*** The article continues the author's publications on the problem of revealing the conflictogenic and non-conflictogenic nature of the interaction of communicative maxims and the investigation of ethicality and communication culture in English dialogic discourse. **Key words:** *communication culture, communicative maxims, communicative process, conflict, ethics, ethicality, speech culture.*

16. **Kukushkin V. V. *The problem of conceptual modelling (based on the concept CELEBRITY).*** In the article the concept CELEBRITY is viewed as a discrete mental unit existing as a gestalt structure of interrelated modi which integrate cognitive and pragmatic content and are embodied in such forms of the concept as logical notion, commonsense notion and stereotype. The approach to concept modelling, proposed in the paper, differs from others since the data for modelling is supplied by cognitive-discursive interpretation, which makes it possible to get the explicit and implicit content of the discourse subjects' presuppositions and governs the interpreters' inferences about the notional and evaluative content of the CELEBRITY concept. Consequently, the analysis applied aims at revealing the "live" hypostasis of the concept as an individual interpretation as opposed to meta-construct. The content of the logical notion CELEBRITY is constituted by the ontological semantic hyper-feature "state of affairs" and hypo-feature "being in the centre of attention" and also axiological semantic features – negative and positive evaluations of "being in the centre of attention". Such existential features as "existence of the experiencer of the state / the object of evaluation" and "existence of the agent / the subject of the state" derive from the ontological features. The

content of the commonsense notion CELEBRITY is constituted by such specifying ontological hypo-features as “publicity”, “accidental character”, “fluency”, and other features: gnoseological “artificial character”, teleological “falseness”, representational “glamour”, and also axiological “being an etalon”. The content of the stereotype CELEBRITY embraces such features as “eccentricity”, “scandalousness”, “love of luxury”, “wish to attract attention”, “scorn” which undergo negative ethic evaluation; “triviality”, undergoing negative teleological evaluation, “loudness in clothes” undergoing esthetical negative evaluation; “lack of education”, “foolishness” undergoing intellectual negative evaluation; “alcoholic/drug addiction” undergoing negative normative evaluation. Besides notional and evaluative features the structure of the concept CELEBRITY includes the images of celebrities displaying all their physical, volitional, behavioural and other characteristics. The perspective of the study is connected with description of these images represented in discourse by the names of celebrities. **Key words:** *concept, concept modus, logical notion, commonsense notion, stereotype.*

17. ***Kupchyshyna Yu. A. Linguistic and cognitive operation of modification in the formation of defamiliarized images.*** The article focuses on revealing the nature of defamiliarization from a cognitive perspective. It has been determined that defamiliarization is the author's stylistic device which is created by different types of foregrounding with the aim of concentrating the reader's attention and emotions on the object of perception from an unusual angle of the narrator's vision (anthropocentric and animalistic subjects of narration). The poetics of defamiliarization is defined as the unity of form and content of prose texts created by the linguistic and cognitive mechanisms of revealing novel and implied conventional senses of the prose texts, as well as by narrative devices. It aims at explication of linguistic and cognitive operations and procedures in the formation of defamiliarized images in English literary texts. The cognitive operation of modification is defined as predominant in the creation of the defamiliarized images because it is aimed

at the transformation of the conventional conceptual metaphor, which leads to the emergence of novel senses. *Key words: poetics of defamiliarization, defamiliarized image, linguistic and cognitive operation of modification, conventional conceptual metaphor.*

18. *Marchyshyna A. A. Poetics of gender identity in postmodern literary discourse.* The paper highlights poetological potential of **gender identity** in postmodern literary discourse. The concept of gender identity is interpreted as the individual's self-perception of his/her own biological sex under certain social and cultural conditions. Constructive role of gender identity in discourse is determined by transformational influence of postmodern worldview envisaging the destruction of deep-seated gender stereotypes. The process results in new gender identity models formed by appropriate language means. *Key words: identity, gender, gender identity, postmodern literary discourse.*

19. *Mykaylenko V. V. Fuzziness as a Factor of Dynamic Semantics.* Native speakers believe that concepts expressed by words and phrases of their language have precise definitions with clear-cut boundaries distinguishing the words from other concepts, though not all concepts are so straightforward [see: 19: 444-447]. It is what we call a fuzzy concept. It is believed that this type of fuzziness pervades the human conceptual system. A conceptual system in the naïve worldview verbalized in the language system differs greatly from that in the scientific worldview verbalized in the professional discourse. The object of investigation is the concept “young”, represented by the semantic domain “young”. The study of semantic fuzziness of the lexeme “young” may bring us closer to the answer: “How young is young?” Fuzziness occurs when the boundary of a piece of information is not clear-cut [see: 8], for example, an adjective of age such as young “in an early stage of life, growth, or development; not yet old” or “being in the first or an early stage of life, growth, or development” (Merriam-Webster). In Scriptures the adjective young is registered in 297 cases (see: Concordance, 1990), wherein it is

combined with nouns of LSP's "men, women, birds, animals". The main goal of the present paper is to consider fuzziness of dominant lexeme "young" representing the conceptual system "young" [see: 29]. In the framework of lexical semantic theory the scholars managed to model a rigid matrix structure of a domain. The verification of age nominations with a component "young" puts more questions than it gives answers. We believe every epoch has its own standards as well as its own socio-cultural features. **Key words:** *fuzziness, field/domain, paradigm, lexicon, dynamic semantics, concept, worldview.*

20. **Nabok A. I. *Textual embodiment of objectivity strategy in English Internet news stories.*** The article reveals that depending on the manner of fulfillment of textual embodiment of objectivity strategy in English Internet, news stories can be monotactical and polytactical. The analysis focuses on the ways of monotactical strategy representation, which implies creating objectivity effect specifying one component of a news story being implemented by qualitative and quantitative objective representation tactics. Qualitative tactic is aimed at objective text representation of people, social institutions, space, and time. Quantitative tactic strives for objective representation of quantity. The study is based on the correlation of text nominative units with basic, superordinate and subordinate levels of categorization which differ in levels of inclusiveness, with more specific ones nested within more inclusive ones. The results of this study show that nominative units in the headline representing people, social institutions, space, time and quantity on the superordinate level of categorization are specified in the lead by means of nominative units naming basic-level categories as the most inclusive ones, and exactly named in the main event by nominative units naming subordinate-level categories as very distinctive and detailed ones. The author proves that nominative units in the lead naming basic-level categories create objectivity effect identifying social role or personal characteristics of people; classifying organizations; naming territories or relating them to cardinal points; specifying temporal and quantitative characteristics of the event. Nominative units in the main event

belonging to subordinate-level categories create objectivity effect naming people with anthroponyms or address names; giving full names to institutions; marking exact place and time of event with toponyms and units of precise time indication; using numerals to represent quantity. **Key words:** *objectivity, strategy, tactic, headline, Internet news story.*

21. **Nykytchenko K. P. Occasional derivational compounds in English postmodern literary text.** The author researches into occasional word-formation within cognitive paradigm of knowledge that enables a new level of analysis. New understanding acquires the investigation of linguistic change processes, research and description of complex issues that are related to nominative potential of new words and their ability to record, accumulate and reproduce some meaningful fragments of real world in human consciousness. The organization of knowledge manifested through language is represented with occasional words created via different word-formation processes. The concept of basic types of knowledge goes back to V. D. Byalyk who points out aggregated, condensed and modified kinds of knowledge. This pilot study is intended to deal with occasional derivational compounding and delineate its main word-formation patterns. Hence, the author draws special attention to differential properties and word-formation patterns as knowledge manifestation. The article also concerns the interpretation of compounding as aggregated type of word-formation and illustrates summarized and occasional derivational compounds in English postmodern literary texts, namely Marian Keyes' chick-lit novels. The author deduces that occasional compounding forms a word out of two or more root morphemes, for instance, the root can be represented by nouns (both proper and common), adjectives and verbs; also, it can be represented by word-combinations that differ in structure and semantics. **Keywords:** *occasional derivational compound, compounding, cognitive linguistics, postmodernism.*

22. **Olymska A. K. Compositional Speech Forms in Syntactic Space of T.S. Eliot Poetic Drama Sweeney Agonistes.** This article presents the analysis of

syntactic space of T. Eliot's poetic drama in the frameworks of Construction Grammar and genre theory. It is assumed that syntactic organization of any literary text is predetermined by the compositional and narrative ways the units of micro- and macro-syntax interact with each other and ensure the cohesion and coherence of the text-content. Syntactic constructions are viewed as micro-syntactic units of a syntactical space of a poetic drama. Having various semantic and syntactic structures they correlate with the notion of speech genres and compose macro-syntactic units of syntactic space, i.e. compositional speech forms. The latter are subdivided according to the types of narrative into descriptions, argumentations, explanations, commentaries and according to the form of syntactic segmentation into dialogues, monologues, author's remarks, polylogues, represented by direct and indirect speech, uttered or inner represented speech. Syntactic space of poetic drama is seen as a systemic organization of various syntactic constructions united by means of certain syntactic relations expressed by different connectors which predetermines specifics of creating various types of narrative (compositional speech forms) and speech genres in poetic drama.

Key words: *syntactic space, syntactic construction, types of narrative, compositional speech forms, speech genre, poetic drama.*

23. ***Paten I. M. National and cultural specificity of comparative phrases denoting intensity of movement (FAST / SLOW) in English and Polish languages.*** The article considers comparative phraseological units (sustainable similes) denoting movement intensity; the typology of standard images of phraseological units has been clarified taking into consideration the peculiarities of symbolization, motivation, reflection of the facts of material and spiritual culture in the internal form of phrasemes. The author does the reconstruction of the inner form of comparative phrasemes in stereotypical and scenario manifestations. The author establishes that most images and symbols of movement that make up the internal form of phraseological units, are universal being inherent in both Polish and English. The article highlights significant differences in the group

of English phraseological units: a certain number of them do not have their equivalents in the Polish language due to the adequate perception of objective reality, the peculiarities of certain ethnic groups and their vision of the world. It has been also clarified that comparative phraseological units form their own semantics, which is functionally based on a comparison as a combination of two concept-spheres, links to the donor concept-sphere and, being joined to the context, it provides the recipient zone with its own content based on the standards of sensitive and emotionally-evaluating perception of the world, the pragmatic functions of which are – ‘visualization’ of the abstract category of movement, fixing the instance to reality of ethnic stereotypical scenarios that become the basis of similies. Depending on a certain semantic feature as the basis of comparison, the comparative phraseological units under analysis are classified into certain semantic groups. The contrastive analysis of phraseological composition in Polish and English is based on aiming mental-cognitive structures of consciousness at Linguistic and Cognitive ones, which are embodied in the cultural space of a language in different cultural codes: anthropomorphic (subcodes: somatic, gastronomic, mental (spiritual), mythological and others.); biomorphic (subcodes: zoomorphic, fitomorfic, topographical, cosmic, meteorological, color, chemical, etc.); spatial; time; artefact (subcodes: suit, architectural, quantitative, etc.). **Key words:** *comparative phraseological units, standard image, slow / fast movement, semantic group.*

24. **Petryna O. S. Antonymous relations in English and Ukrainian terminology systems of banking sphere.** The article highlights the antonymous relations in English and Ukrainian banking terminology. The author conducts a comparative analysis of antonymous pairs and antonymous sets on lexico-semantic and structural levels. According to lexico-semantic classification, antonyms in the terminology systems of both languages are divided into the following types: contrary antonyms, complementary antonyms, converse antonyms and reversive antonyms. Antonymous relations of converse and

complementary types prevail over two other types. With reference to the structural classification, antonyms can be divided into same-root antonyms and different-root antonyms. International antonyms which had been borrowed in pairs were fixed among different-root antonyms in both Ukrainian and English languages. Same-root antonyms are formed by adding prefixes with a negative meaning, suffixes with opposite meanings, prepositions with opposite meanings and by means of coining compound words. However, the bulk of each terminology system is mostly composed of two-member word groups. In our article, we maintain the classification suggested by T. V. Mikhailova, where the antonyms are divided into three types: those which are antonyms in banking terminology and literary language; those which are antonyms in banking terminology and terminologies in other spheres; and the terms that are antonyms only in banking terminology. As a result, the comparative analysis enables the author to find out common and specific features of antonymous relations in English and Ukrainian banking terminology. **Key words:** *antonym, antonymous relations, antonymous pairs, antonymous sets, contrary antonym, complementary antonym, converse antonym, reversive antonym.*

25. Prihodko A. I. Nonverbal means of expressing emotions. Anthropocentric paradigm of modern linguistics is characterized by an increased interest in the problems of language and speech representation of emotions. The research of emotions is impossible without a comprehensive analysis of nonverbal behavior as biologically determined system, which is an integral part of the process of communication. There are at least two semiotic planes of emotions - verbal, representing the linguistic expression of emotions and nonverbal, representing physiological manifestation of emotions. All human interaction with the environment has a certain emotional coloring. Emotions are naturally included in human communication, the former often being independent of verbal expressive means. Emotional attitude, accompanying verbal expression, forms nonverbal aspects of information exchange – non-verbal

communication. The peculiarity of non-verbal communication elements lies in the fact that they are formed prior to the verbal part of communication; therefore, emotional expressive means are manifest in speech a lot earlier than verbal ones. Different kinds of relationships, congruent and non-congruent, can develop between verbal and nonverbal components. Congruent non-verbal components add to the content of a verbal message while non-congruent ones often bear the emotional or illogical connotation contrary to that expressed by verbal communicative means. As a rule, the emotional context of speech, followed by paralinguistic component is identical to its logical sense and greatly enhances it. The article aims to deal with nonverbal means of expressing emotions, namely kinetic, phonic, graphic and proxemic.

Key words: *emotion, nonverbal, kinetic, proxemic.*

26.

Prima V. V.

Tourism terminological field branch organization. Tourism terminological field branch organization and its relative division into five micro fields, which are typical for tourism sphere, are being researched in the article. Theoretical resources and their definitions of the notion “terminological system” were analyzed and described. In the practical part of the article English tourism terminology was analyzed. As a result, five micro fields and lexico-semantic groups as their constituents were found out. They are: “organization of tourism”, “organization of living”, “organization of transportation”, “organization of nutrition”, and “organization of leisure”. These microfields, in their turn, consist of some number of lexico-semantic groups. Each group combines lexical units with some particular features. Microfield “organization of tourism” combines basic notions of tourism and consists of five lexico-semantic groups: “participants of tourism” (tourist, host, tour operator, guide, animator); “kinds of tourism” (gastronomic tourism, last-minute tour, all-expense tour); “organizational procedures” (booking, tour cancellation, meet and greet); “tourism documents” (visa, voucher, traveler’s cheque, accident insurance); “tourism service advertisement” (travel

catalogue, travel fair). Microfield “organization of living” also consists of five groups and shows the peculiarities of living: “kinds of hotels”; “room types”; “hotel procedures”; “hotel services”; “types of accommodations”. Microfield “organization of transportation” has three groups depending on transport type: “air transportation” (plane); “land transportation” (bus, car); “water transportation” (ship, boat). Microfield “organization of nutrition” has two groups: “types of food establishments”; “types of nutrition”. The last microfield – “organization of leisure” – combines lexical units connected with rest: “active rest” (diving, bungee-jumping, water skiing); “passive rest” (animation, variety show, spa). **Keywords:** *terminology, term, micro field, lexico-semantic group, hyper-hyponym relations.*

27. Selivanova O. O. Computer slang: pseudoborrowing as a means of naming.

Linguists are yet to clearly define what constitutes slang that is often also known as jargon, argot or sociolect. Owing to the elusive nature characteristic of subcultures where slang originates from, slang terms are often opposed to the literary standard and considered peripheral to language. Also, linguists are arguing over the question whether slang helps language progress or degrades its development. Despite the above-mentioned discussions, it is an undeniable fact that annually hundreds of new words and phrases that come from computer slang are added to the dictionary. In this article slang is defined as non-standard unconventional lexical subsystem that is characterized by emotional, expressive and stylistic connotations shared by a certain social or professional subculture in order to express the identity of the latter. One of the most colourful slang types is computer slang serving the needs of programmers’ subculture. This author characterizes one of the productive means of the Russian computer slang naming – pseudoborrowing that has such differentiating features as the presence of three operations: 1) borrowings; 2) convergence of the borrowed nominative unit or its component with the suffix, affix, word or word combination of the recipient language on the basis of a language game; 3) creation of neosememe, or

neolexeme, or neophraseme with connotative marking. **Key words:** *computer slang, pseudoborrowing, transcription, transliteration, language game, phonetic processes.*

28. **Shapoval I. A. Subcategorical meanings of predicative and predicate optativity in Ukrainian and English.** In this article the author researches into the modality of optativity in modern English and Ukrainian. The study is carried out within the anthropocentric paradigm which regards a human being in relation to his/her activity, dynamics, as well as intentions and wishes. The article deals with the category of optativity, constituted by the various-level language means of expressing the wish of a subject. The paper focuses on the correlation of the predicative and predicate types of optativity. The author applies a new approach to optativity, in contrast to the traditional view on optatives as constructions expressing wish, regret, hope or desire without containing an overt lexical item that means wish, regret, hope or desire. The predicative optativity is expressed by grammatical means and is characteristic of the whole utterance; the author proves that this type of optativity is revealed by the scheme “speaker – desirable semantic situation”. The predicate optativity expresses the subject’s wish of the utterance and is represented by lexical and syntactic language means. This type of optativity is revealed by the scheme “speaker – predicate feature attributed by the speaker to the subject of the wish accomplishment as desirable for the latter”. The research results prove that the core of the optative utterances is the basic component “I want”, expressed either explicitly or implicitly. **Key words:** *modality, optativity, predicative, predicate.*

29. **Shcherbak O. M. Ironical ethos in German online news stories: linguistic rhetorical aspect.** The article singles out strategies and moves of implementing ironical ethos in German online news stories. The author tries to prove that ironic ethos is a positive self-representation of persons against the negative public opinion background. Ironic effect in German online news stories is achieved by the strategy of ironical representation of persons which

consists in the positive evaluation of the author's negative or neutral attitude to the person. The strategy of ironical representation of persons is elected at the level of invention; its implementation is carried out at the level of elocution by predicates with the meaning of approval alongside with identifying and characterizing moves which are put into effect by identifying and characterizing units. Identifying move is based on the use of units that indicate a person through their crucial role in the life of the country. The move is aimed at ridiculing the person that considers themselves important, despite the loss of their status. Identifying move is implemented by classifiers, which are carried out by nouns indicating the position of politicians, anthroponyms proper and anthroponyms with nouns which compare politicians with representatives of show business. Characterizing move makes use of units to describe the person's qualities; it is implemented by anthroponyms with articles, anthroponyms with nouns and adjectives, and the combination of nouns with anthroponyms in the possessive case. The author concludes that the dispositional aspect of the ironic ethos embodiment consists in two ways of identification and characterization interaction in different parts of articles. With respect to the order of their interaction, tactics are divided into identifying-characterizing and characterizing-identifying. **Keywords:** *ironical ethos, strategy of ironical representation of individuals, identifying-characterizing tactic, characterizing-identifying tactic.*

30. **Taranenko L. I. Prosodic means actualizing structural plot components of an English parable.** In the article on the basis of auditory analysis of English parables the author outlines the specificity of their prosodic organization as well as substantiates invariant and variant intonation patterns of their structural elements. The evaluation of emotional and pragmatic potentials of the spoken parables allowed the author to describe the energetic peculiarities of prosodic features functioning within the parable structural elements (the initial action → development of actions → the result → the parable admonition) and at their junctures. The carried out analysis made it possible to identify a reverse

proportional correlation between the parable emotional and pragmatic potentials and the size of its text: shorter texts are characterized by a dynamic increase of its pragmatic potential with insignificant changes of the emotional potential and, vice versa, in larger texts the emotional potential rapidly reaches its middle level, while the pragmatic potential gradually increases towards a final syntagm of the parable admonition. **Key words:** *English parable, structural plot elements, auditory analysis, prosodic means, invariant and variant prosodic patterns, emotional and pragmatic potentials.*

31. **Torosyan O. M.** *"Expressive syntax of modern English prose (on the material of the novel "The Fault in Our Stars" by John Green)".* Expressive language means have been described by many researchers, but each author weaves them into the fabric of artwork in his own way. This fact has determined the novelty of the work. The specific topic of this study is expressive means of syntax in the novel by John Green, their linguistic and communicative features. Various types of expressive syntactic construction as well as their pragmatic characteristics are analyzed. The comparative, structural, stylistic and statistical methods of linguistic analyses have been used in the research. Four groups of expressive syntax were identified: expressive means based on the reduction and on the extension of the initial model of the neutral sentence; expressive means based on the change of word order and on the transposition of sentence meaning. Each group contains a number of specific syntactic constructions. Reduction of the neutral sentence model is said to be the main peculiarity of the expressive syntax in the novel. The analyzed means of expressive syntax allow the author to create the true characters, reflect a wide range of emotions and achieve the profound impact on the reader. In the future, the work can be continued by examining the expressive means of other language levels. **Key words:** *expressiveness, expressive syntax, reduction of the neutral sentence model, extension of the neutral sentence model, meaning transposition, inversion.*

32. **Valihura O. R., Zabuzhanska I. D. *Linguocognitive basis of the postmodern poetic texts research.*** The present article is a continuation of previous research aimed at aligning the foundations of cognitive expression of poetic speech. The research is based on the assumption that the application of a cognitive approach to phonetic and phonological studies, respectively, makes it possible to identify the cognitive foundations of speech. The article, thus, discusses the rhythmic organization of poetic speech, analyzes the specifics of generation and perception of the poetic text in view of its rhythmic organization. An attempt is also made to analyze the rhythmic organization of postmodern poetic texts from the perspective of linguocognitive approach. Rhythm from the standpoint of its epistemologic status is viewed as a mental construct that contributes to proper semantization of the communicative message as well as contributes to the emergence of new information in a predictable position and isolating pragmatically important concepts. Moreover, the present research has unquestionable practical importance, since mastering a foreign language, its spoken and semantic aspects is impossible without such cognitive processes of the speaker as memory, perception, imagination, emotion and thought. The rhythmic organization of poetic texts, the central object of poetic language and speech, is characterized by its recurrent elements that provide special harmony and order. Postmodern poetic texts are different, however. American postmodern poetry presents a motley variety (in some cases – a symbiosis) of various artistic trends and various forms, striking and unusual forms and content, as well as a specific rhythmic organization. This, in turn, will be one way of approaching the human cognitive system, specific generation and perception of speech rhythm from the standpoint of cognitive linguistics. **Key words:** *rhythm, poetic text, linguocognitive, mental construct, postmodernism.*

33. **Vorobets O. D. *The objective functions of extenders in the semantic model of the sentence.*** At present, functional linguistics is becoming increasingly popular with researchers (Yu. D. Apresian, O. V. Bondarko, G. O. Zolotova,

I. R. Vyhovanyts, A. P. Zahnitko, M. Ya. Plutsch, O. F. Lednei) especially in terms of semantic features of extenders and their syntactic relations. The author of the article focuses on the issue of the functional-semantic status of sentences with extenders as such that express the objective semantics, the former being part of a dual-core predicative system. The author shows how central modifications and potential transformation of the semantic components and systems are represented in Ukrainian fiction and media. The objective case is a complex linguistic phenomenon, indicating a being, an object, a phenomenon etc., on which an action or a state focus. The analysis proves that the action and state are rendered by a verb under the direct or indirect influence of the predicate. In modern theoretical grammar the extenders of the semantic structure of the sentence are treated in an exceptionally wide way and from various angles on account of their poly-aspect peculiarities and diverse grammar functions. The author proves that although these syntactic constructions vary in their structure, semantics and functions, they lack their final determination within modern linguistic opinion. In the article the extenders have been qualified as minimal syntactic units which are characterized by the cumulative and structural semantic meaning. The author highlights that the analyzed extenders have inherent semantico-syntactic combined characteristics and also the potential to appear in the role of a syntaxeme within both a substantial plan and a predicative one.

Keywords: *extender, objective, sentence, model, semantics, function, dual-core predicative system, semantic structure of the sentence.*

34. ***Yahontova T. V. Anonymous peer review: functional structural and linguistic characteristics.*** The aim of the article is to reveal, analyze and generalize the most prominent features of the anonymous peer review – a latent genre of English research communication, which plays an important role in ensuring appropriate quality of research products. The investigation has been carried out based on 82 texts of peer reviews from such fields as applied linguistics, applied mathematics, language education and literary

stylistics. The anonymous peer review is an unpublished pre-publication review which evaluates research articles submitted to journals. The addressor of the peer review is an invited expert in the field, while its addressees are the author of the article and the editor of the journal. The peer review has three major communicative functions: 1) evaluative; 2) “gatekeeping” (i.e., not allowing low-quality research to be published and sustaining ethical standards of investigations) and 3) didactic (as it rather explicitly tells researchers what they have to do to improve their paper). The texts of reviews rather rarely possess formal structuring but, at the same time, tend to contain two obligatory semantic and functional moves: “summary of the reviewer’s opinion” and “critical comments, remarks and recommendations”. The comments can rather easily be grouped into conceptual, methodological, contextual, metacommunicative, metastructural and technical ones. Some texts have an additional move which may be labeled as “the final recommendation.” The language of reviews is marked by axiological imbalance – domination of critical evaluation, realized via pejorative language, modal constructions and conditional sentences. **Key words:** *genre, anonymous peer review, English research communication, critical evaluation*

35. Zagorodna L. Z. Coherent function of English articles as a translation problem. This article deals with theoretical aspects of rendering the meaning of English articles into the Ukrainian and Russian languages. The author has attempted to investigate functions of English articles that need rendering while translating literary works into Ukrainian and Russian. That is why common theoretical views on the problem of methods of transferring meaning of articles have been examined in the article. The author highlights that ways of rendering the meaning of English articles are usually based on communicative theory and theory of deixis. Theory of deixis considers the article to be an indicator of definiteness and indefiniteness of any object. Ukrainian and Russian indefinite and demonstrative pronouns also indicate to definiteness and indefiniteness of any object. That is why these pronouns are

considered to be equivalents of English article by some linguists. The author emphasizes that the meaning of these two parts of speech are different and gives examples to prove it. Communicative theory deals with actual division of the sentence. From its point of view, the article is considered to be an indicator of such communicative and structural elements of the sentence as rheme and theme. The theory demands the translator should preserve theme and rheme of original sentences in translated texts to perform the correct translation. The author gives examples of Ukrainian and Russian translations of English sentences where the actual division is not observed. The author stresses that such methods of rendering are caused by necessity to represent cohesion and integrity of the original text as well as stylistic factors. Thus, having analyzed common theoretical views upon the methods of transferring meaning of English articles, the author concludes that it is coherent function that needs to be rendered. That is why ways of rendering deitic, anaphoric and cataphoric functions of English articles into the Ukrainian and Russian languages are to be investigated in the author's next articles. The research is based on the data collected from original and translated texts of English literary works. The article gives good grounds for solving practical problems of rendering meanings of English articles into Ukrainian and Russian and contributes to the theory of rendering grammar forms and structural parts of speech in Ukrainian-English and Russian-English translation as well as contrastive grammar. **Key words:** *English articles, coherent function of English articles, reference, grammatical aspect of reference, referential conflict.*