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Факультет романо-германської філології

Кафедра граматики англійської мови

Дипломна робота

бакалавра (СД)

на тему: «Структурно-семантична характеристика англійських складних прикметників»

«Structural and Semantic Characteristics of the English Composite Adjectives»

Тема: англ.

Виконала: студентка денної форми навчання

напряму підготовки 6.020303 Філологія

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Рекомендовано до захисту:

протокол засідання кафедри

№ 14 від 15.05.2017 р.

Захищено на засіданні ЕК № 2

протокол № 108 від 24.06.17

Оцінка Візм. 1А / 90

(за національною шкалою, шкалою ECTS, бали)

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Одеса – 2017

429562

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INTRODUCTION

The aim of the work is to make complex study of the English compound adjectives, to determine their main types of translation into Russian in accordance with their semantic characteristics and the most productive structural patterns.

Proceeding from this aim the following tasks have been set in this paper:

- To give the definition of a compound word and to describe its internal and external indications of structural cohesion;
- To indicate the main ways of compound word formation;
- To give the semantic classification of compound adjectives according to their structural patterns;
- To describe main types of translation of the English compound adjectives into Russian according to their semantic characteristics.

Only classical types of compound adjectives are considered in the research. Their main indications are: 1) the presence of two components in a word; 2) structural cohesion of their formation; 3) close semantic relations between their components which form the given compound word, that is, «обов'язкова валентність» by I. A. Stepanova's terminology [24, 56]. These are compound words, which basic components act as adjectives.

During the analysis of the investigated material both formal regularities and the semantic relations between the components of the compound words were stated, and also word-combinations, from which they were formed, were determined.

In the given work some difficulties of the translation of the English compound adjectives graphically hyphenated are considered. The equivalent translation of such lexical units into Russian is hampered by their complicated structure, multivalence of their components, that makes a problem of their sense recognition.

Research has been done on the basis of four novels by James Aldridge, the famous English writer, «The Sea Eagle», «The Hunter», «The Diplomat», «Heroes of the Empty View».

The volume of the investigated material is 400 examples of the English

compound adjectives obtained by consecutive selection.

The study relies substantially on the application of historical and structural - semantic methods.

The structure and the semantics of the compound attributive units were investigated by a number of authors: O. D. Gabrielyan, M. M. Krivonosov. There exist no general opinion as to the nature and status of such units. It is connected with the difficulty of determining the boundary between a word-combination and a compound word in the English language. Therefore, complexes of words with various spelling, some linguists refer to compound words (Tsarev P. V., Marchand H.), others select intermediate cases (Arbekova T. I., Kveselevich D. I., Sraimitsky A. I., Akhmanova O. S.).

In the given work the attributive complexes (hyphenated) are referred to intermediate cases, i.e. potentially and really to the compound words. Such lexical units are productive.

As a rule, the common meaning of a compound word comes out from the meaning of its components.

However, in a number of cases the definition of the semantic contents of the compound adjectives makes some difficulties. They especially increase, when the common meaning of a compound word is changed, in the comparison with the meaning of its components and acquires these or other connotations.

In such cases the analysis of a semantic structure of a compound word and also the logic guess or special knowledge of a subject of nomination is required.

Structure of work. Structurally the given work consists of the introduction, 3 chapters, conclusion, list of literature and the appendix.

In the introduction the main aim and tasks of the investigation are being determined.

In the first chapter the definition of a compound word is given, and the internal and external indications of structural cohesion are described and also the main ways of formation of the compound words are revealed.

Chapter II is devoted to the semantic classification of the compound

2. Structural cohesion of a compound may depend upon unity of stress, solid or hyphenated spelling, semantic unity, unity of morphological or syntactic functioning, or, more often, upon the combined effect of several of these or similar phonetic, graphic, semantic, morphological or syntactic factors.

3. The integrity of a compound is manifested in its indivisibility, i.e. the impossibility of inserting another word or word-group between its elements.

4. Speaking about the specific features of English compounds the following three must be mentioned:

a) Firstly, both immediate constituents of an English compound are free forms, i.e. they can be used as independent words with a distinct meaning of their own.

b) The second feature is that the regular pattern for the English language is a two-stem compound. An exception to this rule is observed when the combining element is represented by a form-word stem.

c) One more specific feature of English compounding is the important role the attribute syntactic function can play in providing a phrase with structural cohesion and turning it into a compound.

5. Compound words may be classified according to:

- a) to the type of composition and the linking element;
- b) according to the part of speech to which the compound belongs;
- c) and within each part of speech according to the structural pattern.

It is also possible to subdivide compounds semantically into motivated and idiomatic compounds.

The classification according to the type of composition permits us establishing the following groups:

- a) The predominant type is a mere juxtaposition without connecting elements;
- b) Composition with a vowel or a consonant as a linking element;
- c) Compounds with linking elements represented by preposition or conjunction stems.

The classification of compounds according to the structure of immediate constituents distinguishes:

- a) compounds consisting of simple stems;
- b) compounds where at least one of the constituents is a derived stem;
- c) compounds where at least one of the constituents is a clipped stem;
- d) compounds where at least one of the constituents is a compound stem.

6. Speaking about structural-semantic characteristics of the compound adjectives it is important to mention that the most productive pattern consists of the compound adjectives of a type: adj.(n)+n+ed. Adjectives of this type denote various inward and outward features of a person or thing: its form, size, colour and so on.

Other patterns denoting characteristic features of a person or thing are. adj.+P1 (with the frequent component -looking); n+shape+ed; adj.+size+ed; n+like. Patterns denoting colour and its varieties are also of high productivity. Among them such types can be distinguished: pattern with the frequent component colour, n+adj.; adj.+adj.; adj.+n+ed. Moreover, there exist some word-building patterns with the meaning of divided characteristic expressed by various parts of speech. Patterns consisting of different kinds of prefixes are less productive in the English language.

7. Speaking about the main ways and means of translation of the compound adjectives from English into Russian the following types are distinguished:

- a) translation by a single adjective;
- b) translation by a participle with the word depending on it;
- c) translation by an adjective or participle with the preposition.

These three types of translation are used for the majority of attributes expressed by the compound adjectives, but only in those cases when they do not belong to metaphoric or transferred epithets. Otherwise, various types of lexicogrammatical transformations are used. Such transformations can be as follows:

- a) the developed descriptive translation;
- b) the transfer of attribute characteristic features to another denotatum in the

nearest context;

c) the transfer of attribute characteristic features to another denotatum, implied in the source language;

d) the substitution of the whole attributive group for the verbal word-combination;

e) the singling out the attributive characteristic features expressed by a compound noun in the function of a predicate into separate sentence.

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