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SEMANTIC FEATURES OF THE USE OF THE CONJUNCTIONS IN+NOUN, ON+NOUN IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE (ON THE EXAMPLE OF FICTION LITERATURE)

Summary. The article deals with the problem of synchrony and diachrony in the English language. The author analyzes the patterns of the English language using the combination of a preposition and a noun (in + noun, on + noun). On the example of fiction literature, the author determines the frequency of the use of these prepositions in the text. In the course of the study, it was found that the inventory of the semantic roles of the in + N structure is wider than that of the on + N combination. The author also considers this issue within the framework of the evolution and development of the English language. Language is a complex semiotic structure hierarchically stratified into tiers. Each level of the language structure forms a system of interdependent and interdependent units. In any tier of the language structure, you can distinguish your own levels. Each tier can be assigned its main unit. For the morphological level, the basic unit is the morpheme, and for the phonological level, the phoneme. Between the phonological and morphological tiers there is a zone of morphonology, which does not form a special tier. There are no morphonemes as special units. The main unit of phonology is the phoneme, the main object of research is the juxtaposition (opposition) of phonemes that together form the phonological system of the language. A phoneme is a minimal abstract linguistic unit represented by a series of positionally alternating sounds and serves to distinguish and identify words and morphemes. The authors emphasized that most specialists consider phonology (the study of the functional side of speech sounds) as a branch of phonetics (the study of speech sounds); some consider these two disciplines as sections of linguistics that do not overlap. Morphology appears to be a broad field, when grammar is divided into morphology and syntax. The main unit of the morphological level is the morpheme – the smallest significant unit of language, which is a means of expressing grammatical meanings. Unlike words and sentences, which are capable of independent use, a morpheme acts as a constituent part of a word and word form. Morphemes are bilateral language units: they have two sides – semantic and phonetic. The morphological structure of a word is realized not only due to the free use of the base and affixes, but also because each word is included in one or another category, adopts one or another paradigm, becomes a component of one or another word-forming series.

Key words: preposition, combination, synchrony, diachrony, development.

The synchronic and diachronic approaches were defined and differentiated by Ferdinand de Saussure towards the end of the 19th century. These were two complementary approaches in

linguistics. For most of the 20th century, it was considered natural to study synchronic and diachronic linguistics, and to put it into practice. Recently, researchers most often recognize the interdependence of synchrony and diachrony between variations and changes at the linguistic level.

The nature of the scientific study of language has undergone a variety of interpretations over time. Linguists have long been looking for explanatory and regular principles of language learning. For example, in the 1870s linguists focused on the systematic description of the historical changes of language, and in doing so it was argued that the truly scientific study of language is historical in its patterns of diachrony.

In the early years of the twentieth century, the attention of linguists shifted to synchronous systems of language learning. For most of the first half of this century, however, linguists focused on analyzing the external manifestations of language: the multitude of sounds, words, sentences, and texts in a wide range of individual languages. In the course of these studies, language categories were developed, such as: phonemes, morphemes, morphological and syntactic methods of text analysis. These categories helped to reveal the general patterns and structure of the analyzed texts [1].

With the "Cognitive Revolution" of the second half of the twentieth century, there was a great shift in the object of study from the external manifestations of the language to its systems. In this regard, in turn, the goal of research was to understand the fundamental nature of the cognitive factor of language.

So, using the fundamental experience of researchers, we will analyze the patterns and frequency of using combinations of an English preposition with a noun.

Prepositions are used in text to indicate relationships in space or time, as well as logical relationships between things, places, or people. Prepositions are most often placed before nouns, phrases or pronouns.

Experienced linguists consider prepositions as an element that causes difficulty. This is due primarily to the difficulties of their accurate translation. One preposition within one language can have several translations depending on the context.

The only way to understand the essence of the use of prepositions is to look them up in a dictionary, read fiction and literature, and identify patterns in their use.

Prepositions are functional words that precede a noun or a word, contributing to its entry into phrases and sentences [2, p. 6]. The meaning of a preposition is a typical, often recurring relationship between objects and phenomena, that is,

spatial, temporal, causal, objective, goals, etc. So, the question of the status of English prepositions is of great importance. This is confirmed by both domestic and foreign scientists dealing with this problem.

The subject of the research is the processes of synchrony and diachrony in the English language.

The object of the study is the English combinations of preposition and noun on the basis of which the language changes of synchrony and diachrony in English will be indicated.

The relevance of the study is beyond doubt, since the English preposition is a widespread phenomenon of linguistics and is subjected to detailed study by many linguists.

Analysis of studies and publications. A large number of domestic and foreign researchers were engaged in the analysis of the role of the preposition in the sentence, among them: V. Kolomiitseva, E. Reiman, E. Belyavskaya, D. Sandra, K. Fillmore and others.

The aim of the study is to analyze the semantic roles and frequency of use of preposition and noun combinations in +Noun and on +Noun (hereinafter in+N, on+N).

The material of the study was the work of V.V. Pozner "Parting with illusions" (eng. V. Pozner "Parting with illusions") [3]. By continuous sampling from the above text, 985 sentences were obtained containing the structures in + Noun, on + Noun, namely 1092 examples. Subsequently, they were subjected to quantitative analysis in order to determine the frequency of use of these messages in the language of fiction and in a certain syntactic function, as well as the semantic role.

Main material. The history of prepositions begins with Old English, which was inflectional. The endings conveyed the meaning of the word, but over time, such endings were lost. Scholars cannot explain what caused this trend, but many believe that it is due to the difficulty of understanding the difference in pronunciation between similar endings such as -on, -en and -an; and interactions between the English-speaking people and the Vikings, who spoke Old Norse. It also contributed to the emergence of new elements in the English language.

When English lost its inflectional endings, people still had to convey the meanings that the inflectional endings provided, so over the course of the Middle Ages, prepositions gradually began to be used.

Over time, prepositions have become widely used in the English language, and today they are one of the most common words we use. In a 1992 study by CEEL, "of" was found to be the second most common English word (after "the"). In addition, the top 50 also includes the prepositions in, to, with, at, for, on, by [4, p. 19].

All simple prepositions and some complex ones belong to the vocabulary of the Old English period. In particular, the prepositions by, at, for, from, in, of, off, on, through, to, which denoted spatial relations, come from elements that were used as adverbs in the languages of the Indo-European family. They are connected by simple prepositions from the Germanic and Indo-European languages – Latin, Ancient Greek, Russian, etc. The prepositions of this period include: about, afore, after, along, at, before, beneath, between, but, by, for, from, in, into, near, of, off, on, out, over, through, till, to, towards, under, underneath, with, without [5, p. 24].

From about the thirteenth century, there was a tendency to use prepositions by expanding the interpretation of certain meanings. This led to the complication of the semantic structure

of individual prepositions. Prepositions have not received other meanings and have retained their original meaning. For example, in the preposition at at least three meanings, for about twelve, in and to have fifteen meanings, to, beside, between, beneath, without have two of them, and till, near, among have one meaning each [4, p. 16].

In the literature of the X–XII centuries. such prepositions are fixed: above, against, among, behind, beside, beyond, next, throughout, until, up, within. Prepositions of Germanic and Romance origin: across, below, despite, during, except, past, round have been used since the 14th century.

As a result of the spread of humanist ideas during the 16th and 17th centuries, the English language was greatly influenced, especially by Greek and Latin. This influence manifested itself both in the direct borrowing of words from these languages and in the formation of new words by analogy. This also applies to the new prepositions that enriched the English language during this period. In particular, the prepositions across, except were borrowed from French.

Now in the English language there are one hundred and thirty simple, compound and participle prepositions of both Old English and Latin-French origin, but their percentage of use is not the same. The leading position is occupied by simple prepositions by origin (Old English). Complex prepositions appeared as a result of the need to express double spatial relations (for example, from below, from underneath) [4, p. 25].

In modern English, a number of prepositions are not only of little use, but also tend to die out. This concerns, first of all, compound prepositions, which are replaced by short synonyms.

So, after analyzing the development of prepositions, we can conclude that the lexical composition of the English language is constantly changing, most of the prepositions, starting from 700 p., remained in common use, although they underwent certain phonetic and spelling changes. The meaning of prepositions developed in different ways. Thus, the prepositions to, beside, between, beneath, at were not influenced by new phenomena and retained their original meaning, others (with, of, for) could convey several meanings and became polysemantic. The scope of some prepositions could also overlap (in and of). So, in the modern language, we observe the acquisition by one preposition of the meaning of another [1].

The structures in + N, on + N in modern English are characterized by a fairly high frequency of use, while the structure in + N is more than 2.5 times more applicable than the structure on + N. According to our analysis of specific language material, the relative frequency of the studied structures is : in + N – 752 cases (68.9%), on + N – 340 cases (31.1%).

As a result of the functional analysis of prepositional-nominal combinations in + N, on + N, it was found that these structures at the syntactic level can have the function of such members of the sentence as object, circumstance, definition, predicate. For both structures, the functions of circumstance of place and time are most typical.

The syntactic function of the object complement also turned out to be characteristic of both structures (in + N – 12.2%, on + N – 16.2%). The definition and predicate functions turned out to be less applicable with a frequency of 1.1% for the in + N structure in the definition function; 3.2% – in the predicative function; for the on + N structure, respectively, 6.2% and 3.2%. So, the syntactic

function of adverbial place turned out to be a typical function for the studied structures (respectively 40.8% for in + N and 30.6% for on + N). The lowest frequency of the message in + N was revealed in the function of the circumstance of the result and frequency (0.1%), and for the structure on + N the syntactic function of the predicate turned out to be the least used (3.2%). During the study, it was also found that the structures under study can be part of insert phrases, but with a rather low frequency: 1.7% for in + N and 1.5% for on + N, respectively.

Conclusion. In the work, a semantic analysis of prepositional-nominal combinations in + N, on + N was carried out. Thus, for the structure in + N, the following semantic roles turned out to be characteristic: objective, effectiveness, locative, goal, temporative, qualitative. For the combination on + N – objective, locative, target, temporative, qualitative. Thus, during the study, it was found that the inventory of semantic roles of the structure in + N is wider than the combinations on + N. In addition, a high relative frequency of the construction in + N was found in such semantic roles as locative (42%), qualitative (28%), temporative (11.2%), effectiveness (0.1%), goal (6.2%) and lens (12.6%). It has been established that the following semantic roles are most typical for the structure on + N: locative (31%), temporative 20.3%, qualitative (18.5%), objective (16.5%) and goal (137%). We can conclude that each syntactic function, in which the studied prepositional-nominal combinations act, has certain semantic roles, namely: the object acts as an objective and effectiveness; circumstance of place at the semantic level of locative expression; the direction circumstance corresponds to the semantic role of the goal; the role of the temporative is inherent in the circumstance of time and frequency. A perspective for further research may be the structuring of the remaining meanings of the prepositions in and on in combination with a noun within the framework of cognitive linguistics.

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Сєчка С. В. Семантичні особливості вживання поєднань in+poun, on+poun в англійській мові (на прикладі художньої літератури)

Анотація. У статті розглядається проблема синхронії і діахронії в англійській мові. Автор аналізує закономірності англійської мови на прикладі поєднань причини чи іменника (in + poun, on + poun). На прикладі художньої літератури автор визначає частотність вживання даних прийменників в тексті. В ході дослідження було встановлено, що інвентар семантичних ролей структури in + N ширше, ніж поєднання on + N. Автор також розглядає дане питання в рамках еволюції і розвитку англійської мови. Мова є складною семіотичною структурою, ієрархічно стратифікованою на яруси. Кожен ярус мовної структури утворює систему взаємозалежних та взаємозумовлених одиниць. У будь-якому ярусі мовної структури можна виділити свої рівні. До кожного ярусу може бути виділена його основна одиниця. Для морфологічного ярусу основною одиницею є морфема, а фонологічного – фонема. Між фонологічним та морфологічним ярусами є зона морфонології, яка не утворює особливого ярусу. Жодних морфем як особливих одиниць не існує. Основною одиницею фонології є фонема, основним об'єктом дослідження – протиставлення (опозиції) фонем, що утворюють разом фонологічну систему мови. Фонема – це мінімальна абстрактна мовна одиниця, представлена поруч звуків, що позиційно чергуються і служать для розрізнення та ототожнення слів і морфем. Авторами наголошено, що більшість фахівців розглядають фонологію (вчення про функціональну сторону звуків мови) як розділ фонетики (вчення про звуки мови); деякі розглядають ці дві дисципліни як розділи лінгвістики, що не перетинаються, Морфологія виявляється широкою областю, при розподілі граматики на морфологію і синтаксис. Основний одиницею морфологічного рівня є морфема – найдрібніша значима одиниця мови, що є засобом вираження граматичних значень. На відміну від слова та речення, які здатні до самостійного вживання, морфема виступає як складова частина слова та форми слова. Морфеми є двосторонніми одиницями мови: у них дві сторони – семантична і фонетична. Морфологічна структура слова усвідомлюється не тільки завдяки вільному вживанню основи та афіксів, але й тому, що кожне слово включається в ту чи іншу категорію, приймає ту чи іншу парадигму, стає компонентом того чи іншого словотворчого ряду.

Ключові слова: прийменник, поєднання, синхронія, діахронія, розвиток.