

Text et culture. Вунуқ 7.

II. Get ready for a stylistic analysis of the story.

1. Name the stylistic devices (lexical and syntactical) which predominate in the author's style.
2. What stylistic devices does the author use to depict his characters brightly and vividly? Comment on the emblematic names of the characters, what is their contextual explanation?
3. What devices help the author express his emotionally coloured attitude to the characters? Which stylistic devices help the author reveal the main idea of the story?
4. How are the cases of humour, irony, satire (if any) contribute to the general mood of the story?
5. What effect does the repetition of some words or clauses produce?
6. Can you hear the voices of the characters through the unuttered represented speech?
7. Sum up all your literary and linguistic observations and say what makes the author's style individual.
8. What are your impressions of the story? What struck you most about it?
9. Give your own opinion of the author's aims and techniques.

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PECULIARITIES OF ENGLISH ABBREVIATIONS AND SHORTENINGS IN DIACHRONIC ASPECT

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The use of abbreviations and shortened words in various types of written textual array is as old as the written language variant itself. Being born in Ancient times, abbreviated or shortened words were transformed in the course of their forthcoming development, and reflected the needs of the changing humanity. Judging by sources and history of shortening, we may note that these words were observed in written manuscripts of peoples who had writing. The possibility to shorten or clip lexical units speaks for the mental development and activation of literacy. Abbreviation processes reflect the important features of the English language development, which presuppose the simplicity of expression and preservation for communication purposes in various spheres of man's life.

Consequently, the diachronic investigation of abbreviations and shortened words is relevant and presupposes further research.

The tradition to use abbreviated signs goes back to the Hellenistic-Roman epoch, Abbreviations are units included in a dictionary, and the abbreviation process is the universal way of word formation, mainly for a reason that abbreviations are deemed as equivalents of words, or as linguistic units, which correlate with words [1, 137-138].

The first shortenings appeared with the phonetic transcription. In Medieval times, shortenings and abbreviations alongside with the process of language standardization were becoming widespread. For example, the English dictionary of synonyms represents the following descriptions: «*abridgement, abstraction, compendium*», which may be identified as abbreviation (n.), meaning «*condensation, contraction, curtailment, grammar, outline, recapitulation, reduction, shortening, truncation*» Терминологический словарь [2]

Initially, abbreviation arose only as a means of economy in writing, and only much later (in the 16th century) abbreviated units became widespread in colloquial speech, and only then switched to styles of written speech. This is evidenced by the fact that «the earliest, spontaneously arising, can be considered the initial abbreviations of the letter type, since the written language as such served as a breeding ground for them» [3, p. 16].

The necessity to compress words may also be explained by the fact that in ancient times, people used to write on plaques, parchment and wooden boards, so they had to economize place there. Most people recognized «X» as the Roman numeral denoting number «10», but one of the earliest and most common uses for «X» in English is a symbol for a kiss. This usage dates back to the Middle Age times, when «X» was put to represent the Christian cross at the end of a letter. The signer would then seal the document with a kiss to show sincerity. By the 1760s, this practice had evolved and spread all over the globe, and people signed letters using «XOXO» (*kisses and hugs*). The salutation has since evolved again to become the kiss-only signature «XXXX» in modern texts, chat messages and emails [4].

It is also possible to define the phenomenon of shortening and abbreviation as a process of reducing the number of phonemes and / or morphemes in words or phrases available in the language without changing their lexical and grammatical meaning / category, and as a result, there appears a new nominative unit or variant of the original unit. The scientists note as for the factors that contribute to the emergence of abbreviated lexical items, as usually include: scientific, technological and social progress, increasing the flow of information and the need to transfer it with the least amount of time and places (extralinguistic factors); tendency to language economy, desire English to be monosyllabic [5, c. 161].

The term *éllipsis*, for example, meaning omission, was used in grammars and rhetoric of ancient Greece in the 2nd–3rd centuries b.c. This concept also meant a reduction in linguistic means in the structure of a sentence, the brevity of which being compared to the full one was incomplete or abbreviated. This term also meant a reduction in the means of linguistic expression, especially in the structure of a sentence, the brevity of which, in comparison with the complete or logically correct one, represented incompleteness or contraction. In modern English, the abbreviation *Xmas* – *Christmas has evolved, which goes back to the Greek words Christ – K ri'stos; X – chi; p. Chr.n. – post Christum natum (from the birth of Christ)*.

Ancient rhetoricians believed that the newly created abbreviated nominations had a different emotional coloring compared to the correlated words (the initial unit – a word or phrase), traditionally expressing this meaning. The Romans made extensive use of abbreviated nominations of various types. Many Latin abbreviations have entered the English language, in which they are the

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oldest group of abbreviations: *a.m.* – *in the morning (ante meridiem)*; *p.m.* – *in the afternoon (post meridiem)*; *i.e.* – *that is (id est)*, *int. al.* – *inter alia (among others)*.

Roman lawyers, for example, so often resorted to suspension that vaults of abbreviations were drawn up, which subsequently reached the Middle Ages. Suspension was used by the Greek as well, at first, for the abbreviated spelling of the so-called *Nomina sacra* (sacred names), for example: *Od* instead of *Osóg* (*god*). The Romans borrowed this system and began to use it to denote ordinary concepts: *frs* - *fratres* (*brother*), *gra* – *gratia* (*gratitude*) e.g. *John F. Kennedy* – *JFK* [6].

The English word pound, denoted graphically as «£», goes back to the Latin word *denarius*. Latin elements occupy a significant place in languages. The most ancient of them are the earliest borrowings. They differ in the nature of the semantics (meaning, meaning) of words and the time of their borrowing. The influence of the Latin language on the formation and development of the vocabulary of European languages is widely known – until the 19th century, Latin was the international language of science, technology and medicine. Nowadays, Greek and Latin morphemes are also used to create new scientific and technical terms. *i.e. (id est)* e.g. (*exempli gratia*) etc. (*et cetera*) *et al. (et alia)* and other people *ibid. (ibidem)* in the same place.

With the help of the so-called «suspension», using the initial letters of words, people first abbreviated proper names. In classical times, the name of a Roman citizen consisted of three components: a personal name, similar to the male name, was written in abbreviated form, for example: *A.* – *Aulus* (*Avl*), *G.* – *Gaius* (*Guy*), *Gn.* – *Gnaeus* (*Gney*), and later other words (*cos.* - *Consul*, *v.c.* – *vir clarissimus*). The principle of medieval suspension is to rip off the end of a word in such a way that the word becomes «*torn off*», not written to the end. With this type of contraction, the resulting unit is only one or several initial graphemes. Of the prototype, as a rule, only the first (initial) part remained unchanged, while the final part was written in the form of special characters.

Over time, the reasons for the emergence of abbreviated units, the specifics of their design and the scope of their functioning changed, which led to the replacement of one stage in the development of abbreviation by another [7].

The emergence of the term «abbreviation» (lat. *Abbreviatura*) is attributed to the Middle Ages, when this phenomenon was already quite widespread. Among the initial abbreviations borrowed from the Latin language, alphabetisms are usually found pronounced according to the alphabetical names of letters. It should be noted that such abbreviations are used, as a rule, in written speech and do not include a large number of letter-elements in their composition. In their semantics, these are terms related to astronomy, church or medical terminology. To save space and time, when writing medical prescriptions, initial abbreviations borrowed from the Latin language, consisting of one or two letters are used. For the first time, this title method of abbreviation arose in Latin writing as one of the elements of the abbreviation system invented by Tyrone (1st century BC) and later penetrated into Greek writing [8].

Transference of the social situation entails a natural renewal of the language. The widespread use of the abbreviations is often associated with large social shifts (wars, revolutions), scientific and technical progress. Here also goes the development of inter-ethnic and socio-cultural ties, which caused the need for mass nomination of a number of newly emerging phenomena. Based on the improvement of well-known names or through the use of new methods of derivation and, in particular, they contributed to the activation and more energetic manifestation of the abbreviated way of word formation [23, p. 33]. The development of entire lexical and grammatical classes is determined by the expansion of human horizons; important are the social status of the studied

language, the activity of its historical development and the significance of its literary and cultural tradition [9, p. 34].

As the overwhelming majority of researchers who have dealt with the problem of the appearance and development of shortenings in the English language note, that the reasons for the appearance of contractions, along with the direction towards the creation of expressive units or «the requirement for emotional and stylistic diversity», is the attitude towards economy. The phenomenon of various kinds of abbreviations leading only to «simplification of the formal structure of a linguistic unit» is often associated with a tendency to save linguistic means, mental efforts and improve the linguistic form [10]. The principle of contraction consists in «squeezing» a word, discarding the middle, less characteristic graphic elements of the word and preserving its extreme limits: the beginning and the end. Mixed contractures are abbreviated units that include not only the initial and final letters of the prototype word. In addition to suspensions and contractures, in medieval manuscripts, abbreviations with the help of inscribed letters (title abbreviation) (X-XIV centuries) are quite common. With this method of reduction, another small letter is placed above the letter, indicating either the end of the word, or the abolition of any intermediate letter, like in sacred words, chronicles and church books.

To determine the status of abbreviations and the factors of their development in European languages with different grammatical structures, it is of great importance to establish the structural and semantic types of abbreviations, the specifics of their phonetic and grammatical design. 1. Abbreviations borrowed from Latin are different types of abbreviations: a) truncation (simple, complex and combined type), b) initial abbreviations [8].

Domestic and foreign researchers distinguish various groups of reasons for the creation of abbreviations. So, quite often, extralinguistic (external to the language) and intra-lingual factors of abbreviation processes are distinguished. Abbreviation was delivered in the most different forms and was serviced overly the area of the sacred. [11, p. 31-36]. The abbreviation is especially widespread in the Middle English language (XI-XIV centuries). At this stage, words formed by truncating the stem (truncated words) appear. The reduction of the initial syllables can be traced in the words borrowed from the French language; vowels and consonants are abbreviated, both prefixes and constituent parts of the root, for example: *apprentice* – *prentice* (*journeyman*), *hospituel* – *spitel* (*inn*), *advocate* – *vocate* (*to stick to someone's side*).

Many researchers believe that monosyllabism, as one of the most characteristic features of the English language, affects the intensification of the process of formation of contractions in English. Consequently, L.P. Sapogova believes that the tendency towards monosyllabism should be considered the most common cause of the appearance of abbreviated forms and morphemic truncations including [12, p. 183-186.].

The influence of extralinguistic causes on language development is a rather complex problem that has long attracted the attention of linguists. The most significant aspect of this problem is «the nature of the mechanism by which language as a tool of communication, on the basis of its internal laws of development, uses the possibilities inherent in it, reacts to the changing needs of society due to its progress» with the introduction of printing in the 15th century. The English language receives an additional impetus for its further development: spelling was consolidated and ordered, there are changes in pronunciation, morphology and grammar. XV century. During this period, the first attempts were made in Europe to create lists of abbreviations. The earliest of these was the famous «*Modus Legendi Abbreviature*» (1475). It consisted of 38 sheets, which contained about 277 different types of symbols [13, p. 44].

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In the XVII-XVIII centuries. abbreviation is gradually losing its social marking and is becoming a common occurrence in all spheres of communication. Since the end of the 18th century. Due to the rapid development of science and technology, there is a large quantitative growth of neologisms, a significant proportion of which are abbreviated nominations. The formation of terminology begins, and abbreviations take a significant place in it. As a way of word formation, abbreviation was fully developed by the 19th century [7].

Permanent international abbreviated units are introduced, and are now known to people in different countries. These include the main measures of length, weight and the metric system of measures that appeared at the end of the 18th century: *kilomètre – km, centimeter – cm*. The cardinal directions were denoted in a similar way: *E, S, N, O / W – «east, south, north, west» and wind directions: ESE, SE*. In the periodic table of chemical elements, the initial letters of chemicals are also used: *Al – aluminum, Na – natrium – sodium*. In the XVIII-XIX centuries. various organizations, trade unions, parties were quite often designated by the initial letters of the corresponding phrases, which were used in the function of proper names (initial abbreviations). For example: In 1879, Walter P. Phillips published *The Phillips Telegraphic Code for the Rapid Transmission by Telegraph*, which included the suggestion to use SCOTUS as an abbreviation for the supreme court. Shortly thereafter, POTUS started being used by telegraph operators. FLOTUS appeared later, in the 1980s, possibly as a Secret Service identifier for the first lady [4].

Approximately from the middle of the XIX century. There is a growing tendency towards various kinds of truncation of words in almost all European languages. This is a method of abbreviation, in which some phonemes and morphemes are excluded, and the abbreviated unit is a stylistically colored version of the prototype. Subsequently, in the course of the functioning of abbreviations, as they are often used, such abbreviated nominations cease to be stylistically colored variants of the correlate and become independent words: in French: *cinematography – cinema, expo – exposition / exhibition, metropolitan – metro* [14, p. 78-84].

At the beginning of the XX century. Initial abbreviations have become a very stable and productive word-formation type. Many initial abbreviations can be found in military equipment, in technical descriptions of devices, engines, machines and mechanisms, in manuals and instructions for their operation. Early 1930s gave a new impetus to the development of the initial abbreviation in the United States. This was due to the New Deal program launched by President F. Roosevelt. It was a system of economic reforms aimed at overcoming the Great Depression. Many government agencies and various structures of the business sphere were created, the official names of which were abbreviated units, which practically did not say anything to an ordinary American and subsequently received the nickname «*alphabet soup*». For example: *DSS – decision support system; NLRB – National Labor Relations Board; DASDs – direct-access storage devices* [7].

Acronymy, as a qualitatively new way of abbreviation, appears and develops in the course of time. It consists in creating abbreviated language units, the phonetic structure of which coincides with the phonetic structure of words already existing in the language, for example: *HIV, AIDS, RAM*. In the 60s and 70s. XX century. in Western art, new directions appear, which are encoded on the linguistic map by new nomenclature units, in some cases forming synonymous series. For example: in English: *ABC ar t – art that simplifies and decomposes color and shape into its elementary components, op-art – optical art (art using optical effects), pop art – popular art (popular art), con-art – conceptual art (conceptual art (a kind of abstractionism)), antiart – anti-form art (anti-formal abstractionism)*.

Since the 1980s, there arises a separate semantic field of computer names. The abbreviated word formation also turns out to be effective and becomes a kind of response to the technical

revolution, taking place in the world. A significant number of abbreviated words of such a subject appeared precisely in English, from which they were borrowed by almost all national languages, for example: *Proc* – *processor*, *e-mail* – *electronic mail*, *NRN* – *no reply necessary*, *TMI* – *too much information*.

Modern tendencies stress that especially voice letters are appreciated, The process is also the most active. For example: removing vowels: *tlph* - *telephone* - *phone*; *bcs* - *because*; *bf* – *before*; *2B Or Not 2B* – *To Be Or Not to Be*; 2) removing consonants: *you* – *u* (*ty*); *why* – *y*. We may also mention the tendency to economize the language means. After all, more information can be transmitted with fewer language resources. This is evidenced by the emergence of a large number of kind of neologisms-abbreviations, initial abbreviations, abbreviated phrases, and popularity and time – the accuracy of their use in all areas of application languages, starting with everyday communication, media and advertising, and ending with business correspondence and scientific and technical literature. In this regard, modern scientists say so called «*abbreviation explosion*» [15, p. 174-181].

The process of shortening and abbreviation in our opinion has changed a lot in the course of time. In linguistics we may also observe homonymy of abbreviations, which needs precise investigation. There appeared many professional abbreviations, not knowing which might call forth numerous communicative mistakes, so the study of professional communication (both written and oral) by means of shortened and abbreviated words may become another field of our study.

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ЖИВОПИСНІ ТА СКУЛЬПТУРНІ ОБРАЗИ У ПРОЗІ Д. БЕНЬЯНА ТА Г. СКОВОРОДИ

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Живописні та скульптурні образи як різновид просторово-зорових видів мистецтва зустрічаються у творчості Д. Беньяна і Г. Сковороди. Висвітлення окремих аспектів екфразису (вербального опису смислу та змісту об'єктів мистецтва) на прикладі доробку англійського й українського письменників допоможе не тільки з'ясувати питання мистецтвознавчих орієнтирів митців, але й сприятиме розвиткові уявлень про природу людської знакової свідомості.

В романі «Шлях паломника» Д. Беньяна міститься опис картини, яку Християнину продемонстрував алегоричний персонаж на ім'я Тлумач (глава 5). Герой навмисно прибув у дім Тлумача, щоб подивитися на якусь важливу річ. Нею виявилася картина з образом Євангеліста. У творі представлено детальний опис цієї картини, змісту якої і силі її впливу надавалося велике значення: «Увійшовши до кімнати, Християнин побачив на стіні картину. На ній був зображений високоповажний чоловік. Очі його були підняті до неба, в руках він тримав Книгу книг – Біблію, закон істини був написаний на його вустах. Він стояв спиною до світу, і золотий вінець світився над його головою» [1].

Зображення справило велике враження на героя, привівши його у стан здивування. На своє запитання, кому належить цей образ, він отримав вичерпну відповідь із роз'ясненням його значення: «Ця людина – один з тисячі. Справжній пастир Церкви і служитель Христа. Розпростерті до неба руки, Книга книг у руках і Закон істини на вустах означають, що його обов'язок полягає не тільки в тому, щоб відкривати істину, але й пояснювати ці істини грішникам. Тому він і представлений у вигляді людини, яка просить, закликає і перестерігає. Звернена до світу спина і вінець над головою символізують повне презирство до всіх земних скарбів і впевненість у тому, що він буде одного разу свідком сяяння Царства Божого. Я не даремно показав тобі саме цю картину в першу чергу. Людина, зображена на цій картині, буде твоїм наставником на наступному відрізку твого шляху. Добре запам'ятай цю людину,