

приему значения имен персонажей становятся более доступными для понимания юного зрителя, а сами имена, переведенные при помощи данного приема, не фиксируются в памяти русскоязычного зрителя как ничего не значащие слова, засоряющие лексический запас.

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### **Types of compound words in the speech**

В статье представлен анализ типов сложных слов в английском языке. Проводится сравнение их со словами сходной структуры из других языков: каракалпакского, немецкого.

**Ключевые слова:** сложные слова, компоненты, лексическое значение

The author analyzes the types of compound words in English and compares them with words of a similar structure in other languages: Karakalpak, German.

**Keywords:** compound words, components, lexical meaning

Compound words are motivated through the individual lexical meanings of their components and the meaning of the structure. In motivated compound words the native speaker can see a connection between the lexical meanings of the stems and the meaning of the order and arrangement of components of the word. Motivation in compound words varies in degree. There are compounds which are completely motivated, i.e. the lexical meaning of these words is transparent and is easily deduced from the lexical meanings of the stems and the meaning of their distributional formulas. Compound words like wind-driven, sky-blue, foot-step, foot-pump, door-handle, and bottle-opener may serve as examples of completely transparent or motivated compound words.

Compound words may be classified

a) from the functional point of view;  
b) from the point of view of the way the components of the compound are linked together and

c) from the point of view of different ways of composition.

a) Functionally compounds are viewed as words belonging to different parts of speech. The bulk of Modern English compound belong to nouns and adjectives: e.g. arm – chair, baby – sitter, boiling – point, knee – high, rain – driven, adverbs and connectives are represented by an insignificant number of words, e.g. indoors, within, outside and we may say that composition on the whole is not productive in adverbs and in connectives. It is of interest to note that composition in verbs in Modern English is not productive either. Verbs that are morphemically compound, such as to (goose flesh, (to) weekend; prove to be words of second derivation on the word – formation level.

b) from the point of view of the means by which the components are joined together compound words may be classified into: 1) words formed by mere placing one constituent after another in a definite order, e.g.: door – handle, rain – driven. This means of linking the components is typical of the greater part of Modern English compounds in all parts of speech.

Compound words whose components are joined together with a linking element, as in speedometer Fro – Asian; compounds of this type are found both in nouns and in adjectives but present a small group of words considerable restricted by the nature of their components. The components of compound words of this type are mostly joined with the help of the linking vowel [ou] and occasionally the

vowel. In both cases the first component often contains a bound root. E.g. Fro – Asian, Sino – Japanese, Anglo Saxon, tragicomic other examples of compound words of this type are electro – dynamic, handicraft, handiwork. This group is generally limited to the names of nationalities and scientific terms. The components of compound nouns may also be joined with the help of the linking consonant [slz] e.g. sportsman, tradesman, saleswoman, bridesmaid, statesman, landsman and etc. This is also a very small group of words restricted by the second component, which is, as a rule, one of the three stems man -, woman -, people -, and the commonest of them being man.

c) Compounds are also classified according to different ways of compounding. There are two ways of composition and accordingly we distinguish two types of compounds: those formed exclusively after a composition pattern, the so called compounds and those formed by a simultaneous operation of two types of word – formation: composition and derivation, the so – called derivational compounds.

Compound words proper are formed by joining together stems of words already available in the language, with or without the help of special linking elements such as: door – step, age – long, baby – sitter, looking – glass, they constitute the bulk of English compounds in all parts of speech and include both productive and non – productive patterns.

In Karakalpak language the relationship between the components of compound words are different: They show:

1. Comparison: атқулақ түйекус, қойкөз.
2. Relevance, purposed for something: гултубек (vase for flower), малқора, оталғыш. In English washing – machine, blood – vessel (a tube through which bloods flows in the body).
3. Connection to some places: суўжылан (a snake which lives in water), кунгебағар, Тахтакөпир like in English zookeeper, postman, house keeper, head – dress, ear – ring. In German Hausfrau, Wasserballspiel, Unterseeboot.
4. The mark of something: алағарға, көкқус, Қызылқум. In English long – legged, bluebell, slow–coach. Here are some examples of German: Dampfheizung, Arbeitskleidung.
5. Relationship to quantity: бесбармақ, қырықаяқ, Бескөпир. This rule is also relevant to English compounds such as: three–cornered, fifteen–fold, six – fold, five–sided polygon. In German there are examples of this kind: Funfjahreplan.

According to the structural meaning or the type of semantic relations between the components compound words may be classified into various groups as words based on the relations of: (a) agent and action, e.g. sunrise, earthquake, (b) object and action, e.g. warship, handshake, (c) the part and the whole, e.g.

plum-tree, shirt-collar, eye-ball, etc., (d) the place end the action, or the doer, e.g. street-fighting, grass-hopper, garden-party, (e) the time and the action. e.g. day-flight, night-school, winter-sport, etc., (f) purpose, e.g. table-cloth, driving-suit, bird-cage, etc.

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### **Сравнительный оборот как средство характеристики объекта исследования во французском научно-популярном дискурсе**

В статье анализируются особенности функционирования сравнительных оборотов, представленных в научно-популярных текстах. Именно речевые сравнения служат цели изложения научных фактов и характеристики объекта исследования. Большинство из них относятся к явлениям повседневной жизни. Для пояснения научных понятий автор прибегает к их сопоставлению с известными широкой аудитории предметами и явлениями.

**Ключевые слова:** научно-популярный дискурс, коммуникативная компетенция субъектов дискурса, стилистический приём, сравнительный оборот, эмоциональный компонент значения

В современном информационном пространстве, насыщенном огромными потоками информации, остро стоит проблема выработки технологий адекватной передачи знания, которые способны обеспечить получение и эффективную переработку информации адресатом. В связи с этим большой интерес исследователей вызывает научно-популярный дискурс как прагматически ориентированный способ вербализации научного знания, непрерывно актуализирующегося в эпоху научно-технического прогресса.

В сравнении с собственно научным дискурсом научно-популярный дискурс отличается максимальной ориентацией субъекта на восприятие