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VERBAL LACUNAE AS PART OF DERIVATIONAL SUBSYSTEMS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

V. Malmyha

Yanka Kupala State University of Grodno
Ozheshko st., 22, 230023, Grodno, Belarus, e-mail: veranikak@gmail.com

The article considers verbal lacunarity at the morphological and derivational levels of the language with regard to affixation in the English language. The author defines a list of morphological and derivational gaps that admit the absence of a derivative, even if it may exist at the basis of the morphological rules of the language.

Keywords: *lacuna; lacunarity; affixation.*

ГЛАГОЛЬНЫЕ ЛАКУНЫ КАК ЧАСТЬ ДЕРИВАЦИОННЫХ ПОДСИСТЕМ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

В. Малмыго

Гродненский государственный университет имени Янки Купалы
ул. Ожешко, 22, 230023, г. Гродно, Беларусь, veranikak@gmail.com

В данной статье рассматривается глагольная лакунарность на морфологическом и словообразовательном уровнях английского языка. Определяется список морфологических и деривационных пробелов, допускающих отсутствие производного, даже если оно может существовать в основе морфологических правил языка.

Ключевые слова: *лакуна; лакунарность; аффиксация.*

According to the grammar of the English language, a fairly common model of word formation is the formation of verbal nouns by adding the suffixes -(t)ion- or -al-. For example, the verb "recite" can form verbal nouns such as recitation and recital. However, many other

verbs are unable to form multiple forms of verbal nouns. The data are presented in the Table.

Lacunarity in the formation of verbal nouns in the English language

Verb	Verbal noun with -(t)ion-	Verbal noun with -al-
Abstract	Abstraction	—
Arrive	—	Arrival
Betray	—	Betrayal
Connect	Connection	—
Construct	Construction	—
Converse	Conversation	—
Deny	—	Denial
Derive	Derivation	—
Dictate	Dictation	—
Disperse	—	Dispersal
Educate	Education	—
Exhibit	Exhibition	—
Instruct	Instruction	—
Propose	—	Proposal
Reflect	Reflection	—
Refuse	—	Refusal
Repose	—	Reposal

So we can note that even if the morphological rules of the English language allow the formation of different verbal nouns, not all of them can exist in the actual language.

It is also important to note the following groups of verbs in which verbal lacunae occur at the derivational level. These verbs are formed from adjectives by means of zero suffixation (conversion). This is how the system of English derivation works: «Verbs do not have a great derivational potential, they use already existing models or formants» [1, p. 12]. Of course, the verb can be derived from nouns, adjectives, other verbs and other parts of speech through suffixation (not zero suffixation) and can form other words. However, the greater frequency in the formation of verbs through zero suffixation reflects the lacunarity of verbal derivation.

Therefore, the property of the adjective, with which it modifies the noun, is transferred to the verb and denotes an action. In English, such

a formula is expressed as follows: L1 Adj. (= natural class) + Ø → L2 V. (= zero derived lexeme).

We have considered a list of verbs formed by zero suffixation from adjectives.

The first group includes intransitive verbs, meaning that the subject acquires a sign or quality contained in the adjective, which is realized through the performance of an action:

dry → to dry: dry hair → The paint dries;

mature → to mature: a mature woman → She matured into a woman;

plump → to plump: The berries were plump and sweet. → Stew the dried fruits gently until they plump up [2].

In the case of the word *dry*, the class of which is the adjective and in the example mentioned, it describes the hair as dry, in the second example it is the verb *to dry*, which means to perform the action of drying (to become dry).

The adjective contains a certain attribute, characteristic or quality with which it modifies the noun, and by transferring the adjective into the verb lexeme, the noun in the position of the subject transfers of the attribute contained in the adjective.

The verbs of the second group are transitive and their semantic description explains that a characteristic is transferred from an adjective to a noun, a verb is formed that shows when the subject performs an action; the quality expressed by the adjective is transferred to the object, which, in its turn, receives it and acts on its own. In other words, the verb conveys to the object the characteristic that the adjective gives:

calm → to calm: His voice was calm. → I calmed him down;

*blunt → to blun*t: a blunt knife → You shouldn't blunt the ax;

open → to open: The door was wide open. → She opened the door [2].

In the last example the derivative verb means to perform the action of opening, to make the object open, to open something — the same as from the adjective calm — peaceful, the action means "to calm", "to make calm".

In the second example, the connotation is *an axe*, and the cognitive transference is demonstrated in the verb "*blunt*". This is a kind of «metaphorical interpretation and a cognitive approach to lexical transfer from one part of speech to another — the only way to find a semantic similarity between two formally identical lexemes used in different grammatical contexts» [2, p. 58].

This method shows that when analyzing relationships and finding similarities and differences between words, it is necessary to take into account all the meanings that a lexeme has and that arise in the mind of the speaker. They are important for explaining semantic transfer and for it to occur on the way from source to target, since with the help of metaphorization, the speaker connects the main meaning with a secondary, but, nevertheless, logical and cognitively reliable meaning.

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НЕКОТОРЫЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ТЕРМИНОЛОГИИ МЕЖДУНАРОДНОГО ПРАВА

Т. С. Стрельчик

Белорусский государственный университет,
пр. Независимости, 4, 220030, г. Минск, Беларусь, e-mail: t.strelchik@mail.ru

За последние столетия, и в особенности после Второй мировой войны, международное право оформилось в целостную правовую систему. Оно содержится в различных международных документах, и большинство международно-правовых актов составляются на английском языке. Путем имплементации международное право становится частью национального законодательства государств, каждое из которых имеет свой язык. При этом термины, содержащиеся в международных правовых актах, должны быть грамотно переданы в нормативно-правовых актах государства с точки зрения его собственного языка и его правовой системы. Данная статья посвящена выявлению ряда особенностей международного права, которые необходимы для точного понимания и перевода международно-правовой терминологии.

Ключевые слова: терминология; международное право; правовые семьи; профессиональная лексика.

SOME FEATURES OF THE TERMINOLOGY OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

T. S. Strelchik

Belarusian State University,
Niezaliežnasci Avenue, 4, 220030, Minsk, Belarus, e-mail: t.strelchik@mail.ru

Over the past centuries, and especially after World War II, international law has turned into a coherent legal system. It is contained in various international documents,