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recorded in the Stud Book [III, p.302].

... he didn't commit the crimes with he is charged [II, p. 281]

...it must be remembered that the rent is an expense that goes on all the time, whether they (people) are employed or not [III, p. 204].

...on week days the drawing room was never used, even by the girls during their holidays [IV, p. 290].

...the girl were admirably fed and housed and chaperoned [III, p. 285].

In four minutes and a half he was...wet by an anxious Miss Gramb and escorted over swimming surfaces of green-piled carpet... [I, p. 117].

При этом важно учитывать в образовании ядра предложения синтаксическую валентность субстантивных словосочетаний (СС) типа предложно-именного сочетания (ПИС) пассивного значения. В качестве исходного используется принятое в лингвистике определение синтаксической валентности как потенциальной сочетаемости языковых элементов [G.A.Curme, 2008, p.10-12].

Анализ синтаксической валентности СС проводится на уровне предложения и его членов.

Как известно, содержательная сторона сочетания выявляется его синтаксическими связями с другими элементами предложения. В итоге, формируется соответствующая модель, т.е. это абстрактно логическая конструкция, раскрывающая сущность внутренней организации языковой единицы [S.C. Dik, 2007, p. 134].

Употребление ядерного СС сводится к ограниченному числу случаев, которые представлены в виде дистрибутивных моделей. На этом основании делается вывод о том, что ПИС может функционировать в качестве:

- 1) предикатива - Even Maud as beyond praise [I, p. 17].
- 2) определения - The young man aware of thought beyond his peach, got up [V, p. 8]; As one might gaze at some coveted but out-of-reach fruit;
- 3) различных обстоятельств - On demand, Old Butler confessed at once [IV, p. 494];

...the general public fed upstairs out the reach of a partisan [III, p. 146];

- 4) вводного члена предложения - they would die together perhaps in the moment of victory -without doubt there would be a victory [II, p. 52].

Ядерные структуры с СС пассивного значения являются результатом трансформации номинализации структур с пассивными формами коррелятивных глаголов. Предложения со структурами ПИС и предложения со

344]. But if you say it once more you'll be on charge when we get back to camp [V, p. 302]

I had two persons in my employment, and a promising lad as an office boy [I, p. 271].

Runway two five was an active runway in use [II, p. 88].

June had twice been to tea there under the chaperonage of aunt [V, p. 181].

In the morning we found the convoy congregating under an escort of motor launches and Admiralty trawler [IV, p. 248].

структурами пассивных форм коррелятивных глаголов соотносятся как глубинные и поверхностные.

Глаголы, употребляющиеся в пассивном залоге, трансформируются в отглагольные существительные, которые образуются путём конверсии, аффиксальной или обратной деривации.

При употреблении ядерные СС в функции предикатива наблюдается минимальное удаление между уровнями глубинных и поверхностных структур.

Максимальное удаление между уровнем глубинных структур и уровнем поверхностных структур наблюдается при употреблении ядерных СС в функциях второстепенных членов предложения вместо соответствующих придаточных предложений.

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Suleymanova V. (SamSIIFL)

### SPECIFIC FEATURES OF OUTSIDE VOCABULARY IN OLD ENGLISH

Language borrowing is a widespread sociolinguistic phenomenon in the development of language. It is one of the most significant ways of acquiring new words and enriching the vocabulary of a language. Therefore, it is of great value to study language borrowing and try to find the intrinsic principles underlying this phenomenon.

The analysis of borrowings is determined not only by participation of traditional word building elements but also the great role of borrowings in lexical system of Modern English. Its development is very important for the English language. The evolution of English in the 1,500 years of its existence in England has been an unbroken one. Within this development, however, it is possible to recognize three main periods. Like all divisions in history, the periods of the English language are matters of convenience and the dividing lines between them purely arbitrary. But within each of the periods it is possible to recognize certain broad characteristics and certain special developments that take place. The period from 450 to 1150 is known as Old English. It is sometimes described as the period of full inflections, because during most of this period the endings of the noun, the adjective, and the verb are

preserved more or less unimpaired. From 1150 to 1500 the language is known as **Middle English**. During this period the inflections, which had begun to break down toward the end of the Old English period, become greatly reduced, and it is consequently known as the period of leveled inflections. The language since 1500 is called **Modern English**. By the time we reach this stage in the development a large part of the original inflectional system has disappeared entirely, and we therefore speak of it as the period of lost inflections. The progressive decay of inflections is only one of the developments that mark the evolution of English in its various stages. We shall discuss in their proper place the other features that are characteristic of Old English, Middle English, Early Modern English and Modern English.

The vocabulary of modern English is undoubtedly richer than the Old English one. This enrichment of English language proceeded due to its inner resources – wordbuilding, affixation and reformation of definitions as well as over the process of borrowing foreign words.

There are a lot of events which have effected on the process of English vocabulary formation; such as acceptance of Christianity (which pushed English nation into contact with Latin civilization), Scandinavian and Norse conquests (after which English vocabulary have lost a portion of its original lexis, including words of everyday usage), centennial war, the growth of bourgeoisie, the Renaissance, the rise of English nautical dominion, colonial usurpations, the development of trade, industry, science and literature, the development of self-consciousness of the working class and finally the first and the second world wars. As a result the lexis of modern English vocabulary presents the mixture of different elements, including only 30% of originally English words. This circumstance gives occasion to many research workers to exaggerate the significance of borrowings and to reckon English language in a German-Romanic group of languages and not just Germanic. They usually point out the compound character of English lexis as the most significant peculiarity and bring the whole English lexicology to the problem of borrowings. Nevertheless, the majority of borrowed words are perceived by people in contemporary language as English words, whatever real origin they have.

Many words used to be in application in early times vanished from the living language either because items or notions, denoted by them became out of date and quitted of usage in altered conditions of life or since they were replaced by new nominations which became generally used. However such words which gone out of usage are still commonly used in literary language with a peculiar lexical purpose.

Indeed words of English origin are those which refer to the Old English period. The other portion is foreign words which came from Latin, Greek, French, Scandinavian and other languages. There are two ways of new words penetration. The first is spoken language, that is, owing to the vivid communication of two nations using different languages the adoption of new words denoting material items or cultural notions appears. In this way new words assimilates completely faster. The second way is literary or written, that is, borrowing of new words from foreign texts during the translation of them into Target language. In this way new nominations preserve their phonetic, grammatical and orthographic features for a long time.

English language was formed by two major layers of English lexis: Anglo-Saxon and Romanic. Romanic layer in its turn can be divided into Latin and French. Moreover there are a lot of words which were borrowed from about 50 languages of the world, including Russian during the period of 1500 years.

Upon the whole such easiness of the new words adoption lays within the fact that England is an island and its geographical position was always the main reason for the attempts to conquer it by many other communities.

Conventionalization is a gradual process in which a word progressively permeates a larger and larger speech community. As part of its becoming more familiar to more people, with conventionalization a newly borrowed word gradually adopts sound and other characteristics of the borrowing language. In time, people in the borrowing community do not perceive the word as a loanword at all. Generally, the longer a borrowed word has been in the language, and the more frequently it is used, the more it resembles the native words of the language. English has gone through many periods in which large numbers of words from a particular language were borrowed. These periods coincide with times of major cultural contact between English speakers and those speaking other languages. The waves of borrowing during periods of especially strong cultural contacts are not sharply delimited, and can overlap. For example, the Norse influence on English began already in the 8th century A.D. and continued strongly well after the Norman Conquest brought a large influx of Norman French to the language. It is part of the cultural history of English speakers that they have always adopted loanwords from the languages of whatever cultures they have come in contact with. There have been few periods when borrowing became unfashionable, and there has never been a national academy in Britain, the U.S., or other English-speaking countries to attempt to restrict new loanwords, as there has been in many continental European countries.

As we have seen, the vocabulary of Old English, estimated roughly at about 25,000 – 30,000 words, was mostly homogeneous in origin. Yet even at this early stage in the language, contacts with other peoples brought in some foreign words. There are three major sources of “outside” vocabulary in Old English: Celtic, Latin and Scandinavian.

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