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Introduction

Language is complex developing and progressing social phenomenon. As time passes language changes its peculiarities. There are a lot of linguistic units in languages and the English language is not an exception. The present dissertation deals with the problems of Binomial words.

The dissertation offers a fresh look at fixed binomials, an intriguing and unexpectedly heterogeneous phraseological type prototypically consisting of two lexical components with the coordinating conjunction *and*, in some cases *but*, *or*, *either*, *neither*, *nor* – acting the integrated element, as in *body and soul*, *slowly but surely*, *sooner or later*, *neither fish nor fowl*, etc. In particular their idiomaticity and lexicographical significance are highlighted, while the cross-linguistic perspective is outlined. In linguistics, a fixed binomial is a structurally frozen and often irreversible conventionalized sequence of two content words used together as an idiomatic expression or collocation, belonging to the same grammatical category, and having some semantic relationship. Fixed binomials can fulfill a variety of communicative functions, often showing emphasis or gradation, and indicating emotional involvement, informativeness, or precision. The prototypical binomials can be extended in a variety of ways, the additional constituents being either obligatory or more or less optional. These fixed strings are also known by a number of other designations, including fixed order coordinates, irreversible binomials, irreversible coordinates, binomials, binomial pairs, freezes, twin formulas, paired parallel phrases, or (roughly) Siamese twins. While not being exactly overwhelming in number, thus representing a micro topic within phraseology in quantitative terms, this type of multiword unit is surprisingly varied, though structurally simple, and hence not really micro straddling as it does both compounds and idioms on the one hand, and collocations on the other. As a phraseological category, fixed binomials are diverse in that they can be either semantically transparent or opaque, just as they can be either frozen or only “loosely” fixed; it means that the order of words can be reversed as in examples

day and night – night and day. In most cases, however, a basic contrast can be made between the former, which are semantically transparent as in example *ladies and gentlemen, aims and objectives*, and the latter, which are opaque such as *bread and butter, hit and run*.

The subject and the object of the research: The subject of the research is binomial words and their functions in sentences, the linguistic features of binomial words. The objects of the research the literary books by various English and American writers, English dictionaries, magazines, authentic materials and mass & multimedia materials.

The aim and objectives of the research: The aim of the research is to analyze the depth of binomial words and discovering new synsemantics in surface and deep structures of sentences in Modern English expressed by Binomial words. In the direction of achieving the aim there are some objectives such as:

- finding out the clear essence of binomial words used in different sources;
- investigating binomial words according to the syntactic relations in sentences;
- investigating binomial words according to the syntactic-semantic relationships in sentences;
- clarifying the corresponding syntaxemes expressed by binomial words;
- presenting the junction, componential and the syntaxeme models of sentences with binomial words;
- comparing separate binomial words with their functional versions and explaining the difference between them;
- finding out the frequency in usage of binomial words in different spheres of life and social activities;
- giving the complete investigated discourse of binomial words.

The matter and the main hypothesis for the research: The complete and clear investigation done in the sphere of linguistic features of binomial words may present an absolute conception for various opaque questions forming in minds of linguistic society.

The materials and references used for the theme of the dissertation: The linguistic unit as Binomial words functioning as separate linguistic unit was investigated by different foreign scientists as D. Gabrovsek, J. Hamdan, S. Mollin, Y.Malkiel, A.Lohman, F. Masini, G. Muller, N. Norrick and others.

The methodology and methods used in the research: Decrees, orders and speeches of the President of Uzbekistan aimed at improving teaching of English and Educational system of Uzbekistan serves as the methodological basis of the dissertation. The research is done with the help of scientific methods such as comparison, linguistic experiment, syntactic analysis, syntactic-semantic analysis, discourse analysis.

The theoretical and practical value of the research: The theoretical and practical value of the research is marked with the ideas, facts, worked out theoretical proposals and practical notions which then may be useful for the further investigations in the field of binomial words, as well as in theoretical and practical English language teaching courses.

The conclusions made on the dissertation and the analysis done may be useful in creating new possible text books and manuals in the sphere of binomial words and the general phraseological components.

The novelty of the research: The linguistic unit as binomial words has not been investigated in detail so far. Only a countable works can be noted as the proof of investigation in this field. The novelty of the dissertation contains the points such as:

- finding out the linguistic relationships of binomial words in sentences;

- finding out the pragmatic meaning of binomial words and new syntaxemes;
- ways of correct usage of binomials in discourse.

The content of the dissertation: The dissertation consists of three chapters, conclusion and proposals, list of used literatures. The total value of the dissertation is of 80 pages and 2 appendixes, a glossary and other adds.

The introduction puts brightness to the actuality of the dissertation, the subject and the object, aim and the objectives of the research, the matter and the main hypothesis for the research, methods and the methodology, the theoretical and practical value as well as the novelty of the dissertation.

The first chapter of the dissertation deals with the theoretical value of the dissertation, lights up the ideas, quotations and thoughts of various scientists on the matter of Binomial Words.

The second chapter of the dissertation deals with the practical value of the dissertation and investigates the surface structure of sentences and examples from authentic sources. All the syntactic relations of Binomial Words are defined in the second chapter, together with the demonstration of the junction and the componential models of sentences and examples.

The third chapter of the dissertation deals with the deep structure of sentences. Investigation done on Binomial Words for clarifying their semantics will be shown in the third chapter.

All the conclusions made under the investigation of the topic on Binomial Words, all the proposals and ideas on the topic will be given in the general conclusion of the dissertation.

Chapter I. General look at Binomial Words

This chapter lights up the general information on Binomial Words, trying to show the characteristic features of these linguistic units and identifies the specific sights of Binomial Words in Modern English.

1.1. The ABCs of Binomial Words – Phraseological status and meaning of Binomial Words

In linguistics, a fixed binomial is a structurally frozen and often irreversible conventionalized sequence of two content words – occasionally including proper names – used together as an idiomatic expression or collocation, belonging to the same grammatical category, and having same semantic relationship. Fixed binomials can fulfill a variety of communicative functions, often showing emphasis or gradation, and indicating emotional involvement, informativeness, or precision. They are conjoined by some syntactic device such as *and* or *or*, with *and* clearly predominating: *aches and pains, bed and breakfast, before and after, business or pleasure, cause and effect, clear and concise, deaf and dumb, drink and drive, each and every, food and water, give and take, good or bad, heaven and hell, here and now, here and there, hook and eye, knife and fork, life and death (also life or death), north and south, older and wiser, once or twice, pots and pans, pure and simple, research and development, salt and vinegar, sadder but wiser, soap and water, sooner or later ; Adam and Eve, [to be] neither here nor there, in every shape and size, [in the] dim and distant past, to win (something) / to beat somebody fair and square*. The prototypical binomial, it will have been noticed, can be extended in a variety of ways, the additional constituents being either (almost) obligatory or more or less optional. These fixed strings are also known by a number of other designations, including fixed order coordinates, irreversible binomials, irreversible coordinates, binomials, binomial pairs, freezes, twin formulas, paired parallel phrases, co-occurrences, or (roughly) Siamese twins.

As a phraseological category, fixed binomials are diverse in that they can be semantically either transparent or opaque (or somewhere on the cline between the two), just as they can be either frozen or only “loosely” fixed, the latter meaning that the order can be reversed (e.g. *day and night – night and day*). In some cases, the key distinction between collocation-type and compound -type binomials is blurred at best. In most cases, however, a basic contrast can be made between the former, which are semantically transparent (e.g. *ladies and gentlemen, aims and objectives*) and the latter, which are opaque (e.g. *bread and butter, hit and run, up and about, divide and rule/conquer, under lock and key*).

Some binomials are pragmatically restricted and often “extended” by other items, thus making up larger fixed sequences, as in *our thoughts and prayers are with the* [e.g. family of the deceased person]. Yet others are restricted in other ways, for example stylistically, as in the old-fashioned “emphatic” binomial (to be full of) *vim and vigor*. Binomials can be (heavily) institutionalized and thus compound-like: *bed and breakfast, black and blue, cause and effect, fame and fortune, hide-and-peek, rock and roll*. Moreover, some are so heavily conventionalized that they are recorded as main entries in dictionaries in an unconventional or abbreviated form, e.g. *rock’n’roll, R & B (=rhythm and blues), R & D (=research and development), R & R (=rest and relaxation), Fresh & Clean (tissues), Relax & Tone (body massager), Head and Shoulders (shampoo), Speak & Spell (an American children’s educational toy), for example. Finally, some binomials resemble patterns, in that they comprise both “real” words and “slot-like” spaces to be filled by any out of a specifiable set of lexical items, as in *to up and [do something]*, for instance *he upped and left*.*

Even though it is possible, in principle, to reverse the customary order of fixed binomials “if special effect is meant to be expressed”, violating the fixed order is often regarded as a source of unacceptability (James 1998, 72). Let us note, merely as an aside, that it can be quite difficult to answer the very basic question of what exactly counts as a binomial as contrasted with, or distinct from, a mere grammar-based and derived combination of noun + conjunction + noun. Take *simple and*

direct, for instance: It is a fixed binomial and, as such, recorded in dictionaries. What criteria were applied? Was it (only) semantic (non) compositionality? Syntagmatic features? What about frequency of co-occurrence? Can the available criteria be applied successfully to all binomial sequences?

Binomials can be semantically more or less transparent (*come and go, friends and acquaintances, loud and clear, peace and quiet*), opaque (*cloak and dagger, pins and needles, part and parcel*, ‘a necessary feature’; *ins and outs*, ‘all the facts and details’), or on the cline somewhere between the two end-points (*rough and ready*, ‘not perfect but good enough for a particular purpose’; *bits and pieces* informal ‘any small things of various kinds’; *once or twice*, ‘a few times’; *facts and figures*, ‘the basic details, numbers etc. concerning a particular situation or subject’).

Secondly, fixed binomials can be polysemous, whether with two senses each, typically with a literal and a figurative reading (e.g. *wear and tear*), or semantically more complex (e.g. *[be] neither here nor there; cat and mouse; black and white; bread and butter*).

Thirdly, some of them are also grammatically restricted as they can only be used in the plural (e.g. *twists and turns, swings and roundabouts, by leaps and bounds*).

Quite a few other features will be referred to later due to the fact that they are difficult and problematic. Specifically, fixed binomials can consist of phrases joined by prepositions, they can be extended, some are reversible, comprise the same item used twice, are used as different word classes, can be open-ended and rather elusive, all of which contributes to their heterogeneity and to making them something of a lexicographer’s headache.

An idiom is acknowledged to be a sequence of words functioning as a single unit whose meaning cannot be inferred from the meaning of the parts. In the repertoire of any language, idiomatic expressions constitute a special category of lexical items presenting a fixed structure and a specific behavior in language use. Proverbs, aphorisms, binomials, sayings, etc. are spontaneous manifestations of colloquial language whose use needs to be mastered in much the same way as individual lexical items. Idioms though, display greater rigidity and structural

complexity than individual words, which makes them uncomfortable elements in any theory of language. The fact that they are ready – made structures with small range, if any, for variability, accounts no doubt for their subsidiary role in second language learning. Yet they deserve much closer attention as they constitute categories that permeate languages at a much deeper level than what is usually taken for granted.

Idioms those polylexemic expressions not always amenable to structural manipulation, constitute a linguistic phenomenon that has proved to be extremely problematic for any theory to handle. But in spite of the undeniable difficulties that they present there is an implicit consensus that these expressions cannot be left out in a serious study of language: there is too much idiomaticity in every system to be simply ignored and it is too entrenched in symbolism and metaphor to consider it a minor field of concern. In main literature on the subject we have found different notions of idiomaticity that range from Hockett's all – embracing approach to Amosova's phraseology as a theory of collocations. All agree that essential to an idiom is that its meaning cannot be deduced from its grammatical structure. In fact, this is one of the seven senses that the ED records under the entry idiom: "A form of expression, construction, phrase, etc. peculiar to a language: a peculiarity of phraseology approved by usage, and often having a meaning other than its grammatical or logical one". This contrast between the meaning of the whole and the meaning of its parts is underlined by A. Healey who defines an idiom as "any group of words whose meaning cannot be deduced from the meanings of the individual words".

The effect of society on language and the way in which environment is reflected can be illustrated, on the other hand, in the use of kinship systems, pronouns of address, colour-terms, taboo words, etc. that are in a way cross-culturally variable and specific. Standard examples of the influence of culture on language are the different words that the Eskimo language has for *snow*, the variety of words that the Sami languages of Northern Scandinavia have associated with *reindeer*, the large vocabulary that Bedouin Arabic has for *camel's*, etc. People tend to notice

and remember the things that are codable in their language, things falling within the scope of readily available words and expressions relevant to a given culture.

Idioms do show this influence of the cultural values of society on language: the corpus of idiomatic expressions that confirm a system is a reliable reflection of the way of thinking and behaving not just of the individual (microlevel) but also of the whole community (macrolevel). All this is part of the idiosyncrasy of such community supported by its historical and cultural heritage.

Language varies not just only according to the social characteristics of its users – their social class, ethnic group, age and sex – but also according to the socio-cultural context in which they find themselves. The socio-cultural meaning is concerned with the linguistic aspect of who says what to whom and crucially, under which circumstances. As Mitchell puts it: “an individual presents himself to his interlocutors in a variety of guises, largely translatable into terms of the relative roles and statuses of language users. One “places” one’s interlocutor and adjusts one’s speech in accordance with various biographical assumption” (Mitchell 1971). The same speaker therefore, may use different linguistic varieties in different situations and for different purposes. Part of community’s verbal repertoire is the variation that language undergoes depending on the situation (formal/informal), the topic, the subject or the activity.

Idiomatic expressions are said to express the speaker’s own irritation, anger, a contemptuous attitude towards the person or thing denoted or even a lightly humorous or quietly mocking view of a person or thing referred to. Thus, an idiom marked as “formal” will tend to reflect a distant rather than a close relationship, implying an official setting and suggesting a serious or elevated tone, whereas an idiom marked as “informal” will reflect a close rather than a distant relationship, implying a domestic setting and suggesting an easy, relaxed tone. But to apply it to all idioms is a gross overgeneralization. True that in the case of sayings there are shades of meaning associated with degrees of attachment to the person or thing concerned.

We may end up by stressing the point that idioms play an important role in all languages and are prime vehicle of communication in many countries. The fact that they behave like lexemes but with a pragmatic entailment absent from ordinary words makes them a special category not easily amenable to linguistic description. Idioms, however, are not a separate part of the language which one can choose either to use or to omit, but they form an essential part of the general vocabulary of any language. They are undoubtedly a reflection of a particular way of thinking, behaving, and also of conceptualizing reality and experience. As for differences, society and culture exert an overriding influence on each language that manifests itself most clearly in idiomaticity. This poses a great burden on the learner's shoulders that has to fight not just with a different linguistic system, also with a specific conceptualization of reality if he is going to attain a real communicative competence.

1.2. A processing view on order in reversible and irreversible Binomials

Binomials are a subclass of coordinate constructions, viz. the coordination of two single words which belong to the same form class; examples would be *hard and fast*, or *salt and pepper*. It has been a very popular research topic to investigate which factors determine the order of elements in irreversible instances within this class, such as *law and order*, or *nickel and dime* (e.g. Abraham 1950, Cooper & Ross 1975, Fenk-Oczlon 1989). While researchers noticed early that binomials vary with regard to their (ir) reversibility (cf. Malkiel 1959), the question of how reversibility and the influences of ordering constraints interact has only recently been addressed (Lohmann 2011, Mollin 2012). This is done by analyzing corpus samples of both groups, remedying the shortcoming that in previous research reversible cases were neglected, which precluded an explicit comparison of both classes. The argument to be put forth is that ordering in both classes can be explained via properties of the processing system, with irreversible representing

fossilized processing preferences'. Let us first discuss the differences between both classes. Compare (1-3) which exemplify both types of binomials.

(1) house and home

(2) bed and board

(3) ...we can take over two of their sponsored event which is golf and tennis and it would be something like ...

Examples (1-2) instantiate irreversible binomials whereas example (3) represents an instance of ad hoc coordination in speech and may certainly be reversed.

While the two classes are identical with regard to their syntactic structure, a number of characteristics which distinguish irreversible binomials from their reversible counterparts have been mentioned in previous research: The obvious distinction between the two classes is that irreversibles occur in only one order, or exhibit at least a very strong tendency to do so. A further property which contributes to this class's invariability of form is that the individual elements cannot be modified (compare He was willing to risk life and limb / *dear life and precious limb. Olsen 2002: 183). This formal conventionalization comes with a considerably high token frequency, certainly higher than the token frequency of a spontaneous ad hoc coordination, such as (3) (Lambrecht 1984, Norrick 1988). With regard to semantics, it has been noticed that the meaning of many irreversible binomials is non-compositional, as e.g. house and home, or bed and board, respectively, do not just denote the sums of their respective constituents. Concluding, prototypical irreversible binomials are characterized by an invariable form and non compositional semantics, rendering them similar to the class of idioms (see Lambrecht 1984, Norrick 1988, Masini 2006). It needs to be mentioned, however, that not all irreversible binomials necessarily fulfill all of the aforementioned characteristics. For instance, while the meaning of house and home is clearly idiomatic, the meaning of law and order is still fairly compositional. The notion of irreversible binomial is thus to be understood as a prototypical category.

Moreover, one of the other characteristic features binomials, which make its acquisition a thorny area for both second language learners and translators, is that they occur almost exclusively in a specific order. This feature is made manifest in Malkiel's (1959) aptly-phrased terminology, i.e. irreversible binomials. The meaning of a binomial is usually perceived as a whole. Moreover, their meaning generally is irrelevant of their ordering of the conjuncts. In other words, the meaning of 'exciting and interesting' remains identical to 'interesting and exciting'. Put more precisely; in many cases, there is a preferred (better to say fixed) order in realization of the conjuncts. In some instances "the preference is so strong that the reverse is perceived as highly marked and may even be difficult to understand" (Copestake & Herbelot n.d.) or at least it sounds almost unnatural. From the vantage point of translation, failing to deploy binomials (or broadly construed as language-dependent word orders) correctly gives rise to a number of problems namely, hindering his audience's understanding of the content of the text and impeding the natural flow of language and on the other hand, s/he fails to render the intended political effect.

Besides being fixed in terms of order, the other hall mark of binomials is that they are language-specific phenomenon (to which we made a passing reference above). Accordingly, to adduce evidence in favor of the language-specific nature of binomials and to bring the cross linguistic differences into the fore, a number of Studies (although they are few), with a contrastive method as their major thrust was conducted. For instance, some researchers studied the translation of English binomials into a specific language and compared and contrasted the use of binomials in the two languages under question. In this line of research, Gorgis & Al-Tamimi (2005), for instance, making a comparison between English and Arabic have arrived at interesting conclusions. According to the authors, not all constraints justifying the order of conjuncts in English are fully responsible in Arabic. Therefore, they rejected the universality of the English constraints.

Adopting a processing perspective reveals a further difference between the two classes, which makes their comparison particularly interesting. With reversible ad hoc constructions we can assume that the speaker performs an ordering process when producing the binomial. With this type of construction it is therefore possible to investigate the factors which underlie serialization of elements during on-line processing. This characteristic distinguishes them from irreversible binomials: Since the latter group represents frequent, conventionalized and idiomatic instances, it can be assumed that they are stored as units in the mental lexicon (Kuiper 2007). Speakers thus 'reach for them' during production, but no longer perform an ordering process.

First of all, regarding the strong focus on irreversible binomials in prior research, it is of imminent interest to find out which constraints influence the ordering in reversible ad hoc coordination. This means addressing the question of which factors impact the speaker during on-line serialization of elements in coordination contexts. General mechanisms of serialization during speech production are relevant for answering this question, which are to be detailed below.

Second, since irreversible binomials are not the product of an on-line ordering decision, but represent lexicalized units, the question arises whether processing influences shown to influence ad hoc coordination are still observable in this class. Furthermore, these binomials may exhibit properties which render them particularly suitable for developing into lexicalized units.

Since we are comparing reversible and irreversible binomials with regard to ordering constraints, let us turn to possible hypotheses on differences and similarities between both groups.

The first hypothesis takes as its starting point the assumption that the formation of binomials may be explained by properties of monomorphemic words, as some of the phonological properties of the latter class may also be found in the former (Müller 1997, Wright et al. 2005). This possibility also suggests a hypothesis on the differences between reversibles and irreversibles, viz. that irreversibles exhibit more similarity to monomorphemic words, as they are more strongly lexicalized.

The logic underlying this claim is as follows: Since irreversible binomials are characterized by an invariable form and often non-compositional semantics, it can be assumed that they are stored as units in the mental lexicon, similar to words (Müller 1997: 19-21). As irreversible binomials become part of the lexicon, they inherit phonological properties of other units in the lexicon and thus are formed after the ‘model’ of monomorphemic words. Hence, as they are stored like words, also their form becomes more ‘word-like’, by virtue of analogy. In contrast, reversible binomials should not be as strongly influenced by this process, as they do not represent lexicalized units. We may term this assumption on possible differences between both groups the ‘lexical unit hypothesis’ LUH.

Translating these into assumptions on differences between irreversibles and reversibles leads to the following sub-hypotheses; Since English monomorphemic words are characterized by initial consonant clusters and obstruent phonemes, the two corresponding ordering constraints should yield a stronger influence on irreversible binomials. Irreversible binomials are furthermore predicted to prefer a sonorous final segment, which is also a property of monomorphemic words. In conclusion, the prediction of LUH is that the three aforementioned ordering constraints yield more pronounced effects in the sample of irreversibles. Adopting a somewhat Darwinian perspective, they term these constraints ‘selection pressures’ which weed out some and facilitate other orderings, as these are easier to process (Pinker & Birdsong 1979: 506-7). An extension of this hypothesis in the present context is that these selection pressures are adhered to more strictly in the group of irreversibles. The logic would be as follows: certain orderings in ad hoc coordination are more preferable for the language user than others, namely those which adhere to ordering constraints. Some of these preferred instances become conventionalized and irreversible, concomitant with a high frequency of use. It seems only logical that the linguistic community would choose those instances for this development which are easiest to produce and process – in conforming best to existing constraints. The prediction of what I term the ‘selection pressures hypothesis’ would thus be that both groups adhere largely to the same ordering

constraints, yet their effects are much more pronounced in the group of irreversibles.

1.3. Demand for studying Binomials in Modern English

The several existing studies of Binomial Words have mainly focused on its marked occurrence in the works of certain literary authors. As opposed to literary studies, where binomials are treated as a flexible and interesting stylistic device which serves as a powerful means of expressing the authors' ideology and worldview, most studies of the occurrence of this feature in general language implicitly or explicitly regard binomials as a small and probably finite set of structurally and semantically idiosyncratic forms. Moreover, although many studies of the formal characteristics of binomials are available, there exists no comprehensive account of the full structural variability of the binomial pairs used by the average speaker, no detailed information on the distribution of the different patterns, and no organized taxonomy of forms. Finally, with the notable exception of studies of binomials as a distinctive feature of the language of the law which fulfills the requirements of legal draftsmanship for precision, clarity, uncertainty and all-inclusiveness (Mellinkoff 1963, Gustafsson 1984, Bhatia 1994), minimal attention has been given to the functions of binomials in non-literary language.

Crucially, with very few exceptions, previous treatises on binomials have been intuition-based. A glance at a general corpus, however, instantly reveals a number of new and interesting facts concerning this feature. Firstly, numerous paired forms emerge, which appear to have been modeled on an abstract dualistic structure of the *A + link + B* type, very few of which, however, represent familiar, idiomatic locutions such as the often-quoted *rough and ready* and *out and out*: the majority of the couplets appearing in corpus data constitute novel sequences such as *calm and united*, *gently and effectively*, *inflation and unemployment*, etc., whose formation seems to be governed by the specific lexico-grammatical, discourse and pragmatic rules pertaining to the production of the texts in which they are encountered. Secondly, although couplets are extremely varied in their structural

details, they all seem to fall into a set of identifiable lexico-grammatical patterns. And thirdly, the occurrence of the various dualistic patterns in textual sources with different situational characteristics demonstrates substantial distributional fluctuations.

The role of fixed expressions in language has become an important focus of study in linguistics, particularly in light of the idiom principle proposed by Sinclair (1991), which implied that a large part of the language we produce is pre-patterned and formulaic. What follows is that language cannot be solely understood as a product of regular grammar rules paired up with creative and spontaneous vocabulary use. The degree of fixedness in language depends on many factors, but it seems that without the knowledge and appropriate employment of fixed expressions, proficiency in a given language cannot be attained in a satisfactory manner. This is why studies into fixed expressions have mostly originated in the field of language acquisition (Moon 1998, Wray 2002). Proficiency in specific areas of discourse and in the creation of specific genres also relies on the appropriate use of fixed expressions, including binomials. Binomials have been associated with formulaic and conventional usage, e.g. in legal discourse in medical language (Crawford 1999), and with the poetic function of language, e.g. in advertising and literature.

It seems that binomials are used in vital social contexts at crucial junctions of text and are equipped with important functional load; until now, however, the extent and form of this lexical phenomenon in the history of English has not been given appropriate attention and thorough treatment. There are very few monographs on binomials, and there are hardly any exhaustive inventories. Moreover, the studies of binomials in Late Middle English prose (Leisi 1947) and in Old English and Early Middle English prose (Koskenniemi 1968) date from before the advent of corpus linguistics; nevertheless, they have served as a departure point for several present-day inquiries, also in the proposed thematic session. The interest of scholars in this topic has been growing as a result of the emergence of new

research methodologies and new text repositories, such as Google Books (e.g. Mollin 2012).

From this point of view, it is highly regarded to say that the actuality in the sphere of investigating Binomial Words is gaining its popularity in the modern world. In the global society people express their thoughts in different way – the global democracy offers great opportunities to people, not only in economical, industrial, cultural, political spheres, but in different social spheres as well.

Language as the main source of communication never stops in its way of progress, nor stop the linguists in investigating the depth of language. Bright investigations are the proper way towards the best cognition of human thoughts expressed by language. So are the Binomial Words, which are phraseological according their semantics. Sometimes they are quite crystal for the right digestion of the information, but sometimes you never guess the meaning of binomials without the whole context. The clear cognition of an outer world is never possible without detailed analysis, after which follows the right reflection of outer world in human mind.

The treatment of fixed binomials in most reputable English dictionaries is largely unsystematic, some being included and others being left out, with inconsistencies being quite common, not to mention the possibility of errors occasionally creeping in. Significantly, too, one and the same binomial may be given a very different treatment even in comparable dictionaries; for instance, the latest revised editions of three of the leading advanced learners' dictionaries of English record the fixed binomial *each and every* in the following manner:

- as *each and every one* in the *Macmillan English Dictionary* (Rundell ed. 2007, 464);
- as both *each and every* (subentry) and *each and every one of* (boldfaced part of an illustrative example) in the *Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English* (Mayor ed. 2009, 530);

- it is ignored altogether in the *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* (Turnbull and Lea eds.2010).

Generally speaking, in such dictionaries most binomials are included as – whether boldfaced or not – examples of use, sometimes with explanations of their meaning in parentheses; quite a few are not entered at all. Learners' dictionaries of English include many more binomials than their native-speaker-oriented relatives, which is both quite logical and quite appropriate, given the more diverse reference needs of their users coming from a variety of L1 backgrounds.

As to the **general lexicographical policy**, what should be done at all costs is preserving the distinction between compound-like and idiom-like binomials on the one hand, and those which are merely fixed sequences: the former, being as they are semantically non-transparent, should all be duly listed and defined. By contrast, the latter are clearly less crucial, and indeed do not, for the most part, represent a decoding problem, even though they clearly contribute to better language production in the encoding process, as their role in contributing to textual idiomaticity is quite significant.

Summary on the first chapter.

To sum up the first chapter we may say that Siamese Twins (Binomial Words) are really very interesting topic for research. Moreover, we have to specify that these linguistic units are quite fresh in the sphere of linguistic research. According to the first chapter we may clearly see how these units were studied only ostensible. Various investigations are pointed only to the matter of types of these units, dividing them into reversible and irreversible ones.

Addressing to the history of binomials we might see the progress of their birth: firstly both parts of the Twins were used in an ordinary sentence. F.ex: initially, the sentence sounded as: “Do it or you will die!”, where it is obvious the availability of the whole sentence structure. The sentence contains imperative characteristics according to its semantics. As a matter of language development, it was noted to leave only the most crucial “heroes” in the structure those can give the whole meaning of the sentence. In this way all the unnecessary words in the sentence such as *it, you, will* were omitted and as a result of this experiment there left only the verbs *do* and *die* which are joined to each other with the helping of a linking word *or*. In spite of the changing in the structure the backbone of the sentence is not broken, which “switches green light” towards the broad usage of the unit. And this interesting changing in the structure gifted us units called Binomial Words. Now, the above said sentence “Do it or you will die!”, changed into a binomial “do or die” without any changes in semantics and keeping imperative tone.

Binomials constitute a phraseological device which makes a highly significant contribution to the communicative process. Our analysis demonstrates that, depending on their structure as well as the type of text in which they are encountered, binomials serve a wide range of communicative functions. For instance, it is shown that the abundant usage of informatively dense binomials on the part of journalism serves most effectively the institutional requirements of the mass media for factuality, informativeness, precision, conciseness and stylistic uniformity, simultaneously disguising the highly fragmented process of production of news texts.

Chapter II. Binomials in the surface structure of the Modern English sentences

This chapter clarifies the Binomial Words in terms of the surface structure, finds out the syntactic relations between elements and present a componential and junction models of the sentences.

2.1. Componential analysis of the Binomial Words in Modern English

Syntactic and syntactic-semantic analysis of the Binomial Words are fulfilled in a broad sense according to conceptions and terms on syntactic theory worked by prof. A.M. Mukhin and successfully implemented in studying syntactic elements of various complex works of other scientists. As a starting point, it is highly regarded to accept the position that the structure of sentence represents itself the unity of syntactic relations and syntactic units. Each element of sentence gains its characteristics according to the principles of the relations as a matter of which it is joined to a part of sentence. There may be various syntactic relations among elementary units such as nuclear predicative, non-nuclear predicative, subordinate, coordinative and appositive.

According to the concept of syntactic analysis, which is considered to be the theoretical basis of the work, the structure of sentence distinguishes two kinds of syntactic units – components of sentence and syntaxemes. The first represents the componential structure of sentence; the latter represents the syntaxeme structure.

The most characteristic feature of the both units is their indivisibility on account of which they are called as syntactic units.

Syntactic units – components of the sentences and syntaxemes are studied inextricably their concerning and formal features. Definite totality of differential syntactical sign contains the syntactic content of this or that sentence component.

To distinguish the components of sentence and bringing to light the consisting syntactic features, these are the initial steps of investigating the structure of sentences. Further analysis takes place in distinguishing the units of the second type – syntaxemes.

Components of sentences and syntaxemes form two layers in the structure of sentences – the surface and the depth. This work, being under the investigation of the surface structure of sentences, undertakes the study of differential syntactic characteristics in components of sentences, at the same time the studying of the deep structure undertakes revealing syntactic-semantic features of elements under the position of this or that component of sentence.

In accordance with the state of modern linguistic science, language is a systematic education. This means that the nature of linguistic units, as well as syntactic units must be investigated in two spheres: syntagmatic and paradigmatic. Differential syntactic features, carriers of which are called as components of sentences, take out the frame of syntactic contrasts in structure of the one and the same sentence, e.g. in syntagmatic aspect. Syntactic-semantic aspects, consisting of content syntaxemes, are set in opposition with comparing elements in two and more sentences, in other words, in paradigmatic aspect.

The investigation in this dissertation deals with the problems of Binomial Words that can be under the position of different syntactic-semantic aspects.

There are three main approaches in distinguishing syntaxemes during the componential analysis, according to: a) expressive means; b) syntactic content of elementary units; c) syntactic position.

When we are investigating any linguistic units, we are certain to use various kinds of methods to make sure that the result is logically approved; as prof . A.M. Mukhin affirms that “...methods of linguistic experiments gift argumental power to theoretical statements...”

Experimental method on investigating componential structure of sentence varies from the experimental method on investigating syntaxeme structure of sentence. Syntactic relations and sentence components are usually revealed using the experiment with omitting components of sentence. This experiment requires the initial syntactic relations and correlation of all the elements, except of the omitted one, to remain unchanged. So, the “backbone” of the sentence must not be destroyed. Only in this way, we may have linguistically right and approved result.

The modeling method that we use during our investigation consists of token models such as – junction models that are built on the results taken from experiments, and componential models. These models visually present the syntactic interrelations of sentences.

2.2. Nuclear predicative relations and NP1, NP2 components in sentences expressed by Binomials

In defining syntactic relations and different aspects of components in sentences, the syntactic analysis usually precedes componential analysis of sentences. Components in sentences carry different syntactic aspects such as nuclear, predicative, predicating, dependent, which are defined according to the system of contrasting basic syntactic interrelation of sentences.

Syntactic relation under the name predicative or nuclear predicative is usually defined in the structure of most common sentence type, which forms the nucleus – structural basis of sentence. Structural basis of sentences comprise subject and predicate (nuclear predicated and nuclear predicating components NP1, NP2) which independently can make up a sentence – a syntactic unit of the same type as is the whole construction.

Let us turn to the syntactic relation of sentence components expressed by Binomial Words which stand as nucleus components in sentences. There are several sentences where nuclear predicative relation takes its high position.

1. The speech was short and sweet (MV. FCP. 154);
2. Children were naughty and nice (IOS 2005);
3. Big bosses wine and dine their top clients (IOS 2005);
4. Well, you live and learn... (O Qu 2013);
5. Rain dragged and dropped on her cheeks, people were passing silently... (A.CH. S.H. 6);
6. The rules and regulations of the prison are very strict (EQu 2009).

These sentences show that the binomials used in the sentences and the link verbs inextricably present one component, they are correlated to each other and cannot be separated. As a proof to the idea let us face to the linguistic experiment. We will try to omit the linking verbs in the first two sentences:

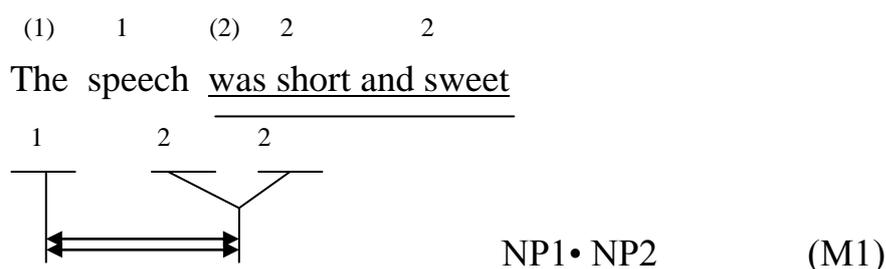
1. The speech...short and sweet.
2. Children...naughty and nice.

The experiment shows that it is impossible to separate the linking verbs and binomial structure. Now let us omit the binomial structure:

1. The speech was...
2. Children were....

The result of an experiment shows that neither linking verbs nor binomial structure can be accepted separately, both of them demand each other and jointly correlate with subject. Now, we can see that the construction of linking verbs + binomial structure represent predicate in the sentences. There is a nuclear predicative relation between subject and predicate. It means that absence of either subject or predicate destroys the “backbone” of the sentences.

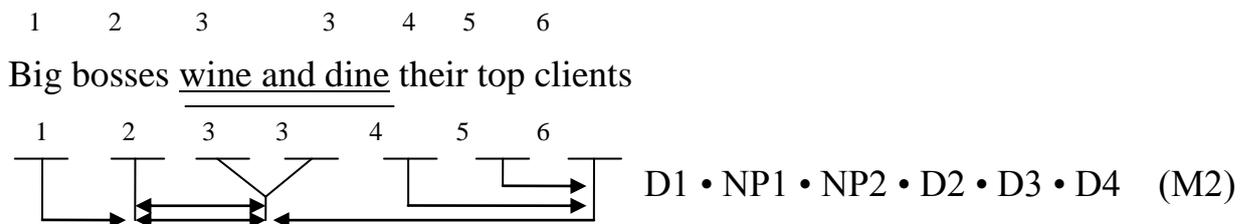
Now, we will be able to see their correlation in the junction model, where two opposite to each other arrows denote the nuclear predicative relation between the components:



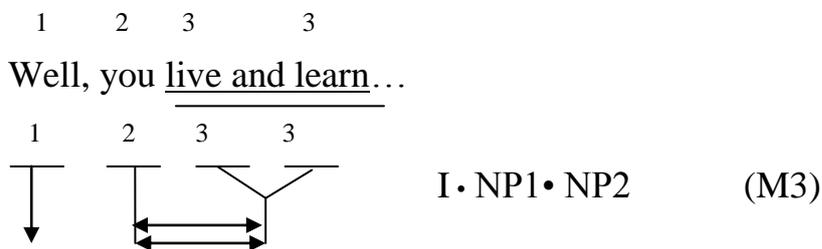
Both of the sentences may be united under one junction model as both of them are of the same syntactic structure. Both of the sentences consist of nuclear predicated component (NP1) – subject and nuclear predicating component (NP2) – predicate, without any dependent components (D). The binomials used in this sentence can be

replaced with its functional version “*brief and bright*” – The meeting was brief and bright (AGU R.M. 35).

What about the rest of the sentences? Well, there is an obvious nuclear predicative relation between the subjects and the binomial structures: *bosses + wine and dine*, *you + live and learn*, *rain + dragged and dropped*. Let us have a look at the junction models of the rest:



The model begins with the dependent component where *big* depends to nuclear predicative component *bosses* and defines it from the qualitative sight. This means that all the nuclear components are quite usual to have dependent components. All the dependent components in sentences are signed with arrow pointed to one side. Arrow pointer indicates the components to which they are dependent.



The arrow with pointer down shows that the component of the structure is independent, because the words such as *well, so, initially, firstly, first of all etc.* are beginners (or submitters) and they are independent ones that do not relate to any components.

According to the experiments done above, we may see that there can be direct and mediocre nuclear predicative relation in structures with binomials. Auxiliary verb “*to be*” can serve as mediocre in the nuclear relations between nuclear component and binomial structure.

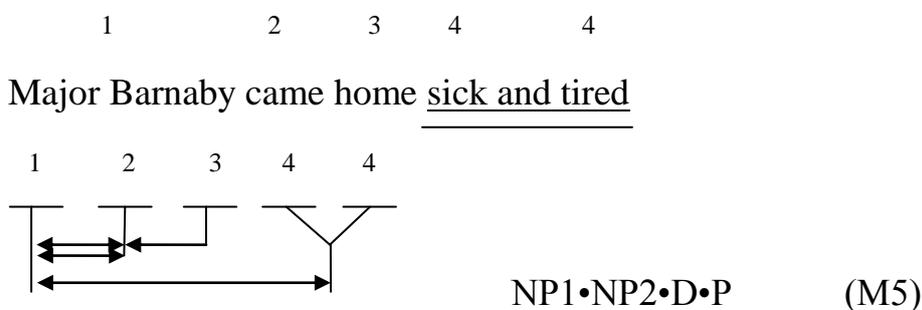
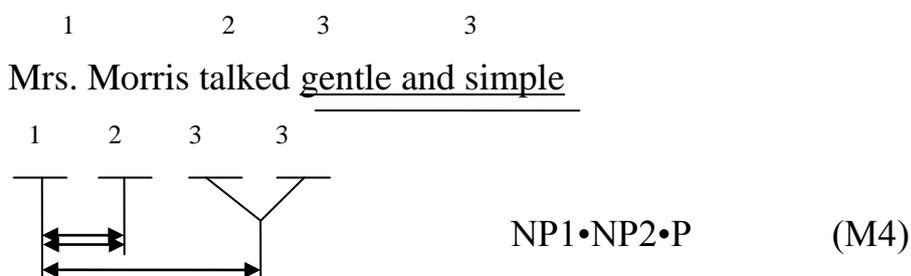
2.3. Non-nuclear predicative relations in sentences expressed by Binomials

Binomial words are multifunctional units. Sometimes they can have syntactic characteristics in the basis of non-nuclear predicative relations.

Syntactic structure of sentences consists of nuclear predicated and nuclear predicating components, both of them “require each other” (A. Potebnya). Necessity of explicit occurrence nuclear sign on the one hand, together with predicative and predicating aspects on the other hand can be shown in example sentences consisting of “double predicate” (A.A. Shakhmatov):

1. Mrs. Morris talked gentle and simple (A.CH. S.H 15);

2. Major Barnaby came home sick and tired (A.CH. S.H. 48).



If we address to the junction model of these sentences, we may see that only one of the two components, as Shakhmatov said, “double predicates” (in these sentences *talked/gentle and simple, came/sick and tired*) is the part of nuclear component – contains the structural basis of sentences. The other is non-nuclear component of sentences – interrelated according to non-nuclear predicative relation, but not nuclear predicative relation. Nevertheless, both of the components comprise predicating aspect – are correlated with the nuclear component. Consequently, only the first two predicates in the sentences (*talked/came*) are considered to be nuclear

predicating components, the binomial structures in the sentences (*gentle and simple/sick and tired*) are non-nuclear predicating components (P), characterized with an arrow pointing opposite sides.

There are similar sentences belonging to this theory, such as:

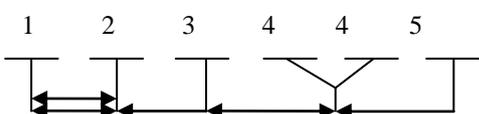
3. I noticed him to hit and run the place (E. 18nov. 2014);
4. Lily stood at the entrance, white and pale (L Ch.B. 6);
5. We saw him scratch and sniff the room (A.Ch. S.H. 34).

These sentences are very specific according to syntactic opposition of two nuclear components and one non-nuclear component, where nuclear component is correlated with two predicating components one of which is nuclear and the other is non-nuclear. First opposition between the components is predicated and predicating relation, the second opposition is nuclear and non-nuclear relation. These relations can be considered as *direct syntactic and indirect syntactic contrast* (A.M.Mukhin).

The presence of non-nuclear predicative relation in the sentences is proved by the results of the experiment – transformation. In the sentences above this kind of relations are seen between the components *him to run and hit; him scratch and sniff* - *I noticed him to hit and run the place → he hit and run the place; We saw him sniff and scratch the room → he sniffed and scratched the room. Lily stood at the entrance, white and pale → Lily was white and pale.*

1 2 3 4 4 5

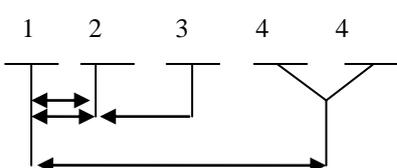
I noticed him to hit and run the place



NP1•NP2•D1•P•D2 (M6)

1 2 (3) (3) 3 4 4

Lily stood at the entrance, white and pale



NP1•NP2•D•P (M7)

To sum up, it is worthwhile to say that there can be two types of predicating aspects, nuclear and non-nuclear. Even the name “nuclear”, itself prompts that it is prior in comparison with non-nuclear one, though both of them are correlated with the nuclear predicated component (subject). As a matter of fact binomials can get the place both in nuclear and non-nuclear predicative relations.

2.4. Binomials introduced by subordinate relation and dependent components

Sentence structure consists of nuclear part and dependent part. Removing out nuclear part destroys the backbone of sentence, omitting dependent part do not destroy the backbone of sentence, though changes the stylistic coloring of sentence. We have seen above binomials used as a nuclear part of sentences, where we could not remove them out, so that not to destroy the initial structural basis of sentences. Now, let us turn to the point where binomials serve as dependent part of sentences and in this position their correlation with other components is called subordinate relation.

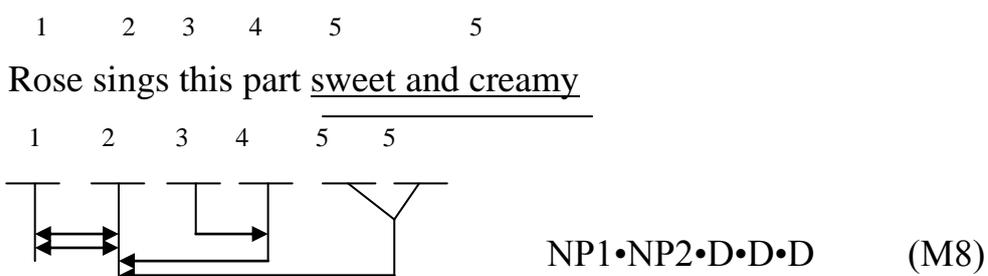
Can we say that binomials may have subordinate relation with other components? Yes, we may, but without a proof this opinion remains as opinion, to prove this opinion and convert it into fact, we need face to examples taken from authentic literatures and mass media:

1. He walks around the office, pausing now and then to talk to people (MV FCLP 73);
2. Sooner or later, you will learn your lesson (MES 154);
3. Rose sings this part sweet and creamy (E 24nov. 2014);
4. His alive and kicking granddad rides that car (O Qu 2011);
5. We drove up and down the same street ten times looking for the restaurant (O Qu 2013);
6. The pilots could hear each other loud and clear (ILP 21);
7. People travel far and wide to see the birthplace of Beatles (MES 59);
8. Black or white people jointly heal the world! (MJ H.W 2000).

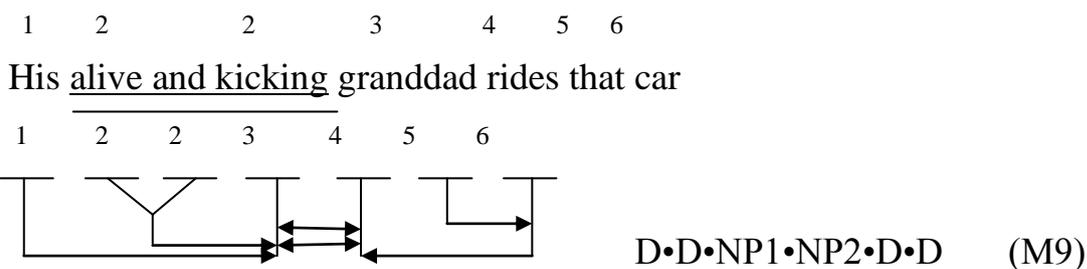
In these examples binomials serve as dependent components and removing them out would not destroy the structural basis of the sentences. Visually we may see it using the linguistic experiment – omitting the researched units, as prof. Mukhin says, we use linguistic experiments “for fixing an argumental power to a theory”:

1. He walks around the office, pausing...to talk to people.
3. Rose sings this part...
4. His...granddad rides that car.
5. We drove...the same street ten times looking for the restaurant...

As we can see, the backbone of the sentences has not even changed. In the first sentence – he still walks around the office pausing for talking; here we omitted the binomial “*now and then*” having semantics as “sometimes/from time to time”. Nevertheless, the main idea of the sentence still remains in the structure; the system of particular words in the sentence gives us the whole idea, omitted binomials were used to denote the interactivity of an action – pausing. Still, we have to note that the stylistic color of the sentence is lost the same as in the sentence: Rose sings this part... - it is clear that Rose can sing, but the binomials used in the original version gift a special grace to the semantics of the sentence; “*sweet and creamy*” as if her singing is contrasted to a bird singing and listening her gifts you a special pleasure. Let us address to the junction models:

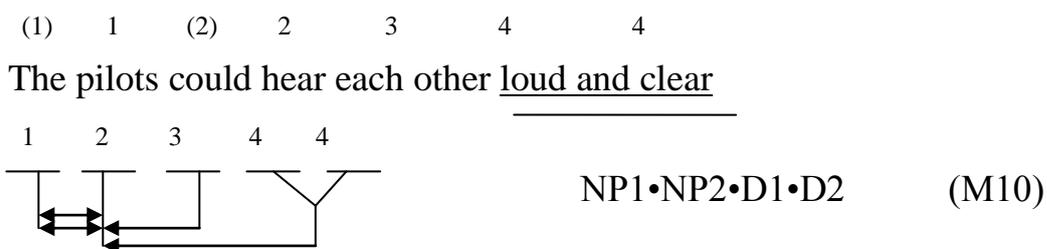


Binomials in this sentence are dependent to the nuclear predicating component as they are denoting this component – *sing sweet and creamy*.



In this sentence we can see how nuclear components come in the middle of the sentence, while binomials denoting the nuclear predicated component (subject) are in the beginning. Here binomials are used to emphasize how energetic the granddad is. Right in this position the binomials *alive and kicking* can be replaced with their functional version “*fresh and healthy*” → How is your dad? – Thanks, quite fresh and healthy! (SM T 84).

6. The pilots could hear each other... 7. People travel...to see the birthplace of Beatles. As a result of the experiment we have got grammatically right sentence, though less informative in contrast with the initial one. It means that binomials in these sentences are not comprised in the structural basis of the sentences and being subordinately related, binomials *loud and clear/far and wide* are dependent components in the sentences.



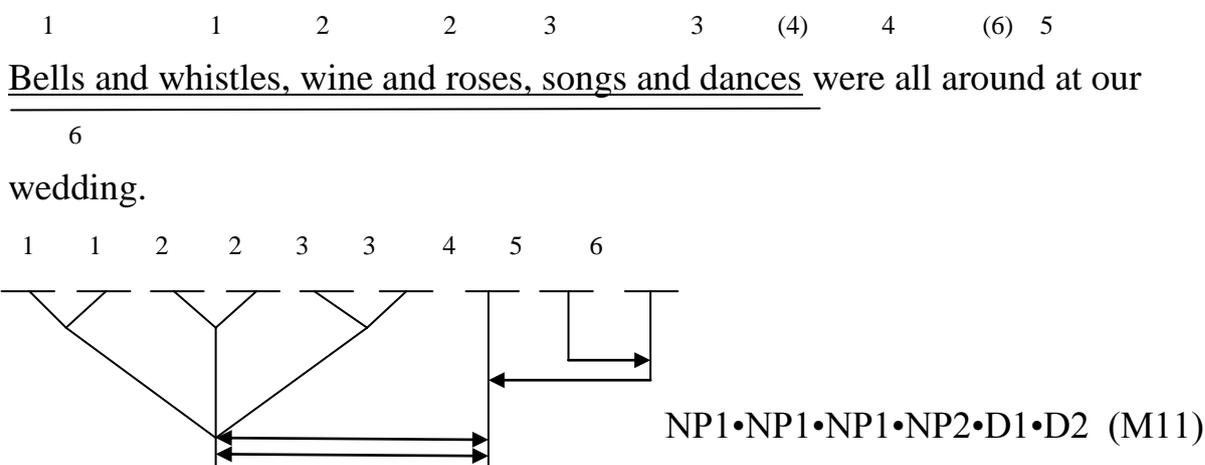
Concluding, it would be quite right to say that binomials are very multifunctional linguistic units, as we have seen above they can come in any part of the sentence and can correlate in various syntactic relations.

2.5. Coordinative relations and homogeneous components in sentences expressed by Binomials

We have been investigating binomials in sentence structure and have seen their interrelation in nuclear predicative, non-nuclear predicative, and subordinate relations. There is one more relation – coordinative relation, which is quite common in sentence structure and is very interesting. Coordinative relation is a relation that connects two or more components of sentence endowed with similar syntactic aspects of homogeneity. Homogeneous components cannot be distinguished in a “soft form” as usually they are related to the structure of

sentence on the basis of subordinate or predicative relations. Consequently, homogeneity can be in nuclear components as well as in dependent ones. Binomials as linguistic units, do relate on the basis of coordinative relation what is obviously seen in the following examples from different authentic sources:

1. Bells and whistles, wine and roses, songs and dances were all around at our wedding (SM T 65). There are three binomial pairs used in this sentence and it is obvious that there is a coordinative relation between the binomials. Let us turn to the junction model of the sentence where we can clearly see the interrelation between them:



The illustration of the junction model shows us that three binomial pairs are correlated to each other on the basis of coordinative relation, but according to a sentence structure, they represent nuclear predicated component and interrelated on the basis of nuclear predicative relation. All the three interrelated binomials are nuclear components of the sentence.

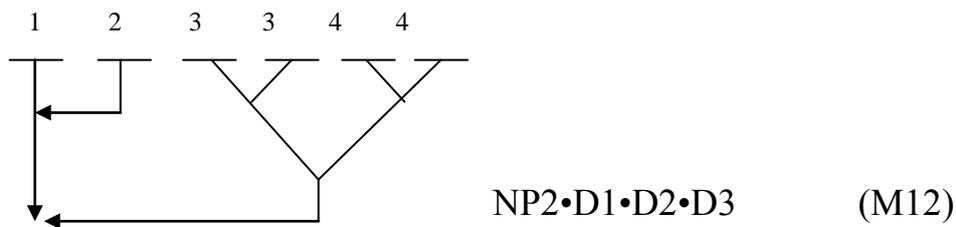
On the other hand, binomials can serve as dependent components in the sentence structure like in the following example:

2. Tell me the dos and don'ts and pros and cons (AHED 94).

In this sentence, binomials are dependent to the nuclear predicating component, if we omit them on the basis of experiment, the general meaning of the sentence remains as it was supposed to be: *Tell me...* As we may see, there is a nuclear

component which is the prior in the sentence structure. Omitting binomials has not changed the backbone of the sentence. The sign of dependency is clearly shown in the junction model of the sentence:

1 2 (3/4) 3 3 4 4
 Tell me the dos and don'ts, pros and cons



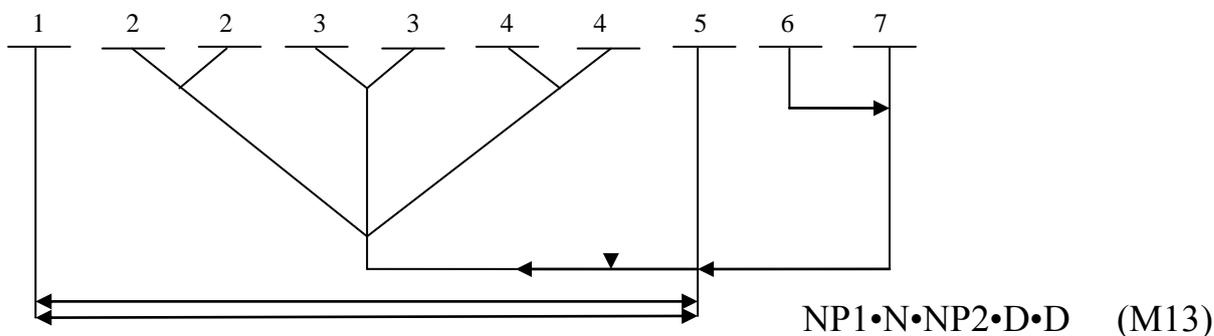
There is one nuclear component in this sentence – nuclear predicating component, despite the fact that there is no nuclear predicated component, the nuclear predicating component comprises the whole meaning of the sentence – it is a head word. There are two binomial pairs in the sentence those who interrelated to each other on the basis of coordinative relation, thus having objective semantics they depend to the nuclear predicating component on the basis of subordinate relation.

Here are several more examples with binomials for coordinative relation:

3. The house was nook and cranny, though paradoxically warm and cozy (A.Ch. S.H 21);
4. All, thick and thin, old and young, rich and famous were at the party hall (O Qu. 2014);
5. Victory or death, win or lose was heard everywhere (G Qu. 2000);
6. First, she loved and hated him, then forgave and forgot (O Qu. 2013);
7. Slowly but surely, neck to neck they were going towards their aim! (F Qu. 2005);
8. Are you trying to coat and tie me or to cut and run? (F Qu. 2005);
9. James knows every in and out, up and down, coming and going about the castle (BD Qu. 2005);
10. We would be like Romeo and Juliette or Bonny and Clyde (TS F Qu. 2015).

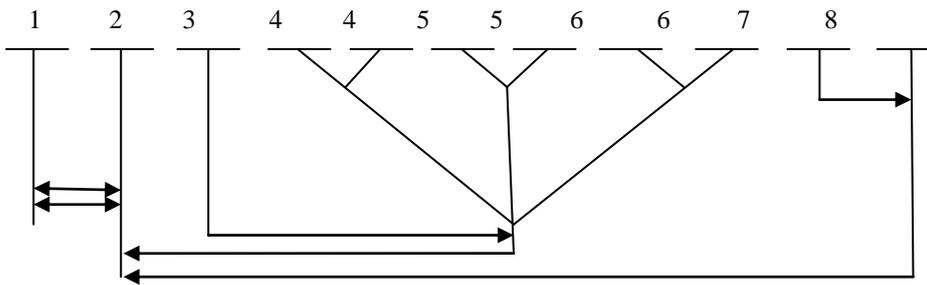
The most interesting fact about the coordinative relation is that it relates binomials to each other, though the whole coordinately related components, together, relate to the other components on the basis of various syntactic relations. So, in the first sentence they are related on the basis of nuclear predicative components, in the second sentence on the basis of subordinate relation. Furthermore, in the fourth sentence there is appositive relation between the coordinated binomials and the nuclear predicating component:

1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 (7)(7) 6 7
 All - thick and thin, old and young, rich and famous were at the party hall



In this sentence the collective pronoun *All* is the nuclear predicated component of the sentence, *were at the hall* is the nuclear predicating component. What about the binomial structure? Linguistic experiment shows that both the collective pronoun *All* and binomial structures are nuclear components: *All...were at the party - ...thick and thin, old and young, rich and famous were at the party*. Both nuclear components are parts of sentence structure, but the prior nuclear predicated component here is the pronoun *All*, it does relate with the nuclear predicating component on the basis of nuclear predicative relation. Binomial structures *thick and thin, old and young, rich and famous* are the secondary nuclear predicated components and having appositive relation with the nuclear predicating component.

1 2 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 (8) 8
 James knows every in and out, up and down, coming and going about the castle



NP1•NP2•D1•D2•D3•D4•D5•D6 (M14)

One more notable thing about the coordinate relation among binomial pairs is that they coordinate in the sentence structure with the helping of punctuation marks. Usually words coordinate to each other by conjunctions; binomials, according to their nature, are two words basically connected to each other by a conjunction, that's why we use punctuation marks with coordinating binomials coming in sentences.

2.6. Appositive relations in the sentences expressed by Binomials

Binomial words together with the predicative, subordinate and coordinate relations, which were discussed above, may have syntactic characteristics on the basis of a special type – appositive. Appositive relation in sentences does not form the structural basis of sentences. It means that omitting the appositive part in sentences does not change the backbone of sentences. Let us face to the examples that serve as a proof of the opinion:

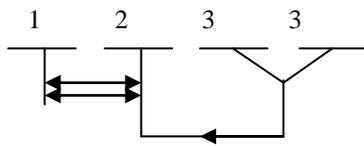
1. We were walking everywhere, at the tops and bottoms of the hill (AB LLS 61);
2. Pick up the furniture, every table and chair (LC BLN 29);
3. Ghosts were everywhere, above and beyond (L ChB 42);
4. Sometime, sooner or later I'll be there (MJ ITh 2000);

5. Poor Jane works all day, days and nights (ChB JE 26);
6. The hall was packed with pupils, boys and girls of the school (LC BLN 61);
7. Let's invite them, him and her (WP Qu. 2001);
8. She has not got anyone, friend or foe (AB LLS 32);
9. Wedding chaos was everywhere, here and there (WP Qu. 2001);
10. I love them, my mom and pop (SM T 87).

In these sentences it is clearly seen the appositive relation between the components of the sentences. The underlined words and double lined binomial pairs represent the appositive relation between each other. If we omit or, with other words, strike off the components on the basis of the relation; then the sentences will keep their grammatical correctness. The only thing that is certain to happen is that the information given in the original version loses its volume e.g. the sentence remains a bit poor in sense. To make sure we will have a linguistic experiment by removing out the components of the sentences: 1. *We were walking everywhere...* 2. *Pick up the furniture...* 3. *Ghosts were everywhere...* 4. *Sometime... I'll be there.* 5. *Poor Jane works all day...* 6. *The hall was packed with pupils...* 7. *Let's invite them...* 8. *She has not got anyone...* 9. *Wedding chaos was everywhere...* 10. *I love them...*

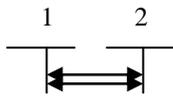
Even if we have omitted the appositive relation, we may see that none of the sentences has lost its general meaning, that's why the sentences got after the linguistic experiment may be considered as grammatically marked ones. Let's try to compare the junction models of the original and the post linguistic versions:

1 (2) 2 3 3
 Ghosts were everywhere, above and beyond



NP1 • NP2 • Ap (M15)

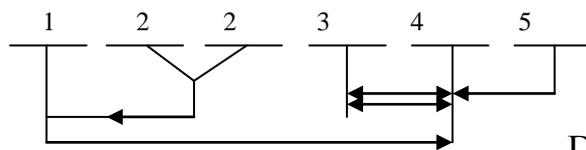
Ghosts were everywhere



NP1 • NP2

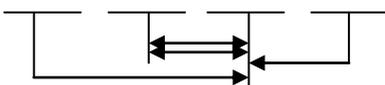
In this example, the binomial pair *above and beyond* are denoting the adverb *everywhere*, consequently, omitting the binomial pair will not change the meaning of the sentence.

1 2 2 3 (4) 4 5
 Sometime, sooner or later I'll be there



D • Ap • NP1 • NP2 • D (M16)

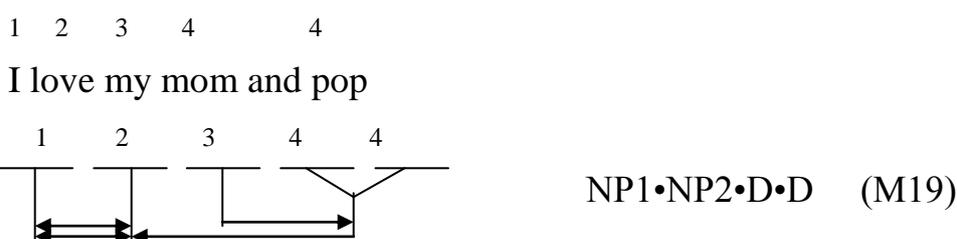
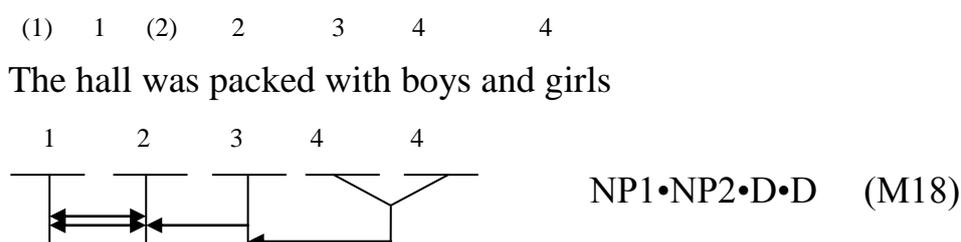
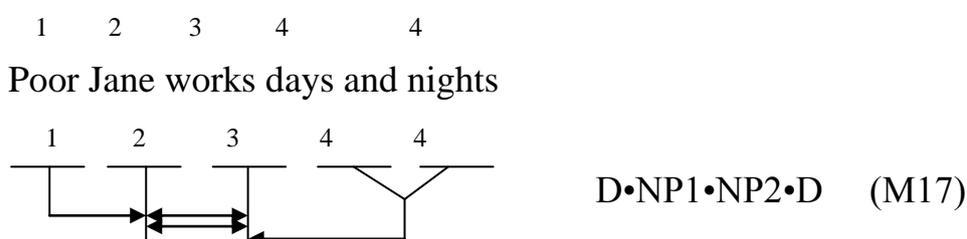
Sometime I'll be there



In this case, if we omit the appositive part, the supporting component of the binomial pair *anytime* is incapable to form an appositive relation and only is satisfied with subordinate relation. The most interesting fact about these two relations is that omitting both of the parts will not destroy the structure of sentences, the main idea will remain in sentences, and nevertheless, the coloring will be lost. Here we must note that appositive and subordinate relations differ from each other. This statement can be proved by linguistic experiment – omitting:
 1. *We were walking everywhere, at the tops and bottoms of the hill* → *We were walking...at the tops and bottoms of the hill;*

2. *Pick up the furniture, every table and chair* → *Pick up...every table and chair*;
3. *Ghosts were everywhere, above and beyond* → *Ghosts were...above and beyond*;
4. *Sometime, sooner or later I'll be there* → *...sooner or later I'll be there*;
5. *Poor Jane works all day, days and nights* → *Poor Jane works...days and nights*;
6. *The hall was packed with pupils, boys and girls* → *The hall was packed with...boys and girls*;
7. *Let's invite them, him and her* → *Let's invite...him and her*;
8. *She has not got anyone, friend or foe* → *She has not got...friend or foe*;
9. *Wedding chaos was everywhere, here and there* → *Wedding chaos was...here and there*;
10. *I love them, my mom and pop* → *I love...my mom and pop*.

The results of the experiment show that the sentence components signifying the basic appositive relation, when omitting the supportive components, do have a relation with one more component in the sentence. Let's see it in the junction models of the sentences:



These transformed sentences too are considered to be grammatically marked as the original version, because this version does not change the structure of the sentences. All the components of the sentences, except the omitted ones, keep their initial syntactic relations – alike from the subordinate relation; in subordinate relation the dependent part cannot exist without its supportive part.

Concluding we may say that binomials are multifunctional units, they can come in different positions and can be in various relations in sentences. And the most significant note about the appositive relation is that it is not reserved with the component towards which is directed as in subordinate relation, and does not correlate one component of sentence with the other or the third component through it as in coordinate relation.

2.7. Introductory relations in sentences expressed by Binomial Words

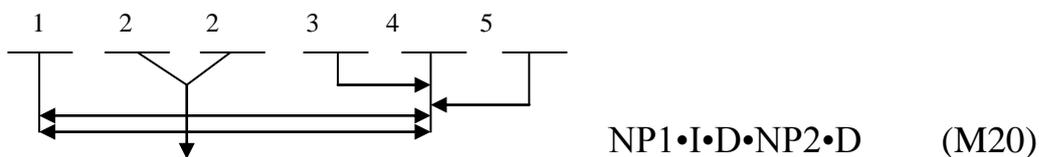
There is one more interesting relation in sentences called introductory relation. Introductory relation in sentences somehow resembles to subordinate relation, and the same as subordinate relation does have a one-sided direction. But alike from subordinate relation, introductory relation do not depend to a particular component in sentences. In other words, they serve as independent components in sentence; though removing them out would not change the original meaning of sentences. There are several interesting examples resembling to the introductory relation:

1. Sheila, skin and bone, merely fitted in the dress (HF BJ 19);
2. They, just as cat and mouse, always argue to each other (HF BJ 41);
3. Helen, without rhyme and reason, left him (O Qu. 2010).

These examples demonstrate us how binomials serve as introductory components in sentences. Being introductory components, binomials gifting an emotional coloring to the sentences, though omitting them in this structure will not change the backbone of the sentences: *Sheila...merely fitted in the dress; They...always argue to each other; Helen...left him*. The result of a linguistic experiment clearly

show that the semantics of the sentence has not changed, which is certain to resemble to subordinate relation; now, the junction model will prove us that introductive relation is quite obvious to vary from subordinate one:

1 2 2 3 4 5
 Sheila, skin and bone, merely fitted in the dress

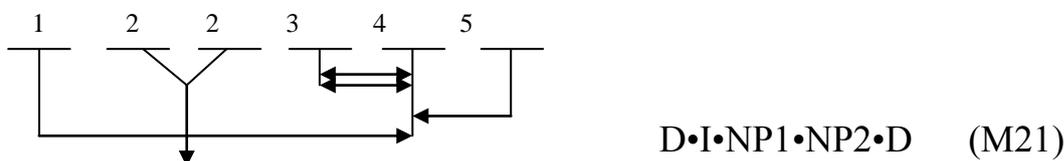


In this sentence the introductive component in the sentence is a binomial pair *skin and bone*. The junction model of the sentence shows that the introductive component is not dependent to the other components and is marked with a symbol – an arrow with a pointer to down. The pointer denotes that the component is independent in the sentence. The componential model demonstrates that the introductive component comes in the middle of the sentence without any influential factors towards the other components.

4. After five months Jim, dead or alive, got home (DR Qu. 1998);
5. Slightly, top to bottom, Melnich was passing the hills (DR Qu. 1998);
6. She too, pure and simple, was able to get and invitation (WP Qu. 2001);
7. I was sure, sooner or later, I would get the post (C Qu. 2011);
8. We, after hugs and kisses, left them alone (BB Ch 34).

Let us turn to the junction models of the sentences, so that it would be clearer to demonstrate the role of introductive relation in sentences:

1 2 2 3 (4) 4 (5) 5
 Slightly, top to bottom, Melnich was passing the hills

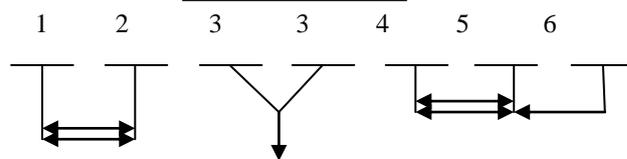


There are five components in the sentence (as binomial pair is structurally frozen two words), nuclear components are in the middle of the sentence, and all the dependent components are indicated with arrows towards the nuclear components. And as usual introductive components remain independent.

Here is an interesting compound sentence:

1 (2) 2 3 3 4 (5) 5 (6) 6

I was sure, sooner or later, I would get the post

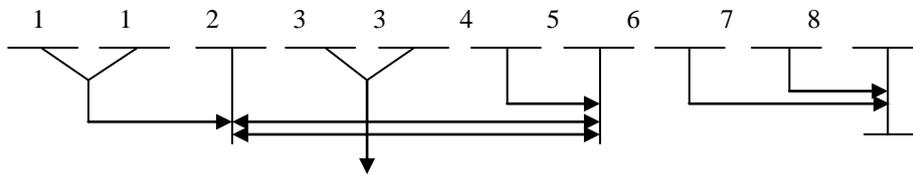


NP1•NP2•I•NP1(2)•NP2(2)•D (M22)

This sentence is a compound sentence as “any sentence is a compound sentence if it consists of two clauses or more, each of which can break off into a separate independent clause that can constitute an independent sentence” (A. RT. MG 12). In the sentence above, there are two independent clauses marked in the componential model as NPs. The introductive component expressed by binomials is still independent.

To distinguish introductive relation from subordinate relation let us analyze the following example: Warm and cosy blanket, two or more, was an only dream in such a dreadful weather (ChB JE 32). It is obvious that there are two binomial pairs in the sentence, though both of them serve here as two different components. The first pair *warm and cosy* is certain to be a dependent component, concerning to subordinate relation. The second pair *two or more* is independent component and is not denoting any other component, alike from the first pair denoting the nuclear predicated component *blanket*. This means that the second pair concerns to an introductive relation. It would be clearer to look at the junction model of the sentence:

1 1 2 3 3 (5) 4 5 6 7
Warm and cosy blanket, two or more, was an only dream in a dreadful
8
weather.



D•NP1•I•D•NP2•D•D•V (M23)

There are eight components in the sentence. Two binomial pairs are shown to have different syntactic relations in the sentence. On the one hand, both of them can be removed out: *...blanket...was an only dream in a dreadful weather*; which is the main characteristics of subordinate relation. It is not difficult to notice the similarity of subordinate and introductive relations, though the junction model illustrates the main difference between them – dependence and independence. If the binomial concerns to a certain component in the sentence, it is obvious that we are facing not to an introductive, but subordinate relation.

On the other hand, there might be an objection that there are two binomial pairs in the sentence which is quite characteristic for coordinate relation. However, we have to claim that coordinate relation is available between two or more components of the same syntactic feature! From this point of view the objection is automatically settled!

Summary on the second chapter

In the second chapter we have discussed the syntactic relations expressed by Binomial words and it is quite obvious that these linguistic units are multifunctional in their syntactic relations. We cannot say that binomials are certain to have this or that position, there are various and important notions about this matter.

To sum up, facing to a field of syntactic analysis it would be worthwhile to say that during the research of elementary and constructive units of syntactic layer of language a researcher runs into more significant difficulties than during the research of elementary and constructive units of morphological layer of language. This is because there is no certain border of research in the sphere of linguistics. In linguistic research, components of sentences are characterized according to differential syntactic aspects those which are set on the basis of corresponding syntactic relations in a sentence frame.

One more important fact about the process of language studying is analyzing methods used during the research. A researcher chooses the corresponding methods according to an important basis of theory. The present work bases on the method of linguistic experiments that reduce to transformation of sentences or their parts. Nowadays transformation is meant to be actual not only in researching the syntactic layer of language, but the other language layers as well. Transformation – an experiment that represent a kind of changing in sentences for helping to reveal various syntactic or syntactic-semantic aspect of a studying element. The main point is to seek and trying to find out a type of transformations that are available for a certain structure and serve as an aim of studying substantial or differential aspects of elementary units in sentence structure.

The experimental method used in studying componential structure varies from the experimental method used in studying syntaxeme sentence structure. Syntactic relation and sentence components mostly are revealed by the helping of an experiment removing out the sentence components. In studying syntaxemes, we use another method of experiments. Transformational changing is meant to be

actual in two positions. Firstly, an experiment is certain to gift grammatically marked sentence in the end. Grammatically marked sentence concerns to the point that a sentence is grammatically right and constructed in terms of grammar rules of a certain language. This certain opinion finds its proof in authentic literature or in confirmation of an informant (native speaker).

During the componential analysis it must be notable that in transforming all the syntactic relations and correlation of other elements, except the removed one must remain unchanged. Notably, the backbone of a sentence must not be broken! Only in this term, the linguistic experiment is meant to be real and right, only in this term the results of an experiment are available to be noted in a particular research.

Chapter III. Binomials in the deep structure of the Modern English sentences

The present chapter deals with binomials used in the deep structure of Modern English sentences, where we go on the research of syntactic-semantic content and formal features of elementary syntactic units in sentence structure.

3.1. Binomial Words as means of expressing different substantial syntaxemes.

As it was mentioned above, there are two steps of researching linguistic units in Modern English sentences. The first step deals with components of sentences concerning to this or that linguistic unit, the second step deals with syntaxemes expressed by a particular researched unit. Syntaxemes, unlike components are considered to be units-invariants. They are characterized by expressing various syntactic-semantic features that are set on the basis of paradigmatic system.

Unlike syntactic features of components, syntactic-semantic features are closely interrelated with human cognition of different conditions or situations surrounding us. Components are mostly interrelated with grammatical points and statements. Though, the fact that syntaxemes act in the position of this or that sentence component define the tight correlation of the two research steps – componential and syntaxeme analysis of sentences. Most of the researched syntaxemes are used in the position of dependent components, but there are other exceptions of their usage as nuclear components.

Binomial Words, in their terms are quite usual for usage as substantial syntaxemes inasmuch stative, locative, causal, temporal, iterative, processual, quantitative, qualitative and other syntaxemes.

1. Sally's *airs and graces* left nobody without deep impression (ASS - 11);
2. There's nothing important in those cupboards, just a few *odds and ends* (ASS - 42);
3. For some old people loneliness is *part and parcel* of everyday life (MED O - 2013);

4. There are different *rules and regulations* for commercial vehicles than for ordinary passenger cars (MED O - 2013);
5. There's always lots of *hustle and bustle* at the market on Wednesdays (NY – 12th march 2014);
6. Don't be a miser, just leave the *bits and pieces* over there... (ES - 23);
7. Carpentry is my *bread and butter*, father! (O Qu. - 2012);
8. All my *kith and kin* came to me on that awful day which I will never forget (WP Qu. - 2001);
9. She is requiring all the *pros and cons* about the offer (BGD Qu. - 2001);
10. ...then you have your *ham and egg* in Carolina (SSV Qu. - 1941);
11. Jerry was her *eyes and ears* forever (WD Qu. - 2009);
12. *Hugs and kisses* were gifted everyone (XOXO) (GG Qu. - 2010);
13. Bobby knows every *lake and stream* at this job (BGD Qu. - 2001);
14. Sue was *pickle and ice-cream*, so graceful and at the same time so devilish (L ChB - 44);
15. They were brave enough to stay against the *thunder and lightning* that life was treating them (O Qu. - 2011);
16. I would require *all or nothing!* (O Qu. - 2012);
17. *Day or night*, doesn't matter, I need it to be solved! (O Qu. - 2012);
18. Let *heaven and hell* know about me, may everyone beg on my foot! (O Qu. - 2012);
19. *Love and war* – what paradox sound it does have! (O Qu. - 2012);
20. I need *pen and ink* to write them about our loss (AED - 2015).

It is clearly seen in the sentences above that all the binomials in the sentences are certain to contain substantial syntaxemes, though they vary from each other with another different syntactic-semantic features, where we can see the local, objective, stative and other aspects. Binomials are quite intriguing linguistic units; the sign of intrigue is highlighted in various sentences, when a recipient tries to understand the meaning of the whole context. Sometimes they are difficult to define, and not

rarely does somebody need a dictionary, in this occasion the syntaxeme analysis of sentences is genuinely certain to have a positive result. Binomials are doubtlessly multifunctional and may have various syntactic-semantic features in Modern English sentences.

3.2. Temporal syntaxemes expressed by Binomial Words.

Binomial Words may serve as expressing various temporal syntaxemes. The syntactic-semantic feature of temporality is quite common to be replaced with adverbial modifier of time. The simple fact for the theory is that temporal syntaxeme notify time of any done action, as it is for adverbial modifier, responds to the question *when*. The procedure of transformation a sentence into the interrogative one is certain to help define the temporal syntaxeme in this or that sentence. Sometimes, the syntaxeme of temporality can be substituted with adverbs of time *then, always, at S, during S, often, etc*, if it is possible to substitute and the initial meaning of sentence is not spoiled, it is certain to be considered as temporal syntaxeme. It would be more visual in different sentences from authentic materials:

1. We are all going to die *sooner or later* (L ChB - 28);
2. She thought about him *day and night* (LCE - 234);

The examples above are quite clear to be responding to the question *when* inasmuch to be transformed: *When are you going to die? – sooner or later - We are all going to die then; When did she think about him? – day and night – She thought about him all the time.*

The substitution of the temporal syntaxeme with adverbs of time is closely correlated with lexical coloring of the researched unit.

3. Only *now and then* did he ever wonder what had become of his six brothers and sisters (SSW - 377);
4. I've told you *time and again* (MVI-CD ROM);

It would be worthwhile to say that mostly temporal syntaxemes are expressed by adverbs: *now and then, sooner or later, day and night...* but there are temporal syntaxemes expressed by nouns:

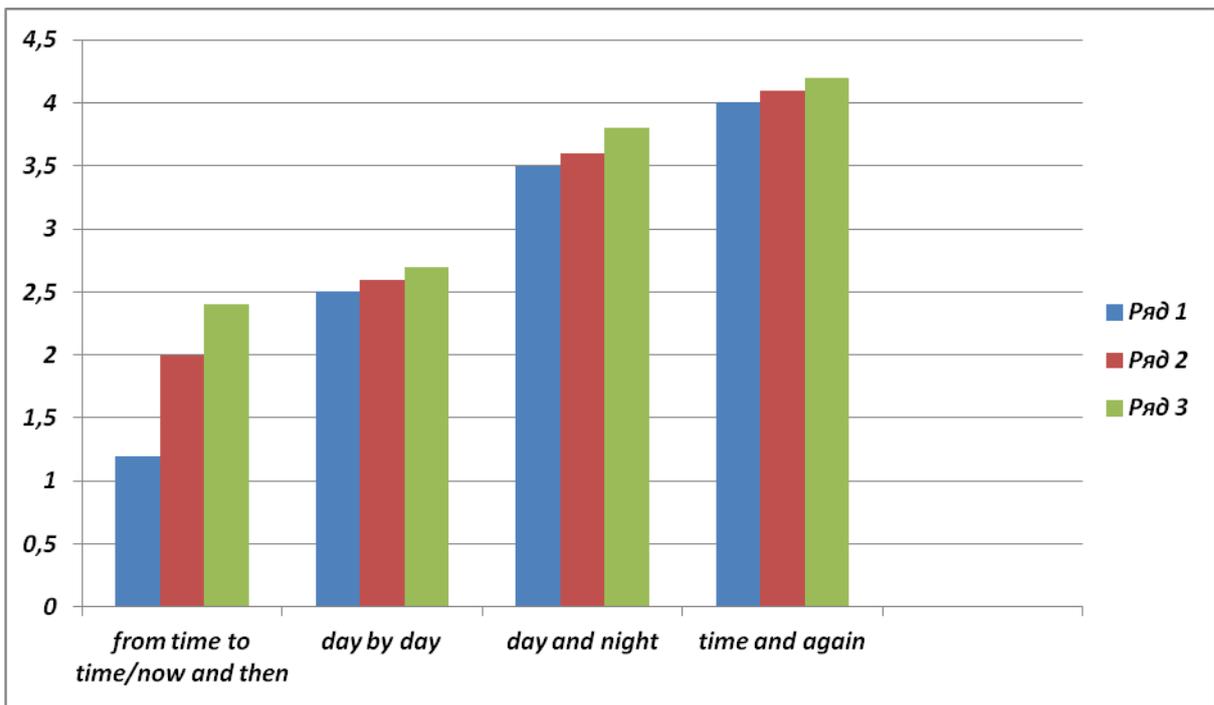
5. They seem to *year to year* statistics of the progress on the project (RLH – 436);
6. She's much better and getting stronger *day by day* (MED O -2013);
7. How much the world has changed in this *day and age* (HMG - 563);
8. Julius has been waiting for his only love *time and tide*, but not any occasion was gifting him an only hope for her to come (ES - 36).

One more interesting fact about temporal syntaxemes is that they may have functional versions, such as:

9. We would visit our grandparents every *now and then* (ASS - 65) → 10. I remember how I used to visit my aunt at seaside *from time to time*, that was a plenty pleasure for both me and my aunt (L ChB - 84).

In these sentences the two used binomials *now and then*/*from time to time* are functional variants of each other. Not all the syntaxemes may have functional variants, because substitution of one binomial by another one must guarantee the unbroken meaning of sentence, only in this case two or more binomials can be concerned as functional variants.

Deeply researching temporal syntaxemes, we can see that there are raising notes in the semantics of the temporality. Now, let's have it in the following diagram:



We visit our parents from time to time → We visit our parents day by day → We visit our parents day and night → We visit our parents time and again.

In some term, there is still a point of exaggeration. Binomial pairs are getting stronger in their semantics and way of expressing emotions of the informant.

3.3. Locative syntaxemes expressed by Binomial Words.

This paragraph is dedicated to the research of locative syntaxemes. They possess substantial aspects as well as locative aspects. Locative syntaxemes are common to be used under the dependent position of verb and interrelated according to a subordinate relation. From this point of view, locative syntaxemes are usually compared to adverbial modifier of place and in linguistic experiments binomials expressing locative syntaxemes can be substituted with adverbs of place *here* and *there*. Let us face to the examples:

1. Walking around *high and lows* – that’s what I like most about countryside (ASS - 12);

2. They've searched every *above and beyond*, but found no single soul (ASS - 114);
3. Move *back and forth*, do anything in your hands to find your dream! (ASS - 109);
4. Children were allowed to play *far and wide* (MED O - 2013);

To make a sure that the binomials used in the sentences express locative syntaxemes, we substitute them with adverbs of time:

Walking around there – that's what I like most about countryside; They've searched there, but found no single soul; Move there, do anything in your hands to find your dream! Children were allowed to play there.

The examples above show that positional chance of locative syntaxeme is limited. Mostly it acts on the basis of subordinate relation and dependent component. Though it is characterized by a free position in sentence structure. It is sensible to note that it is quite successful realized syntaxeme as a dependent position of verb. Likewise, the examples above demonstrate us the dependency of the locative syntaxemes, as well as the subordinate relation they are interrelated to the other components of the sentences. If we remove the syntaxemic part of the sentences, the backbone of the sentences would not be destroyed: *Walking around... - that's what I like most about countryside; They've searched..., but found no single soul; Move..., do anything in your hands to find your dream! Children were allowed to play...*

The sign of location in syntaxemes may be expressed differently. Binomials, as independent twins giving one meaning can express syntactic-semantic sign of location in different way, both consisting of two independent adverbs and are also keen on expressing locative syntaxemes by two noun pairs, which never spoils the beauty and grace of a sentence meaning:

5. Virgin soil in *hills and dales* was only hope for a new life (SS - 10);
6. Spending his life in *lands and seas* he lost his last thread towards her attention (EAP OB - 21);

7. I could find my lost inspiration in my *hearth and home* that I left thirty years ago (EAP OB - 23);

The notable fact about the sentences is that the preposition *in* is serving as an auxiliary for the state to be mentioned as a locative syntaxeme, let it stay in another position, it would express completely different syntaxeme. Compare: I missed the *hills and dales* of my village (SS - 14); In this occasion, the binomial pair express objective syntaxeme, that's why every single unit in the sentence play its crucial role to avoid misunderstanding.

As it was mentioned above, the locative syntaxeme is obvious to be contrasted to adverbial modifier of place, so there is no need for a double mention that binomial pairs of two adverbs are most common to express locative syntactic-semantic features:

8. Walk *up and down* the corridor and you'll find Mr. Filch (KR HP - 2000);

9. They are used to struggle *front and back*, it is common for royal guards (EP – 3rd January, 2015);

10. Balloons were every *here and there*, just a colorful floor – that's what I remember most of all (SS - 25).

To sum up, locative syntaxeme express a certain place of an action or situation that took place. As it is clearly seen above, binomials are quite good in expressing locative syntaxemes from different positions, gifting sentences a special color.

3.4. Iterative syntaxemes expressed by Binomial Words

The type of syntaxemes that are to be discussed in this part differ from the other syntaxemes according to their syntactic-semantic features. They form a paradigmatic number of iterative syntaxemes. The adjective iterative is used towards the actions happening continuously or repeatedly. Semantic features of iterative syntaxemes are more clearly demonstrated in Modern English sentences:

1. ...when we are together I feel that my life is going *on and on* forever... (MC B - 1998);
2. The children loved the slide, and they went on it *over and over* until it got dark outside (AED - 2015);
3. I will love you *forever and ever!* (AED - 2015);
4. The soldiers of XX were fighting *for weeks and weeks* against a common enemy (AED 2015);
5. *Little by little* the snow was melting away taking every memory from that fairy winter (LS - 30);
6. *Time after time* he tries, and time after time he fails (AED - 2015);
7. The images we see *day after day* numb us (AED - 2015);
8. Don't worry, I'll go through the procedure with you *step by step* (CALD - 2008);
9. I do the same thing *day to day*, it drives me mad (CALD - 2008);
10. I've told you *again and again* not to do that (CALD - 2008).

These quite interesting sentences show up the iterative actions. Every situation described in the sentences occurs repeatedly, that's why we call these kinds of syntaxemes as iterative ones. There's another interesting point about the sentences. As we know, binomials are pair words that cannot be separated from each other. But in the most of the sentences above, the reduplication of one word formed binomials, which gifts a special iterative mood to the idea said in the sentences: *on and on, side by side, again and again, day after day...* Nevertheless, not only

reduplicated words can serve as binomials giving iterative meaning, there are independent two words forming binomial pairs with iterative syntaxeme, such as: *forever and ever, now and then, time and again...*

Concluding, it is true that binomials with iterative syntaxeme are too rare in Modern English sentences, though in some cases you may catch them in authentic literatures. We cannot say that they are rare in usage, but such types of binomials are rare to find according to the research done on the topic!

3.5. Stative syntaxemes expressed by Binomial Words.

The next syntaxeme that can be expressed by Binomial Words is stative syntaxemes. These kinds of syntaxemes characterize the state or the position of actions or subjects in sentences. Mostly stative syntaxeme serves under the dependent position of verb:

1. The baby was kept *cut and dried* till his parents were away (MED O - 2013);
2. People who are *down and out* need some place to turn (AED - 2015);
3. Feeling *dead or alive* he came home (CALD - 2008);
4. The sailor entered *sick and tired*, threw the catch on the table and went on grumbling (SS - 13);
5. Smiling *plain and simple* Mrs. Doris took his coat (S H - 58);
6. Children came home *down and dirty* after the storm (MED O - 2013);
7. State of *dead and buried* was following him all the time till the corpse was under the floor (EAP TTH - 18);
8. We had been at *sixes and sevens* at the office this week (CALD - 2008);
9. It was raining *cats and dogs*, but we were walking as if there was nothing to destroy our small romantic world (BGD Qu. - 2001);
10. In state of *null and void* he couldn't pass the road, and my help was rewarded with a shining smile (L ChB - 11);
11. After such a dreadful weather we finally got to the station *safe and sound* (CALD - 2008).

The above mentioned examples demonstrate that stative syntaxemes expressed by binomials are formed from different parts of speech. There are verbs – cuts and dried, adverbs – down and out, adjectives – dead or alive, numerals – sixes and sevens and nouns – cats and dogs. It is very interesting to note that these types of syntaxemes are formed from various, almost all the main parts of speech. Though, according to syntactic relations, they correlate by subordinate relation and the stative units are dependent components in sentence structure, which means that they can be removed out without any harm to the sentence meaning.

3.6. Quantitative syntaxemes expressed by Binomial Words.

Linguistic binomials are also good for expressing quantitative syntaxemes. In accordance with the lexical material, quantitative syntaxemes may express:

- a) measure of length, height, depth and width:
 1. Cut all the *big and tall* trees (MED O - 2013);
 2. *Far and wide* valleys always remind me who I am in real, no mask, no regret and no fake! (O Qu. - 2013);
 3. All the actors had to have a *high and tight* haircut for the screen about the Pearl Harbor (CALD - 2008);
 4. Look around every *up and down* of the hill, no one should know that we are here (WD Qu. - 2012);
 5. No one is around, only *deep and wide* oceans... (EAP OB - 18);
 6. *High and low* hills as if seeing you off towards Highlands (L ChB - 23);
 7. Get any rope you find - every *long and short* (MED O - 2013);
 8. They cleaned the house from *top to bottom* (CALD -2008).

- b) age: 1. The whole town gathered at the wedding, every *big and small* (MED O - 2013).

- c) measure of time: 1. *Sooner or later* I'll get what I want! (O Qu. - 2014);
2. Sue goes to cinema only *from time to time* (ASS - 16).

- d) cost: 1. Joan gets her salary in *five and dime* (KR HP - 48);
2. Brian's granddad didn't leave him any *dollar or cents* (MVI CD-ROM).

Quantitative syntaxemes expressing measure of length, width, depth and height are usually serve as dependent components in sentence structure and interrelate according to a subordinate relation. Mostly in this case, they are dependent to noun. As a measure of time, particularly in the first sentence, *sooner or later* is an independent component in the sentence, all the other components are correlated to each other. Quantitative syntaxemes are quite common to be used together with intensifiers for exaggerated meaning, such as in the sentence 2 of the category cost, where the intensifier *any* lessens the hope for the better result.

3.7. Qualitative syntaxemes expressed by Binomial Words.

Qualitative syntaxeme is the most common syntaxeme that can be expressed by Binomial Words. There are too many of the examples for the qualitative syntaxemes among the researched examples. First of all, we have to clarify and say that qualitative syntaxemes serve as dependent components to nouns and are always correlated according to subordinate relation. Qualitative syntaxemes expressed by binomials are quite colorful in their semantics and an active usage of them in everyday speech would lead to stylistically colored and charming language. There are some examples:

1. Brenda's uncle is quite *alive and kicking* unlike his age and every morning he runs around our park (MED O - 2013);
2. My nigger works in *free and clear* land (ASS - 45);
3. Wendy's *loud and clear* voice was heard everywhere, (MED O - 2013);
4. Mrs. Pots was gifting everyone a *pure and simple* smile, as if there was nothing awful in the castle (S H - 36);
5. She found fame and success in the *rough and tumble* district (AED -2015);
6. I would rather have a *short and sweet* talk alone (BGD Qu. - 2003);
7. *Warm and fuzzy* weather was an only obstacle towards the treasure (TI - 35);

8. As soon as I saw these *neat and tidy* beds in the hostel, nothing could stop me from throwing myself right on them; daily fatigue beat that day (LS - 28);
9. Professor Dunkin is so *prim and proper* that we are never allowed to come after him (MED O - 2013);
10. We were soaked and I think it wasn't sensible of us to complain on *rough and ready* accommodation (ASS - 15);
11. I will not ever approve your *wild and wooly* Tyler! (O Qu. – 2013);
12. The girl I met was so *wise and nice*; if I had a possession I would never let her go (LS - 60).

Some sentences above do not clearly indicate a qualitative sign in the sentences. The qualitative sign in the sentences above can be proved by the method of linguistic experiment – transformation: 1. *Brenda's uncle is quite alive and kicking... → alive and kicking uncle...* 2. *Professor Dunkin is so prim and proper that we... → prim and proper Professor Dunkin...* 3. *The girl I met was so wise and nice... → wise and nice girl...*

These types of syntaxemes indicate quality, and from this point of view there are positive and negative qualities. If for example, *alive and kicking* is a positive quality, *wild and wooly* is a negative quality. According to the proper usage of the qualitative, we may have lexically right and emotionally clear sentence. Let us turn to the sentence 8. *As soon as I saw these neat and tidy beds in the hostel, nothing could stop me from throwing myself right on them, daily fatigue beat that day* – the sentence is full of positive semantics, the informant is sharing with his relaxing and peaceful emotions. If we change the qualitative syntaxeme *neat and tidy* expressed by binomial pairs into another pairs, such as *rough and ready*, it would sound as: *As soon as I saw these rough and ready beds in the hostel, nothing could stop me from throwing myself right on them, daily fatigue beat that day* – is it possible to use these pairs right here? Well, on the one hand, why not?! The general meaning is given in both of the sentences, though enthusiastic mood given in the first sentence is lost in the second sentence. Probably the informant was deadly tired, but nevertheless rough and ready condition never follows itself an enthusiastic

mood. From this point of view it would be worthwhile to transform the following sentence as: I was so tired that day, that despite the rough and ready beds I threw myself right on them. This sentence totally loses the enthusiastic mood of the original one and shows that the informant was not so happy to sleep in that kind of condition.

That's why semantics is so crucial in linguistics and to avoid different misunderstandings, it is certain to research every unit in detail.

3.8. Processual syntaxemes expressed by Binomial Words.

All the factual materials has shown that processual syntaxemes expressed by Binomial Words take the first place in quantity among another syntaxemes expressed by the researched linguistic units. Binomial words are mostly common and obeyable for processual syntaxemes. Processual syntaxemes mostly act in sentences as a nuclear component (NP2). Binomial pairs usually combined of two verbs reveal semantics of action, which consequently in the second step of research turn into processual syntaxemes. For example:

1. Passengers have *worn and torn* all the seat covers in trains (CALD - 2008);
2. He always *wheels and deals* on the stock exchange (CALD - 2008);
3. *Drag and drop* the picture on the screen! (MED O - 2013);
4. As soon as you *bait and switch* the clients you'll get your reward (AED - 2015);
5. The boat was *bobbing and weaving* in the wind, demonstrating the lonely lake left as a little baby (LS - 28);
6. After *chopping and changing* six months, we have decided to go back to our old system (CALD - 2008);
7. A woman was *raped and pillaged* in a French quarter last night (NY – 5th April, 2012);
8. Wakey, wakey *rise and shine!* (CALD - 2008);
9. Chicago Bulls are *running and gunning* this term (BBC – 21st December, 2014);
10. *Show and tell* me anything about this gorgeous town (O Qu. - 2012);

11. *Sing and dance* till you are young, there comes a time when you regret about the lost (LS - 34);
12. *Spit and polish* your car, after yesterday's storm it has lost its shine (LS - 23);
13. No decision will be made till next year, so you will have to *wait and see* (CALD - 2008);
14. Just *do or die*, if you won't I will! (CALD - 2008);
15. It costs \$200, *give or take* (AED - 2015);
16. New born baby can *kill or cure* a troubled marriage (CALD - 2008);
17. I could only *sink or swim*, when my new boss gave me a new position (BGD Qu. - 2001);
18. *Win or lose*, there is no any other chance (O Qu. - 2012);
19. *Love and hate* each other as much as you wish, but from now there's no me in your life any more (LS - 47);
20. *Cease and desist* calling me every day with your stupid questions, I'm full (BGD Qu. - 2003).

The position of processual syntaxemes in sentences is free. They may come both at the beginning, at the middle and at the end of sentences.

The examples above show various binomial pairs in terms of processual syntaxemes. In syntactic analysis binomial pairs expressing processual syntaxemes require NP1 and are interrelated to each other with opposite pointed arrows. In terms of processual syntaxemes, binomial pairs will serve as nuclear component in sentences and must not be removed out, as removing the nuclear component will destroy the structural basis of sentences.

Summing up, it would be worthwhile to say that according to the research done above, it is obvious that processual syntaxemes are most common expressed by Binomial Words. There is no doubt that these syntaxemes are active ones, as they were taken from authentic sources, not only literature, but TV shows, films and news.

Summary on the third chapter

It is common knowledge that finding out this or that syntactic-semantic feature in linguistic units requires quite well theoretical knowledge. The most indicating moment in this term is doubts about the derivations that are constituted to lexicology from the one scientific point of view and grammar from the other scientific point of view. The present research was done in accordance with the problems of linguistic analysis, but we must not leave out grammar, as it is the prior basis for the new linguistic innovations.

As language develops, now there are new opportunities for having a total and clear investigation of various linguistic units. Before, when there were different suffixes of the same morpheme we would face to difficulties in analyzing them. This caused some hesitations in grouping them as one linguistic unit. However substantive unlike morphemes is not a part of elementary units and is capable to have some lexical semantics. Combination as distributive aspect requires homogeneous linguistic units, such as interrelation between two syntaxemes or phonemes.

Combination of different suffixes as variants of morphemes with the same meaning gave us a chance to understand that the role of meaning factor in functional analysis is limited and every case requires individual analysis. Moreover, every result of the individual analyses got their own names accordingly.

The chapter was full of interesting syntaxemes expressed by Binomial Words. This too shows that Binomials are genuinely multifunctional linguistic units. One more interesting fact about the syntaxemes expressed by binomials is that all the given syntaxemes are active in speech it means that they are easy in use. Researching such linguistic units giving a phraseological semantics as well was done on purpose. As much we use stylistically colored words in our speech, as much our speech will become more educated, aesthetic and charming in usage. The researched linguistic units are quite new in the field of linguistic research, that's why there are many interesting and useful information in the work that is certain to be needed in the time of rapid changes and linguistic development!

Conclusion

The long history of linguistics holds the opinion of limited tendency in theory of parts of speech and parts of sentence. Morphology and syntax of theoretical grammar were stereotypically bounded in research. This tendency was clearly observed in different scientific works. The State Standards of High Education is requiring students to be familiar with modern structure of English Grammar, its specific units and linguistic methods of research. Because language is not stable, it develops together with humanity and becomes perfect in active usage. Studying theoretical materials helps students to gain theoretical knowledge on methods and types of various researches that is soon to be used in practice. From this point of view, it is certain that a student must know general theoretical rules of English grammar which contains the basis of theoretical and practical knowledge for preparation a future professional in the sphere of Linguistics and International Communication.

Highly regarded that in the sphere of syntax, it is necessary to know prior syntactic units – both elementary and constructive as well as knowing syntactic relations in sentence structure. The scientific research of syntax and linguistic analysis demands three main points of research: theoretical conception, methods of research and a sphere of apposition these methods and conceptions. Considering about linguistic units and methods in scientific research, William Haas mentioned: *“Empirical science is a kind of science that cannot rely on such methods of research concerning to human mind, when people make observation of a problem in their minds, particularly each person individually considers a problem and makes his own subjective conclusion”*. This statement is supported by A. Martini, saying: *“... if linguistic phenomenon and language is researched indifferently from a particular scientific method or the research is done on an accidental method, till there is no certain set consensus of one particular method, scientists of linguistic sphere will always face argumental debates”*.

I would completely agree with the statements mentioned about. We, during our linguistic researches choose the method we think is the most suitable for our

research, but another researchers investigating the same problem we have done face various questions of what and why.

As the subject matter of the dissertation was chosen Binomial Words, they are quite new in the sphere of linguistic analysis. We just knew about the types of binomials such as reversible and irreversible ones. Binomials are also grammatically restricted as they can only be used in the plural (e.g. *twists and turns, swings and roundabouts, by leaps and bounds*). It needs to be mentioned, however, that not all irreversible binomials necessarily fulfill all of the aforementioned characteristics. For instance, while the meaning of house and home is clearly idiomatic, the meaning of law and order is still fairly compositional. The notion of irreversible binomial is thus to be understood as a prototypical category.

Adopting a processing perspective reveals a further difference between the two classes, which makes their comparison particularly interesting.

Quite a few other features will be referred to later due to the fact that they are difficult and problematic. Specifically, fixed binomials can consist of phrases joined by prepositions, they can be extended, some are reversible, comprise the same item used twice, are used as different word classes, can be open-ended and rather elusive, all of which contributes to their heterogeneity and to making them something of a lexicographer's headache. But what about the syntactic-semantic features of such a "tempting" linguistic units? I am emphasizing these units giving an adjective tempting, because phraseological units or units corresponding to phrasal meaning are always attractive and any single young researcher would not help himself leaving these units out of attention.

Due to this dissertation, it is clear what syntactic and syntactic-semantic features do have binomial pairs. First of all, it is notable to mention that binomials are pretty multifunctional; they can take various positions in modern English sentences and are able to have different syntactic relations as well as expressing number of syntaxemes.

Syntactic and syntactic-semantic analysis of the Binomial Words are fulfilled in a broad sense according to conceptions and terms on syntactic theory worked by

prof. A.M. Mukhin and successfully implemented in studying syntactic elements of various complex works of other scientists. As a starting point, it is highly regarded to accept the position that the structure of sentence represents itself the unity of syntactic relations and syntactic units. Each element of sentence gains its characteristics according to the principles of the relations as a matter of which it is joined to a part of sentence. There may be various syntactic relations among elementary units such as nuclear predicative, non-nuclear predicative, subordinate, coordinative and appositive. The research carried out has shown that all the syntactic relations are common and suitable for flexible binomial pairs.

Unlike syntactic features of components, syntactic-semantic features are closely interrelated with human cognition of different conditions or situations surrounding us. Components are mostly interrelated with grammatical points and statements. Though, the fact that syntaxemes act in the position of this or that sentence component define the tight correlation of the two research steps – componential and syntaxeme analysis of sentences. Most of the researched syntaxemes are used in the position of dependent components, but there are other exceptions of their usage as nuclear components.

Binomial Words, in their terms are quite usual for usage as substantial syntaxemes inasmuch stative, locative, causal, temporal, iterative, processual, quantitative, qualitative and other syntaxemes.

Concluding, I would like to say that I would always proud with this research, I have discovered many interesting thing about these linguistic units and I would say with great sure that this work can be used as manual in various educational institutions!

Glossary

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A. Martini 61.

SYNTAXEMES	BINOMIAL PAIRS
<p style="text-align: center;">Temporal syntaxemes</p>	<p><i>sooner or later, day and night, never and ever, now and then, year to year, day by day, day and age, time and time, from time to time, day and night, year and day.</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Locative syntaxemes</p>	<p><i>highs and lows, above and beyond, back and forth, far and wide, here and there, hills and dales, land and seas, hearth and home, up and down, front and back, high and dry, home and dry, hips and valleys, front to back, top to bottom.</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Iterative syntaxemes</p>	<p><i>on and on, over and over, forever and ever, little by little, time after time, day after day, day to day, step by step, again and again, end over end, for weeks and weeks, year to year, now and then, time and again</i></p>

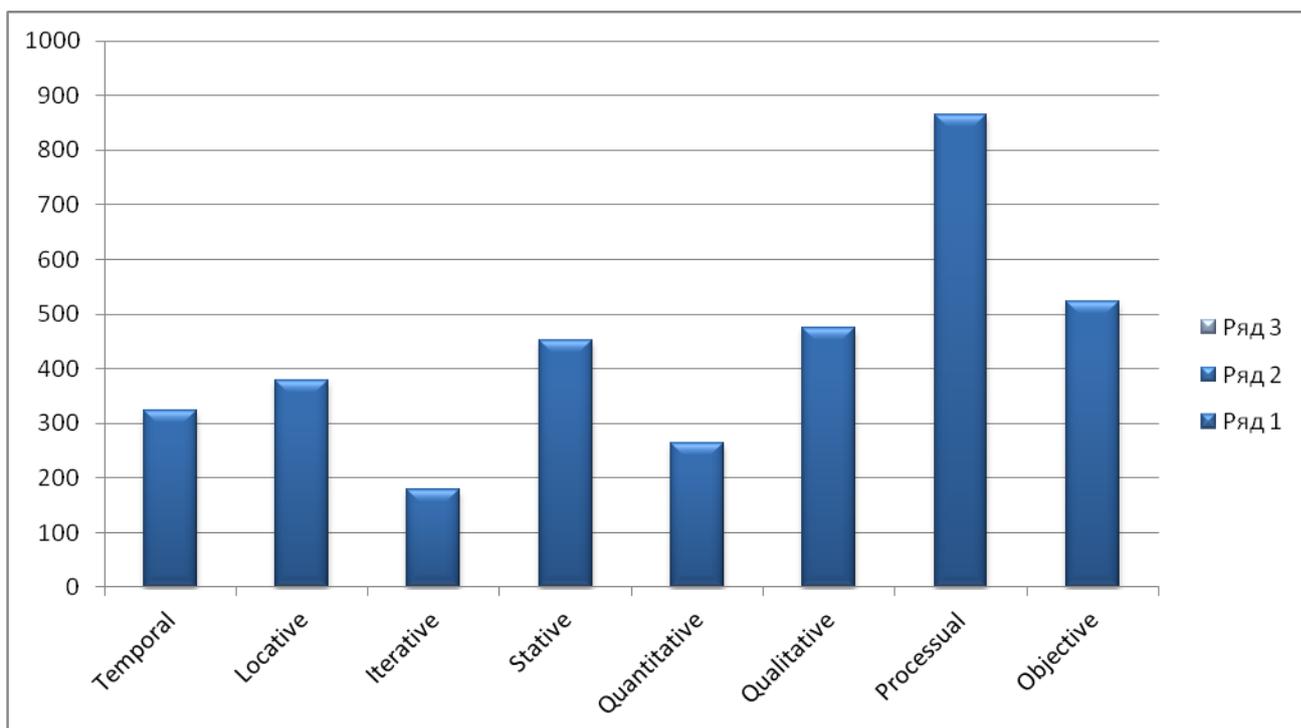
<p style="text-align: center;">Stative syntaxemes</p>	<p><i>cut and dried, down and out, dead or alive, sick and tired, plain and simple, down and dirty, dead and buried, sixes and sevens, cats and dogs, null and void, safe and sound, alive and well, armed and dangerous, home and hosed, safe and secure.</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Quantitative syntaxemes</p>	<p><i>big and tall, far and wide, high and tight, up and down, deep and wide, high and low, long and short, top to bottom, big and small, five and dime, dollar and cents, straight and narrow, two and eight, more and more, lower and lower, measure for measure, less and less, far and far.</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Qualitative syntaxemes</p>	<p><i>Tom & Jerry, alive and kicking, free and clean, loud and clear, pure and simple, rough and tumble, short and sweet, warm and fuzzy, neat and tidy, prim and proper, rough and ready, wild and woolly, wise and nice, fire and ice, milk and honey, hale and hearty, naughty or nice, meek and mild,</i></p>

	<i>rough and tough, near and dear, rich and famous.</i>
Processual syntaxemes	<i>wear and tear, wheels and deals, drag and drop, bait and switch, bob and wave, chop and change, rape and pillage, rise and shine, rave and rate, run and gun, hit and run, show and tell, sing and dance, spit and polish, wait and see, do or die, give and take, kill or cure, sink or swim, win or lose, love and hate, cease and desist, wine and dine, cut and run, whinge and whine, lock and dam, rain and shine, wind and rain, cash and carry, publish or perish, spit and shine, hire and fire, shout and clout, pump and dump, shake and bake, smoke and joke, wake and bake.</i>
Objective syntaxemes	<i>air and grace, arm and leg, bread and butter, chalk and cheese, bells and whistles, blood and gore, nook and cranny, nut and bolt, odds and ends, eyes and ears, thunder and lightning, flesh and</i>

blood, hugs and kisses, rhythm and rhyme, wine and roses, knife and fork, lakes and streams, law and order, skin and bone, victory and death, love and war, food and drink, heart and soul, friend and foe, heaven and hell, life and limb, sugar and spice, apples and pears.

Quantitative characteristics of Binomial Words
(frequency of usage in Modern English Sentences)

Syntaxemes	Number of examples
Temporal syntaxemes	324
Locative syntaxemes	378
Iterative syntaxemes	178
Stative syntaxemes	453
Quantitative syntaxemes	264
Qualitative syntaxemes	474
Processual syntaxemes	865
Objective syntaxemes	524
Total:	3460



Symbols and abbreviations

Marks of differential syntactic signs

- NP1** – Subject (Nuclear predicated component);
- NP2** – Predicate (Nuclear predicating component);
- N** – Nuclear component;
- P** – Non-nuclear predicated component;
- I** – Independent component;
- V** – Vertical component;
- Ap** – Appositive component.

Marks of syntactic relations

-  - Nuclear predicative relation;
-  - Non-nuclear predicative relation;
-  - Subordinate relation;
-  - Coordinative relation;
-  - Appositive relation;
-  - Independent component.

Abbreviations

LUH – lexical unit hypothesis;

MV FCP – M. Vince: “First Certificate Language Practice”;

IOS – Internet On-line source (article);

O – “Originals” 2012-2013-2014, movie quotes;

Ach S.H. – A. Christie: “The Stafford House”;

E – “Escape” 2009, movie quotes;

RM AGU – R. Murphy: “Advanced Grammar in Use”;

E – “Euronews” channel, news from 18th November 2014;

L Ch.B – Charles Burke: “Lily”;

MES – Modern English Speech;

ILP – Intermediate Language Practice;

MJ HW – Michael Jackson: “Heal the World”, 2000 song quotes;

SMT – Sam Moor: “Traveler”;

AHED – American Heritage English Dictionary;

G – “Gladiator”, 2000 movie quotes;

F – “Frozen”, 2013 cartoon quotes;

BD – “Born to Die”, 2005 movie quotes;

TS F – Taylor Swift: “Fairytale”, 2014 song quotes;

ABLIS – Ashton Benet: “Long Lost Stories”;

LC BLN – Lionel Chris: “Black Lone Night”;

MJ ITh – Michael Jackson: “I’ll be there, 1965 song quotes;

ChB JE – Charlotte Bronte: “Jane Eire”;

WP – “Wedding Planner”, 2001 movie quotes;
HF BJ – Helen Firth: “Blind Jill”;
DR – “Dear Ron”, 2003 movie quotes;
C – “Careerist”, 2009 movie quotes;
BB Ch – Brian Burn: “Chastity”;
A RT MG – A.R. Thomas: “Modern Grammar”;
ASS – “American Short Stories”;
MED O – Macmillan English Dictionary On-line, 2015 (last update);
NY – “New Yorker” journal;
ES – “Easy Stories”;
BGD – “Bridget Jones Diary”, 2001-2003 movie quotes;
SSV – “Serenade of Sunny Valley”, 1941 movie quotes;
WD – “Wendy Dawson”, 2009 movie quotes;
GG – “Gossip Girl”, 2009 movie quotes;
AED – American-English Dictionary;
LCE – Lee Child: “The Enemy”;
SSW – Sharon Sala: “Whipporwill”;
MVI CD-ROM – Michael Vince: “Intermediate Language Practice”;
RLH – Robert Ludlum: “The Hades Factor”;
HMG – Houghton Mifflin: “English Grammar and Composition”;
SS – “Short Stories”;
EAP OB – Edgar Allan Poe: “Oblong Box”;
KR HP – K. Rowling: “Harry Potter”;
EP – “English Press” magazine;
MC B – Mariah Carey: “Bliss”, 1998 song quotes;

LS – “Love Stories”;

CALD – Cambridge Advanced Learner’s Dictionary;

S H: Sam: “Hush”;

EAPTTH – Edgar Allan Poe: “Tell-Tale Heart”;

TE – “Treasure Island”;

RKK – Rudyard Kipling: “Kim”;

PhMW – Philipp Margolin: “Wild Justice”;

PHGG – Peter Hopkirk: “The Great Game”;

MCE – Michael McCarthy: “English Vocabulary in Use”;

JGB – Jack Higgins: “Brought in Dead”.

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