



DISTRIBUTIONAL FORMULAS OF SUBORDINATIVE COMPOUNDS

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ABSTRACT

The article is about compounds and free word groups. The order in which the stems are placed within a compound is rigidly fixed in Modern English as the structural centre of the word is always its second component. Stems of almost every part of speech are found in compounds but they are combined to make up compound words according to a set of rigid rules for every part of speech. The choice of stems and the rules of their arrangement and order are known as distributional or structural formulas and patterns of compound words.

Key words: Modern English, structural formulas, Syntactic compounds.

INTRODUCTION

The internal structure of subordinative compounds is marked by a specific pattern of order and arrangement in which the stems follow one another. The order in which the stems are placed within a compound is rigidly fixed in Modern English as the structural centre of the word is always its second component. Stems of almost every part of speech are found in compounds but they are combined to make up compound words according to a set of rigid rules for every part of speech. The choice of stems and the rules of their arrangement and order are known as distributional or structural formulas and patterns of compound words.

MAIN PART

As to the order of components subordinative compound words may be classified into two groups:

a) Syntactic compounds whose components are placed in the order that resembles the order of words in free phrases arranged according to the rules of syntax of Modern English.

The order of the stems in compounds, e.g. *bluebell*, *slowcoach*, *mad – doctor* (a+n) reminds one of the order and arrangement of the corresponding words in phrases like *a blue bell*, *a slow coach*, *a mad doctor* (A+N); compounds like, e.g. *know – nothing*, *kill-joy*, *tell-tale* made up on the formula v+n resemble the arrangement of words in phrases like *(to) kill joy*, *(to) know nothing*, *(to) tell tales* (V+N); the order of components in compounds consisting of two noun – stems *door-handle*, *day-time* (n+n) resembles the order of words in nominal phrases with the attributive function of the first noun as in *stone wall*, *spring time*, *peace movement*, etc. (N+N).

b) Asyntactic compounds whose stems are not placed in the order in which the corresponding words can be brought together under the rules of syntax of the language. For example it is universally known that in free phrases adjectives cannot be modified by adjectives, noun modifiers cannot be placed before adjectives or participles, yet this kind of asyntactic arrangement of stems is typical of compounds among which we find combinations of two adjective stems, e.g. *red-hot*, *bluish-black*, *pale-blue*; words made up of noun – stems placed before adjective or participle stems, e.g. *oil-rich*, *tear-stained*, etc.

Both syntactic and asyntactic compound words in each part of speech should be described in terms of their distributional formulas. For example, compound adjectives are mostly formed of noun, adjective or

participle stems according to the formulas $n+a$, e.g. *oil-rich, world-wide* ; $n+ved1$, e.g. *snow-covered , home-grown* ; $a+a$, e.g. *pale-green, red-hot* , etc.

Compound words as inseparable vocabulary units taking shape in a definite system of grammatical forms and syntactic characteristics are generally clearly distinguished from and often opposed to free word-groups. Their inseparability finds expression in the unity of their structural, phonetic and graphic integrity.

Compound words as inseparable vocabulary units are on the one hand clearly distinguished from free word-groups by a combination of their specific stress pattern, spelling and their distributional formulas. On the other hand, compound words in Modern English lie astride the border between words and word-groups and display many features common to word-groups, thus revealing close ties and parallelism with the system of free phrases.¹ The linguistic analysis of extensive language data proves that there exists a rigid correlation between the system of free phrases and all types of subordinative compounds. The correlation embraces both the structure and the meaning of compound words and seems to be the pivot point of the entire system of productive present-day English composition.

CONCLUSION

The analysis of the structural and semantic correlation between compound words and free word-groups enables us to find the features most relevant to composition and set a system of ordered rules for productive formulas after which an infinite number of new compounds constantly appear in the language.

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