

Results of the research. We made our own experiment to compare cognitive abilities in two groups of teens aged 13-16. The experimental group consisted of English learners of Harvard language school (Vinnytsia), and the control group included pupils of Vinnytsia secondary public school № 15. In our study we used the test for assessment of cognitive abilities designed by Japanese neuroscientist Ryuta Kawashima [3]. In addition, a poll of 80 students of Vinnytsia Medical University was conducted to study their experience of being multilingual. According to the results obtained, multilingual people either don't realize or don't think that benefits are related to them.

Conclusion. Knowing more than one language improves life having positive influence on cognitive abilities, health, focus, and attention though a person may not notice those advantages.

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ADVERBIAL PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS: PECULIARITIES OF FUNCTIONING AND TRANSLATION INTO THE UKRAINIAN LANGUAGE

Introduction. Phraseology as a microsystem, a part of the general system of language, is truly considered to be a valuable linguistic heritage, which reflects the vision of the world and the national culture of the society. It accumulates in itself collective experience that is transmitted from generation to generation, allows one to explore the distant past not only of the language, but also the history and culture of its speakers, gives grounds to judge the cultural and national reflection of the subject. Phraseological composition of a language is a mirror in which a linguistic and cultural community identifies its national identity.

Review of recent publications. Adverbial phraseological units have been studied by such scholars, as E.F. Arsentieva, L.K. Bayramova, E.M. Vereshchagin, A.V. Kunin, A.M. Melerovych, A.V. Fedorova and N.L. Schadrin.

Objective of the paper is to find out what adverbial phraseological unit is, to learn its functioning and the peculiarities of its translations into the Ukrainian language.

Results of the research. In order to find different ways to solve the problem we should give the definitions of phraseology and phraseological unit concepts.

Phraseology is a branch of lexicology studying phraseological units [3: 328].

Phraseological unit is viewed as a combination of words where the meaning of the whole can be guessed from the meaning of its components but it is transferred metaphorically or metonymically.

Adverbial phraseological units in both English and Ukrainian are characterized by the complexity of semantics and express a wide range of concepts. A typical feature of these units is the absence of pronounced and sharply negative emotive seeds inherent in other classes of phraseological units [2: 174].

According to A.V. Kunin's conclusion, adverbial phraseological units from the point of view of their semantic features are divided into two classes: *qualitative and circumstantial* [2: 180].

Qualitative adverbial phraseological units signify the signs of the process, i.e. characterize it from a qualitative point of view. They are subdivided into the phraseological units of the action mode and the phraseological units of measures and degrees. The following points should be taken into consideration when discussing this issue:

1. Adverbial phraseological units of the mode of action. Such turns include, for example, *fair and square – honestly, directly*. Often adverbial phraseological units express the intensity of the action. To such phraseological units *by hook or by crook – by all truths and wrongs* may belong; *leaps and bounds – fast, fast; with seven-mile steps; hammer and tongs – vigorously; fiercely; rolled up his sleeves; tooth and nail – with all his might; life, and death*.

2. Adverbial phraseological units of measures, degrees. These include: *in large measure – to a high degree* and oth. "... *the government has become a large measure of an integrated part of the business structure*" (V. Perlo). There are polysemantic qualitative adverbial FE: *neck and crop – 1) quickly, swiftly, with the use of physical strength: Practically I have been thrown out, neck and crop. All my luggage is lost* (H.G. Wells); 2) thoroughly, completely, completely: *We are going neck and crop for fashion* (CH. Dickens). Adverbial phraseological units do not characterize the action from the qualitative side, but designate the circumstances, the conditions under which the action takes place, i.e. something external to the action.

There are several groups of circumstantial PUs to be distinguished.

1. The circumstances under which an action is committed. An example is the phraseological units *rain or shine – under all circumstances, no matter what*.

"Rain and shine". (Th.Dreiser).

2. Circumstances of the place (signify *spatial features*): from China to Peru - from China to Peru, "from one end of the earth to the other; from John "Grout'sto

Land's End – from north to south (or from south to north) of England, from one end of the country to the other. *In perfect state ... culture will reign from China to Peru* (R. Aldington).

The circumstances of time (denote *the course of action in time*): *in a flash, in less than no time, in the twinkling of an eye, in two shakes (of a lamb's tail)*;

- instantly, instantly; in the twinkling of an eye; in the year dot – in immemorial times, during it; under King Pea. “He was constantly ... re-vivifying the theories that had been decently interred in the year dot” (E. Wallace).

3. *Circumstances of the cause: in one's cups – drunk; in the heat moment.*

“They were all shouting at me to hurry up and in the heat of the moment I forgot to pick up the envelope with the tickets”.

4. *Circumstances of the purpose: on the off-chance – in the hope, just in case;*

“She went to the party on the off-chance”.

In adverbial phraseological units with a constant-variant dependence of components, nouns, adverbs, and prepositions can be interchangeable.

Adverbial phraseological units are used in the language in different ways. Some act in a constant lexico-grammatical composition (all anyhow, anything up to, ever and on, far and near, twice over), others function in the form of several equal variants (far / miles away, even now / then, no / not any longer, as well as the next. The variability of the PUs is conditioned by various factors: the pragmatic orientation of language communication, the constant development and perfection of linguistic means, the development of its stylistic functions.

Language variability is found among all types of phraseological units, adverbial are not an exception. Among the studied phraseological units, we have identified the following options:

1. Lexical variants are variants with different lexical composition (as a rule, in dictionaries they are given in parentheses). Some part may be omitted or replaced by an equivalent one. All these options are linguistic and do not go beyond the framework of the change in the PU.

2. Syntactic options. Syntax options arise when permuting one component: *off and on (on and off)*.

3. Positional options. For this type of variation, a change in two or more components is typical without changing the structure of the phraseology: *off and on (or on and off)*.

4. Quantitative variants. These are variants with an unequal number of components, formed by their truncation or addition in two shakes (*of a lamb's tail*).

The greatest difficulty in translating phraseological units is to recognize these persistent combinations in the text of the first work. Given the fact that phraseologism has a separate formality, and the nature of the components is not at all different from ordinary words, we accept them for free communication, and this leads to their translation at the level of the word, or, by noticing their fusion, we attribute it to the individual style of the author. Incorrect perception of idioms leads to distortion of the text [1: 195].

Based on the analysis of the difficulties of translation and the peculiarities of phraseological units, the main groups of adverbial phraseological units from the

translation point of view were identified, as well as stylistic techniques for the translation of phraseological units were identified. The choice of a particular type of translation depends on the features of the phraseological units that the interpreter must recognize and be able to convey their meaning, brightness and expressiveness. Phraseological translation involves the use in the text of the translation of stable units of varying proximity degrees between the unit of the foreign language and the corresponding unit of the translation language – from the full and absolute equivalent to the approximate phraseological correspondence.

Conclusion. Adverbial phraseological units in both English and Ukrainian are characterized by the complexity of semantics and express a wide range of concepts. We have also found out that according to A.V. Kunin's conclusion, adverbial phraseological units from the point of view of their semantic features are divided into two classes: qualitative and circumstantial. Moreover, we can conclude that the main thing in the translation of phraseological units is that one can never substitute the color of the idiomatic colors of the target language, that is it is better to refuse at all to transfer the national identity of the first creation, rather than attribute characteristic features that are not typical of it.

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WHY DO WE NEED WORD EMBEDDING, IT'S PROPERTIES AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS

Introduction. Natural language processing (hereinafter – NLP) with deep learning is an important combination in the modern world. Using word vector representations and embedding layers you can train recurrent neural networks with outstanding performances in the wide variety of industries. Word embeddings (hereinafter – WE), which encode meanings of words to low-dimensional vector