

WORD FORMATION PROCESS BY CONVERSION FROM ENGLISH PHRASAL VERBS

As a result of the development of various fields of human activities, the language is constantly changing. Enrichment of the vocabulary has been achieved through various means to which the peculiar conversion phenomenon belongs.

A large number of scientists have been engaged in research of this phenomenon. However, despite a rather long history, conversion is still one of the most controversial issues in modern linguistics. So far, no consensus on the definition of this phenomenon has been emerged among scientists [1, с. 27].

By its very nature, conversion is a semantic, morphological and syntactic word-formation process of the word transition from one part of speech to another without any change in the external form of the original word [3, с. 71].

Conversion is quite widespread in the English language. The reason is that English is an analytical language, and that implies the almost complete absence of morphological indicators of parts of speech, that is, flexions. Grammatical relations between words are transmitted not with the help of affixes, but with the help of a fixed word order, functional words, intonations and context.

Conversion is an extremely productive way of word formation in English. It is applicable to both notional and functional parts of speech. That includes the verbs too [1, с. 27].

The verb is a notional part of speech that denotes an action or a state as a process. According to their morphological structure verbs are divided into simple, derived, compound and composite. The composite verb is the combination of a verb and a postposition of adverbial origin that is better known as phrasal verbs [2, с. 75].

In the modern English language there is a tendency to word formation by conversion from phrasal verbs. In this way nouns and adjectives can be formed. Generally, new words are hyphenated but there are cases when they are written as one word, for example, «*go-ahead company*» (*передова компанія*), «*comeback*» (*відплата*). The general rule for forming the plural of converted nouns is by adding the ending *-s* (*-es*) at the end of the word, for example, «*payoffs*» (*винлати*). The inversion of the adverbial component sometimes occurs as in the word «*input*» (*вхідний пристрій, введення*) [3, с. 71].

The forming of nouns from phrasal verbs by conversion even has its own semantic groups:

1) action, process or state expressed by the verb → the name of this action, process or state: «*put-down*» (*різке зауваження*), «*letdown*» (*падіння, обман*).

2) action, process or state expressed by the verb → person who performs this action: «*runaway*» (*утікач*), «*castaway*» (*вигнанець*) [1, с. 27; 3, с. 71].

All things considered, conversion is a highly interesting linguistic phenomenon that is gaining in popularity. Conversion makes it possible to convey the maximum idea with the help of limited linguistic resources. In the conversion, the word is subjected to both semantic and grammatical changes.

Література

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