

In the English and Belarusian languages the block “Tasty”/ “Смачны” is the most numerous. In the Russian language such are the blocks «Кислый» and «Сладкий».

The least numerous in the English and Belarusian languages is the block “Bitter” / “Горкі”. In Russian — «Безвкусный».

It should be mentioned that each block is enriched thanks to different means of word-formation: acid — acidic — acidulous — acidulated [3]; сладкий — сладковатый — слащавый — сладостный [4]; духмяны — духавіты — душисты [5].

The list of synonyms in the English language is wider than in the Russian and Belarusian languages.

We can express sweet taste in the Russian language using the adjectives «сахарный», «сахаристый», in the Belarusian language — “цукровы”, in English — “sugary”, “sugared”, “saccharine”. The Russian adjective «лакомый» corresponds to Belarusian “смачны” and in English it is “lickerish”, “tidbit”, “dainty”, “liquorish”.

The group “Pungent” is essentially different in all three languages. In the Russian language this taste can be «жгучий», «пряный», «резкий», «терпкий», in Belarusian — “пякучы”, “рэзкі”, “востры”. The English can express this taste as “chili”, “hot”, “zesty”, “zestful”, “spicy”, “tangy”, “peppery”, “seasoned”, “gingery” [3].

Speaking about basic flavors (sweet, sour, salty, pungent and bitter) in three languages we can observe the following results. In the English language the perceptive characteristic of “pungent” is more active (30%); in the Russian language — the perception of “sweet” (35%); in the Belarusian language taste perceptions of sweet and sour have equal positions (33%).

Conclusion. We scrutinized explanatory dictionaries, dictionaries of synonyms, antonyms and closely related words, joined the adjectives into groups according to the semantic meaning, revealed the peculiarities of the adjectives of taste perception in the languages, found out dominant characteristics of similar adjectives in each language and compared the materials. This is the way we carried out comparative analysis of the taste perception in the English, Russian and Belarusian languages.

The research proves the following:

First, the same external influences on human perception are equally perceived by the brain of different people at the physiological level, but they are formed and reflected differently in the languages.

Secondly, taste adjectives are observed both in direct and figurative meaning. They reflect specific cultural features of each nation. But figurative expressions with the adjectives of taste perception can't be observed as characteristics of perception.

Thirdly, explanatory dictionaries show similarities in the meaning of Russian and Belarusian adjectives, but differences in their meaning with the English language. As for the list of synonymous groups and its quantitative analysis, the English and Belarusian languages are similar while the Russian language stays apart.

Finally, in English the semantic realization of pungent taste is more actual than that of sweet, sour and bitter; in Russian the semantic realization of sweet taste is dominant, in the Belarusian language the semantic realization of sweet and sour are at the same level. The perception of salty isn't reflected widely in the lexicon of the languages we study.

The scientific originality of the research lies in the authors with author's comparative analysis of taste adjectives in three languages, revealing the ways of their verbalization and identifying systematic relations within the groups in the languages.

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STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH AND BELARUSIAN WORD COMBINATIONS OF CONSTRUCTION SUBJECT MATTER

Introduction. Structural analysis is widely used nowadays in lexicography for creating database for electronic dictionaries. This paper presents the investigation of technical vocabulary in the field of civil engineering. Structural models of English and Belarusian word combinations were collected and compared by the students of Civil Engineering Department at English practical classes. The results of the analysis will be implemented while the developing English Belarusian electronic terminological vocabulary by the 2nd English Department of Belarusian national technical university.

Main body. Structuralism, from which Structural Analysis derives, is the methodological principle implying that human culture is made up of systems, in which a change in any element produces changes in the others. Four basic types of theoretical or critical activities have been regarded as structural: the use of language as a structural model, the search for universal functions or actions in texts, the explanation of how meaning is possible, and the post-structuralist denial of objective meaning [1, p. 12]. In the field of literature structuralism seeks to explain the structures underlying literary texts either in terms of a grammar modeled on that of language or in terms of Ferdinand de Saussure's principle that the meaning of each word depends on its place in the total system of language. In other words, structuralism is not concerned with the content of a text or any other kind of system. It analyzes and explores the structures underlying the text or system which make the content possible.

Syntagmatic and paradigmatic relations provide a structural linguist with a tool for categorization. Comparing paradigms of word forms in different languages, he can better realize their meaning and paradigmatic relations. So the application of structuralist principles to analyze professional vocabulary can optimize the creation process of electronic dictionary database.

In the present work the authors report an example of students' investigations during one year of the Integrated Undergraduate Degree at Civil Engineering Faculty of Belarusian national technical university. The students performed a scientific work named "Structural analysis of English and Belarussian word combinations of construction subject matter" comprising mechanical, chemical, material science and even the new building technology implementation. Those tasks were carried out within activities going at practical English classes. This project was a very interesting work and took the time of two semesters. The aim was to explain the students how useful those experiences had been, allowing them to explore many techno-scientific activities within their engineering education.

The work was divided into two equal parts. The first half of the work included lectures on "Building materials and technology" and the instruction that provided the students with the tools they would use throughout the course, particularly in the second half that focused on carrying out the scientific work. The second half of the project included the following stages: collecting data, structural analysis of the obtained data and the consideration and generalization of the results. The object of investigation was 287 English and Belarussian word combinations taken from English textbooks "Engineering the Future", "English for Civil Engineering", "English for builders" [2—4]. The results of the analysis are given in Table 1, 2.

Table 1 (fragment) — Similarity of English and Belarussian word combinations of construction subject matter; 197 word combinations (68.64%)

№	Qualitative character of similarities and examples	Syntactical model	Quantity	%
1	En: Appliance Br: Прыстасаванне	N	72	36.54
...
73	En: Resultant Br: Выніковы	A	27	13.70
...
91	En: Manufacture Br: Вырабляць	V	15	7.61
...
105	En: Be at one's disposal Br: Быць у чым-небудзь распараджэнні	V+P+S+N	1	0.50
106	En: Be engaged Br: Быць занятым	V+A	4	2.03
...
112	En: Carry away waste Br: Пазбаўляцца ад адходаў	V+P+N	7	3.55
...
128	En: Interior construction Br: Унутранае аздабленне	A+N	19	9.64
...
148	En: Be made of Br: Быць зробленым з	V+V+P	12	6.09
...
161	En: Heating system Рус: Сістэма ацяплення	N+N	8	4.06
...
197	En: Prevent smth from smth Br: Прадухіляць нешта ад чаго-небудзь	V+S+P+S	1	0.50

Table 2 (fragment) — Dissimilarity of English and Belarusian word combinations of construction subject matter; 90 word combinations (31.35%)

№	Qualitative character of dissimilarities and examples	Syntactical model	Quantity	%
1	En: Basement Br: Цокальны паверх	N↔A+N	12	13.33
2	En: By examining smth Br: Шляхам даследавання чаго-небудзь	P+V+S↔N+N+S	5	5.55
3	En: Circuit breaker Br: Аўтаматычны перарывальнік	N+N↔A+N	18	20.00
...
45	En: Precast concrete Br: Жалезабетон	A+N↔N	23	25.55
...
71	En: Press down Br: Прыціскаць	V+R↔V	7	7.77
...
78	En: Serve as Br: Служыць у якасці чаго-небудзь	V+P↔V+P+N+S	1	1.11
...
90	En: Septic tank Br: Адстойнік	A+N↔N	4	4.44

Abbreviations from Table 1, 2: A — adjective, N — noun, V — verb, S — pronoun, R — adverb, P — preposition, C — conjunction, B — article.

The observations of quantitative similarity and dissimilarity of investigated English and Belarusian word combinations of construction subject make it possible to conclude:

- most of the combinations display parallelism in syntactical models (78.23% — single-component word combinations, 17.61% — two-component word combinations and only 4.21% — multicomponent word combinations);

- only 31.35% from the total amount of investigated word combinations display dissimilarities in their syntactical structure;

- international terms that are borrowed from English form 12.1% of the investigated vocabulary (disk — дыск, bungalow — бунгала, column — калона, metal — метал, technology — тэхналогія, etc.).

Conclusion. In conclusion it should be stressed that obtained structural models of construction word combinations will be a part of the database for English Belarusian terminological electronic vocabulary that is being created by the 2nd English Department of Belarusian national technical university. This work can also be considered as an activity that helps technical students to study professional conceptions at English practical classes. New experience helps the student groups not only to discover new ways of thinking about engineering but also improve their communicative skills.

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