read («binge» + «read» = «злоупотребление» + «читать») – чрезмерная увлеченность чтением, особенно книг одного определенного писателя.

К менее продуктивным моделям образования неологизмов можно отнести «V + Prep», т.е. сложение глагола и предлога, к примеру: *glassed out (отсутствующий взгляд и забвение, вызванные использованием Google Glass).*

Таким образом, количественное соотношение продуктивных моделей словосложения неологизмов в американском варианте английского языка следующее: N+N (46 %); A+N (36%); N+V (11%); V+Prep. (7%).

MARKERS OF NOMINAL POSSESSION IN ENGLISH AND SPANISH

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The paper considers the canonical nominal possessive constructions in the English and Spanish languages. These languages belong to different branches of the Indo-European family (Romance and Germanic).

Possession is a linguistic concept which conveys the idea of appurtenance between a possessor and a possessee for the expression of which there is a diverse inventory of means in the language systems of the world [1]. In the adnominal possessive phrases the possessed noun is head and the possessor is dependent. A possessor in the adnominal possessive construction can be either nominal (e.g. *magician's trick*) or pronominal (e.g. *my trick*). The on-going study focuses on the nominal possessive constructions only. Possession may be marked by simple juxtaposition of nouns, a possessive case, prepositional phrases or adpositions (possessive suffixes, possessive adjectives, possessive pronouns, reflexive pronouns, etc.). The typical language means, which are used to encode the concept of possession in the nominal possessive constructions in English and Spanish, are inflexion (genitive case) and prepositional phrases.

In English the possessive relations in noun phrase can be marked on the dependent by means of inflection that is by morpheme *-s* with the apostrophe, for instance *my friend's* (possessor) *purse* (possessed thing). Schematically a nominal possessive construction with the case-marked possessor is represented in model (1):

(1) Model. Dependent Marking in NP in English

^{N}dependent-NP $_{possessor}$ (genitive suffix with apostrophe)- ^{N}head-NP $_{possessed}$

In Old English, which was what was spoken in what's now England before the Norman invasion of 1066, nouns were also declined to indicate more specifically their function in the sentence, including the fact that they're possessing some other noun in that sentence - one of the endings to indicate this was *-es*. Over time, the letter *(e)* was replaces by apostrophe (*'*). The possessee can be coded implicitly in the nominal possessive construction in English. The implicit possessee can be simply inferred in a certain context, e.g. *The funeral was held at St. Thomas's (church).*

Spanish nouns are not inflected for possession as English nouns are; instead, a possessive construction with a *de- phrase* is used. English also has a prepositional phrase which uses *of-phrase* to convey possessive relations. It is illustrated some examples from Spanish: Ver el *perfil de Pablo*. – "See *Pablo's profile*", Es *la madre de la estudiante* –"She is *the student's mother*".

Prepositional possessive constructions in both languages differ from the English case-marked constructions mainly in the order of their elements. Spanish prepositions are more or less similar to those of English in the types of constituents they occur with. They are essentially relater words signaling a relationship of dependency for the object of the preposition with respect to the item modified. Schematically, the prepositional possessive noun phrase is presented in model (2):

(2) Model. Prepositional NP in English and Spanish

^{N}dependent-NP $_{possessor}$ (genitive suffix with apostrophe)- ^{N}head-NP $_{possessed}$

The possessor is always juxtaposed to the possessed in the English possessive constructions marked for the genitive with suffix *-'s* on the dependent. The prepositional phrases in English and Spanish rearrange the order of the elements and the possessor comes last in noun phrase.

The discussion let us to draw the conclusion that in English there are two markers for coding possession in noun phase: the genitive case and the preposition which shows the possessive relation between the possessor and the possessee. Spanish, however, has only one means with the preposition *de* to account for both expressions in English.

In perspective, it would have liked to study in comparison peculiar functions of case-marked and prepositional possessive constructions to make possible not to lost subtleties in translation from Spanish inti English.

References

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ЛЕКСИКО-СЕМАНТИЧЕСКИЕ СОБЕННОСТИ ПЕРЕВОДА АНГЛОЯЗЫЧНЫХ НАУЧНО-ТЕХНИЧЕСКИХ ТЕРМИНОВ СФЕРЫ "ИНФОРМАЦИОННАЯ БЕЗОПАНОСТЬ" НА РУССКИЙ ЯЗЫК

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Цель текстов научного стиля − точно, логично, однозначно выразить мысль. Основная задача научного стиля − описание объекта исследования. Особую функцию при выполнении этой задачи выполняет лексика. Лексический состав (терминология) научно-технических текстов на данный момент активно развивается.

В лингвистике термин определяется как функциональная лексическая единица, выполняющая номинативную функцию [1, с. 9-12]. В терминоведении в структуру термина включаются функциональная, формальная и содержательная характеристики. В.М. Лейчик определяет термин как лексическую единицу, функционирующую в языке и служащую для наименования понятий теории специальной отрасли знаний или деятельности [2, с. 30].

Одной из основных проблем при переводе терминов является отсутствие единичных словарных соответствий, что вызвано различиями в значении термина в исходном языке (ИЯ) и языке перевода (ПЯ). Кроме того, может возникнуть субъективная интерпретация значения термина.

Для нахождения правильного перевода термина необходимо ориентироваться в тематическом поле переводимого текста, а также выработать переводческую стратегию во избежание субъективного понимания значения.

Возможными способами достижения эквивалентности являются:

• учет особенностей реального функционирования лексики в научно-технических контекстах;