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### INTRA-VERBAL CONTENT RELATIONS IN KERNEL COMPONENTS OF WORD COMBINATIONS OF THE MODELS A + N, PARTICIPLE + N, N + N AS A PREREQUISITE OF FORMING HOMOPHRASES

*The article deals with metaphorical and metonymical modifications of the kernel components in homonymous phrases which due to the presence of certain cognitive links realize homophrasal relations and form homophrases.*

*The semantic composition of the constituent parts of A + N, Participle + N, N + N models which indicates the features included in the semantic volume of a significate forms stable binary units, in our case, – military homophrases. Homonymity is the process of secondary nomination of free phrases, the result of which is the homophrase, formed by metaphorization or metonymization of a free word combination that coincides with it in form, but differs in meaning and has all the characteristics of idiomaticity. The number of classification and implicational intra-verbal content connections is determined by the degree of semantic complexity of the original meaning of the phrase noun component, which in its turn affects the potentiality for the emergence of regular polysemy. The polysemantic noun-kernels in word-combinations become homonyms which is a precondition of forming homophrases. In the cognitive aspect the formation of military homophrases is observed by the type of cognitive links "donor → recipient". Donors are the nouns of free phrases with the semantics of the names of thematic groups. The recipients are military homophrases as the names of cognitive categories. The kernels of military homophrases when undergoing metaphorical modifications may be the donors for the formation of new phraseological meanings in the non-military phraseology.*

**Key words:** semantics, cognitive links, military homophrase.

**Introduction.** Permanent processes of additional functional load of multilevel and multi-structure nominative and communicative units of the lexical and semantic language system have never lost their relevance. The very pragmatics of communication implies the need for an appropriate modification of the semantics and functions of words, phrases, as well as free-form sentences acting as means of objectification of the realities of the world, and its emotional and expressive marking.

The **aim** of the paper is to highlight the specificity of forming homophrases as an integral part of the English language phraseology through the type of cognitive relations "donor → recipient" functioning within verbal content connections as well as to find out and describe the means for the formation and functioning of associatively-shaped, emotionally-expressive concomitant meanings in the English-speaking military of mainly informal oral and written discourse.

One can observe an active use in the interpersonal and public communication of a significant number of heterostructural forms that are heteronomous in relation to other verbal nominative-communicative units. Homophrasal oppositions appear due to the asymmetrical dualism of linguistic signs and consist in formal coincidence of material forms of two or more phrases parallel with divergence in their content, which causes their functional-semantic differentiation and forms homonymous structures in different classes of phrases. To identify this type of semantic relations D. I. Kveselevich proposed the term **homonymity**, and compound sign-carriers of the corresponding type of structural-semantic organization were called **homophrases** [1: 185–191]. When distinguishing homophrases the relevant features are the coincidence of forms and reconceptualisation of meanings. The realization of homophrasal relations occurs only in case of the existence of homonymous forms in different classes of phrasal combinations: free (non-idiomatic) phrases and phraseological (idiomatic) ones.

**Discussion.** The representation of the lexical system of language in the form of lexical associations of different system organizations between which there are certain connections is quite characteristic of modern

linguistics. There are two main types of verbal content relationships: *classification relations* that reflect the generality of concepts on certain features, and *implicational relations* which indicate the interaction and interdependence of concepts [2: 42–44].

The more complex is the semantics of the initial meaning of the noun, which contains a variety of semes ("property", "appearance", "structure", "place", "function", etc.), the more numerous are its classification and implicational relations and, accordingly, the more likely it is to have a high degree of regular polysemy. In its turn, the regular polysemy of the noun in the function of the kernel of the above mentioned word combinations models is split into a state of homonymy, which is a prerequisite for the formation of homophrases.

When investigating the cognitive aspect of lexical polysemy in contemporary English L. M. Leshchova introduces the concepts of "universal receptors (recipients)" and "universal donors" [3: 108]. The former are cognitive categories that take names from the largest number of thematic groups; the latter – words that serve as a source of designations for as many cognitive categories as possible.

Homophrases as cognitive models represent the knowledge of an object. But for linguistic forms it is not enough to fully structure this knowledge. The model does not pretend to be finite in terms of the object of onomasiological research. It is important for it to reflect the properties that become the motivating basis of nomination [4: 100].

In our article we propose to research the phenomenon of homonymity on the material of a specific phraseological subsystem – English-language military phraseology, the inventory of homophrases of which is constantly replenished.

The following most typical cognitive relations "donor → recipient" are observed in the material of our study:

<b>DONORS</b> (free phrases with nouns – names of thematic groups:)	<b>RECIPIENTS</b> (military homophrases – names of cognitive categories:)
<b>HUMAN</b>	<b>HUMAN</b>
<i>angry man</i>	<i>angry man</i> – a war veteran
<i>gunner's mate</i>	<i>gunner's mate</i> – a soldier responsible for the work of small arms
<i>little guy</i>	<i>little guy</i> – an enemy
<i>old Betsy</i>	<b>WEAPON</b>
<i>bouncing Betty,</i>	<i>old Betsy</i> – a carbine, a rifle
<i>leaping Lena</i>	<i>bouncing Betty,</i>
<i>black Maria</i>	<i>leaping Lena</i> – a mine that bounces
	<i>black Maria</i> – a German smoke shell
<i>big boy</i>	<b>MASHINE, SHIP, AIRCRAFT etc.</b>
<i>fat friend</i>	<i>big boy</i> – a heavy tank
<i>peeping Tom</i>	<i>fat friend</i> – a balloon
<i>Mary Anne</i>	<i>peeping Tom</i> – a reconnaissance plane
	<i>Mary Anne</i> – a floating crane for raising wrecks, aircrafts etc.
<i>Aunt Minnie</i>	<b>THING, MILITARY EQUIPMENT</b>
	<i>Aunt Minnie</i> – an amateur landscape photography with a view of an object which might interest military intelligence
<i>soldier's wife</i>	<i>soldier's wife</i> – a clothing repair kit (given to soldiers)
<b>GROUP OF PEOPLE</b>	<b>TROOPS, UNITS, TEAMS etc.</b>
<i>black gang</i>	<i>black gang</i> – a team of ship mechanics
<i>good guys</i>	<i>good guys</i> – friendly troops
<b>PART OF THE HUMAN BODY</b>	<b>HUMAN</b>
<i>red leg</i>	<i>red leg</i> – a gunner
<i>yellow leg</i>	<i>yellow leg</i> – a cavalryman
<i>strong arm</i>	<i>strong arm</i> – an action agent
<i>angel face</i>	<i>angel face</i> – a young officer who has just received the first officer rank
<i>grey back</i>	<b>OUTFIT</b>
	<i>grey back</i> – a uniform tunic
<i>long legs</i>	<b>ABSTRACT CONCEPTS, ACTIONS</b>
<i>bloody nose</i>	<i>long legs</i> – a long range
	<i>bloody nose</i> – a defeat, heavy casualties

<b>LIVING BEING</b>	<b>HUMAN</b>
<i>barracks rat</i>	<i>barracks rat</i> – an active service soldier
<i>red herring</i>	<i>red herring</i> – an English soldier
<i>lone wolf</i>	<i>lone wolf</i> – a pilot-hunter conducting independent search of the enemy
<i>house mouse</i>	<i>house mouse</i> – an assistant commander for administrative matters
	<b>MASHINE, SHIP, AIRCRAFT etc.</b>
<i>big bird</i>	<i>big bird</i> – KH-9 photo-reconnaissance satellite
<i>bumble bee</i>	<i>bumble bee</i> – OH-58-A reconnaissance-helicopter
<i>dog bird</i>	<i>dog bird</i> – a spy plane ( for spotting enemy fire points)
	<i>green dragon</i> – a landing ship
<i>green dragon</i>	<i>guinea pig</i> – a Coast Guard ship which is looking for enemy mines in a given area
<i>guinea pig</i>	<i>heavy hog</i> – a Cobra class attack helicopter
<i>heavy hog</i>	<i>lame duck</i> – an emergency vehicle
<i>lame duck</i>	<i>water bug</i> – an amphibious vehicle of small carrying capacity
<i>water bug</i>	<b>WEAPON</b>
<i>lazy dog</i>	<i>lazy dog</i> – an air torpedo
<i>bad bird</i>	<i>bad bird</i> – a missile that lost control
	<b>ABSTRACT CONCEPTS, ACTIONS</b>
<i>red herring</i>	<i>red herring</i> – a maneuver that diverts attention, a demonstration maneuver
	<b>TROOPS, UNITS, TEAMS etc.</b>
<b>GROUP OF LIVING BEINGS</b>	<i>crazy cats</i> – an Airborne Rapid Response Team
<i>crazy cats</i>	<b>MILITARY EQUIPMENT, DEVICE, etc.</b>
<b>THING</b>	<i>black box</i> – an on-board recorder
<i>black box</i>	<i>black phone</i> – the name of the emergency line between the National Military Command Center and the North American Air Defense Command;
<i>black phone</i>	<i>crystal ball</i> – a radar screen
<i>crystal ball</i>	<i>flying saucer</i> – a rubber soft packaging for dumping fuel without a parachute
<i>flying saucer</i>	<i>gold watch</i> – 1. military equipment, which would rather be reduced, although it is very pleasing to higher authorities; 2. privileges for veterans
<i>gold watch</i>	<i>red phone</i> – a special bright red phone that is used only in case of emergency (e.g. launches of nuclear missiles)
<i>red phone</i>	<i>towel rack</i> – an antenna of LORAN type
<i>towel rack</i>	<i>white telephone</i> – a direct communication line with the Joint Chiefs of Staff
<i>white telephone</i>	<b>MASHINE, SHIP, AIRCRAFT etc.</b>
<i>big stick</i>	<i>big stick</i> – a heavy bomber Boeing B-52
<i>brilliant pebbles</i>	<i>brilliant pebbles</i> – a group of small-sized artificial satellites that can work together to destroy hostile intercontinental and ballistic missiles
	<b>WEAPON</b>
<i>big pill</i>	<i>(the) big pill</i> – an atomic bomb
<i>fatal pill</i>	<i>fatal pill</i> – a bullet that hit the target
<i>visiting card</i>	<i>visiting card</i> – a bomb dropped
<i>golf ball</i>	<i>golf ball</i> – a tracer bullet in flight
<i>yellow stuff</i>	<i>yellow stuff</i> – heavy weapons used during military maneuvers
	<b>MILITARY OBJECT</b>
<i>postage stamp</i>	<i>postage stamp</i> – a small landing pad
<i>bird cage</i>	<i>bird cage</i> – a POW camp
	<b>HEADDRESS</b>

<i>steel pot</i>	<i>steel pot</i> – a helmet	
<i>flying saucer</i>	<i>flying saucer</i> – a forage cap	
	<b>SIGN, STRAP</b>	
<i>blue chip</i>	<i>blue chip</i> – a breastplate of the personnel of the unit, which twice received the gratitude of the president	
	<b>SIGNAL, SIGN</b>	
<i>broken arrow</i>	<i>broken arrow</i> – a high nuclear threat signal	
	<b>HUMAN</b>	
<i>blue pencil</i>	<i>blue pencil</i> – a military censor	
<i>cold jug</i>	<i>cold jug</i> – a cold-blooded parachutist	
<i>ticket puncher</i>	<i>ticket puncher</i> – a serviceman who is promoted only due to his brave appearance	
	<b>ABSTRACT CONCEPTS, ACTIONS</b>	
<i>broken arrow</i>	<i>broken arrow</i> – an accident caused by the negligent handling of nuclear weapons	
<i>dog-and-pony show</i>	<i>dog-and-pony show</i> – a presentation of projects, diagrams and other developments with the purpose of obtaining material support of the program from the government	
<i>dull sword</i>	<i>dull sword</i> – an unexpected accident caused by a nuclear weapon or its components	
<i>one-way ticket</i>	<i>one-way ticket</i> – a dangerous mission	
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<b>PART OF THING</b>	<b>MASHINE, SHIP, AIRCRAFT</b> etc.	
<i>flat top</i>	<i>flat top</i> – an aircraft carrier	
<i>fast mover</i>	<i>fast mover</i> – a fighter bomber F 4	
<i>stove pipe</i>	<i>stove pipe</i> – a jet plane	
	<b>TROOPS, UNITS, TEAMS</b> etc.	
<i>lower deck</i>	<i>lower deck</i> – rank and file men and petty officers( in the Navy)	
	<b>NATURAL PHENOMENA</b>	
<i>low ceiling</i>	<i>low ceiling</i> – low clouds	
<b>HEADDRESS, SHOES, CLOTHES</b>	<b>HUMAN</b>	
etc.		
<i>brown shoe</i>	<i>brown shoe</i> – a Marine aviation pilot	
<i>clean sleeve</i>	<i>clean sleeve</i> – a soldier of the first year of service without chevrons on his sleeve	
<i>first skirt</i>	<i>first skirt</i> – a senior officer of the female auxiliary corps	
<i>white hat</i>	<i>white hat</i> – an officer	
	<b>TROOPS, UNITS, TEAMS</b> etc.	
<i>maroon berets</i>	<i>maroon berets</i> – troops of airborne divisions	
	<b>SIGNAL, SIGN</b>	
<i>Maggie's drawers</i>	<i>Maggie's drawers</i> – on the line of fire: a flag that signals a miss, a fault	
	<b>HUMAN</b>	
<b>SIGNS, STRIPES</b>	<i>pink bars</i> – a second lieutenant	
<i>pink bars</i>	<i>red wings</i> – a senior officer	
<i>red wings</i>	<hr/>	
<b>LOCATION, PLACE</b>	<b>MILITARY OBJECT</b>	
<i>back yard</i>	<i>back yard</i> – a deep rear	
<i>far shore</i>	<i>far shore</i> – a landing site	
<i>near bank</i>	<i>near bank</i> – an embarkation site	
<i>nesting place</i>	<i>nesting place</i> – a launch pad	
<i>warm corner</i>	<i>warm corner</i> – an intense battlefield	
<hr/>		
<b>ABSTRACT CONCEPTS, ACTIONS</b>	<b>WEAPON</b>	
etc.		
<i>bad news</i>	<i>bad news</i> – firearms	
	<b>SIGN, SYMBOL</b>	
<i>old glory</i>	<i>old Glory</i> – a US state flag	
	<b>PART OF THING</b>	
<i>normal sight</i>	<i>normal sight</i> – a level gun sight	

<i>new look</i>	<b>CLOTHES</b> <i>new look</i> – a new form of clothing
	<b>TROOPS, UNITS, TEAMS</b> etc.
<i>strange phenomenon</i> <i>forlorn hope</i>	<i>strange phenomenon</i> – marines <i>forlorn hope</i> – a detachment doomed to death
<i>old issue</i>	<b>HUMAN</b> <i>old issue</i> – an old warrior, a veteran
<b>LIQUID,</b> <b>DIRECT MOVEMENT</b> (in different states) <i>golden rain</i> <i>quick squirt</i> <i>hot drop</i>	<b>ABSTRACT CONCEPTS, ACTIONS</b> etc. <i>golden rain</i> – pouring napalm from the air <i>quick squirt</i> – a machine-gun burst of fire <i>hot drop</i> – a discharge ( of rocket from carrier) with operating engine
<i>acid drop</i>	<b>HUMAN, ABSTRACT CONCEPT</b> <i>acid drop</i> – 1. a sailor or petty officer, who is constantly arguing. 2. a pension of the widow of a serviceman
<b>MATERIAL, SUBSTANCE</b> <i>red flannel</i>	<b>TROOPS, UNITS, TEAMS</b> <i>red flannel</i> – officer corps
<i>heavy metal</i>	<b>WEAPON</b> <i>heavy metal</i> – heavy guns

This cognitive connection "donor → recipient" also determines the possibility of the reverse process: the military homophrases kernels act as donors for the formation of phraseological units (Ph.U) that come into homophrasal relations with these military homophrases. In case of being used in their figurative meanings military homophrases (MH) develop new phraseological meanings.

*big gun* MH – a gun of large caliber → *big gun* Ph.U – an important person;

*heavy metal* MH – heavy artillery → *heavy metal* Ph.U – convincing, indisputable arguments;

*debatable ground* MH – a disputed territory → *debatable ground* Ph.U – a subject of controversy, discussion.

However, more often, there are cases where the noun components of MH do not completely lose their meaning, but undergo metaphorical modifications in the derivatives of Ph.U, for which they act as donors. Let us illustrate this phenomenon by the examples of two active donors: *fire* and *field*.

**FIRE:**

*direct one's fire against someone, smth.* MH → Ph.U – pounce on someone, something;

*draw fire from someone upon oneself* MH → Ph.U – to be the object of attacks, ridicule or reproach;

*hold one's fire* MH → Ph.U – to wait, to not hurry;

*miss fire* MH → Ph.U – to not reach the goal or the desired effect;

*a running fire* MH → Ph.U – an avalanche of criticism;

*stand fire* MH → Ph.U – to withstand criticism, to resist difficulties;

*under fire* MH → Ph.U – under a flurry of attacks and others.

**FIELD:**

*be in possession of the field* MH → Ph.U – to prevail over someone, smth.;

*enter the field* MH → Ph.U – to enter into a dispute, a competition, etc.;

*hold (keep) the field* MH → Ph.U – to not lose position, its value, priority; to rule;

*leave someone in possession of the field* MH → Ph.U – to fail, to lose superiority;

*put in (into) the field* MH → Ph.U – put up the lists (e.g. of candidates) and some other examples.

As a research material we used the homophrases that entered the dictionaries [5; 6; 7; 8; 9].

Homophrases in the English-language military vocabulary appear, as a rule, due to reconceptualisation of free phrases through the mechanisms of metaphorization and metonymization of their meanings. By the term "military homophrases" we mean those belonging to both generally accepted military terms and to the professional jargon of the military sphere of communication forming together the language of professional discourse.

The metaphorization of the whole phrases as well as one of their components in the English-language military vocabulary corresponds mainly to pragmatic and stylistic goals, and not to the needs of nomination. By contributing to the greater expressiveness of speech acts, the metaphor carries an ordinary non-idiomatic

vocabulary through the prism of subjective perception, completing the army's everyday and terminological vocabulary. Relative spatial and social isolation of the military collective creates special psychological preconditions for the actualization of secondary nominations with expressive, evaluative and figurative motivation. Due to the metaphorization a phrase becomes polyfunctional, getting the possibility of its actualization both in the literal and metaphorical contexts.

The structural and semantic potentiality of free phrases to be subject to phraseologization depends on whether their semantic set provides a figurative, evaluative or symbolic motivation, which is objectively combined with the cognitive process of forming the concept of an object.

That which is considered insufficiently interpreted from the point of view of semantic adequacy is supplemented with an evaluative connotation. A variation of communicative-psychological attitudes requires an adequate lexico-semantic arrangement. Here lies the specificity of homophrasal relations between word combinations of different classes (free phrases :: military homophrases :: phraseological units). The potential ability of free phrases to change the meanings of semantic interaction between the kernel and the attribute which correspond to one or another feature of similarity, creates new metaphorical meanings without the complete replacement of components of the "attribute + kernel" model.

The actualization of the signs of conditional and symbolic analogy in the verbal signaling system, for example, with the help of different telephone colors (see the examples above!) phraseologizes free phrases with the corresponding change of attributive components, which makes it possible for them to function both in the literal and metaphorical semantic planes.

Also, as can be seen from the above-given examples numerous MH referring to a person are formed from free word combinations with which they enter into homophrasal relations by means of metonymic transfer of a name from a part to the whole (synecdoche). This type of metonymy can be used to distinguish between different parts and functions of an object. The peculiarity of this method of metonymic name transfer is to identify an object by indicating its characteristic feature. The ability of human thinking to abstraction not only allows to "tear off" the feature from its carrier, but also admits the presentation of this feature as a "substitute" for a real object.

**Conclusions and research prospects.** Summing up the aforesaid it should be noted that the complex semantics of the original meaning of the noun determines its numerous classification and implication relations. Regular polysemy of nouns in the function of kernels of the above-mentioned word combinations is split into a state of homonymy, which is a prerequisite for the formation of homophrases.

In the English language military vocabulary the most active donors are nouns with semantics "man", "group of people", "part of human body", "living being", "group of living beings", "thing", "part, detail of things", "clothing", "locality, place", "abstract concept", "material, substance". Typical recipients are the kernels of phrases belonging to thematic groups: "man", "troops, units, teams", "vehicles", "weapons".

The cognitive relation "donor→recipient" can also lead to a reverse phenomenon in which the kernels of MH act as donors for the formation of phraseology of non-military sphere which enter into relations of homonymity with these MH.

Associative-figurative analogies serve as the basis for connotated sign implementations of professional concepts of a wide reference spectrum. Additional interpretative elements of the meaning of a given significate are formed due to a metaphorical reconceptualisation of the meanings of attributive-kernel models components of free phrases with the preservation of their formal and structural characteristics in case of formal coincidence with the phrase which was subjected to a semantic modification of its components and became a phraseological unit.

We consider it promising to further study the motivational factors and mechanisms of the formation of military neologisms as additional names in the system of conditional designations which would be convenient in operative use due to its concise form and figurative expressiveness which optimizes the application of communicative signs in a functional sense.

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***Вигівський В. Л., Моркотун С. Б., Баїманівський О. Л. Внутріньослівні змістові відношення в ядерних компонентах словосполучень моделей A + N, Participle + N, N + N як передумова утворення омофраз.***

*У статті розглянуто внутріньослівні класифікаційні та імплікаційні змістові зв'язки в ядерних компонентах словосполучень моделей A + N, Participle + N, N + N, які виступають як передумова утворення омофраз. У когнітивному аспекті виникнення військових омофраз розглянуто за типом когнітивних зв'язків "донор – реципієнт". У якості донорів виступають іменники з семантикою назв тематичних груп. Реципієнтами слугують омофрази – назви когнітивних категорій.*

**Ключові слова:** семантика, когнітивні зв'язки, військова омофраза.

***Выговский В. Л., Моркотун С. Б., Баїмановский А. Л. Внутрисловные смысловые отношения в ядерных компонентах словосочетаний моделей A + N, Participle + N, N + N как предпосылка образования омофраз.***

*В статье рассмотрены внутрисловные классификационные и импликационные смысловые связи в ядерных компонентах словосочетаний моделей A + N, Participle + N, N + N, которые выступают как предпосылка образования омофраз. В когнитивном аспекте возникновения военных омофраз рассмотрено по типу когнитивных связей "донор – реципиент". В качестве доноров выступают существительные с семантикой названий тематических групп. Реципиентами служат омофразы – названия когнитивных категорий.*

**Ключевые слова:** семантика, когнитивные связи, военная омофраза.