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**SEMANTIC TYPOLOGY OF SUBSTANTIVIZED ADJECTIVES  
IN THE NOVEL *RICH MAN, POOR MAN* BY I. SHAW**

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**Key words:** semantics, typology, substantivation, substantivized adjectives, transference, features, word-building means

Nowadays there are a lot of works devoted to multi-aspect analysis of the language of Modern English discourse both in literary and publicistic styles. Undoubtedly, in-depth research is worth as language is constantly growing and developing. Among the recent studies deserving our attention are works by Ukrainian, Russian and foreign linguists in which they pay thorough attention to the classification, typology, distinctive features of various linguistic phenomena (B. A. Abramov [1], I. Dzhonka [4], A. I. Kamenskyi [6], N. Ye. Lyksherstova [10], S. Melnyk [14; 15], O. Novikov [14], R. Salkie [16], L. J. Brinton [13], E. C. Traugott [13]).

As our article is the attempt to analyse substantivized adjective in the novel *Rich Man, Poor Man* by I. Shaw, this linguistic phenomenon has been studied in details. It is out of the question, this phenomenon has been researched by a lot of scholars, although they do not have a unanimous opinion on this issue and its place

in the English language word-building system; the degree of correlation between conversion and substantivation is still being discussed; the degree of productivity of this word-building means in various periods of the English language development has not been defined so far; the point of stylistic functions of substantivized adjectives needs thorough research.

Substantivization is a word-building means when the adjective (with all its morphological and syntactic properties) transfers into the noun [6, 151].

Substantivization and its essence have been studied not only by the prominent scholars like V. V. Vynohradov, O. O. Potebnya, O. O. Shakhmatov, L. V. Scherba but by other Ukrainian linguists as well, for instance: I. R. Vykhoivanets [2], D. H. Hrynchyshyn [3], I. Dzhonka [4], O. A. Shaporyeva [12] and others.

Scholars understand the process of substantivization in a different way. Thus, I. Kucherenko thinks it is transference from one part of speech to another and substantivization is perceived through changes in the word meaning [8].

L. V. Kaushanska considers substantivation as a grammatico-semantic means of word-building as a productive word (under the process of substantivation) is certain to acquire the noun categories i. E. its gender, tantum and case. She thinks that substantivation is transference from the noun category to another category without any word-building means [7, 323].

N. Ye. Lykshosherstova gives a detailed analysis of scientific studies on substantivation in her thesis. She emphasizes that M. Ya. Nemyrovskiy understands substantivation as using adjectives in the nouns meaning. O. O. Shakhmatov regards it as transference of adjectives to nouns. L. V. Vynokurov considers substantivation as the process of transference of words belonging to other parts of speech to nouns without affixes. M. F. Lukin understands this phenomenon as a process of transformation of words of different parts of speech to the nouns without their outer form change but with their meaning and grammar features change. O. M. Pyeshkovskiy believes that transitional facts among parts of speech are the result of sound and semantic changes that occur in individual words. Thus, on the basis of the conducted research, N. Ye. Lykshosherstova asserts that substantivation is in the transference (due to the lexical meaning change) of one or

several word forms of a single word from a certain part of speech to the category of nouns while the word itself can be used in its categorical paradigm [10, 7].

Foreign linguists (G. Paul, O. Bekhagel, F. Blats etc.) regard substantivation as usage of an adjective in function not typical for it that is in function of the noun. Substantivation of adjectives is traditionally divided into complete / morphological and incomplete / syntactic / occasional (P. Eisenberg, P. Paul, H. Vater). So, complete substantivation is transference of adjectives or participle into the category of noun and are used only in its function. Incomplete substantivation is understood as transference of adjectives or participle into the category of noun and the original word can be used either as a noun or an adjective [9, 8]. It is necessary to note that M. F. Lukin calls morphological substantivation a stable one while he calls occasional substantivation unstable [11, 85].

S. H. Ilyenko, analyzing phenomena of grammatical transference, namely substantivation of adjectives, suggests to differentiate absolute and relative substantivation. Substantivation is absolute when “a word form acquires not only all morphological and general properties of the noun but its identical functioning in the text” [5, 25] Substantivation is considered relative when “changing of morphological and syntactical nature of the word form is not accompanied by its complete text transformation” [5, 25].

As a result of substantivized adjectives a new nominative unit appears which combines a category of the object meaning and property which means it simultaneously performs two functions – name of the person, object, phenomenon and characteristics assigned to them according to a certain relevant feature.

Although foreign and Ukrainian scholars are well known for studying linguistic and extralinguistic factors that influence language development and paying special attention to specificities of substantivized adjectives the latter have not been a researched enough source which can give a push to their further analysis. Thus, it serves a ground for our investigation to make an attempt of researching the above mentioned adjectives in the novel *Rich Man, Poor Man* by I. Shaw and give their semantic typology.

The thorough and close analysis has shown that the substantivized adjectives used in the novel under consideration can be divided into the following groups according to their semantics:

1) The adjectives denoting plurality but without obtaining the ending of plurality -s which indicates a group of people united by a common feature. These adjectives are always used with the definite article *the*, for instance:

*She (Gretchen) would make restitution to the wounded some other time. Or: Bulldozed ruins with the ever-remembered stink of the dead buried under collapsed walls.* – These words are root ones, having the meaning “people with injuries got in the war” and “those who are not alive any more”.

However, there are cases when substantivized adjectives can sometimes be used with nouns but as a rule, they are translated from the source language by the noun: *Downstairs, a clock chimed softly. Ten o'clock. It was the hour the common room in the hospital emptied and the wounded men made their way, on crutches and in wheelchairs, back to the wards.* As one can see, the noun added to the substantivized adjective did not make its primary meaning different from the one in the previous microcontext.

In the English language, to introduce a representative (representatives) of a definite category, it is necessary to use nouns denoting either a person or people such as: *man, woman, men, women, person, people, boy* etc.

Let us have a look at a few examples: *He knew that if ever he was going to escape from eating in a kitchen and listening to his father and wiping dishes it was going to be through books, so he was always the best prepared student in the class for all examinations.* – In this case, while translating the word combination from the source language into the target one, the noun is omitted and only the substantivized adjective functioning as the predicative is left.

*He was still a freshman in the high school, although he was nearly sixteen.* – The compound noun with the meaning of “a first-year student” is formed according to the model *a + Adj. + N* functioning as the predicative in the given sentence.

*His father, a massive man in shirtsleeves, ate enormously, wiping his thick, black moustache with the back of his hand from time to time.* – This substantivized adjective is coined due to the word-forming model *a + Adj. + N* serving as the attribute and performing the specifying function in the sentence.

But there are some other ways of substantivized adjectives' word-building: *the + N + N*, for instance: *Rudolph got out of the locker room quickly because he*



*didn't want to walk home with any of the other fellows and talk about Henry Fuller's brother. He wasn't particularly friendly with Henry, who was rather stupid, as the weight men were likely to be, and he preferred not to pretend to any excessive sympathy.* – Here we see the description of a rather dull sportsman – and I. Shaw uses the substantivized adjective in plurality instead of singularity. The comparison is used but not in Henry's favour as we can feel the author's sarcasm and irony.

*"I'll go up and make dinner," she said. She was the only one in the family who called supper dinner. Rudolph's father did the shopping, because he said his wife was extravagant and didn't know good food from bad, but most of the time she did the cooking.* – It means the person who does not have any followers and always does what she wants and what she thinks is right.

It is necessary to note that I. Shaw frequently uses this word-building model in his novel: *The evening meal was the only one they all ate together because of the father's hours of work.*

*His brother, Thomas, the only blond in the family, besides the mother, who really couldn't be called blonde anymore, certainly didn't seem to be worried about*

*anything as he wolfed down his food.* – We can see that only Thomas, Rudolph's brother, has fair hair. Their mother does not have it any more as the adjective *blonde* converted into the noun *blonde* meaning that her hair has already got grey.

*Sitting in the bare little room above the bakery, with the Hudson flowing a few hundred yards away, writing the letters was like a promise to himself. One day he would make long voyages, one day he would sail the river and write in new languages to beautiful women of high character, and the letters would actually be mailed.* – The main character is dreaming of having serious relationships with *the beauty*.

Adjectives used with the indefinite article can denote abstract notions. They are usually used in singularity and as a rule, they follow the subject-predicate agreement. Let us consider a few examples from the *Rich man, Poor man* novel: *"This isn't my idea of a big night," Tom said. "Just standing out in the cold looking at a room with nobody in it."* – The abstract notion corresponds to the season of the year, namely winter.

*Tom undressed in the dark, throwing his clothes carelessly over a chair. He didn't want to answer any questions from Rudolph, either.* – The substantivized adjective describes the part of a day.

Substantivized adjectives denoting colour:

*A large bouquet of tulips made a brilliant splash of yellow on a table in the center of the room.* – The given example illustrates that the adjective is fully substantivized as it is used in the of-word combination.

*“Oh, Christ, now, ” Jordache said. “The red, white, and blue.”* – The use of the definite article with the adjectives indicates the substantivized adjectives.

Thus, after analyzing the language of the novel *Rich man, Poor Man* by I. Shaw, we have come to the conclusion that the substantivized adjectives denoting groups of people and abstract notions are most frequently used in the novel whereas the above mentioned adjectives denoting colours are least used.

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