Convenient changeover stations make it possible to go from one monument to the other. At the same time it is extremely slow. For us, Roumanians, it makes no difference as we do not have Metros.

When I have mentioned above of global thinking I meant that the ЭОКМСОr's ЩrТмКрв КТм Тs ЭШ ЩОЧОЭrКЭО ТЧЭШ ЭСО МШrО КЧН mКФО ЭСО sЭЮНОЧЭs understand it.

Intuitional reasoning. This type of reasoning stresses intuition rather than systematic cogitation. It is thus in a position to ignore some of the basic apposition between nominalism and universalism. This pattern is used at an advanced level where there is a very good linguistic practice.

The great problem of foreign speakers is the preposition. Often students and teachers guess what preposition should be used. You may disagree that guessing is a good thing, but the native speakers do not think what they are saying. Maybe achieving this level you can consider that you have a feeling for the language.

Dialectic Reasoning. Dialectics are derived from universalism and it believes in the possibility of full understanding of the universe through reason. It can not be achieved with the aid of rigid concepts, it is an ever changing phenomenon. The teacher should explain to the students that there may be many variants, depending on age, experience, intuition, knowledge.

One and the same text may be transmitted by one and the same person differently. We, foreign speakers, have the right to be a little bit mistaken.

To sum up, it appears that all the semantic difficulties that TEFL teachers and students come across can not be solved. Even an imperfect method of classification may greatly help in analyzing patterns of thought as they appear in different cases, and thus to make easier to overcome obstacles in communication. Finally, this does not mean that we, foreign speakers, and they, native speakers, understand each other.

Bibliography

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SOME STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS AND PECULIARITIES OF THE FORMANT -S AND OF-PHRASES IN ENGLISH
Anna Symaka, Magister.
This article is devoted to the detailed research of the Possessive case of English nouns; the attention is focused on the prepositional phrase which denotes the same grammatical relation as the inflectional possessive case. In the paper a systematic approach to the study of of-phrases is undertaken, comparative analysis of the use of the inflectional and analytical Possessive in the sentence is performed.

In the course of linguistic investigation the category of case in English has become one of the vexed problems of theoretical discussion. The special views advanced at various times by different scholars should be considered as successive stages in the analysis of this problem. The view which approaches the English noun as having completely lost the category of case in the course of its historical development sharply counters the theories which existed before. That is the lingual unit that is named the genitive case" by force of tradition, would be in reality a combination of a noun with a postposition [i.e. a relational post position word with a preposition word possessing preposition-like functions].

Case is the category of a noun expressing relations between the thing denoted by the noun and other things, or properties, or actions and manifested by some formal sign in the noun itself. Thus case is part of the morphological system of a language.

Actuality of this work is conditioned by insufficient elaboration of theory and practice of the description and analysis of the category of case. Selection of the topic of the research is determined by its actuality for morphology, which corresponds to practical grammar.

The material studied through investigation i.e. theoretical and practical books on grammar served as a basis for the following elaboration of the theme. Thus, in spite of a considerable number of works dedicated to different viewpoints of gender (Blokh, Rayevska, Quirk, Huddleston) scientific novelty of the research is that it shows an indisputable parallelism of functions between the possessive case of English nouns and the prepositional constructions as their subsidiaries resulting in the optional use of the former in sentences.

The object of the study is the function of the formant 's and of-phrases, the common and distinctive features of their use in sentences.

The main method used in the study is a descriptive one which served to show the variety of the sentential and phrasal patterns of expressing the genitive case.

That is, the objective of the study is to investigate some structural characteristics and peculiarities of the formant -s and of-phrases in English.
And to show that the preposition of serves not only to substitute the formant s but forms an independent " genitive. E.g.: with nouns denoting living beings the of - phrase is used instead of the possessive case:

1) When the indefinite article or a pronoun proceeds the governing noun: There was a friend of Macduff who heard the angry expression.

2) When the governing noun has an attribute expressed by a noun with a preposition or a subordinate clause:

She is the sister of the girl with whom we were at school together. Special attention has been given to show the great variety of patterns where the preposition of occurs.

The theoretical value consists in drawing a clear picture of the usage of the formant s and the preposition Accordingly the practical application of this knowledge in the process of teaching as well as in the work-shops will make it easier to chose the appropriate genitive" or the of- prepositional pattern".

Generally speaking, the -s genitive is favored by the classes that are highest on the gender scale, i.e. animate nouns, in particular persons and animals with personal gender characteristics. Although we can say either the youngest children's toys or the toys of the youngest children, the two forms of the genitive are not normally in free variation. We cannot say, for example, *the roof's cost or *the hat of John.

The following four animate noun classes normally take the -s genitive, but the of -genitive is also possible in most cases:

(a)Personal names: Michael's voice 
(b) Personal nouns: a tailor's dummy 
(c)Collective nouns: the nation's social security 
(d) Higher animals: the horse's neck 

The inflected genitive is also used with certain kinds of inanimate nouns:

(e) Geographical names countries: Ukraine's development 
Locative nouns' denote regions, heavenly bodies, institutions, etc: the Church's mission 

(f)Temporal nouns: a fortnight's holiday 

Note. - The possessive case is used with some adverbs of time derived from nouns - today, yesterday, tomorrow: the evening's performance 
(h) Sometimes with names of seasons, months and days: December's dusk 
But these nouns are generally used without any inflexion: December night

(g) Nouns of Special interest to human activity': the experienced actress's instinct. The meanings of the genitive can be shown by such sentential or phrasal analogues. The following include the more common
meaning of the genitive, and we add, for comparison, a corresponding use of the of-genitive where this is possible
Genitives Analogues

(a) possessive genitive
(b) Arthur's brother* Arthur has a brother
(c) (b) subjective genitive
(d) Bernard Higginbotham's existence Bernard Higginbotham existed
(e) (c) genitive of origin
(f) Kipling's poems Kipling wrote poems
(g) (d) objective genitive
(h) the other's mercy (+) pity the other
(i) (e) descriptive genitive
(j) a girls’ boarding - school a boarding - school for girls
(f) genitive of measure or extent
(k) a moment's silence
(l) The given survey of the semantic types of the genitive is by no means exhaustive in any analytical sense. The identified types are open both to subtype specifications, and intertype generalizations (for instance, on the principle of the differentiation between subject - object relations which Rayevska and others give), and the very set of primary types may be expanded.

(m) In principle the genitive case is also possible with nouns denoting inanimate things and abstract notions, but it is not common and may be found only in literary style. In the following instances the use of the possessive case is closely connected with personification (reference to the nouns he or she)
(n) (i) With the nouns sun, moon, earth: the sun's rays
(ii) With the nouns ship, boat, vessel, etc.: the vessel's deck
(iii) With abstract nouns (especially in poetry): Music's voice

(o) (a) edge: the water's edge (b) length: at arm's length reach: within arm's reach end: at his wits' end throw: at a stone's throw surface: the water's surface worth: their money's worth; for +sake: for God's sake

There are also pleonastic patterns with the post-positional genitive intensifier own used with the s-form, e.g.: to be one's own mistress

There is considerable overlap in the uses of the two genitives. Although either may be possible in a given context, one of them is, however, generally preferred by native speakers for reasons of euphony, rhythm, emphasis, or implied relationship between the nouns. The use of the -s genitive is very common in headlines, where brevity is essential.
Furthermore, the -s genitive gives prominence to the modifying noun. Compare: HOLLYWOOD'S STUDIOS EMPTY :: THE STUDIOS OF HOLLYWOOD EMPTY The of-phrase in Modern English is widely current in various types of structures, denoting: the idea of quantity or part (partitive genitive"), e.g.: a piece of bread[26, 14] etc; material of which a thing is done, e.g.: a dress of silk; position in space or direction, e.g.: south of Moscow, within 10 miles of London; relations of time, e.g.: of a evening, of late, all of a sudden;attributive relations, e.g.: the language of a child=a child's language, etc.; composition or measure, e.g.: a pair of puppies, a herd of cattle.

We have underlined that the genitive case can be expressed in two ways, each of them having its restrictions and peculiarities.

**Bibliography**

Phrasal verbs are an important feature of the English language. Their importance lies in the fact that they form a key part of everyday English. Not only are they used in spoken and informal English, but they are also a common aspect of written and even formal English. Nevertheless, the student who is striving for native-like proficiency in the English language needs to be able to deal with the complexities of this frequently used structure in English and be ready to overcome them. Multi-word expressions are very idiosyncratic constructs making progress in their computation difficult. They have been called a complex problem, unpredictable and a pain in the neck. Presentation on theme: "THE STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CONNOTATIVE LEXIS IN THE ENGLISH NEWSPAPER DISCOURSE AND PECULIARITIES OF ITS TRANSLATION INTO UKRAINIAN LANGUAGE." Presentation transcript: 1 the structural characteristics of connotative lexis in the english newspaper discourse and peculiarities of its translation into ukranian language. Peculiarities of Some Suffixes. § 10. Main Principles of Classification. § 11. Polysemy and Homonymy. § 2. Semantic Characteristics and Collocability. § 3. Derivational Potential. § 4. Summary and Conclusions. The analysis of the development of the vocabulary of Modern English shows that there are two aspects of the growth of the language the appearance of new lexical items which increase the vocabulary numerically and the appearance of new meanings of old words. New vocabulary units are mostly the result of the new combinations of old elements.