

## **BINOMIALS**

Budarina A. V.

Scientific supervisor: senior lecturer Zhurkina S. V.

National University of Pharmacy, Kharkiv, Ukraine

alinochka\_555a@mail.ru

**Introduction.** Binomial nomenclature is a formal system of naming species of living things by giving each a name composed of two parts, both of which use Latin grammatical forms, although they can be based on words from other languages. Such a name is called a binomial name (which may be shortened to just "binomial"). The first part of the name identifies the genus to which the species belongs; the second part identifies the species within the genus.

**Aim.** The primary aim of the research is to classify binomials in English. Addressing this question with binomials is especially interesting, as these constructions have been most extensively studied in previous research and it is thus possible to directly compare the results to previous findings.

**Materials and methods.** More than 300 binomials have been studied, compared and classified. The following methods of linguistic investigations have been used: distributional analysis, transformational analysis, component analysis, contextual method, and statistical method.

**Results and discussion.** The phrase, which is a binomial, consists of words having something in common with each other. Words that make binomial in English can be synonyms or antonyms. They are linked by phonetic features — have similar sound or rhyme. Their connecting element can be grammatical aspect and reduplication (repetition of the same word). Binomials can be classified as follows:

Binomial, grouped on the basis of sound patterns. E.g.: Wine and dine — to entertain, feed, water; Part and parcel — an integral part of something; Prim and proper — prim, prim; Rant and rave - rant and rave, to arrange high-profile stage; Born and bred - born and raised elsewhere; Rough and ready - in haste, hasty, harsh; Rack and ruin - complete ruin; Tried and true - tested, tested; Feast or famine - the thick, it is empty; Life and limb - life and health.

Binomial, consisting of inaccurate synonyms. E.g.: Peace and quiet — peace and quiet; First and foremost — first of all, first of all; Pick and choose — to be picky, finicky; Heart and soul — with every fiber of the soul selflessly; Leaps and bounds - very quickly; at breakneck speed; rapidly; by leaps and bounds; Null and void - lost legal force, invalid; Plain and simple - plain and simple; Rest and recreation - recreation and entertainment; Cease and desist - stop action!(command); Clean and tidy - clean and tidy.

Binomial, consisting of antonyms. E.g.: East to west — in one direction; Days

and nights — around the clock continuously; Win or lose — win or lose; Life or death — a matter of life and death, the crucial question; Rank and file - the rank and file representatives (trade), ordinary members of the organization; Give and take - a compromise, exchange pleasantries, opinions, jokes; High and low - everywhere, all sectors of society; Hill and dale - the mountains and the valley .

Binomial, consisting of function words (grammar / grammatical words). E.g.: Up and down — the ups and downs everywhere; Here and there — sometimes, in some places; Down and out — robbed poor, helpless; Back and forth - back and forth; Out and about - in a good shape, recover from illness; On and off - from time to time, sometimes sporadically; All in all - ultimately a whole eventually; To and fro - up and down, to and fro; In and out - up and down, back and forth, with varying success.

Binomial, in which the words are not connected and (or do nothing connected). E.g.: Back to front — inside out, backwards; Take it or leave it — yes or no; at your discretion; as you please; All or nothing — or nothing, all or nothing; Slowly but surely - slowly but surely; the quieter you go, the further you'll get; Sink or swim - it was not, come what may; More or less - more or less, approximately, to one degree or another; Tit for tat - tooth for a tooth, an eye, a quid pro quo; Helter skelter - negligence, lightheadedness, turmoil; Sooner or later - in the end, sooner or later; Floor to ceiling - floor to ceiling; Never ever - never, in life.

Binomial with repetitive words. E.g.: Again and again — repeatedly, over and over again; Little by little — little by little, slowly, slowly; Horror of horrors! — Quiet horror! Measure for measure — an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth; Time after time - again, more than once, all the time; Live and let live - he live and not a hindrance; Wall to wall - covering the entire floor; Bit by bit - step by step, slowly, slowly, slowly; Day in, day out - every day, monotonously; Neck and neck - head to head, almost level.

**Conclusion.** Using binomials correctly can make your English sound more fluent and make it easier for people to understand you. If you get the words in the pair in the wrong order, people will still understand what you are saying, but it may sound strange to them.