

*It's winter, it's winter,
Let us skate and ski.
It's winter, it's winter,
It's great fun for me!*

*It is winter,
It is cold.
Father Frost
Is very old.*

We believe that practical acquisition of a foreign language and phonetic competence in particular is ensured by the use of effective methods and techniques of teaching. Forming foreign phonetic competence will be more effective in the application of a set of specially designed exercises and phonetic games.

To sum up, teaching phonetic competence in the structure of foreign language studying is of vital importance, including correct pronunciation of all speech sounds and sound combinations, well-developed phonemic hearing and mastery of intonation of foreign speech. Only with all the aspects taken into consideration can the speaker be sure of proper foreign language acquisition.

REFERENCES

1. Артуренко З. Фонетичні особливості англійської мови/ Зіновій Артуренко// – Х.: Знання. – 2015, – 180 с.
2. Весніна А. Англійська мова в початковій школі № 2 (99) лютий 2013 р.
3. Іноземні мови в школі/Автор-упорядник Л. А. Пономаренко д.т.н.проф. – Київ.: Англійська мова в початковій школі, 2005.
4. Карпова Л. Формування фонетичної компетенції на початковому етапі вивчення іноземної мови / Людмила Карпова // – Х.: Освіта. – 2015. – 260 с.
5. Корчун І. Англійська мова та її особливості / Іван Корчун // – К.: Освіта. – 2013. – 230 с.

Крива Ю. П.

група МАМ–11 (Тернопільський національний педагогічний університет імені Володимира Гнатюка)
Науковий керівник – канд. філол. наук, доцент Шонь О. Б.

PUN AS A STYLISTIC DEVICE OF CREATING COMIC EFFECT IN ENGLISH JOKES

The study of the «pun» phenomenon has a long history. The first mention of a similar phenomenon of «funny verbal phrases» as a means of joking or «deceiving» the audience can be found in the *Rhetoric* by Aristotle [2, p. 41]. **The topicality** of the research is defined by lack of a unified theory of English joke and exhaustive knowledge of the mechanics of English humor, which is created by various means of language, the difficulty of translating an English joke into Ukrainian without losing the comic effect.

Pun is a multifaceted phenomenon that has a stylistic, psycholinguistic, pragmatic and aesthetic nature at the same time [1, p. 12]. Due to the multifaceted nature of this phenomenon it is quite difficult to give a precise definition of a pun. Discoveries made by participants in a communicative situation push the limits of imagination, encourage creative search, cultivate the ability to listen and hear, develop a speed of reaction to the word. There are many definitions of a pun. One of them was put forward by the Austrian philosopher Ludwig Wittgenstein in the middle of the twentieth century. According to his definition, all human speech activity and even non-speech activity is a set of puns [2, p. 124]. Pun is an anomaly – «a phenomenon that violates any formulated rules or intuitively felt patterns» [6, p. 119].

To understand a joke hidden by the means of pun, one needs to be able to compare, analyze and reason. A pun assumes a mandatory reliance on a communicative situation with an informal status. It serves as a marker of colloquialism, as the listed features «belong to the components of the communicative act that form colloquial speech. In other words, colloquial speech creates the optimal preconditions for the emergence of a pun, but a pun itself becomes ... a sign of a colloquial speech»

[4, p. 683]. Often the understanding of a pun is limited by the function of the expression of the comic. Having considered these features of a pun as a linguistic phenomenon, a more appropriate definition can be given: a pun is a certain type of speech behaviour of speakers, based on deliberate violation of systemic language relations, in order to create unusual language forms and structures that acquire expressive, humorous meaning [3, p. 219].

There are many types of a pun, but we will consider the following: 1) *paronomasia* is a stylistic device consisting of a comic or figurative convergence of words, which due to the similarity of sound and partial coincidence of morpheme composition can sometimes be mistaken. Since two words are involved at once, the method is sometimes also called a binary stylistic device [5, p. 1134]. 2) *Anagram* is a word or phrase formed by rearranging the letters of another word [5, p. 96]. Despite the fact that great attention to the anagram in poetry falls on a relatively recent time, this technique is apparently among the oldest: from the lectures of Ferdinand de Saussure comes the idea of the wide use of anagrams in the most ancient epics: *Mahabharata* and *Ramayana*, *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, as well as in the *Bible*. 3) *Polysemy* is a phenomenon that is characterized by the presence of two or more meanings of a word, which are historically conditioned or interrelated in meaning and origin [5, p. 1186]. Lexical polysemy is the ability of one word to serve to designate different objects and phenomena of reality, associatively related to each other and forming a complex semantic unity. It is the presence of a common semantic feature that distinguishes polysemy from homonymy and homophony. 4) *Homophony* is a phenomenon, when a word sounds the same as another word but has a different meaning, whether it's spelled the same or not. Homophony also includes cases of phonetic coincidence of a word and a word combination or two word combinations. For example, in English homophones arose as a result of the historically developed different designations in writing of the same consonant or vowel sound [6, p. 141].

Thus, having found out the most productive types of a pun in English jokes and investigated stylistic devices, which create the humorous effect, we come to the conclusion that most English jokes are based on paronomasia, anagram, polysemy and homophony.

REFERENCES

1. Болдирева А. С. Переклад каламбурів як засобу створення гумористичного ефекту: до постановки проблеми. Записки з романо-германської філології. 2017. № 2. С. 11–19.
2. Витгенштейн Л. Философские исследования. М.: Астрель, 2011. 321 с.
3. Сковородникова А. П. Энциклопедический словарь-справочник. Выразительные средства русского языка, речевые ошибки и недочёты. М.: Флинта, 2011. 480 с.
4. MacDonald Maryellen C. Lexical Nature of Syntactic Ambiguity Resolution. Psychological Review. 1994. Volume 101, Issue 4. P. 676-703.
5. Macmillan English Dictionary for Advanced Learners. Macmillan ELT; 2nd ed. Edition, 2007. 1872 p.
6. Simpson P. Stylistics: A Resource Book for Students. London: Routledge, 2004. 262 p.

Крисько В. Т.

група МАМ–1 (Тернопільський національний
педагогічний університет імені Володимира Гнатюка)
Науковий керівник – канд. філол. наук, викладач Нацюк М. Б.

METHODS OF ENGLISH SPEAKING COMPETENCE IN DIALOGIC SPEECH DEVELOPMENT BY MEANS OF COMMUNICATIVE TASKS

Nowadays, there are a lot of different methods to teach English. However, the aim of all of them is to teach “communicative” English. A person should know the rules of grammar and vocabulary of the language but for the effective communication the person should know how to use it in a social life.