

# **Contrastive Analysis of Vocabulary Units in Modern Linguistics.**

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One of the most important directions in modern linguistics is the study of general regularities of non-related languages functioning. Structural changes in the languages, the problem of understanding language as an integral system are equally significant. The final aim of major typological investigations is to identify and classify accordingly isomorphic and allomorphic features characteristic of the languages under investigation. In this case it is not significant whether languages belong to the same family or a different one. The analysis of common and divergent features in the languages compared helps to describe their structure, type, laws of functioning and development. In the long run universal phenomena of the human language are singled out and identified.

Contemporary typological investigations examine all levels of the linguistic system and, as a result, create general typological description of the human language. It must be noted that some progress has been achieved recently in the comparative study of lexical systems of different languages, although such research is still quite topical. Lately there have been conducted investigations of lexical means that describe positive emotions in English, Ukrainian and New Greek languages [4]. Besides, lexical-semantic groups and semantic fields of firmness in French and English [1: 18] have been analysed. The semantic peculiarities of static possessive verbs with the meaning of negation in the German and Ukrainian languages together with the syntactic distribution, semantic combinability and stylistic characteristics of the verbs in question have been singled out [2]. The nominations of professions in the Modern English and Ukrainian languages have been investigated in order to exposure their isomorphic and allomorphic features [3].

As tertium comparationis in the comparison of languages there have been employed such universal concepts as LIFE and DEATH, HAPPINESS, LOVE, DESIRE, HOPE, SUCCESS, FREEDOM, COLOUR, TIME, BEAUTY, JOY, WAR, CLOTHES, MARRIAGE, MORAL, FAMILY, WOMAN, SPIRIT, TRUTH and their

representation in different languages which allows to single out not only the language means used in the process of concept verbalisation, but to compare the system of associations typical of a definite cultural community.

Thus, comparative and contrastive analysis of vocabulary units in different languages irrespective of their origin is topical as it allows singling out allomorphisms and isomorphisms in the systems of lexical units in order to specify associations which lie under nomination in different languages.

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