The plurality of the receiver of the action is emphasised only in the situation with the verb *'to slaughter'*. Yet in the case of the verb *'to assassinate'*, it is more characteristic for the receiver of the action to be a singular prominent person.

*It's like a man in the trenches again: … he'**d slaughter** <u>a million men</u> rather than stop and ask himself why.* (Miller H. Tropic of Cancer)

*I want to hire you to **assassinate** <u>the Vice President of the United States</u>.* (Child L. Without Fail)

Also, in most cases in the situation of killing, the instrument is shown implicitly, though in the cases of its being explicit, it is manifested with the help of the prepositions 'with' and 'by'.

Thus, we can come to the following conclusion that the information we gathered is highly useful for English learners, especially for teenagers who can use the results in their day-to-day communication: it happens that the topics of death, murder, and suicide are discussed among teenagers not only in real life but also with their English-speaking friends abroad. One common myth suggests that talking about killing or suicide actually encourages people to think about it. Research has shown the opposite: even high school students who felt suicidal were relieved to express their feelings. What is more, the material can be used in English classes or electives for the purposes of cultural enlightenment, since in Russian, there is just one verb with the meaning 'to cause death'; whereas the English language has a wide scope of them with different shades of the meaning.

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THE PARTICIPIAL AND THE GERUNDIAL CONSTRUCTIONS IN THE FAIRY TALES BY LEWIS CARROLL "ALICE'S ADVENTURES IN WONDERLAND" AND "ALICE'S ADVENTURES THROUGH THE LOOKING GLASS"

The topic of my research is relevant as pupils may face difficulties while doing communicative tasks. Poor language is the main reason. Gerundial and participial constructions can enrich pupils' vocabulary and make their speech more vivid. I wanted to develop my speaking skills so I decided to choose this topic. "Alice's adventures in Wonderland" and Alice's adventures through the looking-glass" by L. Carroll are the most famous classical English fairy tales. Some people think these are the

greatest tales ever written. They are designed according to the peculiarities of children's perception of the world. A fairy tale should be interesting, emotionally coloured, entertaining and available. That is why I have chosen the fairy tales by Lewis Carroll as the subject of the work.

The aim of the work is to enrich pupils' vocabulary while learning and analyzing the participial and the gerundial constructions used in the fairy tales by Lewis Carroll "Alice's adventures in Wonderland" and Alice's adventures through the looking-glass".

The tasks are:

– to learn the differences between gerund and participle I in modern English;

– to find and to analyze the peculiarities of the participial and gerundial constructions in the fairy tales by Lewis Carroll "Alice's adventures in Wonderland" and Alice's adventures through the looking-glass";

– to explain the grounds for these constructions in the fairy tales.

The subject of the work is the fairy tales by Lewis Carroll "Alice's adventures in Wonderland" and Alice's adventures through the looking-glass".

The object of the work is the participial and gerundial constructions used in the fairy tales.

The methods of research are learning the theoretical preliminaries, comparison and component analysis.

The theoretical significance: the work may be used in the lessons of English when studying grammar topics "Participle I", "Gerund".

While reading the fairy-tales I have found out that they are rich in participial and gerundial constructions. I have written out 906 sentences with participles and gerunds (446 – from "Alice's adventures in Wonderland" and 460 – "Alice's adventures through the looking glass and what Alice saw there"), so there are 441 cases, when gerunds were used and 465 sentences with Participle I. I have chosen sentences with Participle I after the nouns in the function of attribute, because they are easy to confuse with gerunds. There are 414 sentences with non-perfect gerunds in active voice and 20 sentences with non-perfect gerund in passive voice, also there are 5 sentences with perfect gerund in passive voice. I have found 455 sentences with non-perfect Participle I in active voice and 10 sentences with non-perfect Participle I in passive voice. There are 2 sentences with perfect gerund in active voice. There are neither sentences with perfect gerunds and participles in passive voice nor sentences with perfect participles in active voice.

Besides I have changed the gerunds and the present participles after nouns into other parts of speech in the first and the second chapters of "Alice's adventures in Wonderland" to see how the chapters will be read. I can say that the effect of continuation and Alice's changes in these chapters have been lost. The fairy-tales are not so interesting to read. The language of these tales is not so fascinating, emotionally coloured, entertaining. The lack of such grammar phenomenon as gerund is the main reason why these fairy tales are not so interesting to read in other languages.

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LINGUISTIC AND CULTURAL ANALYSIS OF ALBUM NAMES OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN ROCK BANDS

The topic of the research is "Linguistic and cultural analysis of album names of British and American rock bands". The chosen topic is connected with an increase of interest in the phenomenon of cultural and linguistic identity problems, which in turn is explained by many factors of socio-cultural processes.

The main methods used in the study are the method of analysis of the theoretical literature, the method of isolating the linguistic unit, the method of contextual (distribution) analysis, the method of component analysis, the method of synthesis of units into classes.

Album names of British and American rock bands are very diverse both linguistically and in their subject matter. There are traditional names (single words or phrases ("Bad", "Ten", "Bookends")) as well as unusual (the names of a complex structure, which may include, for example, sentences ("It Takes a Nation of Millions to Hold Us Back", "I Never Loved a Man the Way I Love You", "Everybody Knows This Is Nowhere")).

If we look at the subdivision of linguistic means we will see that word combinations are a most common means of naming the album, followed by separate words. And the last of three described are sentences of different types.

When using the parts of speech for album names mostly nouns presented (84.3% of the total number of sample units). From the point of view of the morphological analysis in most cases common inanimate nouns are used ("Revolver", "Thriller", "Rumours", "Tapestry"), and only some