

Word-formation type as the means of maintaining the communicative competence

Being analytical, English is conspicuously opposed to synthetic Ukrainian regarding the word-formation issues. The set of derivation techniques that can be found in English may rather often fail while applying to the appropriate Ukrainian equivalents and vice versa, thus creating extra difficulties for Ukrainian-speaking English learners. The word-formation type is treated in this respect as the means of managing all components of communicative competence on the derivational level due to its applicability to any typologically different languages.

The word-formation type is understood as an abstract constructional derivation unit that has the binary semantic structure 'lexical meaning + derivational meaning' and the formal structure 'derivation base + formative' and is used to form new words. Traditionally, when dealing with the elements of the word-formation during the Grammar lessons, the teacher's attention is primarily paid to enumerating productive and unproductive affixes. This approach neglects the tendency in English to the analytical words. The practical value of the applying the word-formation type notion is obvious, for instance, when to observe complex nouns (that number ca. 15% of all nouns in an English text!), like *lake house*, *career woman*, *backstreet*, *delivery man*, *cross street* etc. The notion of the word-formation type allows systematizing the language material paying equal attention to analytical word-formation types (*e.g.* noun + noun) and synthetic (*e.g.* noun + affix) ones.

Referring to the notion of the word-formation type can thus contribute to introducing fluency-aimed learning in meaningful communication, while compensating the insufficient competence in grammatical, discourse, strategic, or socio-cultural components of the communicative competence.