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**TASTE NOMINATING ADJECTIVES AND THEIR
ETYMOLOGY IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE**

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Abstract. *It is true that English vocabulary, which is one of the most extensive among the world's languages contains an immense number of words of foreign origin. Explanations for this should be sought in the history of the language which is closely connected with the history of the nation speaking the language. The historical circumstances stimulate the borrowing process. Each time two nations come into close contact. The nature of the contact may be different. It may be wars, invasions or conquests when foreign words are imposed upon the conquered nation. There are also periods of peace when the process of borrowing is due to trade and international cultural relations. Etymologically the vocabulary of the English language is far from being homogenous. It consists of two layers - the native stock of words and the borrowed stock of words. Numerically the borrowed stock of words is considerably larger than the native stock of words. In fact native words comprise only 30% of the total number of words in the English vocabulary but the native words form the bulk of the most frequent words actually used in speech and writing. Besides, the native words have a wider range of lexical and grammatical valency, they are highly polysemantic and productive in forming word clusters and set expressions. Borrowed words or loanwords are words taken from another language and modified according to the patterns of the receiving language. In many cases a borrowed word especially one borrowed long ago is practically indistinguishable from a native word without a thorough etymological analysis. The number of the borrowings in the vocabulary of the language and the role played by them is determined by the historical development of the nation speaking the language. The most effective way of borrowing is direct borrowing from another language as the result of the contacts with other nations. Though, a word may be also borrowed indirectly not from the source language but through another language. The article studies the etymology of taste adjectives in the English language. It focuses on analyzing sixteen taste adjectives expressing negative and positive colouring, their origin, historical period, the first word building models, the primary meaning of the word, the interpretation of the ways and reasons of changes up to nowadays variant.*

Key words: *etymology, word building model, primary meaning, taste adjectives, negative and positive colouring, borrowed words or loanwords.*

Human perception of taste and its language reflections evoke the particular interest. In this case, we define taste as the process of perception rather than feeling. Thus, the term "feeling" refers to the initial experience which starts from elementary types of stimulation, while the perception means the participation of higher cognitive mechanisms that interpret sensory information [1, p. 324].

From a linguistic point of view, taste is interesting because of its difficult interpretation, that's why the main problem is to find out linguistic

correlates for different meanings of the taste scale. Man is not far advanced in decomposition of this kind of perception. Vocabulary that relates to nonvisual perception results is rather poor. Its diversity is variable, as usual, it's borrowed from a specific vocabulary, more often from the names of natural phenomena.

In this case, we call the vocabulary that expresses taste *gustative* (from Latin *Gustatus* "taste, taste sensation") [1, p. 293; 7, p. 2 - 7]. Contrastive study problems of lexical items are of particular interest, because exactly in this vocabulary the specificity of national languages is brightly expressed. Taste nomination belongs to perception vocabulary which takes the important place in reflecting the objective reality, especially in the early stages of the language development. Perception vocabulary has been studied in different aspects by the number of scientists (Arutyunov, Verbytska, Wolf, Dyatchuk, Popov, Poustovit, Ruzin etc).

Belous investigated taste nominating adjectives (onomasiological aspect), Haydayenko (etymological, functional peculiarities), Tymeychuk (lexico semantic aspect), Hronska (semantic structure, polysemy), Lechytska (nominating aspect). Although taste perception has been at scientific interests field since last decade, gustative lexemes were not the subject of comprehensive study on the English language material.

That's why the *aim* of our article is to investigate taste nominating adjectives and their etymology to understand in what language, what historical period, the first word building model, the interpretation of the ways and reasons influenced the word and made to change up to nowadays variant.

The material of our research is the historical – etymological dictionary of modern English by M. M. Makovsky, the Oxford English Dictionary (where we can find etymological aspect). Our research allowed to distinguish 8 taste nominating adjectives that have positive meaning "*tasty*", and also 8 taste nominating adjectives that have negative meaning "*tasteless*".

So, first of all, we offer to analyze the etymology of taste nominating adjectives with positive meaning "*tasty*".

Tasty – "having agreeable flavor, palatable", from *taste* (n.) + -y (2); in late 18 century. It also could mean "tasteful, elegant" (from the secondary sense of *taste* (n.)). The appearance of the given word is dated by 1610 year. In the etymological dictionary named by Makovsky M.M. we can find the comparison of the offered word and such German, Armenian and Latin words as *taste* (German), (Armenian) *taç* and *taxare*

(Latin). The word *tasty*, in its original form *taste*, is matched up to the Latin word *taxare* that is a little different from the another Latin word *tangere*. We can also refer here Armenian word *taç*, that has meaning "food" or "tasty food", "tasty" [2].

Palatable – the appearance of the offered word is dated by 1660 year. The word consists of the word stem *palate* + derivational suffix *-able*. If to pay attention to the word stem, especially to its meaning, we'll see "soft palate" or "mouth cavity". In indirect meanings "tasty" this word became to be used since 1680 because people associated everything directly with taste sensations in the mouth [2].

Savoury - "pleasing in taste or smell"; is being dated 1200 year. 1. It is considered that the word came to English from Old French "*savereie*" (in the modern French this word looks like that: *savouré*). 2. We can notice that given word came from Latin *satureia* "savory (n.)" [3].

Delicious - the word dates back to 1300 year. It was involved to the English vocabulary due to the Old French influence. We can observe also Latin variant *delicia*, that has meaning "pleasure, satisfaction" [3].

Appetizing - "exciting desire or hunger". The word appeared and began to be used almost at once in 1650 year. The basic primary model was the word "*appetite*", that came from the Anglo-French (*appetit*) [2].

Good – The undoubted fact is that the word comes from the Old English. It is dated about 14th century. M.M. Makovsky provides several variants of this word origin in his etymological dictionary.

1. The word's stem "geu-(d)", that means "to bent, to curve"; "to grow, to achieve / attain success".

2. As the Universe was created by God with the help of Chaos dissection and Harmony creation, it's possible to promote the view that there are either the meaning "good" or the meaning "to chop, to cut" in the word stem.

3. The English word *good* is possible to be matched up to the ancient Indian *gaus* "a cow". Scientists came to consensus about the word *good* interpretation (as an expression of satisfaction) in 15th century.

4. *Good* is possible to be related with the German word *Gunten* "a pole" (pagans worshiped pillars or poles that embodied divinity).

5. It's necessary to match up *good* and *gđu* - "a fish": fish is a symbol of pristine ocean waters that are connected with the Birth and Generation. Fish was considered to be the symbol of salvation [2].

Luscious – the appearance of the given word is dated back to the 15th century end. OED notices the next definition: in 1400 in the Middle English the word *licius* had the meaning "delicious" [3].

Enjoyable – "capable of being enjoyed"; the word is dated back to 1640 year. It took meaning "*affording pleasure*" in 1744 year. The main forming model of the investigated word served the word stem *Enjoy* – the end of the 14th century, from the Old French: *enjoir* "to give joy, rejoice, take delight in" [3].

The next step of our analyses will be the etymological basis identifying of the taste nominating adjectives with the negative meaning "tasteless".

Unsavory – the word appeared at the beginning of 13th century. The negative meaning "unpleasant or disagreeable to the taste" consolidated with the word at the end of the 14th century [3].

Inspid – the origin of the word is French. In 1610 the primary meaning of the word *insipide* was the next: "without taste or perceptible flavor"; There was also Latin variant, such as: *insipidus* "tasteless" [2].

Tasteless – the word takes place from 1590 year with the meaning "unable to taste"; since 1600 it took the following indirect meaning: "uninteresting, insipid". In 1610 year the word meaning took a little new coloring "having no taste" and "tactless" [3].

Repellent - 1. From Latin *repellentem*, that is dated back to 1610. This word had been used in medicine, but later it took daily meaning in a way: "distasteful, disagreeable" in 1797 year [2].

Distasteful - word stem *distaste* appears firstly in 1590. Prefix *dis-* has French origin, and later it took indirect negative meaning. First-hand the word *distasteful* appeared in 1600 year and had meaning [3].

Unpalatable - the appearance of the offered word is dated by 1660 year. The word consists of the word stem *palate* + derivational suffix *-able* [2].

Bad – according to OED the appearance of the word is dated back to 1200; it took the meaning "inferior in quality" at the beginning of 1300 year; and in its turn *bad* with newly taken meaning "wicked, evil, vicious," was considered a mysterious word, which it was impossible to find out in other languages [3].

Rotten – the given word came from 1300 year. OED notices that *rotten* at first was met in the ancient finds of the Scandinavian peoples. So, the word belongs to Scandinavian language. The well-known proverb about

the rotten apple takes place about 1528 year: "For one rotten apple lytell and lytell putrifieth an whole heape." [3].

Summing up the above – said we can state that only five words have the Old English origin, one word is from the Scandinavian language. The origin of several words is controversial even nowadays because many scientists' points of view are quite different. We can notice that the main number of words became the part of the English vocabulary due to the great influence of the French and Latin languages.

References translated and transliterated

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THE PROBLEM OF INTERPRETIVE CULTURE IN MUSIC EDUCATION

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Abstract. *The objective of music education is to shape in students the fundamentals of music culture which is an important and integral part of their spiritual culture, a set of the key interdisciplinary and subject-matter competencies in the course of perception and interpretation of best samples of the Ukrainian and world music culture, as well as to shape an aesthetic experience along with emotional and value-based attitude towards art. The interpretive culture is a centerpiece of music education which is the organizational system of music education and the process of absorption of the knowledge, skills and abilities necessary for music activities since this phenomenon is associated with understanding the in-depth meaning of a piece of music and materializing of the latter through a perfect performance.*

The article aims to expose the significance of the interpretive culture within the framework of music education.

Little prominence is given to shaping the interpretive culture of a future music teacher. In its turn, the interpretive culture in terms of music education is integral to shaping the future teacher's personality, for it enables a significant increase in the level of training of specialists within the system of music teacher education, determining various aspects