

жає трагічне протиріччя між силою розуму, творчості людини і фізичною слабкістю, немичним тілом, яке не може перемогти смерть.

Парадокс дозволяє виявити складність, трагізм, певну абсурдність людських відносин. Початок відомої поеми О.Уайльда "The Ballad of Reading Gaol" містить дуже емоційні рядки, які включають оксюморон: *Yet each man kills the thing he loves*. Розгортаючи далі оксюморон, поет створює широкую картину суперечливості людських стосунків.

*Some kill their love when they are young,*

*And some when they are old;*

*Some strangle with the hands of Lust,*

*Some with the hands of Gold.*

У макроконтексті дієслів *kill* отримує додаткові значення 'зрадити, кинути', але прагматичний ефект залишається значним.

Парадоксальність характерна для певних видів поетичного жанру – лімериків, епітафій, причому там часто домінує гумористичний ефект, іронія.

Різниця між оксюмороном і антитезою як одними з фігур парадоксу полягає, перш за все, у структурі – оксюморон реалізується у словосполученні, антитеза – у різних реченнях або частинах речення. Разом з тим, як показало наше дослідження, у художніх поетичних і прозових творах оксюморон може розгортатися в антитезу і охоплювати частину тексту або весь текст. Це явище не відзначається у традиційних роботах зі стилістики, оскільки ці стилістичні засоби розглядають окремо. Крім того, антитеза частіше відображає протилежність явищ, об'єктів, а не їх парадоксальність, наприклад, у відомому вірші Р.Кіплінга "If".

Парадокс як фігура думки у художніх текстах використовується з метою показати трагізм людської долі, складність характеру або людських відносин. В афоризмах, у зв'язку з відсутністю макроконтексту, парадокс може бути більш багатозначним. У цілому вивчення парадоксу є перспективною проблемою і може бути продовжено на прикладі публіцистики, гумористичних текстів, де парадокс може реалізуватися в інших стилістичних засобах. Також виявляється, що з точки зору парадоксу оксюморон і антитеза інколи мають більше спільного, ніж відмінного. Перспективним може бути і дослідження фігур парадоксу в концептуальному аспекті, оскільки суперечливість притаманна як художньому, так і повсякденному мисленню.

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#### LEXICAL CONCEPT AND CONSTRUCTION OF ITS NETWORK

У статті йдеться про способи вербальної репрезентації концепту HOME у художніх творах англійської літератури. Особлива увага приділяється моделюванню концептуальної сітки за допомогою визначення слів-супровідників з високою частотністю вживання при лексикалізації концепту.

В статье рассматриваются способы вербализации концепта HOME в художественных произведениях английской литературы. Особое внимание уделяется моделированию концептуальной сети с помощью определения слов-сопроводителей с высокой частотностью употребления при лексикализации концепта.

*The present work deals with the lexical concept HOME, its verbal representation in the texts of fiction of*

*the English literature. The focus is on constructing a concept network by determining the words most characteristic and frequently used for the lexicalization of the concept.*

A nowadays undisputed fact about language is that it stands in very close relation to cognition. This principle asserts that language refers to concepts. In other words, the semantic structure of linguistic units (the meaning conventionally associated with words) can be equated with concepts. These conventional meanings associated with words are often treated as linguistic concepts or lexical concepts. The area of study known as cognitive semantics is concerned with investigating the relationship between experience, the conceptual system and the semantic structure encoded by language. Scholars working in cognitive semantics investigate knowledge representation (conceptual structure) and meaning construction (conceptualization). Cognitive semantics has employed language as the lens through which these cognitive phenomena can be investigated. Jackendoff (2), Pinker (6), Wierzbicka (7) speak of a universal set of primitive concepts for which any particular language provides language-specific labels. This idea is supported by Li and Gleitman in the following words: "Language has means for making reference to the objects, relations, properties and events that populate our everyday world. It is possible to suppose that these linguistic categories and structures are more or less straightforward mappings from a preexisting conceptual space, programmed into our biological nature. Humans invent words that label their concepts" (5, 266). The guiding principles of cognitive semantics advocate that words are treated as "points of access" to vast priorities of knowledge relating to a particular concept. Meaning construction is equated with conceptualization, a dynamic process whereby linguistic units serve as prompts for an array of conceptual operations (1).

Turning back to the problem of language-cognition relations, given that we draw conclusions on human cognition from the study of human language, it is interesting to investigate the embodiment of dominant cultural concepts of the English in the language of a literary text. Though there is no a full list of English cultural concepts scientists often speak of 9 dominant concepts in the English world view: home, freedom, privacy, fair play, restrain, gentleman, heredity, humour, common sense (3).

The present paper is concerned with the first concept on the list – the cultural concept HOME and its representation in literary text from the perspective of cognitive linguistics on the one hand and corpus-linguistics on the other hand. Eight English novels serve the material of investigation (J. Austin "Pride and Prejudice", Ch. Bronte "Shirley", W. Collins "The Monnstone", D. Defoe "Robinson Crusoe", Ch. Dickens "Great Expectations", H. Fielding "The History of Tom Jones, a Foundling", J. Swift "Gulliver's Travels", O. Wilde "The Picture of Dorian Grey").

The goal of our study is to capture the lexical concept structure while creating the concept network that includes a dominant word naming the concept and adjoining to it words in the fiction texts. Adjoining to the lexical concept words are the words found within a sentence containing the lexical concept. We have compiled a list of words adjoining to the dominant lexical concept with the precise data of usage frequency of every lexical unit from the list. The appearance of the same word in concordance with the lexical concept at least 5 times shows its systematic character and prescribes several related senses to the explicated concept. V.V. Levickij (4) considers the adjoining words to amplify the lexical concept by bringing in their additional senses and emotional load to the concept sphere.

The objectives of our research are:

1. To combine cognitive-linguistic and corpus-linguistic methods in the analysis of concept lexicalization in a literary text.
2. To identify and select all words representing a cultural concept HOME in the novels of the XVIII-XIX centuries.
3. To construct a concept radial net based on the lexical units frequency data and their correlation.

We decided to use a corpus-based approach with the elements of quantitative methods to conduct concept analysis. Our work led us to develop an approach that is oriented to capturing senses of the lexical units concordant to the dominant lexical concept. In order to construct the concept net, there is a need to find a concept representation in all possible concordant lexemes. Such representation is performed by means of the lexical semantic analysis of the adjoining to the lexical concept words. This analysis starts with the parsing of adjoining words into parts of speech. The words adjoining the lexical concept HOME are frequently represented by nouns, verbs and adjectives, all of them bearing various shades of the lexical concept meaning. The calculations show that the dominant word HOME was used 445 times in the analyzed novels. The number of adjoining words amounts to 6490 lexical units. Among them we find 3291 nouns, 1918 verbs, and 1281 adjectives.

Table 1

## The Usage Frequency of the Adjoining Words Clusters

<i>Part of Speech</i>	<i>Cluster</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Cluster</i>	<i>Frequency</i>
noun	1. family/marriage: <i>family circle, father, mother, husband, uncle, son</i>	231	9. furniture: <i>mantelshelf, oven, table, chairs, clock, dressing-table</i>	479
	2. house: <i>dwelling, castle, house, mansion, kitchen</i>	504	10. neighbourhood: <i>back-yard, forest, coast, city, garden</i>	169
	3. kingdom/empire: <i>emperor, king, empire, subjects, court, queen</i>	60	11. time period: <i>morning, year, day, night, hour, tomorrow, week</i>	308
	4. feelings/emotions: <i>aggravation, trepidation, caution, confidence, love</i>	456	12. animals/plants that live in the house: <i>poodle, cat, spider</i>	95
	5. country: <i>country, land, England</i>	50	13. processes: <i>laughing, sleeping, cleaning, cooking, loss</i>	334
	6. distance: <i>mile, distance</i>	69	14. events: <i>death, meeting, party, ball</i>	93
	7. people who dwell in the house: <i>master, servant, bachelor, watchman</i>	197	15. music: <i>piano, music, song</i>	41
	8. food: <i>tea, milk, water, meal, supper</i>	162	16. money: <i>money</i>	43
verb	17. motion: <i>run, return, enter, go, reach, near, walk, come</i>	750	22. possession: <i>have, possess, own, obtain</i>	144
	18. existence: <i>be, stay, settle</i>	184	23. observation: <i>see, watch, glance, look, follow</i>	102
	19. destruction: <i>burn, blow off, burst, murder</i>	47	24. mental activity: <i>recall, think, refresh, know</i>	199
	20. feelings: <i>feel, experience, desire, relieve</i>	109	25. housekeeping activity: <i>bring, take, give, cook, toil</i>	41
	21. physical activity: <i>eat, devour, carry, provide, spare, draw</i>	336		
adjective	26. positive: <i>pleasant, elegant, mysterious, excellent</i>	438	29. color: <i>white, dark, brown, light, yellow</i>	112
	27. negative: <i>ashamed, uncomfortable, unacceptable, dirty</i>	349	30. size/shape: <i>huge, big, little, round, speckled-legged, gigantic</i>	201
	28. material: <i>wooden, steel, silver, gold, glass</i>	50	31. age: <i>old, new</i>	131

The next step is to build a concept network. The lexical concept network consisting of clusters made up of semantically bound adjoining words and frequency information demonstrates what senses of the adjoining words often have strong associations to the lexical concept in question. The present study follows up on the proposal: it selects the adjoining words and measures the degree of attraction of the word senses and the concept, thereby taking into consideration that some distributional patterns are not concept specific but rather concept-sense specific.

We believe that the relations between different senses of the concept HOME are motivated both culturally and frame-semantically, and also they are corpus-based as they rely on an exhaustive analysis

of their concordance. The author's choice of words to represent the concept HOME is in part determined by the frequency of co-occurrence of senses of HOME with particular lexical units united into several clusters. Table 1 shows clusters of nouns, verbs and adjectives adjoined to the lexical concept HOME.

The most straightforward and most productive sense of the concept HOME follows from the "place to live in" represented in the cluster "house" including 384 lexical units. The cluster "family/marriage" (231 lexical units) in combination with the clusters "people who dwell in the house" (197 words) and "animals/plants that live in the house" (95 units) breathe in life into concept HOME, presenting a sense of alive being. Clusters "food" (162 units) and "furniture" (479 units) relate comfort, coziness to the English HOME. Another frequent sense of HOME can be paraphrased as "native land" expressed by the clusters "country" (50 words), "neighbourhood" (169 words). The link of these clusters to the central sense of the concept is probably that one sees his home inseparable from the motherland, birthplace and familiar surroundings. For the Englishmen their native country is closely connected with the "kingdom/empire" (60 lexical units) that is historically and culturally determined and finds its expression in the concept HOME. Some clusters are semantically much more difficult to integrate into the concept network, but they repeatedly accompany the lexical concept and are associated with it in a definite context like clusters "money" and "music" each accounting 43 and 41 words.

As for the adjoining verbs the data show that the cluster "motion" (750 lexical units) is the most frequent as one usually *returns*, *comes back*, *reaches* HOME. Concept HOME often provokes thinking, requiring, recollection, remembering that is reflected in the cluster "mental activity" (199 words). Another interesting cluster "physical activity" (336 units) attributes a dynamic character to the concept. It proves that HOME as a building element of the national world views of the English though preserving conservative features is apt to changes and alterations.

The adjoining adjectives most numerous presented in the cluster "positive meaning" (438 units) emphasize a famous saying "there is no place like home", relating to the concept pleasant associations. Though, as reflected in the novels the English people experience not only joyful moments at HOME, but they are ashamed, frustrated or uncomfortable there. Adjectives of "negative" associations account 349 lexical units.

To summarise this section, we have seen that an obtained profile of the verbalized concept HOME is based on 445 HOME citations annotated with respect to 31 different clusters. Our approach exemplifies how these data can be put to use in order to address the questions of cognitive-oriented analyses of concept lexicalization.

The above mentioned studies aiming at quantifying the senses of the adjoining words and the lexical concept have calculated clusters frequency. For the moment a correlation analysis also serves our purpose. The correlation analysis determines the degree of connection between pairs of investigated data. We computed 465 pairwise correlations of 31 clusters to determine whether this approach is feasible in our study. The results support this approach in many respects. First, the correlation coefficients obtained range from 0.01 to 0.99, differentiating across a whole spectrum of correlation. Second, the result concerning the clusters considered strongly connected to each other by this correlation analysis appears to be even more reasonable, and it confirms intuitively expected connections. High  $r$  value is obtained for "positive meaning" and "mental activity" (0,95), "mental activity" and "house" (0,92), "positive meaning" and "house" (0,91), "time" and "people who dwell in the house" (0,91), "time" and "house" (0,91), "time" and "mental activity" (0,91). Correlation shows that clusters "house", "positive meaning" and "time" have more connections than the rest of the clusters.

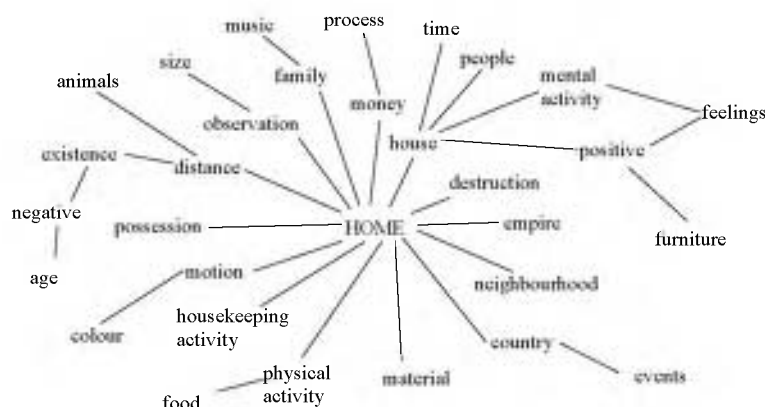


Figure 1. Radial network of the concept HOME

Having obtained the results of clustering applied to collocate frequencies, the correlation analysis and the average linkage cluster analysis we can build a radial network of the verbalized concept HOME.

The radial network depicts that some clusters showing a strong correlation similarity form bigger groups within the concept structure, for example clusters "feelings/emotions", "mental activity", "people" "positive features", "furniture" and "time" have a common link to "house", at the same time "animals", "existence", "negative features" and "age" are related by correlation to "distance".

The approach using corpus evidences, statistical methods of data analysis and cognitive interpretation allowed us to find (1) which adjoining words are most frequent and which characterization and cognitive motivation is therefore most relevant to the concept HOME, (2) that some senses of the concept reflected in the adjoining words are not listed in the dictionaries. This is astonishing since these senses are not fully predictable but they are historically and culturally motivated. We interpret this as evidence that concepts being the elements of national world view absorb and reflect notions important for the given nation in the given time period. We can also claim (3) that cognitive analyses benefit from corpus-based perspectives.

The process of concept extension or reduction caused by changes in a national world view of the English can be a perspective study in the sphere of cognitive linguistics.

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### ОСОБЛИВОСТІ МЕТАФОРИЧНОЇ РЕПРЕЗЕНТАЦІЇ ПРОСТОРУ В АВСТРАЛІЙСЬКІЙ АНГЛОМОВНІЙ КАРТИНІ СВІТУ (К. XVIII – П. XX СТ.)

*Стаття присвячена дослідженню особливостей метафоричної репрезентації простору в австралійській англомовній картині світу к. XVIII – п. XX стст. Виділено основні і периферійні опозиції в моделі світу, ключові метафори і коди культури, задіяні для концептуалізації простору.*

*Статья посвящена исследованию особенностей метафорической репрезентации пространства в австралийской англоязычной картине мира к. XVIII – н. XX стст. Выделены основные и периферийные оппозиции в модели мира, ключевые метафоры и коды культуры, задействованные для концептуализации пространства.*

*The article dwells upon the peculiarities of metaphorical space representation in the Australian English world image (l. XVIII – e. XX cc.). Main and peripheral world model oppositions, key metaphors and culture codes for space conceptualization are outlined.*

*Актуальність роботи.* Простір як базисна категорія людського знання отримує в наукових розвідках всебічне висвітлення. Досліджується репрезентація простору в різних національних мовних картинах світу, в тому числі, в австралійській англомовній картині світу (ААКС) [1, с. 105-