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### **Summary**

The article deals with the prosodic characteristics of tolerance / intolerance in the speeches of politicians representing Germany, Ukraine and Russia at the level of power parameters. Common regularities and essential differences within the power characteristics of corresponding speech acts are identified.

## **THE ROLE OF A COMMON SEMANTIC FEATURE AND A DIAGNOSTIC FRAME IN THE PROCESS OF THE LINGUISTIC DATA COLLECTION**

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### **1. Introduction**

As our linguistic research deals with the lexico-semantic field (LSF) of the nouns denoting *happiness*, one of its partial aims was to obtain a lexical stock of this field. To meet this aim we set the following criteria:

- a. Consulting OTE for the purpose to find out all the synonyms of the noun *happiness*.
- b. Setting a common semantic feature for all the collected nouns – *pleasant feeling*.
- c. Consulting OED for the purpose to find a common semantic feature *pleasant feeling* in the meanings of the collected synonyms of happiness.
- d. Setting a diagnostic frame to diagnose a semantic feature *pleasant feeling* and verify the rightness of the choice of the nouns.

### **2. The process of linguistic data collection**

The Oxford Thesaurus of English (OTE) offers 45 synonyms of the noun/headword *happiness* (e.g. contentment, pleasure, satisfaction, merriment,

cheerfulness, gaiety, joy, etc.) interchangeable or semantically identical in some context. Each of the nouns of the 45-member-synonymic row has its own synonymic row, too (e.g. merriment has got 44 synonyms, pleasure 34, satisfaction 39 and contentment 22 synonyms including happiness). The meanings of the chain members diverge more or less from the main headword. To collect all the synonyms of the noun *happiness* would be therefore a very complicated process without setting a common semantic feature of the observed nouns. As a unified principle we have selected a seme *pleasant feeling* and tried to find it in the meanings of all collected synonyms of the noun *happiness*.

### 3. Common semantic feature

Generally, a semantic feature is a further unanalysable semantic component of meaning obtained by the componential analysis. It defines a specific LSF (semantic space) and so is essential for its lexico-semantic (L-S) analysis. A common semantic feature semantically interrelates meanings of the specified group of lexemes (e.g. near-synonyms of happiness), is used in comparative L-S analysis of these synonyms and obtained by observation and selection of the meanings which are closely semantically related. It is also a unified principle for the selection of the research sample. A common semantic feature is also called a dominant seme/archiseme and is present in the semantic spectrum of all the lexemes under study. In our linguistic research it was set by:

- a. dictionary observation,
- b. componential analysis and
- c. a diagnostic method.

### 4. Dictionary observation

In the process of the research sample collection we consulted a monolingual explanatory dictionary – Oxford English Dictionary (OED) for the purpose to find a common semantic feature *pleasant feeling* in the meanings of the nouns under study. Let us illustrate the observation process on the following examples:

#### **Joy**

*A vivid emotion of pleasure arising from a sense of well-being or satisfaction; the **feeling** or state of being highly **pleased** or delighted; exultation of spirit; gladness, delight.*

#### **Gratification**

*The state of being gratified or pleased; enjoyment, satisfaction, **pleasurable feeling**.*

#### **Satisfaction**

*With reference to desires or **feelings**: satisfied or contented state of mind; now usually, gratification or **pleasure** occasioned by some fact, event, or state of things.*

#### **Thrill**

*A subtle nervous tremor caused by intense emotion or excitement (as **pleasure**, fear, etc.), producing a slight shudder or tingling through the body; a penetrating influx of **feeling** or emotion.*

At least one of the meanings of the nouns joy, gratification, satisfaction and thrill referred to a common semantic feature. On the other hand, when we studied

the meanings of the nouns **cheerfulness** and **love**, we could not find a semantic reference to *pleasant feeling* in spite of the fact that these near synonyms of the noun happiness refer to it:

### **Cheerfulness**

*Of persons, their dispositions, etc.: Gladsomeness, joyousness, alacrity, readiness.*

*As shown in the countenance: Liveliness.*

*transf. Bright and inspiring appearance; freedom from gloom.*

### **Love**

*That disposition or state of feeling with regard to a person which manifests itself in solicitude for the welfare of the object, and usually also in delight in his or her presence and desire for his or her approval; warm affection, attachment.*

## **5. Diagnostic frame /context**

And so as non-native users of English limited by the contents of both OED and OTE dictionaries, we decided to apply simultaneously also a criterion of a diagnostic frame in order to verify the rightness of our choice. A diagnostic frame is a routine element in the non corpus based semantic analysis and an organizing principle of the lexicon (Fillmore, 1978; Cruse, 1986; Lyons, 1977). Its purpose is to diagnose a specific semantic feature/component and isolate specific semantic relations.

The diagnostic frame used for a diagnosis of the semantic feature *pleasant feeling*:

**After spending the evening with her idol Thomas, Becky felt**

\_\_\_\_\_.

After setting a diagnostic frame, the process of its completion with all the collected “nouns of happiness” started. Each of the nouns under observation was thus tested if it semantically fit the frame. 102 sentences which resulted from the completion and substitution process had to have the following meaning: *Becky had pleasant feeling after spending the evening with her idol Thomas*. In the following seven examples English nouns of happiness both fit the frame and semantically refer to the same *pleasant feeling*:

*After spending the evening with her idol Thomas, Becky felt **joy**.*

*After spending the evening with her idol Thomas, Becky felt **gratification**.*

*After spending the evening with her idol Thomas, Becky felt **gaiety**.*

*After spending the evening with her idol Thomas, Becky felt **cheerfulness / thrill / merriment / love**.*

In comparison, e.g. the nouns **luck** and **radiance** neither fit the frame nor semantically refer to *pleasant feeling*:

**Luck** (a synonym of happiness)

*La Fortune good or ill; the fortuitous happening of events favourable or unfavourable to the interests of a person; a person's condition with regard to the favourable or unfavourable character of some fortuitous event, or of the majority of the fortuitous events in which he has an interest. Also, the imagined tendency of chance (esp. in matters of gambling) to produce events continuously favourable or*

*continuously unfavourable; the friendly or hostile disposition ascribed to chance at a particular time.*

*1b In generalized sense: Chance regarded as a cause or bestower of success and failure. Sometimes personified*

*1c Predicatively, it is good or bad luck= 'it is good or bad omen' (to do so-and-so)*

*2a Good fortune; success, prosperity or advantage coming by chance rather than as the consequence of merit or effort. Phrase: to have the luck = to be so fortunate as (to be or do something)*

*2b A piece of luck or good -fortune. Sc*

*2c occas. In appellations of objects on which the prosperity of a family, etc., is supposed to depend*

*After spending the evening with her idol Thomas, Becky felt **luck**.*

*(Becky could not feel luck, she could only have luck)*

**Radiance** (a synonym of joy)

*1. a. Light shining with diverging rays; hence, brilliant light, vivid brightness, splendour.*

*b. Brightness of the eye or look.*

*2. = radiation.*

*3. The radiant flux emitted by unit area of a source into unit solid angle.*

*After spending the evening with her idol Thomas, Becky felt **radiance**.*

*(Becky could not feel radiance; it is a quality that shows in sb's face.)*

*Her face glowed with radiance//joy.*

## **6. Conclusion**

And so finally a set of 102 English synonyms of the noun of happiness with a high emotive charge and an emotive component has been collected. They are lexemes interconnected by a common semantic feature *pleasant feeling* as well as elements of the lexical stock of the LSF of the nouns denoting happiness in English. Setting a common semantic feature and a diagnostic frame is essential for:

- a. quantitative and qualitative analyses of lexical and seme stocks of LSF of the nouns denoting happiness in English,
- b. subsequent comparative analysis of these stocks with their correspondents in Slovak language and
- c. universality, reliability, validity and repeatability of the carried out linguistic research.

## **Literature**

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### **Summary**

The present paper deals with the importance of setting a common semantic feature and a diagnostic frame for the linguistic data collection as well as for the overall research of a concrete lexico-semantic field (LSF). It transparently presents all individual steps by which the lexical stock of LSF of the nouns denoting happiness in English was formed and points out the universality, validity and reliability of this procedure.

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## **ДЕЯКІ ОСОБЛИВОСТІ СПОЛУЧУВАНOSTІ, ЧАСТОТИ ВИКОРИСТАННЯ І ТЕРМІНОТВОРЧОЇ ПОТЕНЦІЇ СУФІКСІВ АНГЛІЙСЬКОГО СЛОВОТВОРУ В НАУКОВІЙ ЛІТЕРАТУРІ**

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Кожна мова характеризується своєю особливою граматичною будовою, особливим словниковим складом, особливою звуковою системою, що складають її три основні сторони, кожна з яких підлягає самостійному теоретичному дослідженню. Теорія словотвору германських мов, як відомо, сформувалась у межах системно-структурної моделі опису мови, яка домінувала в період становлення і початкової стадії розвитку кожної окремої галузі лінгвістичних досліджень [21, с.35].

Самим яскравим та визначальним процесом у розвитку лексики мови виступає постійне та інтенсивне збагачення її за рахунок нових, раніше не відомих слів [28, с.252]. Цей процес відбувається постійно, відображаючи зміни у навколишньому світі, відповідаючи потребам носіїв мови. Отже, однією з основних функцій словотворення є поповнення словникового запасу