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Пирская К. А. Флороморфные концептуализации в современных англо-, польско- и украиноязычном дискурсах: гендерный аспект

Аннотация

Статья посвящена анализу флороморфных метафор в художественном дискурсе XXI века на материале украинского, польского и английского языков в гендерном аспекте. В работе уточнено результаты предыдущих исследований. Проведено частотный анализ, проанализированы основные сферы-мишени метафорического смешивания.

Ключевые слова: гендер, метафора, метафорическое смешивание, флороморфна метафора, метафорическая модель.

Pirska K. O. Floromorphic conceptualization in modern English, Polish and Ukrainian discourse: a gender perspective

Summary

There are many works in linguistics that pay attention to the research of metaphor or gender, but only a small number of them are dedicated to the study of metaphor in a gender aspect. Domestic researchers and representatives of the eastern linguistics, referring to this issue, put the emphasis on the cultural and symbolic gender nature, which leads to the emergence of gender metaphors. In other words, their attention is attracted by the transfer of physical and spiritual qualities and characteristics, united with the words denoting masculinity and femininity, on subjects, which are not directly related to the sex.

The aim of this paper is to analyze the gender peculiarities of metaphor in the modern literary discourse. In particular, our task is to identify and analyze metaphorical principles, structural-semantic models which are used by male and female writers in modern fiction discourse, presented by socio-psychological novels, as well as to conduct the contrastive analysis of metaphorization process in a gender aspect, to explore the influence of gender on the choice of tropes, and to identify the dominant metaphorical concepts presented in the works of modern writers. The object of the study are metaphors found in modern fiction discourse. The subject of the study is gender peculiarity of metaphorization processes.

Thus, floromorphic metaphors are not frequent in the analyzed texts. For female and male texts different target domains are significant. The main differences were discovered on verbal level. Quantitative analysis showed asymmetries in the examined texts of male and female works.

Key words: metaphor, gender, floromorphic metaphors, metaphorization processes.

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Tikan Y. G., Kokoruz M. B.

THEORETICAL ASPECTS OF THE SOCIALIZATION OF LEXICAL INNOVATIONS

The object of the study is the integration process of the lexical innovation into the system of a language. Specifically, it investigates into the social peculiarities of such integration, including the aspects of culture in general and roles of its representatives in particular.

The main aim of the study lies in providing a comprehensive theoretical grounding for the stages of socialization lexical innovations are to undergo in order to fully integrate in the lexicon of the language. Though the example of the

English language and the English-speaking society, we have elaborated on the specific societal phenomena influencing the appearance of lexical innovations. Extra-linguistic factors as well as lingual aspects determining the integration of newly created lexemes have been dealt with.

Key words: *lexical innovations, socialization, integration.*

Questions regarding the linguistic changes constitute a nature of a language: with its past, present and future, language is being engaged in a constant movement, and, hence, it undergoes the stages of development and improvement. Characteristic feature of the language to enrich its lexicon with new lexemes serves as one of the most striking explications of its dynamic nature. The extra-linguistic grounding for the linguistic changes implies a direct impact of social factors over such changes.

The issue in question has been of the outmost importance among the native scholars and those from abroad. Specificities of the socialization of lexical innovations and peculiarities of their integration into the system of the language have been investigated by the R. Keller in his study «Towards a Theory of Linguistic Change», R. Fischer in his «Lexical change in Present-Day English: a Corpus Based Study of the Motivation, Institutionalization and Productivity of Creative Neologisms». Ukrainian scholars Zh. V. Kolois, Y. A. Zatsnyi, M. O. Zhulinska worked over the innovative nature of a language, delved into processes of the lexicon enrichment.

The study of lexical-semantic variables in the frame of historical sociolinguistics leads to the field of onomasiology in its classical sense: the study of designations, where the linguist starts with an extralinguistic concept and looks for its formal verbalizations. In a wider sense, onomasiology also covers the function-to-form direction, in diachronic pragmatics, morphology and syntax. The second approach toward words is known as semasiology: starting with the form and asking for the contents it covers, or the concepts it denotes. The onomasiological approach is the view of an encoding speaker, while the semasiological is the view of a decoding listener. Thus, lexical innovation has to do with encoding ideas into words within the onomasiological framework.

Being a true realization of the life aspects, evolution of the language is generally realized with the help of not only the outer means, but the inner ones. Yet, there is a scientific thought that there are spheres, which are less prone to the linguistic influence from the person's part. Person's will and desires are not fully deprived from the norms, established in the systems of a language and rules, sticking to which is regarded as compulsory [2, p. 54]. Similarly, there exist different levels of freedom upon using the means of various levels, and the person's influence cannot be regarded as something uniform or conventional.

Fixation and storing of cultural achievements are one of the main tasks of the language. In addition, they serve for the unification of all the forms of the spiritual, material and physical cultures. Cultural component of the meaning is an integral feature of any national language at every level [5, p. 80]. Innovation processes are connected not only with the development and improvement of the very system of a language in general, but with the revealing of the national culture of the population in particular.

Lexical innovations are considered as cases in which a speaker uses a sentence containing a novel expression-meaning pair, but nevertheless successfully communicates her/his intended meaning to the audience. Cases of lexical innovation motivate a dynamic conception of linguistic conventions according to which background linguistic conventions may be rapidly expanded to incorporate new word meanings or shifted to revise the meanings of words already in circulation.

Integration of the recently created lexemes into the language system depends on the range of factors of the social and pragmatic nature, as there are representatives of various age and socio-professional groups taking part in the integration process of the lexical innovation, which, in its turn, defines its very integration or, on the contrary, may hinder it. The person creating a new word aims at individualization and a possibility to be authentic [6, p. 31]. This is a main level, which presupposes a creation of the lexical innovation as it is.

At the next stage, a newly created lexeme undergoes the processes of socialization (as being accepted by the society) and lexicalization (fixation in the system of a language). Together with the lexicalization process, there occurs a process of acquiring the skills of the adequate usage of the lexemes, i.e. exploration of the communicative and pragmatic competencies of language speakers. Lexical innovation is being

perceived by the mediators spreading it. They are mainly teachers, lecturers, journalists etc. The lexeme is being fixed in newspapers, mentioned in the radio- and TV-discourses. Another socialization stage is the acceptance of the innovation by the general public. At this stage, pragmatics defines the rules for the adequate usage of the recently appeared lexeme: it formulates typical contexts for its realization and the conditions, which may be perceived as contradictory to its usage, i.e. those creating a pragmatic anomaly [2, p. 73].

The theory, suggested by R. Keller, explains the mechanism of language changes [4, p. 221]. According to his study, appearance of the occasional innovation is mainly presupposed by the realization of a concrete speech and speaker's communicative intentions. If the innovation is being used by a large amount of people having identical communicative intentions, then the stage of the occasionalization takes place. In some cases, accumulation of such intentions defines the integration of neo-lexemes into the system of the generally used lexicon. This creates a basis for a so-called pragmatic dependence of the occasionalization, which reveals a very fixation of the lexical innovation in the language system. Scholars consider a sematic factor as an intensifier of the recognition of a neo-lexeme, because the words are easier to recognize, if they belong to the same semantic field.

Integration of lexical innovations is also combined with formal features of the lexeme itself: standard phonetic form, word-building structure, expressiveness, presence of connotative elements in its structure, phraseological productivity, compactness of the informative load serve as predominant characteristics for the innovation to be accepted by the society. What is more, combination of the simplicity of its structure with the maximum contents of information contains a vast amount of information and fully represents the syllabic structure of a lexicon.

Thus, upon the integration process, a newly coined lexical innovation loses its temporal connotation of being new, when it undergoes the process of transferring from the periphery of the language system to its center. As a result, the limitation of the spheres of its usage is being broadened, the scope of communicators, using the innovation, becomes larger. Duration of the temporal connotation depends on the frequency of their usage, because the more often innovation is being used, the shorter its integration period into the language system is. A temporal parameter of losing the innovativeness depends on various aspects, comprising the specificity of language processes, and the outer factors, such as the topicality of the innovation itself, as well as its functional need.

The spread of innovation depends on the prestige of the innovator and the structure of the social networks in which the innovation starts. By and large, integration seems to be achieved in a simultaneous progress on a usage frequency level, banning competing lexemes, and the phonological-morphological level.

Researchers characterize modern society as an information society, one that adheres to a new lifestyle and demands new rhetoric [6, c. 103]. It should be noted that language strives to reflect and preserve every change in life that surround us for the future generations, using any means of conveying information that are necessary. This is due to the fact that language mirrors and thus fortifies the new mentality of the modern generation.

As the pace of development of human society quickens, existence becomes more varied and human nature keeps being inherently pluralistic, a deeper and more thorough study of innovative processes of vocabulary development becomes necessary. The study of how vocabulary reacts to the situation in the changing world thus becomes one of utmost importance. These tendencies illustrate the social essence of language, how it is able to be both the instrument and the mirror of social interaction [7, c. 132].

Every stage of social development can be characterized by certain areas of social environment that change most rapidly. These rapidly developing spheres not only are the largest suppliers of new lexicon and phraseology, but are also those where certain lexico-semantic tendencies of the language system are created.

Democratization processes in the language are closely connected with the existence of old and new in the communicative sphere, which encourages variant means of expression to appear. These variant means are the most apparent in word formation, as they encompass systematic effects, systemic and asystemic forms

and asystemic variations. The survivability of these variations depends on their compliance, or non-compliance, with the language system [4, p. 227].

The enrichment of English vocabulary is primarily conditioned by its internationality and its integral role of the mirrors of any socio-economic and socio-political phenomena that take place in the international arena. Thus, the extra-linguistic factors of lexical innovation in the language system include not only the processes and phenomena from the native speakers' lives but also the events that take place in the world in particular. According to scientists the scope of the main influencing the formation of new lexical items in English comprises:

- emergence of new ideas in cultural life, in life of the population (*chiliburger, mushroomburger, beatnik, peacenik*);
- tendencies to prestige, development trends in fashion (*plus-size, muffin top, oversharer*);
- changes in the political life of the country or the world community (*eurocrat, democide, feminazi*);
- manifestations of globalization in the life of population, economic changes, and the emergency of new strategies in business (*go global, single market, blue ocean strategy*) etc [7, p. 74–81].

The innovative changes in the vocabulary of the modern language are determined by the following extralinguistic causes:

- democratization of the spheres of social interaction;
- weakening of censorship and self-censorship;
- changes in the structure of society;
- fulfillment of the speakers' practical requirements;
- fashionability of certain language forms;
- search for new expressive means [6, c. 143].

The language of the society mirrors the state of the modern literary language, reflecting its multifunctionality, intellectualization, and the renewal and stylistic regrouping of the vocabulary. Changes in society are the main cause for acceptance of lexical innovations and their extension, approbation and acceptance in the mass consciousness of the readers (listeners/viewers). The literary standard codifies certain forms of word usage based on socio-cultural criteria. Until recently, one of the main criteria for codification was the authority criterion – the authority of the writer as the master of words. However, in modern times the active processes of word usage, stress forms et cetera are defined largely by the events taking place in society. The innovations brought on by them are influencing the development of common language standards; they form certain speech preferences and the fashions, intrinsic for the word usage [3, c. 102].

A characteristic feature of modern language is a collision of oral and written forms of literary language, of lexical units with different functional styles and genres. The status of lexical innovation in modern language is determined by the possibility of its operation out of the specific texts.

Thus, for the collective acceptance to be reached, pragmatic intentions of the speaker and their individual characteristics, such as gender, age, education, are of a high importance. Normally, innovations are faster perceived by representatives of the youth, having decent levels of education and access to the mass-media. Upon the conventionalization of lexical innovations, systems of values, cultural specificities and level of the mass-media means development are crucial. Topicality (nominative and communicative meaning), frequency of usage and localization in a certain sphere of usage are empowered to influence the speed of integration.

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Тікан Я. Г., кандидат педагогічних наук, доцент кафедри теорії, практики та перекладу англійської мови Національного технічного університету України «КПІ».

E-mail: _moda28@yandex.ru

Кокоруз М. Б., магістр НТУУ «КПІ». *E-mail:* mariakokoruz@gmail.com

Теоретичні аспекти соціалізації лексичних інновацій.

Анотація

У статті проаналізовано етапи соціалізації лексичних інновацій на шляху до повної інтеграції в систему мови. Висвітлено теоретичні аспекти процесу соціалізації лексем, наголошено на важливості культурного й особистісного аспектів цього процесу. Розкрито основні соціальні та екстралінгвістичні чинники, що впливають на появу нових лексичних інновацій і їх закріплення в системі мови.

Ключові слова: лексичні іновації, соціалізація, інтеграція.

Тікан Я. Г., Кокоруз М. Б. Теоретические аспекты социализации лексических инноваций.

Аннотация

В статье проанализировано этапы социализации лексических инноваций в направлении к полной интеграции в систему языка. Освещено теоретические аспекты процесса социализации лексем, акцентировано внимание на важности культурного и личностного аспектов этого процесса. Раскрыты основные социальные и экстралингвистические причины, которые влияют на появление новых лексических инноваций и их становление в системе языка.

Ключевые слова: лексические инновации, социализация, интеграция.

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Tubaltseva S. A.

CATEGORY OF GENDER IN ENGLISH NOUNS AND THE CRITERIA OF ITS MARKING ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE EXTRACTS FROM THE NOVEL «THE SANDCASTLE» BY I.MURDOCH

The background of the article is determined by the lack of research of the category of gender in English nouns as the object of the systemic description. The object of the study is category of gender and criteria of its marking. The main aim of the article is to investigate and identify the mechanisms and means of the gender marking in the nouns on the example of the novel «The Sandcastle» by I. Murdoch. It was found that category of gender in English nouns evaluated from purely grammatical category into lexico-grammatical one, and, therefore, developed a more derived system of criteria. Two key criteria were presented in the article such as lexical criteria and lexico-grammatical means of gender realization, which includes lexico-morphological and lexico-syntactical criteria. The theoretical framework was supplemented with the text analysis of extracts from the novel «The Sandcastle» by I. Murdoch. It was ultimately concluded that research in category of gender in English nouns should be continued because of the variety of different approaches and the lack of one general theoretical framework.

Key words: category of gender, English nouns, lexico-grammatical criteria, suffix, semantics.