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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.

Тикан 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. Раскрыто основные социальные и экстралингвистические причины, которые влияют на появление новых лексических инноваций и их становление в системе языка.

Ключевые слова: лексические инновации, социализация, интеграция.

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.Mudorch. 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-grammarical criteria, suffix, semantics.

The category of the Noun was formed many years ago, though there are lots of contradicting questions. Several theories on the gender category in English language have been developed through the last few centaury, however, there is still no obvious consensus between scholars and linguists. Yet, the evolution of the gender classification has been investigated, though it has not been the object of the systemic description. Very active process on the lexical and grammatical levels, which started in the XX century, have influenced the gender classification. Thus, the investigation of the means of marking by the gender signs is a question of urgent importance today. The main aim of the article is to find out the mechanisms and means of the gender marking in the nouns.

Gender is a grammatical category, defining words or forms usually into two or three classes, traditionally correlating them with sex signs or their absence. These classes are masculine, feminine and neutral. The category of gender is expressed by the correlation of nouns with the personal pronouns of the third person.Some scholars admit that he Modern English noun certainly has not got the category of grammatical gender (B. Ilyish, G. Leech, N. M. Rayevska), others (B. L. Whorf, R. Robins) [7, c. 28] define it as covert, in comparison to overt. The third group of scholars put it into natural categories, without revealing it with a help of lexis.Zrobok N. M. said that the genus category and sexus category exist in close interaction, but they are not the same. That's why there are lot of debates around the problem of gender in English.

The category of gender is strictly oppositional.One opposition divide them into person (human) nouns and non-person (non-human). The other opposition functions in the subset of person nouns only, dividing them into masculine nouns and feminine nouns [1, c. 54].As a result of the double oppositional correlation, a specific system of three genders arises, which is somewhat misleadingly represented by the traditional terminology: the *neuter* (non-person) gender, the *masculine* (masculine person) gender, the *feminine* (feminine person) gender.

Animate nouns that have sex signs can be substituted by the personal pronouns (he, she, his, her, hers, himself, herself): *man, girl, женщина, дівчина.* Nouns which are inanimate can be substituted by the pronouns of neuter gender (it, itself, its): *tree, mountain.* It is also used reflexive pronouns (who/which), reflecting the differentiation through the animate and inanimate and having or not having sex *(the man who, the cat which)* [7, c. 31].

The semantic bases of the gender classification are quite vague. The absence of strict formal indicators leads to the formation of the intermediate classes. They are common gender or it-gender *(person, parent, friend)* and personal dual gender *(teacher, doctor, лікар, шофер, металург).* Common gender nouns are capable of expressing both feminine and masculine person genders by way of the pronominal correlation in question. Personal dual gender nouns include words which indicate profession, excluding sex signs.

The capability of expressing both genders makes the gender distinctions in the nouns of the common gender into a variable category. On the other hand, when there is no special need to indicate the sex of the person referents of these nouns, they are used neutrally as masculine, i.e. they correlate with the masculine third person pronoun [1, c. 54].In the plural, all the gender distinctions are neutralised in the immediate explicit expression.

The category of English gender has vanished finally up to the end of the Middle English period. Before, old English nouns were categorized by grammatical gender – masculine, feminine, or neuter. Masculine and neuter words generally shared their endings. Feminine words had their own subset of endings. The plural did not distinguish between genders.Furthermore, Old English nouns were divided as either strong or weak. Weak nouns have their own endings. In general, weak nouns were easier than strong nouns, since they had begun to lose their declensional system. However, there was a great deal of overlap between the various classes of noun: they are not totally distinct from one another.

Nowadays, the designation of biological sex exists, but at the same time the means of realization are lexical or word-formative [5, c. 22].There is a peculiarly regular contradiction between the presentation of gender in English by theoretical treatises and practical manuals [1, c. 53]. Whereas theoretical treatises define the gender subcategorisation of English nouns as purely lexical or «semantic», practical manuals of English grammar do invariably include the description of the English gender in their subject matter of immediate instruction [6, c. 28].

This type of representation the contrastive differentiation of lexis is connected with the signs of gender differentiation in the meanings of the words in such pairs of words like: *daughter - son, brother - sister, Mr - Miss, man - woman, boy - girl, ladies and gentlemen, mother-father.* It refers to the lexical criteria of defining the gender of the nouns.

The **daughter** of Sidney Carter.

Daughter – your female child.

*As Mor looked at him now, at his suspicious and sideways-turning lace, he felt a deep sadness that he was not able to express his love for his **son**, and that it could even be that Donald not know at all that it existed* [5, с. 201].

Son – your male child.

*As a **boy** he must have been pretty; as a middle-aged man he appeared candid and disarming to those who did not see him as looking stupid.* [5, с. 56]

Boy – a male child.

*«He doesn't want to be summed up by a slip of a **girl**», said Mr. Smith.*

Girl – a female child.

*«I think fundamentally **Mr** Everard is a fool, and if someone is a fool, especially if he's in a position of authority, this spoils his other good qualities»*[5, с. 25].

Mr – used in front of the name of a man when talking politely to him or about him. Mr is a short form of Mister.

*Mor thought he would show **Miss** Carter the hall next* [5, с. 11].

Miss – a title used in front of the last name or whole name of a girl or woman who is not married.

*She looked a tall handsome **woman** well dressed and confident* [5, с. 201].

Woman – an adult female person.

«He's a morbid old man», said Nan. [5, с. 156]

*The school tower could be climbed, but it had been done only once in recorded history, by a **man** who was now an Under-secretary in the Ministry of Town and Country Planning.*

Man – an adult male human.

*Nan had had her first shock of discovery when she overheard Felicity talking by long-distance telephone with her **brother***[5, с. 147].

Brother – a boy or man who has the same parents as you.

*Donald came down the stairs and stood beside his **sister***[5, с. 149].

Sister – a daughter of your parents.

*There's a charming **lady** down in the drawing-room*[5, с. 174].

Lady – used for talking about a woman. Some people think this use is polite but other people think it is old-fashioned and prefer to use 'woman'.

*«**Ladies** and **gentlemen**», he said, «this is for me a moving and a sad occasion»*[5, с. 178].

Gentlemen – a man who is always polite and honest and considers other people's needs.

*Donald had rung up; and imagining that her **mother**, who had not hastened to answer the call was still out shopping, Felicity had spoken frankly with him*[5, с. 112].

Mother – your female parent.

*If the silly child seems attached to you at the moment, and isn't just being kind so as not to hurt your feelings, it's probably because she's just lost her **father***[5, с. 46].

Father – your male parent.

*In the face of this rather fierce question he suddenly realized that he was, that he had been perhaps for some time, in the position of the coy **maiden** who has made up her mind but who puts up a show of resistance merely in order to be persuaded* [5, с.49].

Maiden – an old word meaning 'a girl or young woman who is not married.

*«I'm tired of that **woman's** name. Who is she that she has to be consulted about every damn thing that you do?»*

*«She's my **wife**», said Mor*[5, с. 96].

For the hundredth time he conjured up memories from the past, memories of the long quarrels with his wife, from which he would emerge feeling as if every bone in his body had been broken, and she would emerge fresh and smiling, with the familiar mockery upon her lips [5, с. 163].

*Mr Everard was sitting in one of the deck-chairs in the front row talking to Hensman, who was always the **hero** of this particular day* [5,с. 123].

Hero – someone who has done something brave, for example saving a person's life or risking their own life; the main male character of a book, film, or play, who usually has good qualities.

Lexico-grammatical means of gender realization include lexico-morphological and lexico-syntactical criteria. Semantic bases of defining the gender classification are considered to be vague. As we see there is only some part of nouns, in which we can define the reflection of the real gender signs [2, с. 417]. Usually the main indicators of the gender in major synthetic languages are lexico-morphological and lexico-

syntactical criteria. It is difficult to speak about the main criteria of gender defining in the analytical languages because the lexical meaning in such kind of languages expresses by the words and the grammatical meaning by the words order in the sentences, intonation and the functional words [2, c. 418].

Lexico-morphological criteria is realized through the suffix derivation, adding the suffix -ess or through the changes in the stem – suppletion: *master, mistress; actor, actress; executor, executrix; lion, lioness; sultan, sultana; etc* [1, c. 55.].The suffix in these words was borrowed and they refer to the late period of their appearing.

When the pronominal relation of the non-person animate nouns is turned, respectively, into *he* and *she,* we can speak of a grammatical personifying transposition, very typical of English. This kind of transposition affects not only animate nouns, but also a wide range of inanimate nouns, being regulated in every-day language by cultural-historical traditions. Compare the reference of *she* with the names of countries, vehicles, weaker animals, etc.; the reference of *he* with the names of stronger animals, the names of phenomena suggesting crude strength and fierceness, etc [1, c. 56].The category of gender is expressed in English by the obligatory correlation of nouns with the personal pronouns of the third person. These serve as specific gender classifiers [1, c. 53].

Alongside of the demonstrated grammatical (or lexico-grammatical, for that matter) gender distinctions, English nouns can show the sex of their referents lexically. It is realised by means of being combined with certain notional words used as sex indicators:boy-friend, girl-friend; man-producer, woman-producer; washer-man, washer-woman; cock-sparrow, hen-sparrow; he-bear, she-bear. [1, c. 55].

As it was already mentioned there are some neutral words. Nouns which are inanimate can be substituted by the pronouns of neuter gender {it, itself, its}: tree, mountain. *It is also used reflexive pronouns (who/which), reflecting the differentiation through the animate and inanimate and having or not having sex* (the man who, the cat which) [7, c. 31].We can define gender from the context or a position of words in the sentences.

*Miss Handforth was Mr Demoyte's **housekeeper**, an old **enemy** of Nan* [5, c. 42]

*She had once been an elementary school **teacher***[5, c. 11].

*She wants to see pictures of my parents, pictures of me as a **child**, pictures of me as a **student**, said Mor* [5, c. 111].

She looked, Mor thought, like some small and brilliantly plumaged bird. [5, c. 12].

All about him was dark and still. He blinked, and saw ahead of him the small figure hurrying away across the lawn [5, c. 26].

He was also the bosom friend of Mor's son Donald [5, c. 23].

«I am a professional portrait painter», said Miss Carter rather primly, «and I am employed to paint your Mr Demoyte not my Mr Demoyte» [5, c. 41].

*Mr Hensman, the gym **instructor**, smiled and waved to Mor* [5, c. 46].

*The **questioner**, a successful middle-aged greengrocer, who was one of the props of the local Labour Party, was hanging grimly on to the back of the chair in front of him, whose occupant was leaning nervously forward* [5, c. 77].

*They had met through Labour Party activities, when Mor had been teaching in a school on the south side of London, and Mor and Nan had to some extent taken Tim, who was a **bachelor**, under their wing* [5, c. 91].

*«Take it easy, chief, we'll get you out of this if it's the last thing we do!» said Tim, casting a wary eye at Mr Staveley, **who** was standing by **himself** in brooding meditation* [5, c. 46].

The great painter the great painter is he who is humble enough in the presence of the object to attempt merely to show what the object is like [5, c. 69].

«No», said Felicity, «who's that?»

«Sleetie Carter», said Carde. «She's painting Demoyters' picture. Revvy Evvy wanted her in his house, but Demoyters pinched her instead. She's one of the rakish kind» [5, c. 36].

In conclusion, gender is a grammatical category, defining words or forms usually into two or three classes, traditionally correlating them with sex signs or their absence. However, the gender category in modern English seems to be more complicated and vague. Following the analysis of extracts from the book 'The Sandcastle' by Murdoch, we can see that more advanced criteria should be used to identify gender. In the article two key criteria were presented such as lexical criteria of defining the gender of the nouns which deals with the signs of gender differentiation in the meanings of the words, and lexico-grammatical means of gender realization, which includes lexico-morphological (suffix derivation) and lexico-syntactical criteria (ability to be raplaced by pronouns or combined with the notional words). As a result, English category of gender has a more derived system of identification which includes levels of lexis, morphology and syntax, and, therefore,

stands out of other morphological languages where gender is inherited grammatical category. This unique feature highlights the importance of further investigation and research of the gender category in English.

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Категорія роду в англійських іменниках і критерії її визначення на прикладі уривку з роману І. Мордока «Замок на піску».

Анотація

У статті проаналізовано категорія роду та критерії її визначення в англійських іменниках на прикладі уривку з роману І. Мордока «Замок на піску». Встановлено, що категорія роду реалізується через парадигматичне протиставлення двох опозицій – чоловічний / жіночий рід та середній рід. Доведено, що категорія роду в англійській мові стала лексико-граматичною і визначається за лексичними та лексико-граматичними критеріями.

Ключові слова: категорія роду, англійскі іменники, лексико-граматичні критерії, суфікс, семантика.

Тубальцева С. А. Категория рода в английских существительных и критерии ее определения на примере отрывка из романа «Замок на песке» А. Мердока.

Аннотация

В статье проанализированы категория рода и критерии ее определения в английских существительных на примере отрывка из романа И. Мордока «Замок на песке». Установлено, что категория рода реализуется через парадигматическое противопоставление двух оппозиций – мужской / женский род и средний род. Доказано, что категория рода в английском языке стала лексико-грамматической и определяется лексическими и лексико-грамматическими критериям.

Ключевые слова: категория рода, английские существительные, лексико-грамматические критерии, суффикс, семантика.