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**DYNAMICS OF THE CONCEPT CANADA  
 IN ENGLISH-CANADIAN POETIC TEXTS OF THE 18<sup>TH</sup>–21<sup>ST</sup> CENTURIES**

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**Inna Prykhodko. Dynamics of the concept CANADA in English-Canadian poetic texts of the 18<sup>th</sup>–21<sup>st</sup> centuries.** The article deals with the trends of historical dynamics of linguistic and cognitive characteristics of the concept CANADA in English-Canadian poetic texts of the 18<sup>th</sup>–21<sup>st</sup> centuries. This research deploys a complex semantic and cognitive analysis of its lexical-semantic nominative means of poetic texts. As a result specific features of national, cultural and author's knowledge encoded in the poetic texts are identified and classified. The lexical nominative means of the concept CANADA are viewed in terms of two groups of nominative means: direct and figurative. All the nominations are classified according to several criteria. Direct and figurative nominative means of the concept CANADA variously characterize physical, geographical, territorial, demographic, social, political, historical, and cultural features of the Canadian state. The variability in priority of thematic nomination groups of the concept CANADA in different historical periods of the statehood formation reveals the influence of the extralingual factors on the authors' selection of nominative means of the concept CANADA. The concept CANADA combines the features of both a literary, cultural and a toponymic concept. It has been modeled as a complex two-component structure that includes a sensory-notional and a figurative component. Historically conditioned transformations of the structural components of the concept CANADA is interpreted in terms of its invariant and diachronically variable linguistic and cognitive characteristics. During three periods of Canadian history, the transformations of the structural components of the concept CANADA reveal themselves as either the hierarchic shifts of the literary concepts-slots in the sensory-notional component or as the variability of the set of conceptual metaphors in its figurative component.

**Key words:** the concept CANADA, historical dynamics, historical invariant, literary concept-slot, variable linguistic and cognitive characteristics

**Інна Приходько. Динаміка концепту КАНАДА у канадських англійськомовних віршованих текстах XVIII–XXI ст.** У статті розкрито особливості історичної динаміки лінгвокогнітивних ознак концепту КАНАДА у канадських англійськомовних віршованих текстах XVIII–XXI ст. Виявлено специфіку національно-культурного й авторського знання, закодованого у досліджуваних віршованих текстах, і визначено тенденції щодо його історичного варіювання протягом трьох історичних періодів становлення державності у Канаді. Виявлені у досліджуваних віршованих текстах лексичні засоби об'єктивації концепту КАНАДА (прямі й образні) різнобічно характеризують фізико-географічні, територіальні, демографічні, соціальні політичні, історичні та культурні особливості канадської держави. Всі засоби об'єктивації концепту КАНАДА класифіковані за декількома критеріями, а саме за їх структурою, морфологічними, семантичними особливостями і тематикою. Варіативність пріоритетних тематичних груп номінативних засобів на позначення Канади у досліджуваних віршованих текстах на різних історичних етапах її становлення демонструє вплив екстралінгвальних чинників на авторський вибір засобів номінації. У дослідженні встановлено, що концепт КАНАДА у канадських англійськомовних віршованих текстах XVIII–XXI ст. поєднує у собі риси художнього, культурного і топонімічного концептів, які розглянуті у динамічному аспекті. Досліджуваний концепт змодельовано як двокомпонентну структуру, яка поєднує у собі чуттєво-поняттєвий та образний складники. Історично-зумовлені трансформації структурних складників концепту КАНАДА виявлені у результаті встановлення його інваріантних і діахронічно варіативних лінгвокогнітивних ознак. Історично-зумовлені трансформації є характерними для обох структурних складників досліджуваного концепту. Вони проявляються у зміні ієрархічного аранжування художніх концептів-

слотів чуттєво-поняттєвого складника і у варіативному наборі концептуальних метафор образного складника у трьох синхронних зрізах.

**Ключові слова:** варіативна лінгвокогнітивна ознака, історична динаміка, історичний інваріант, концепт КАНАДА, художній концепт-слот.

**Инна Приходько. Динамика концепта КАНАДА в канадских англоязычных стихотворных текстах XVIII–XXI веков.** В статье раскрыты особенности исторической динамики лингвокогнитивных признаков концепта КАНАДА в канадских англоязычных стихотворных текстах XVIII–XXI вв. Раскрыта специфика национально-культурного и авторского знания, закодированного в исследуемых стихотворных текстах и определены тенденции исторического варьирования концепта КАНАДА под влиянием экстралингвистических факторов на протяжении трех исторических этапов становления государственности в Канаде. Лексические средства объективации концепта КАНАДА в исследуемых стихотворных текстах разделены на две группы – прямые и образные, – которые, в свою очередь, классифицированы по структуре, морфологическим, семантическим особенностям и тематике. Прямые и образные лексические средства объективации концепта КАНАДА разносторонне характеризуют физико-географические, территориальные, демографические, социальные, политические, исторические и культурные особенности канадского государства. Вариативность приоритетных тематических групп номинативных средств на разных исторических этапах демонстрирует влияние экстралингвистических факторов на авторский выбор средств номинации концепта. В исследовании установлено, что концепт КАНАДА в канадских англоязычных стихотворных текстах XVIII–XXI вв. объединяет в себе черты художественного, культурного и топонимического концептов, рассмотренных в диахроническом аспекте. Концепт КАНАДА смоделирован как двухкомпонентная структура, состоящая из чувственно-понятийной и образной составляющих. Трансформации структурных составляющих концепта КАНАДА установлены в результате определения инвариантных и диахронически вариативных лингвокогнитивных признаков. На трех синхронных исторических срезах трансформации структурных составляющих исследуемого концепта характерны для обеих его составляющих и проявляются в изменении иерархии художественных концептов-слотов чувственно-понятийной составляющей и в вариативном наборе концептуальных метафор образной составляющей в трех синхронных срезах.

**Ключевые слова:** вариативный лингвокогнитивный признак, динамика, исторический инвариант, концепт КАНАДА, художественный концепт-слот.

## 1. Introduction

In recent times, the increasing interest to the concept as the fundamental notion of cognitive linguistics resulted in the diversity and therefore, ambiguity in determining this phenomenon and its structure. This also conditioned a number of approaches to its study: logical and semiotic (Nina Arutiunova [1999], Anatoliy Babushkin [1997], Yuriy Lotman [1999], Anna Vezhbickaja [2001]); linguistic and cognitive (Mark Johnson [1987], Olena Kubriakova [2012], George Lakoff [1987], Svitlana Zhabotinskaja ([2004]); linguistic and cultural (Volodymir Karasik [2002], Anatoliy Prykhodko [2013], Yuri Stepanov [2007], Sergiy Vorkachev [2002]); cognitive-discursive (Olena Kaganovska [2003], Alla Martynyuk [2009], Olena Morozova [2005], Iryna Shevchenko [2016]) and poetic and cognitive in the study of literary concepts (Valentina Maslova [2004], Zhanna Maslova [2016], Liudmila Miller [2004], Vira Nikonova [2008], Iryna Tarasova [2016]).

In the contemporary linguistic studies, the research of concepts in terms of their diachronic development is of particular importance. Understanding the nature of the evolution of concepts helps not only to identify and explain the changes that have occurred in the cognitive nature of the concept, but also to reveal the social and cultural information encoded in it, to characterize the investigated phenomenon at the present stage and, if necessary, to predict trends in its further development.

Concepts in diachronic terms have been studied in different types of discourse, in particular, literary and journalistic (Ella Dovhaniuk [2017], Liliya Fedoriuk [2018], Anna Hrenova [2017], Iryna Shevchenko [2016], Richard Trim [2011]); mythical and scientific (Ievgeniia Bondarenko [2012]); secular and religious (Anna Polina [2004], Olga Vakhovska [2011]), political (Tetiana Fomina [2006]). Despite extensive linguistic scholarship of the historical variability of the concept,

the issue of its dynamics in poetic discourse stayed lacunar. This article aims to fill this gap. This accounts for the **topicality** of the present study.

The **object** of the analysis is lexical-semantic nominative means of the concept CANADA in English-Canadian poetic texts of the 18<sup>th</sup>–21<sup>st</sup> centuries. The **subject matter** of the article is historical dynamics of the linguistic and cognitive characteristics of the concept CANADA as the component of the poetic world construal implement – Canadian poetic texts. The article is **focused on** identifying tendencies of historical development of linguistic and cognitive characteristics of the concept CANADA in English-Canadian poetic texts of the 18<sup>th</sup>–21<sup>st</sup> centuries.

## 2. Method

The research looks into the extra-linguistic formation factors of the concept CANADA in English-Canadian poetic texts of the 18<sup>th</sup>–21<sup>st</sup> centuries. Following principles of discourse analysis of [Van Dijk, 2008; Serazhym, 2003; Krasnyh, 1998], three main historical periods of the Canadian poetry were identified: the period of the European colonization of Canada (up to 1867), the period of Confederation (1867–1930), the period of independence (1931 – present days) [Danilov 2006; Gilmore 1988; Lower 1977].

The corpus of the study covers 1537 lexical-semantic nominative means of the concept CANADA. The corpus is a result of overall sampling from 183 English language Canadian poetic texts of three periods deploying the methods of text interpretation (Kukharenko 2004; Babenko & Kazarin 2004) and contextual analysis [Gal'perin 1981; Krupa 2005]. The distribution of poetic texts and lexical-semantic nominative means of the concept CANADA over historical periods is rendered in Table 1:

*Table 1*

**Means of verbalization of the concept CANADA  
in English-Canadian poetic texts of the 18<sup>th</sup>–21<sup>st</sup> centuries**

Historical period	Poetic texts		Lexical-semantic nominative means of the concept CANADA	
	Quantity	Standard pages	Quantity	%
Period of the European colonization of Canada (up to 1867)	20	10,87	429	27,9
Period of Confederation (1867–1930)	85	9,2	678	44,1
Period of independence (1931 – present days)	78	6	430	28
<b>Total</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>26,07</b>	<b>1537</b>	<b>100</b>

Using the methods of stylistic [Kukharenko 2004; Krupa 2005; Morohovskij & Vorob'jova & Lihosherst & Timoshenko 1991; Arnol'd 1981], semantic [Babenko & Kazarin 2004; Molchanova 1986; Arnol'd 1981] and component analysis [Popova & Sternin 2009; Krupa 2005], the corpus was classified in terms of two groups of lexical-semantic nominative means of the concept CANADA: direct and figurative.

The direct lexical means of nomination (1261 nominative units) were classified according to lexical and grammatical, structural and semantic criteria. The group of figurative nomination means of the concept CANADA (276 nominative units) was classified in terms of the semantic shift in their meaning.

Statistical analysis of the lexical nomination means of the concept CANADA was used to show the variability of their representations and their productiveness in the analyzed poetic texts of the different historical periods.

The concept CANADA, verbalized in English-Canadian poetic texts of the 18<sup>th</sup>–21<sup>st</sup> centuries, is defined as a two-component complex structure that has sensory-notional and figurative components and combines the features of literary, cultural and toponymic concepts.

The research deployed cognitive-poetic analysis of the lexical nominations of the concept CANADA in English-Canadian poetic texts of the 18<sup>th</sup>–21<sup>st</sup> centuries, method of frame modeling and conceptual analysis.

In cognitive-poetic analysis, I departed from the method of literary concepts identification [Nikonova 2008]. In terms of this method I focused on the semantic and associative interrelation between the probable name of the literary concept and its verbal representatives.

Semantic interrelations are identified between the name of the literary concept and the direct lexical means of its nomination.

This type of interrelations may be found in the the following:

- (i) the direct lexical means of nomination completely coincides with the probable name of the literary concept;
- (ii) the direct lexical means of nomination and the probable name of the literary concept have the same root;
- (iii) the direct lexical means of nomination is connected with the probable name of the literary concept by different types of semantic connections, for example, when they are synonyms, hypernym and hyponym(s) etc.

Fragment (1) is an illustration of construing the literary concept on the basis of semantic interrelation:

- (1) *The wond'ring trav'ler finds a milder clime / Where mingling with the pine's unfading green / The wither'd foliage of the oak's tree's bough / And elm, and maple's leafless sprays are seen / And spreading beech, and spiry poplars grow / And many youngling plant rears its light stem below [Knight 1816].*

The direct lexical means of nomination *pine, oak, elm, maple, beech, poplar, plant* used in this context served verbal implementations of the literary concept FLORA, as they all are synonyms of the concept name.

Associative interrelations are identified between the name of the artistic concept and different figurative lexical means of its nomination. As the example, fragment (2) may be considered:

- (2) *BROTHERS awake! There are traitors around us / Seeking their country and ours to betray / Striving to sever the links that have bound us / To dear Mother England for many a day [Huntingdon 1891].*

As a consequence of figurative associative comprehension of the metaphor *the links that have bound us / To dear Mother England for many a day* the literary concept CANADA POLITICAL STATUS was construed.

As a result, there were construed 11 literary concepts that render the information about Canada.

The reconstructed artistic concepts are viewed as concepts-slots of the frame model of the sensory-notional component of the concept CANADA.

In terms of conceptual analysis, the set of conceptual metaphors was reconstructed. These metaphors form the figurative component of the concept CANADA.

### 3. Results and discussion

In the following section I first provide some basic facts on the verbalization of the concept CANADA in English-Canadian poetic texts of the 18<sup>th</sup>–21<sup>st</sup> centuries. Then I describe the variability of nominative means of the concept CANADA in English-Canadian poetic texts and explain the historical dynamics of the cognitive structure of the concept CANADA in English-Canadian poetic texts of the 18<sup>th</sup>–21<sup>st</sup> centuries. Finally I draw some tentative conclusions and make suggestions as to further analysis of related problems.

**3.1. Verbalization of the concept CANADA in English-Canadian poetic texts of the 18<sup>th</sup>–21<sup>st</sup> centuries.** All the lexical-semantic nominative means of the concept CANADA were divided into 2 groups, taking into account the presence / absence of semantic transposition in their meaning:

1) direct lexical-semantic nominative means of the concept CANADA (1261 lexical units, 82% of the corpus) incorporate words or phrases that nominate Canada explicitly. That is without semantic transpositions. By this term, I mean nominative units that directly designate Canada, its parts or characteristics. The context reveals the meaning of these words or phrases.

(3) *Great river flowing broad and free <...> Until your songs of wonder start / Our dreams of immortality / Our country to a greater part* [Bourinot 1923];

2) figurative lexical-semantic means of its nomination (276 lexical units, 18% of the corpus) that define or characterize Canada in its historical development implicitly, with semantic transposition, for example:

(4) *A SONG I will sing of our fast rising nation / This terrible giant – to be – of the North*  
[Anonymous 1889].

According to the lexical and grammatical criterion, the defined means of the direct lexical nomination of the concept CANADA are further divided into substantive and attributive.

Substantive means of the direct lexical nomination of the concept CANADA are rendered by common nouns (547 lexical units, 77,2% of the corpus), proper nouns (145 lexical units, 20,5% of the corpus), and pronouns (17 lexical units, 2,3% of the corpus).

Substantive means of the direct lexical nomination of the concept CANADA perform two main functions in the poetic texts under consideration. They are identifying (for those that name Canada directly) and relational (for those that indicate its particular characteristic or feature).

The identifying function is performed by common nouns, proper nouns, personal and possessive pronouns of the second and third person singular.

Common nouns (13 lexical units in 564 contextual realizations) indicate Canada status at various stages of its development:

(5) *It is the blood-hued maple straight and strong <...> Its daring colours bravely flinging forth / The ensign of the Nation of the North* [Johnson, 1912].

Proper nouns (12 lexical units in 380 contextual realizations) designate Canada, its administrative divisions (provinces and territories) or settlements and colonies that comprized the territory of modern Canada in the 18<sup>th</sup>–21<sup>st</sup> centuries or became its administrative subjects later:

(6) *O Canada, I have not forgotten you / and as I kneel in my canoe, beholding this vision / of a bookcase, I pray that I remain in your vast / polar, North American memory*  
[Collins 1955].

(7) *From proud Nova Scotia away to Vancouver / Our frontier is now a few thousand miles long* [Anonymous 1889].

(8) *Then blest Acadia! Ever may thy name / Like hers, be graven on the rolls of fame*  
[Goldsmith 1825].

Personal and possessive pronouns of the second and third person singular (10 lexical units in 211 contextual realizations) perform the substitutive function when they substitute substantive means of nomination to prevent tautology. Their functioning as means of direct lexical nomination of the concept CANADA is situational. They depend on the correlation between their noun-referent and certain context, beyond which they lose their nominative function:

- (9) *Crown of her, young Vancouver; crest of her, old Quebec / Atlantic and far Pacific sweeping her, keel to deck / North of her, ice and arctics; southward a rival's stealth / Aloft, her Empire's pennant; below, her nation's wealth [Johnson 1913].*

The relational function is performed by common nouns and proper nouns.

Common nouns (324 lexical units in 2977 contextual realizations) indicate individual features of Canada and render a wide range of additional comprehensive information about it, featuring its landscape (33 lexical units in 675 contextual realizations), internal or foreign political conflicts (36 lexical units in 371 contextual realizations), population (38 lexical units in 352 contextual realizations), climate (20 lexical units in 244 contextual realizations), fauna (33 lexical units in 194 contextual realizations), culture (35 lexical units in 162 contextual realizations), political power (29 lexical units in 155 contextual realizations), flora (16 lexical units in 151 contextual realizations), living conditions (24 lexical units in 136 contextual realizations), national symbols (10 lexical units in 131 contextual realizations), moral ideals and values of Canadian society (38 lexical units in 314 contextual realizations), economy (14 lexical units in 94 contextual realizations).

For instance, the national symbols of Canada are mentioned in the following context:

- (10) *So, hurrah for our flag, its emblem the beaver / This terror of nations we will fling to the gale / The crows of St. George waving with it forever / Stand aside when our beaver but switches his tail! [Anonymous 1889].*

Proper nouns (87 lexical units in 474 contextual realizations) feature metropolitan country (10 lexical units in 160 contextual realizations), elements of natural resources (31 lexical units in 149 contextual realizations), historically significant figures (16 lexical units in contextual realizations), politicians (9 lexical units in 23 contextual realizations), culturally significant figures (12 lexical units in 13 contextual realizations).

For example, the name of the European explorer and founder of Quebec and New France is mentioned in the following context:

- (11) *Where Champlain stood and watched below / The Chaudière's cauldron seethe and boil / A city stands, where long ago / The settler cleared and tilled the soil [Bourinot 1923].*

The attributive means of the direct lexical nomination of the concept CANADA identify the Canadian state through its features. In English-Canadian poetic texts of the 18<sup>th</sup>–21<sup>st</sup> centuries this group of nominatives is represented by complex language structures with a nuclear element that identifies verbalizes the concept CANADA directly or by a relative substantive nomination, and one or more attributive elements that depend on the nuclear element grammatically and verbalized as an adjective or a participle. The most frequent structure of the direct attributive nominations of the concept CANADA consists of two components. The means of this nominative type characterize the following entities: the population attitude to their country (102 lexical units in 289 contextual realizations); Canadians as a nation (102 lexical units in 289 contextual realizations); nature and landscape (50 lexical units in 158 contextual realizations); climate (22 lexical units in 93 contextual realizations); indigenous population (28 lexical units in 86 contextual realizations); historical personalities (15 lexical units in 83 contextual realizations); immigrants (25 lexical units in

79 contextual realizations); geographical position of Canada (9 lexical units in 68 contextual realizations); its area (7 lexical units in 55 contextual realizations); living conditions of the first European immigrants (12 lexical units in 40 contextual realizations); the population opinions about political power; politicians (13 lexical units in 26 contextual realizations); culture (12 lexical units in 22 contextual realizations).

For example, the area of Canada is characterized as follows:

- (12) *This will be our ensign ever / In our broad Canadian land* [Nelson 1891].

Figurative means of verbalizing the concept CANADA in English-Canadian poetic texts of the 18<sup>th</sup>–21<sup>st</sup> centuries are various types of tropes that embody the poetic conception of Canada in its various manifestations. This group of nominatives was classified in terms of the type of the semantic shift in their meaning. This way the following tropes as a means of nomination of the concept CANADA have been singled out: metaphor, epithet, metonymy, and simile.

Statistical analysis of the figurative means of verbalizing the concept CANADA in the English-Canadian poetic texts allowed identifying metaphorical means of the concept nomination as the most productive (162 figurative means of nominative in 233 contextual realizations).

According to morphological criterion, the metaphors are classified as substantive and verbal. Substantive metaphors featured 85 figurative means of nomination in 151 contextual realizations:

- (13) *O Canada <...> you are the pack of Sweet Caporals on the table / you are the dove-soft train whistle in the night / you are the empty chair at the end of an empty dock*  
[Collins 1955].

Verbal metaphors featured 77 figurative means of nomination in 82 contextual realizations:

- (14) *This land stares at the sun in a huge silence / Endlessly repeating something we cannot hear* [Scott 1954].

According to syntactic criterion, the metaphors include those verbalized in a single word (72 figurative means of nomination in 117 contextual realizations) (13); in a word-combination (64 figurative means of nomination in 95 contextual realizations) (14); and in a sentence (26 figurative means of nomination in 21 contextual realizations) (15):

- (15) *Canada! Mother! Our homage to thee!* [Boulton 1905].  
(16) *Great river flowing broad and free / Around our country's massive heart*  
[Bourinot 1923].  
(17) *Then rose the West for his coming, pulsed the warm blood in her veins / Decked she her hillsides with beauty* [Browne 1974].

According to semantic criterion, there are concrete object metaphors (38 figurative means of nomination in 45 contextual realizations) (16), animalistic metaphors (11 figurative means of nomination in 18 contextual realizations) (17), and anthropomorphic metaphors (113 figurative means of nominative in 170 contextual realizations) (18), e.g.:

- (18) *From sea to sea one people / By choice and name and deed / Great union of the spirit / That sowed a nation's seed* [Bourinot 1927].  
(19) *Let the wolf growl / The lion's whelp is undismayed* [Davin, 1888];  
(20) *Smile upon us, Canada!* [MacKay 1922].

Statistically, the second productive figurative nominative means of the concept CANADA is the epithet (67 figurative means of nominative in 124 contextual realizations).

The epithet was viewed in terms of the following criteria: structural, semantic, syntactic, and morphological.

In terms of the structural criterion, the epithets differ as simple (59 figurative means of nominative in 111 contextual realizations) (19) and compound (8 figurative means of nominative in 13 contextual realizations) (20):

- (21) *God bless our noble Canada!* [Dewart 1893].  
 (22) *O Child of Nations, giant-limbed* [Roberts 1885].

According to semantic criterion the epithets include animistic (63 figurative means of nominative in, 113 contextual realizations) (21) and subject epithets (4 figurative means of nominative in 11 contextual realizations) (22):

- (23) *A SONG I will sing of our fast rising nation / This terrible giant – to be – of the North*  
 [Anonymous 1889].  
 (24) *This land <...> not written on by history* [Scott 1954].

According to syntactic criterion the epithets are distinguished as prepositional (49 figurative means of nominative in 99 contextual realizations) (23), postpositional (18 figurative means of nominative in 25 contextual realizations) (24), and epithets in pre- and postposition (25):

- (25) *Shun the Tory, Grit and Fenian / Who would blast our young dominion* [Colgan 1873].  
 (26) *Canada faithful!* [Johnson 1864].  
 (27) *A new-born nation shall at once appear / Thou feeble, its importance never doubt*  
 [Toronto Boy 1880].

In terms of the morphological criterion, epithets fall into adjectival (43 figurative means of nominative in 87 contextual realizations) (26) and participial epithets (24 figurative means of nominative in 37 contextual realizations) (?):

- (28) *Oh! diamond-dusted hills / Oh! glassy, glistering rills* [F.E.P.P. 1876].

The concept CANADA is verbalized by metonymies of two following types: local (12 figurative means of nominative in 20 contextual realizations) (27) and attributive (4 figurative means of nominative in 11 contextual realizations) (28):

- (29) *God save our Queen, and heaven bless / The Maple Leaf forever!* [Muir 1891].  
 (30) *Yet Ocean unto Ocean cries! / <...> We front the sun – behind us lies / The mystery of the unconquered North!* [Mair, 1891].

Similes (10 figurative means of nominative in 10 contextual realizations) that nominate the concept CANADA have the same structure: the subject of comparison in them is usually an inanimate object:

- (31) *This is the land! <...> Bent like a shield between the silver seas* [Scott 1954].

In the given example, Canada is compared with a shield. The reason for comparison is similarity of the shape of shield and the contour of Canada on the map.



**3.2. Variability of nominative means of the concept CANADA in English-Canadian poetic texts of the 18<sup>th</sup>–21<sup>st</sup> centuries.** There is statistical evidence that English-Canadian poets' subjective perception of reality is implemented as variable contextual representations of the lexical-semantic nominations of the concept CANADA in English-Canadian poetic texts of the 18<sup>th</sup>–21<sup>st</sup> centuries [Prykhodko 2018].

In English-Canadian poetic texts of the period of the European colonization of Canada (up to 1867), among the identifying substantive means of direct lexical nomination of the concept CANADA, the most widespread lexical units are *country* and *land*. Only at this period the lexeme *region* is used for nominating Canada, whereas the proper noun *Canada* is rare. Among the relational substantive means of direct lexical nomination of the concept CANADA, lexical units, which nominate the nature in Canada and the living conditions of its population are the most frequent. Among figurative means of nomination of the concept CANADA, the most common are epithets that in most cases are animistic.

During the period of Confederation (1867–1930), in the group of identifying substantive means of direct lexical nomination of the concept CANADA, lexical units that reflect the new status of the Canadian state (e.g.: *commonwealth*, *dominion*, *confederation* etc.) and proper noun *Canada* emerge. Among other means of the direct lexical nomination of the concept CANADA, the lexical units that denote the nature, society, military and political situation in Canada and abroad are most frequent. The main figurative means of nomination of the concept CANADA is the anthropomorphic metaphor.

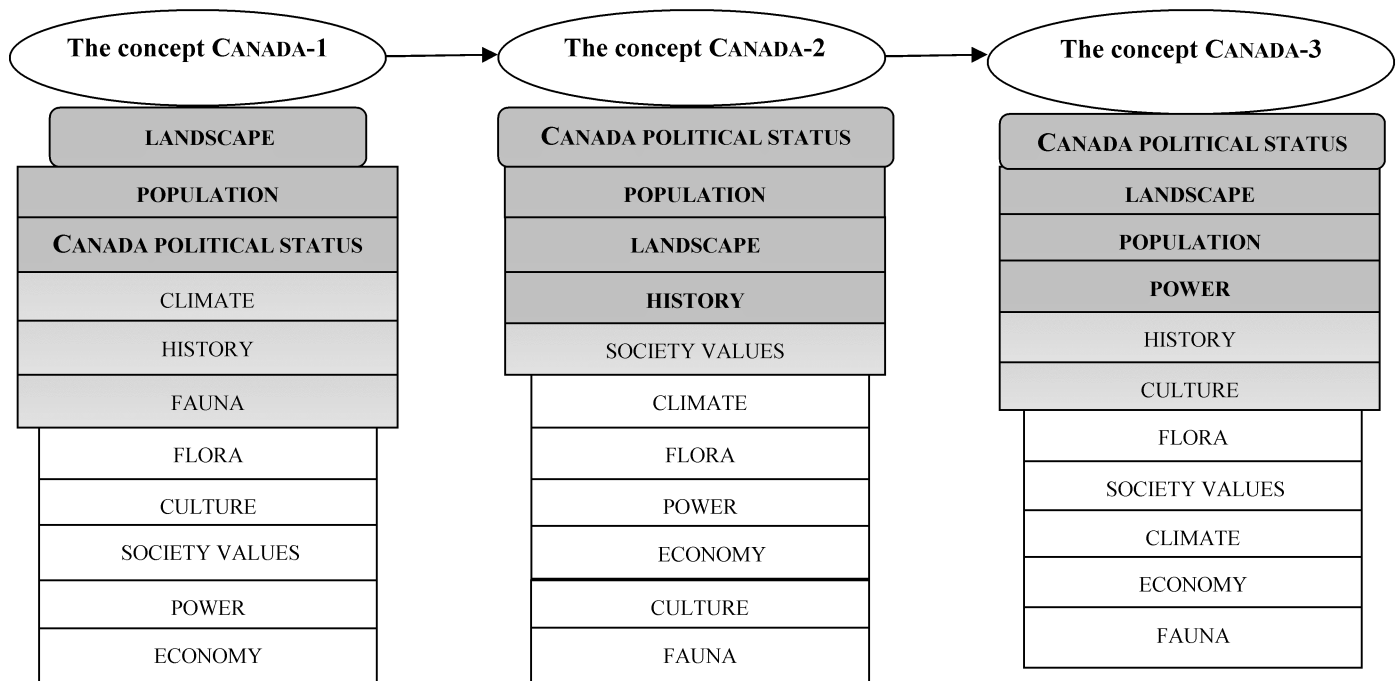
In English-Canadian poetic texts of the period of independence (1931 – present days), among identifying substantive means of direct lexical nomination of the concept CANADA, the proper noun *Canada* remains the most widespread one. A large number of identifying common nouns (e.g.: *colony*, *confederation*, *dominion* etc.) became outdated. In the groups of the relative substantive and attributive direct lexical nominations of the concept CANADA, the lexical units that designate state authorities, society and nature are the most frequent. As in the previous period, the most frequent figurative nominative means of the concept CANADA, are anthropomorphic or concrete object metaphors.

**3.3. Historical dynamics of the cognitive structure of the concept CANADA in English-Canadian poetic texts of the 18<sup>th</sup>–21<sup>st</sup> centuries.** The cognitive structure of the concept CANADA in English-Canadian poetic texts of the 18<sup>th</sup>–21<sup>st</sup> centuries includes, a sensory-notional and a figurative component. The analysis provides evidence that both its components demonstrate historical dynamics. This process is viewed as a result of transformations in social and historical conditions, cultural, moral and ethical priorities of the Canadian society.

Semantic and cognitive analysis of the lexical nominatives of the concept CANADA in English-Canadian poetic texts of the 18<sup>th</sup>–21<sup>st</sup> centuries allowed singling out 11 literary concepts. The literary concepts render information about Canada or spiritual, moral, aesthetic ideals and values rooted in the Canadian English-speaking society of the 18<sup>th</sup>–21<sup>st</sup> centuries. These literary concepts are viewed as concepts-slots in the frame model of the sensory-notional component of the concept CANADA.

The transformations in conceptual priorities of the Canadian English-speaking society of the 18<sup>th</sup>–21<sup>st</sup> centuries are rendered as the literary concepts-slots hierarchy of the sensory-notional component of the concept CANADA (Table 2):

**Transformations of linguistic and cognitive characteristics  
of the concept CANADA in English-Canadian poetic texts of the 18<sup>th</sup>–21<sup>st</sup> centuries**



As Table 2 demonstrates, the sensory-notional component of the concept CANADA in period of the European colonization of Canada, the key literary concept-slot is LANDSCAPE. Two literary concepts-slots, POPULATION and CANADA POLITICAL STATUS are dominant. A literary concept-slot ECONOMY is represented the least, since, the state during this historical period was primarily viewed in terms of its natural and geographical features.

In English-Canadian poetic texts of the period of Confederation, the conceptual priorities rendered by the sensory-notional component of the concept CANADA transformed. The key literary concept-slot is CANADA POLITICAL STATUS. Three literary concepts-slots: POPULATION, LANDSCAPE and HISTORY are the most frequent. Literary concept-slot FAUNA is the least frequent and is in the lowest position in the hierarchy, whereas of in the hierarchy of conceptual priorities of the previous period, it was the prior one. This demonstrates the shift in the perception of the Canadian state at this historical period in terms of its international status.

In English-Canadian poetic texts of the period of independence, the hierarchic structure of the literary concepts-slots of the sensory-notional component of the concept CANADA demonstrates maintaining main conceptual priorities. CANADA POLITICAL STATUS remained the key literary concept-slot. Three literary concepts-slots, two of which were dominant in the poetic texts of the previous two periods: LANDSCAPE, POPULATION, POWER still hold the dominant positions. FAUNA has the lowest position in the hierarchy of literary concepts-slots. These conceptual priorities indicate at viewing the Canadian state of the last historical period not only in terms of its domestic, but also international policy.

Semantic analysis of substantive and attributive means of direct lexical nomination of the concept CANADA, as rendered in 11 literary concepts-slots, and their hierarchy allowed concise identifying the vision of Canadian state at each stage of its development.

*Canada of the period of European colonization* is viewed as the territory with ample natural resources, with the local population different from Europeans; the colonies, politically dependent on the metropolis; the area with extreme climate; a field of military conflict between the European

metropolises; the area with flora and fauna not endemic in for Europe; the country with weak economy and amorphous society that is not culturally homogeneous.

*Canada of the period of Confederation* is the British-dominated multinational state with ample natural resources, its own history and stable social ideals and values; the territory with extreme climate and endemic flora and fauna; a country whose political system, economy and culture are rapidly developing.

*Canada of the period of independence* is an independent state with ample though decaying natural resources, with a multinational population that has the right to elect state authorities; it has common historical background and culture; a country with endemic fauna; a society with stable values and ideals; a country whose territory is characterized by a heterogeneous climate; economically developed country with endemic fauna.

The figurative component of the concept CANADA is comprised of the set of 72 conceptual metaphors. It construes the English-Canadian poets' figurative evaluative perception of the historical evolution of Canada as a state, the personal poets' view of aesthetic ideals and values rooted in the Canadian English-speaking society of the 18<sup>th</sup>–21<sup>st</sup> centuries. In the poetic texts of three historical periods, the scope of the conceptual metaphor CANADA includes has three conceptual spheres AN ANIMATE OBJECT, A LIVING BEING and AN ABSTRACT NOTION.

Diachronically invariant conceptual metaphors of the figurative component of the concept CANADA in English-Canadian poetic texts of the 18<sup>th</sup>–21<sup>st</sup> centuries are CANADA IS A THING, CANADA IS A HUMAN BEING, CANADA IS BEAUTY.

In the first and second historical periods, there are 10 diachronically invariant conceptual metaphors: CANADA IS A PRECIOUS THING, CANADA IS A HAPPY HUMAN BEING, CANADA IS A CHILD, CANADA IS A NEWBORN CHILD, CANADA IS A BRITAIN'S CHILD, CANADA IS A MOTHER, CANADA IS WEALTH, CANADA IS FREEDOM, CANADA IS WONDER, CANADA IS STRUGGLE. In the English-Canadian poetic texts of the first and third historical periods, conceptual metaphor CANADA IS A CONTAINER is diachronically invariant. In the second and third historical periods, conceptual metaphor CANADA IS A FAMILY is diachronically invariant.

In English-Canadian poetic texts of the period of the European colonization of Canada, 17 conceptual metaphors were identified, the most frequent of which is CANADA IS A CHILD. Metaphorical mapping of the concept CANADA in terms of this period renders of the Canadian state as young, feeble, helpless (CANADA IS A CHILD, CANADA IS A NEWBORN CHILD), but a caring being (CANADA IS A MOTHER). (CANADA IS A HUMAN BEING), who needs guardianship and support of the parents (CANADA IS A BRITAIN'S CHILD, CANADA IS A BRITAIN'S STURDY CHILD), due to some difficulties (CANADA IS SOLITUDE, CANADA IS DANGER, CANADA IS STRUGGLE); as center (CANADA IS A CONTAINER) of freedom (CANADA IS FREEDOM), beauty (CANADA IS BEAUTY, CANADA IS A WONDER), happiness (CANADA IS A HAPPY HUMAN BEING) and wealth (CANADA IS WEALTH, CANADA IS A PRECIOUS THING); as a thing (CANADA IS A THING).

In English-Canadian poetic texts of the period of Confederation, 51 conceptual metaphors were identified, the most widespread of which is CANADA IS A MOTHER. Metaphorical mapping of the concept CANADA in terms of this period renders it as a big (CANADA IS A GIANT), caring (CANADA IS A MOTHER), young (CANADA IS A YOUNG HUMAN BEING, CANADA IS A WHELP), emotional (CANADA IS AN EMOTIONAL HUMAN BEING) being (CANADA IS A HUMAN BEING, CANADA IS AN ANIMAL) of noble birth (CANADA IS A PEER) and high social status (CANADA IS A QUEEN), who joins together (CANADA IS A FAMILY) and rears foster children (CANADA IS A FOSTER MOTHER); a person, who is new-born (CANADA IS A NEW-BORN CHILD) and feeble (CANADA IS A FEEBLE CHILD), the youngest (CANADA IS A LAST BORN CHILD) among brothers and sisters (CANADA IS A BROTHER / SISTER), but independent of his parents (CANADA IS AN INDEPENDENT BRITAIN'S CHILD) child (CANADA IS A CHILD, CANADA IS A CHILD OF NATIONS, CANADA IS A FRANCE'S CHILD, CANADA IS A BRITAIN'S CHILD), who possesses (CANADA IS AN OWNER, CANADA IS A SLAVEOWNER) the heritage (CANADA IS AN INHERITOR, CANADA IS AN INHERITOR OF BRITAIN); a bright (CANADA IS A STAR), precious thing (CANADA IS

A THING, CANADA IS A PRECIOUS THING), valuable (CANADA IS A GARLAND) that is possessed (CANADA IS PROPERTY), inherited (CANADA IS HERITAGE) or granted (CANADA IS A GIFT); wonder (CANADA IS A WONDER), the highest spiritual value (CANADA IS SOUL), the center of beauty (CANADA IS BEAUTY), safety (CANADA IS SAFETY), security (CANADA IS SECURITY), freedom (CANADA IS FREEDOM), pleasure (CANADA IS PLEASURE), hope (CANADA IS HOPE), justice (CANADA IS JUSTICE), equality (CANADA IS EQUALITY), strength (CANADA IS STRENGTH), wealth (CANADA IS WEALTH), moral and ethical standards and values (CANADA IS PATRIOTISM, CANADA IS HEROISM, CANADA IS PRIDE, CANADA IS DUTY, CANADA IS UNITY, CANADA IS GLORY), where sometimes the difficulties occur (CANADA IS PAIN), however they are dealt with (CANADA IS STRUGGLE).

In English-Canadian poetic texts of the period of independence, 21 conceptual metaphors were identified. Most of them render the negative evaluative meaning. The most frequent conceptual metaphor here is CANADA IS COMMODITY. Metaphorical mapping of the concept CANADA in terms of this period renders it as a center of distorted morals, ethical, spiritual standards and values (CANADA IS COMMODITY, CANADA IS BRIBABILITY); beautiful (CANADA IS BEAUTY), but spoiled (CANADA IS A SPOILED THING), a dirty (CANADA IS A DIRTY THING) thing (CANADA IS A THING), which is still attractive (CANADA IS ENTICEMENT); a center (CANADA IS A CONTAINER) of poverty (CANADA IS POVERTY), of theatrical falsepretenses (CANADA IS A THEATER, CANADA IS A CIRCUS) and negative experience, such as lack of amiability (CANADA IS DISUNITY), failure (CANADA IS DEFEAT), and malady (CANADA IS SICKNESS); a source (CANADA IS RESOURCE) of danger (CANADA IS THREAT); a winner (CANADA IS A WINNER), a strong (CANADA IS A STRONG HUMAN BEING), but ill (CANADA IS AN ILL HUMAN BEING) person (CANADA IS A HUMAN BEING), who fosters people (CANADA IS A FAMILY).

#### 4. Conclusion

In the article, I focused on the trends in the historical dynamics of the linguistic and cognitive characteristics of the concept CANADA in English-Canadian poetic texts of the 18<sup>th</sup>–21<sup>st</sup> centuries. My scholarship deployed semantic and cognitive analysis of lexical-semantic nominative means. The concept CANADA is viewed as a two-component structure that encompasses a sensory-notional and a figurative component and has the features of literary, cultural and toponymic concepts. I demonstrated that its evolution is entailed by the national and cultural experience and the individual authors' perception of the world, with both rooted in Canada's sociocultural and ethnocultural traditions.

In English-Canadian poetic texts of three historical periods, the range of nominative lexical-semantic means of the concept CANADA demonstrated a considerable variability. In view of this, I offered different criteria of their identification. Thematic criterion was suggested for classifying the means of direct lexical nomination. Figurative nomination means were classified according to the following criteria: that of type of semantic shift in their meaning; morphological; syntactic; structural and semantic.

According to the thematic criterion, during the first period of the formation of the Canadian state, among the means of direct lexical substantive and attributive nominations of the concept CANADA there dominates the groups of nominative units. They feature the Canadian territory and the living conditions. During the second historical period, there prevail nominative units that feature the natural conditions, society, military and political situation in Canada and abroad. In English-Canadian poetic texts of the third historical period, the most frequent were the lexical units that feature the state power, society and natural conditions.

According to the type of semantic shift in the meaning of the figurative nomination means of the concept CANADA the most common are epithets and metaphors. In the English-Canadian poetic texts of the period of the European colonization of Canada (up to 1867) the most widespread are animistic epithets. In poetic texts of the periods of Confederation (1867–1930) and independence

(1931 – present days), the most frequent figurative nominative means of the concept CANADA are anthropomorphic or concrete object metaphors.

Modeling the concept CANADA as a complex two-component structure allowed construing the national idea of the Canadian state implement in the sensory-notional component of the concept CANADA. This component consists of 11 literary concepts-slots.

Specific poetical vision of the Canadian statehood is reflected in the figurative component of the concept CANADA. This component is structured by a set of 72 conceptual metaphors.

Both components the concept CANADA demonstrate historical dynamics in English-Canadian poetic texts of the 18<sup>th</sup>–21<sup>st</sup> centuries. These components immediately render transformations in social and historical conditions, as well as in cultural, moral and ethical priorities of the Canadian society. The indications of the historical dynamics of the concept CANADA are invariant and diachronically variable linguistic and cognitive characteristics of this concept in the poetic texts.

In terms of the sensory-notional component of the concept CANADA, the period of the European colonization of Canada identifies LANDSCAPE as the key literary concept-slot. In the period of Confederation and independence, the key literary concept-slot is CANADA POLITICAL STATUS. The hierarchical correlation of other literary concepts-slots is also various.

In English-Canadian poetic texts of all periods, the figurative component of the concept CANADA is invariantly CANADA IS A THING, CANADA IS A HUMAN BEING, and CANADA IS BEAUTY. In the English-Canadian poetic texts of the period of the European colonization of Canada, the most frequent conceptual metaphor is CANADA IS A CHILD. In the poetic texts of the period of Confederation, the most frequent is CANADA IS A MOTHER. In the period of independence, the most frequent conceptual metaphor is CANADA IS COMMODITY.

As a research **perspective**, the method of complex analysis of the concept CANADA developed in my article may be employed for the study of the historical dynamics of other concepts in the literary texts of other genres.

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