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MARRIAGE AND FAMILY IN SLAVIC PHRASEOLOGICAL PICTURE OF THE WORLD

Summary

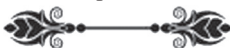
In this article Russian, Ukrainian, Bulgarian and Polish phraseological units which explicate matrimonial ceremonies and traditions are analyzed. The **Purpose** of the article is to determine intercultural peculiarities as well as national and cultural ones in phraseological pictures of the world. Special attention is paid to the wedding ceremony as the most important transitional ceremony. **Methodology** of this article is based on the combination of linguistic and cultural analysis and cognitive linguistics.

Finding of the article can be determined in the following way. The phraseological pictures of the world of the described languages fix the universal concepts (for instance, *kasha* in Russian, Polish, Bulgarian cultures) as well as the national and cultural ones, such as *vinok* in Ukrainian and Polish linguistic cultures, *bliny* in Russian, *kapusta* in Polish and *priveden zet* in Bulgarian ones. **Practical value** of the article consists in possible using of the results in cross-cultural researches, linguistic and cultural studies, phraseology and cognitive linguistics.

Results. The author comes to conclusion about the exceptional role of marriage and family in Slavic phraseology and Slavic cultural tradition.

Key words: ceremonies and traditions, phraseological unit, phraseological picture of the world, concept, Slavic languages.

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MEANS AND WAYS OF NAMING WOMEN'S OUTERWEAR (IN MODERN RUSSIAN AND POLISH LANGUAGES)

This article deals with the analysis of means of naming and ways of motivation of artifacts in the sphere of lexis denoting women's outerwear in the Russian and

Polish languages at the beginning of the 21st century. It also provides the principles of motivation which help a human being verbalize their pragmatic, axiological and associative notions of the objects under analysis, these having great importance in the history of society and culture. Means of production of concrete names (borrowing, affixation, word composition) are described here. It is also stated that changes that take place in the microgroup of modern women's outerwear names are connected with intralingual and extralingual factors. These reveal themselves in the production of class variants of the clothing names; in lexis that is replenished with new language units which have differentiative features and reflect clothes function, form, model, the way of their manufacturing, innovations in the sphere of fashion, changes in everyday life; in natural and social conditions of the native speakers' existence and also in referring to a person for whom the garment is intended or after whose name the object is nominated.

Key words: thematic group, motivation, means of naming, the Russian language, the Polish language.

The relevance of this article is explained by social and cultural content of concrete names associated with clothes, their anthropocentric character and also by the lack of comparative onomasiological investigations of this thematic group in modern Slavic languages – Russian and Polish. The interest in the investigation of the lexical units associated with clothes is closely connected with the necessity to establish naming tendencies in the functioning of this lexical layer and to determine means of motivation for producing these lexemes.

Scientists are focused on different aspects connected with the lexical units belonging to the sphere of clothes, in particular, on works that deal with the history of Russian and Polish lexis denoting clothing (E. V. Antoshenkova, E. M. Markova, Y. S. Matosian, A.V. Smetanina, G. V. Sudakov, A. Krupianka), clothes names in the Russian dialects (O. R. Rostov). The scientific research carried out by M. Boreisho and K. Vilchevska deals with semantic and word formation aspects of the clothes names in the Polish language of the 20th century [1; 8; 9; 11; 12, 13; 17; 10; 16, 18].

However there still does not exist any special onomasiological analysis of the lexical units denoting women's outerwear in the Russian and Polish languages represented on the Internet, this fact causing our interest in this problem. Concrete names in general, and, in our case, the ones associated with clothes correlate with perception, sense perception characteristics, body and thing qualities which make them different from abstract names [2, p. 1]. They belong to the most frequently used lexical arrays in the world languages and constantly develop.

A set of women's outwear garments is formed by modern tendencies in the world fashion, in particular, by creativity in construction of the above mentioned artifacts. Lexical units of the microgroup under analysis are characterised, on the one hand, by stability, by preservation of the remnants of the ancient views on the clothing [12, p. 109], but, on the other hand, by dynamism, quick reaction to the latest fashion trends, naming of the new pieces of clothing.

The research problem justification. Modern lexical continuum of the women's outwear microgroup is a fragment of the linguistic picture of the world. It performs verbalization of the important system of the artifacts with whose help new class notions appear. This sphere includes names of integral character, that is why to analyse peculiarities of their naming will make it possible to determine tendencies towards the development of the thematic subgroup, to define specific structural and semantic features of this layer.

The purpose of this article is to analyse means of naming and typical patterns that produce language units associated with women's outerwear in modern Russian and Polish languages. The lexemes under analysis which constitute the thematic group of clothing names (items made of fabric or other material, covering, clothing the body) are united on the basis of the common non-linguistic characteristics of the artifacts and are investigated in the aspect of their motivation, as components of culture. The analysis is based upon 670 examples of the Russian and Polish names of the women's outerwear taken by the consecutive selection from the net version of the internet shop in the period of „Winter 2015” [14].

The category of clothing naming has an integrated conceptual basis that includes information about a person wearing this garment, about the garment itself and about the situation in which it is worn. It is a hierarchical structural unit. The basic lexical units of the thematic group of clothing are: Russian *одежда* (*одежка, прост. одѣжа* < Old Slavonic *одежда* from Common Slavonic **odědjā* „smth., which smth. is covered with, laid round with”, „smth., which is put on the body”, prefixal derivative from the reduplicated stem **ded-*, connected with the root **dě-*, Polish **dęti*, Russian *деть*, Ukrainian *дити* [Фасмер, т. 3, с. 121; Цыганенко, с. 271], Polish *odzież, уст. odzieża*, Russian *одеяние* < Old Slavonic *одѣати* „одевать” [Шанский, с. 304], Proto Slavonic *odzienie*. This lexeme is the dominant one in the synonymic chain of the lexical synonyms in the Russian language, compare: Russian *одежда – лохмотья* (collective

noun with the suffix *-j-* < *лохмот* от *лохма*, *лоск-* „лоскут” (shred, patch) [Шанский, с. 246–247]) – *тряпка* („a piece of cloth, usually not new, torn”, Old Russian *тряпѣка* formed with the help of the suffix *-ѣк-а* from the lost verb *тряпати* < Proto Slavonic *trępati* „трепать” (to pull about, to tumble) [Фасмер, т. 4, с. 112–113; Цыганенко, р. 438]) – *туалет* („наряд, одежда” (attire, smart clothes, clothing) borrowed in XVIII c. from French *toilette* „лоскут ткани” (a piece of cloth, shred, patch), Latin *tēla* „ткань” (cloth), from here comes further development of the word meaning: „something made of cloth” → „clothing, attire” [Фасмер, т. 4, с. 113; Цыганенко, с. 438]) – *костюм* borrowed in XVIII c. from French *costume* „костюм” (costume, suit), Latin *consuetudo* „привычка” (habit) [Шанский, с. 216]) – *гардероб* (< French *garde-robe* – *garde* „хранение”(to keep), *robe* „платье” (dress) [Шанский, с. 102; Цыганенко, с. 77]) – *экипировка* (< French *équiper*, probably, through German *equipieren* „приводить в порядок” (to put smth in order) [Фасмер, т. 4, с. 515]) – *дресс-код* (< English *dress code*) – *obsolete* *убор* (*attire, dress*) (< *убирать*) (to put smth on smb, to dress) – *риза*, *ризка* (*obsolete, poet.* „priest’s outerwear during the divine service ” < Proto Slavonic **režati*, **razъ* or Arabic *rida* „outerwear garment” [Фасмер, т. 3, с. 482–483; Шанский, с. 390]) – *obsolete, poet.* *покров* (*cover, shelter, pall*) (< *кров* (*shelter*), *крыть* (*to cover*); *наряд* (*attire*) < *напряжаться* (*to dress oneself up*) – *балахон* (*loose overall*) („1) *hist.* old peasants outerwear of loose cut made of linen or canvas); 2) *coll.* about long, very loose, formless garment” [ССРЛЯ, т. 1, с. 308] < Persian *bālājāte* [Фасмер, т. 1, с. 114; Шанский, с. 33]) – *бархат* (*velvet*) („1) textile; 2) *coll.* about clothes made of such fabric ◊ *В бархате*” [ССРЛЯ, т. 1, с. 351] < Middle High German *barchāt* or New High German *Barchent*, Middle Latin *barracanus*, Arabic *barrakan* „a kind of black garment” [Фасмер, т. 1, с. 129; Шанский, с. 37; Цыганенко, с. 25]) – *хламида* (*chlamys*) („1) *hist.* ancient Greek type of garment, short rectangular piece of thick cloth, pinned with a fibula at the shoulder, a warrior’s or traveller’s attire; 2) *metaph., coll.* loose and long,ridiculously looking garment ” < Old Church Slavonic *хламида*, Greek *χλαμύς*, the Genitive case *χλαμύδος* „cloak” [Фасмер, т. 4, с. 241]) – *шмотки*, *шмотье* (*slang. disd.* „clothes, personal belongings” < Yiddish *שמטות* (*shmates* „тряпье”).

In the Polish language the synonymic chain is represented by the following lexical units: Polish *odzież* – *obsolete* – *odzienie, przyodzienie, ubranie* (< *ubrany*), *ubiór, dimin. ubranko, ubrańsko* „old worn out

clothes” [WSEH, p. 60; 16, p. 204]) – *okrycie* (< *okryć*) – *garderoba* – *strój* („elegant clothes” < *stroić się*) – *szata* (*obsolete.*, *high.* a festive dress or holiday attire, for example, of a ruler or a clergyman” < Germanic **hēta*z, Middle High German *hāz* „clothes” through Czech *šat* „dress, clothes” [WSEH, p. 637–638]) – *lachimany*, *lachimy* („worn to rags clothes, worn out clothes” < Proto Slavonic **lĕk-/ *lĕk-* „tear up”, „worn out clothes”) – *ciuchy* (< Yiddish צײַג „pillowcase (for blanket or feather bed)”, German *ziehen* „to draw, to pull” [WSWO, p. 217]) – *szmaty* „clothes, usually old worn out” < Middle High German *snate*, *snatte* „slip, hem, seam”, New High German „*Schnat* „border” [Фасмер, т. 4, с. 458]) – *suknia* („1) women’s outerwear; 2) *obsolete* „clothes, attire”, cf. Nie *suknia* zdobi człowieka, ale człowiek *suknię* < *sukania* „winding of the thread” [Brückner, p. 525; 17, p. 70; 16, p. 193].

The basic name *одежда* (*clothes*) makes hyponymic levels with the subgroups peculiar for them: *одежда (clothes)* – *верхняя одежда (outerwear)* – *верхняя одежда для женщин (women’s outerwear)* – 1) *куртки и пальто – kurtki i płaszcze (jackets and coats)* (*пальто (coats)*, *полупальто (short coats)*, *шуба (fur coat)*, *дубленка (sheepskin coat)*, *плащ (raincoat)*, *тренчкот (trenchcoat)* „loose cut coat with a belt”, *безрукавка (jerkin)*, *куртка-блузон (blouzon, blouse jacket)*, *пуховая куртка (down jacket)*, *kurtka, trencz, płaszcz zimowy*), 2) *платья – sukienki (dresses)* (*платье-стретч (stretch dress)*, *миди-платье (midi dress)*, *пляжное платье (beach dress)*, *suknia, sukienka z cekinami, sukienka letnia*); *плечевая верхняя одежда для женщин (women’s outerwear for upper body)* – 1) *блейзеры и костюмы (blazers and suits)* – *kostiumy i komplekty* (*костюм (costume, suit)*, *жакет-стретч (stretch jacket)*, *блузка-блейзер (blouse blazer)*, *бархатный жакет (velvet jacket)*, *spodnium, kostium, kombinezon, dres rekreacyjny*), 2) *блузки – bluzki (blouses)* (*блуза (blouse)*, *блузка-туника (blouse tunic)*, *джинсовая рубашка (denim shirt)*, *bluzka z falbanami, bluzka koszulowa*), 3) *пуловеры, толстовки, свитера (pullover, smocks (Tolstoy shirts), sweaters)* – *wiązanka i żakiety, swetry* (*свитером* „a kind of sweater”, *худи* „sport sweater, jacket with hood”, *пуловер-поло (pullover polo)*, *żakiet, bolerko, wdzianko, kimono, peleryna, sweter, kardigan, sweterek, sweter w paski*), 4) *топы, туники (tops and tunics)* – *topy, tuniki* (*майка (sleeveless underwear, vest)*, *блузка-топ (blouse top)*, *топ с кружевом (laced top)*, *блузка-туника (blouse tunic)*, *льняная туника (linen blouse)*, *top „tube”, top w przędek, tunika dżinsowa*), 5) *футболки (T-shirts)* –

koszulki (футболка-поло (polo T-shirt), футболка с принтом (printed T-shirt), футболка с коротким рукавом (T-shirt with short sleeves), shirt, T-shirt ze sznurkami, shirt polo); **поясная верхняя одежда для женщины** (women's outerwear for lower body) – 1) **брюки** (trousers) – **spodnie** (комбинезон (overalls), шорты (shorts), легинсы / леггинсы (leggings) „облегающие ногу тонкие женские рейтузы” (tight women's hoses), бермуды (Bermuda shorts), джинсы (jeans), трегинсы / треггинсы (treggings) „леггинсы из плотного материала, имитирующие обтягивающие брюки” (leggings made of thick fabric, which look like tight trousers), *брюки-сигаретки* (pants), *spodnie, tregginsy, kolarki, bermudy, legginsy, ogrodniczki, sztruksy, rybaczki dżinsowe, lekkie spodnie haremki*, 2) **юбки** (skirts) – **spódnice** (юбка-карандаш (pencil skirt), юбка-годе (gaudet skirt), юбка-миди (midi skirt), ступенчатая макси-юбка (stepped maxi skirt), *spódnica, spódniczka, spódnica ołówkowa*).

As far as we can see, the development of the microgroup „Women's Outerwear” in Modern Russian and Modern Polish is actively replenished by neologisms, class names, complicating cognitive and semantic content of the given fragment of the world picture. The main means of naming used in the Russian and Polish languages nowadays are foreign words borrowing, word formation affixation and compound names. Foreign monolexemes in the microgroup of women's outerwear (97 words in the Russian and 38 names in the Polish microgroup) are of mixed character. Adapted borrowings function together with the non-assimilated lexical units taken from the English language of the second half of the 20th century. Here we will mention only some sources of the borrowings, for example, in the Russian language – from Old Slavonic (*платье*), from Latin (*блуза, туника, куртка*), from French (*костюм, пальто, комбинезон*), from the Turkic languages (*сарафан, юбка, шуба, жакет*), from English (*пуловер, шорты, боди, худи, дафлот, смокинг, леггинсы, пиджак, поло, джемпер, кардиган*); in Polish – from Latin (*kapтур; koszula, tunika*), from German (*futro*), numerous Gallicisms (*kamizela, klosz, kostium, palto, peleryna, żakiet, szmizjerka* „woman's dress-shirt”), English borrowings (*dres, dżemper, kardigan, szorty*) and others [16, p. 71–81].

In the modern period naming of the lexical units, associated with women's clothes, mostly result from the borrowing of the loanwords – europeisms, which by their structure are composite (*полупальто, półbluzka*) or compound names (*жакет-стретч, брюки-карго, kombinezon, spodnie legginsy, spódniczka midi, bluza „cropped”*).

Functioning of the borrowings together with the native lexis leads to the development of the doublets (*плащ – дождевик, поло – тенниска, sweter – golf*), synonymy (*рубашка – блуза, блузка, футболка, боди, T-shirt – short-sleeve, placzz – trencz, kurtka – jacket, budrysówka* „a long sport jacket with a hood”, *kostium spodnium* „a woman’s suit consisting of a jacket and long trousers”, *szorty – spodenki, rybaczki, bokserki*) and polysemy (Rus. *платье* „1) clothes, worn over the underwear; 2) women’s garment, whose upper part corresponds to a cardigan, and the lower one – to a skirt”; *костюм* „1) attire, dress as a phenomenon of material culture”; 2) man’s suit (a jacket and trousers) or woman’s suit (a jacket and a skirt)”; Polish *ubranie* „1) smth., which covers the body; 2) a man’s suit, trousers and a jacket, made of the same fabric”.

As the Polish scientist K. Vilchevska states, „some special word formation patterns have developed in lexis of fashion, in this sphere mechanisms of neosemanticism formation, peculiar to this lexical array, act” [18, p. 98]. New names (monolexemes) are created by compressive word formation – univervation – instead of the word combination „adjective + noun” in the Russian language and „noun + adjective” or two nouns in the Polish language (*ковбойская рубаша – ковбойка, дубленая шуба – дубленка, кожаная куртка – кожанка, косая куртка – косуха, marynarka dwurzędowa – dwurzędówka, kurtka parka – parka, spodnie bojówki – bojówki, spodnie sztruksowe – sztruksy*); also by suffixation (*футбол-к-а, блуз-к-а, рубаш-к-а, жилет-к-а, курт-ецк-а, sweter-ek, bluz-k-a, koszul-k-a, ogrodnicz-k-i, boler-k-o, spódnicz-k-a*); rarely – by suffixation-prefixation word formation (*без-рукав-к-а*) or word composition (*полупальто, spódnico-spodnie*).

The majority of the women’s outerwear names, that we collected, are formed by syntactic naming „which consists in transformation of usual free word-combinations into a compound „equivalent of words” [4, p. 135]. The necessity to name new clothing models favours the development of a great number of compound names, that mark various differentiative qualities of the artifacts created by designers, for example: Polish *T-shirt z dekoltem „wodą”, kombinezon bandeau, parka na podszewce z dżерсеju* and others.

Among the word combinations under analysis the two-component word groups make the majority (272 lexical units in Russian and 156 in Polish lexicon) (Adjr +Sn: *трикотажный блейзер, вязаное пончо*, Sn+Adjr: *bluzka szyfonowa, Shirt koronkowy, parka koszulowa*, Sn+Avp: *bluza rozpinana, dżинsy wyszczuplające*), Sn+pr+Sin: *жакет с рукавами*,

żakiet i spódnica, T-shirt z nadrukiem, Sn+ pr+ Sac: *платье в горошек*, Sn+pr+Sgen: *шорты для велнеса*, Sn+ pr+ Sg: *bluza z polaru*), the other lexical units can be referred to the three-component word groups (174 in Russian and 165 in Polish lexicon) (Avp+ Adj+Sn: *удлиненная джинсовая блузка*, Adj+Adj+ Sn: *легкие летние джинсы*, Adj+Sn+Adj: *dluga kamizelka dzianinowa*, Sn+pr+Sin+ Sac: *куртка с эффектом запаха*, Sn+pr+Sin+ Sac: *koszulka z dekoltem w szpic*, Sn+pr+Adj+Sg: *kurtka ze sztucznej skóry*) and to the four-component word groups (127 in Russian and 148 in Polish lexicon) (Sn+pr+Sin+pr+Adj+Sgen: *кардиган с опушкой из искусственного меха*, Adj+Sn+pr+Adj+Sin: *джинсовая туника с коротким рукавом*, Adj+Sn+pr+Adj+Sin: *luźny shirt z krótkim rękawem*, Sn+ Avp pr+ Ar+ Sin: *plaszcz pikowany ze sztucznym futerkiem*).

The most frequent and simplest patterns are attributive word groups that consist of a noun in the common case and a relative adjective functioning as a prepositional attribute in the Russian language, and as postpositional – in Polish (Adj+Sn: *байкерская куртка, флисовый кейп*, Sn+Adj: *kombinezon wieczorowy, wdzianko dzianinowe*); qualitative adjectives are less frequent (Adj+Sn: *длинное платье, широкие брюки, długi top*). The basic element in such lexical units is „an integrative one”, pointing to the generic properties, whereas the attributive component, pointing to the essential class properties is „a differentiative one” [4, p. 144].

Composing of the word groups widens due to the components pointing to a certain subclass of the nominated notion (4), for example: Adj+Adj+Sn – *легкая трикотажная куртка (light knitted jacket)*; Adj+ Sn+pr+Adj+Sin – *свободный жакет с длинным рукавом (loose long-sleeved jacket)*, Sn+pr+Adj+ Sin: *Shirt z dekoracyjnym tyłem*. We would also like to mention that through the Internet Modern Russian and Polish languages acquire neologisms, names of clothes which do not have concrete dictionary definition, that is why they are nominated with prolonged word combinations of the type Sn+pr+Adj+Sin+pr+Adj+Sin: *парка с декоративной стежкой и плюшевым флисом (parka with the decorative quilting and plush fleece)*. Such descriptive names „are inconvenient in use because of their bulkiness” [4, p. 144]. Here we observe a tendency to reduce word group components and produce compound monolexemes by means of composing words with a hyperonym as their basic constituent, for example, *платье длиной миди – миди-платье, удлиненная футболка – макси-футболка, sukienka-tunika; Shirt polo, spodnie chino*.

Following the topical principles of anthropolinguistics, on which numerous modern researches are based, we consider that language to a great extent organizes, forms perception of the surrounding reality, and also „makes information continuum discrete” [3, p. 15]. The language system performs „linguistic documenting of human searching in order to cognize a certain object depending on concrete material conditions of life” [6, p. 24].

The segment of the concrete names is characterized by its member’s multifunctional role [13, p. 27]. Naming of the women’s outerwear as „a process of formation of linguistic units, words and word combinations, used for naming and distinguishing certain fragments of objective reality” [EJO, p. 396], is characterized by thematic „attachment”. The naming principles realize naming patterns, according to which new clothing names are created, they include knowledge about a garment, about a person, wearing it, and also of a situation when it is worn [2, p. 7].

It is an evident fact that naming of the lexis associated with clothes is based both on the general principles, characteristic of the whole lexis of the language, and on the particular principles revealing themselves in a single thematic group, connected not only with peculiarities of the designated artifacts but also with peculiarities of the language system itself.

The feature that inspires naming of the artifact (motiveme), which is in the core of the motivation pattern, traditional for the thematic group of clothes names, can coincide or differ in the Russian and Polish languages. Motevemes include typical pragmatic (fabric, from which clothes is made, garment cut, way of production) function, axiological (prestigiousness, social status of a person wearing the clothes, lightness, convenience for wearing) and associative notions (warm, casual, convenient, everyday, festive clothes). It is characteristic that functional motivating feature prevails, it is formed and distinguished in classes of artifacts in the process of productive activity, it is associated with the person wearing the clothing (whether this garment suits one or not, whether one feels comfortable, convenient, esthetic in it), it also carries associative „contour, form” notion of a certain piece of clothing [14, p. 25].

The analysis of the women’s outerwear names in Modern Russian and Polish languages testifies that lexemes, constituting the given microgroup, have similar **naming patterns**: 1) *function* → *a piece of clothing used for a certain purpose*, for example, the word *пальто* (*a coat*) „a kind of winter and / or demi-season long-cut outerwear” borrowed in the second quarter of XIX c. < French *paletot* „a kind of jacket, sleeveless jacket”, Spanish

palletoque „raincoat with a hood”, Latin *palla* „outerwear” [Фасмер, т. 3, с. 194; Шанский, с. 324]; *кофта* < Low German, Bremen *kuft* „a kind of gaberdine made of thick wool”, Prebaltic German *kuft* „a jacket for home wear, pajamas” [Фасмер, т. 2, с. 555]; *футболка* „a kind of short sleeved clothing, usually having no buttons, collar and pockets, covering the upper part of the body”; the word „брюки” (*trousers*) „outerwear, covering legs and the lower part of the body up to the wrist; „штаны” (*pants*) [ССРЛЯ, т. 1, с. 790] borrowed in the second half of XVIII с. < Low German *brók* or Dutch *broek*, Middle Low German *brók* „штаны” (*pants*), Lat. *bracae* „pants” [Фасмер, т. 1, с. 114; Свиридова, с. 48]; the word *тренчком* (*trench coat*), Polish *trencz* „a double-breasted coat with a wide belt and skew pockets, it was designed after a model of an English military coat, worn in the period of the First World War” < Engl. *trench coat* [WSWO, p. 1278], *велошорты*, *велосунедки* (*cycling shorts*), Polish *kolarki* „knee long shorts” [16, p. 148], Polish *ogrodniczka*, *ogrodniczki* „coll. a skirt or trousers with shoulder straps” [16, p. 168]; 2) *appearance* (*length, details, decoration, trimming*) → *clothing of a certain length*, for example, the word *куртка* „short buttoned outerwear” came into the Russian language in the second half of XVIII с. < Polish *kurtka* „куртка”, formed with the help of the diminutive suffix *-ък-а* from *kurta* „short (cut off) clothes”, Latin *curtus* „shortened, short” [Фасмер, т. 2, с. 429–430; Шанский, с. 228; Цыганенко, с. 205]; the lexeme *шорты*, Polish *szorty* < English *shorts, short trousers, short* „короткий” comes from the same stem as *куртка* [Шанский, с. 511]; *сарафан* < Turkic *sarapa*, Persian *sepārā* „a kind of long attire”, „attire of honor” [Фасмер, т. 3, с. 561; Шанский, с. 401]; *шуба* „outerwear made of fur”, Old Russian *шуба* < Middle High German *schübe, schoube* „long and loose outerwear”, New High German *Schaube*, Italian *giubba*, Arabic *ḡubba* „long-sleeved outerwear” [Фасмер, т. 4, с. 482; Шанский, с. 515; Цыганенко, с. 495]; *юбка* < Polish *jura, juba* „a jacket, women’s cardigan”, Middle High German *joppe, juppe*, Old French *jupe*, Italian *giuppa* „a sleeveless cardigan”, Arabic *ḡubba* [Фасмер, т. 4, с. 525; Шанский, с. 521]; 3) материал (ткань) (material, fabrics) → clothes made of this material, for example, *платье* (*dress*) „1) одежда, носимая поверх белья (outerwear); 2) цельная женская одежда, верхняя часть которой соответствует кофте, а нижняя – юбке” (one-piece women’s garment, the upper part of which corresponds to a cardigan and the lower part corresponds to a skirt) < Old Slavonic *платиѣ* „clothing” is formed from *платъ* „a piece of

fabric” with the help of suffix *-uj-e*; the word „платье”, in the beginning was, probably, used in the collective meaning, and later it widened its semantic volume: „the totality of pieces of fabric → everything that one can put on → any clothing → women’s garment” [Фасмер, т. 3, с. 275; Шанский, с. 341; Цыганенко, с. 304]; the lexeme *рубаша* „garment made of light fabric for the upper part of the body”, which is marked in written records since XVI c., is formed with the help of the suffix *-ax-a* with a shade of a slight contempt from the Old Russian *рубъ* „одежда” (clothing), Proto Slavonic **rǫbъ* „a piece of fabric”; the lexeme *рубашка* „a kind of light garment” formed with the help of the suffix *-ашк-a* [Фасмер, т. 3, с. 510; Шанский, с. 394; Цыганенко, с. 361]; a name of clothing such as *плащ*, Polish *plaszcz* „a light, usually waterproof coat” from *плат* or *платъ* „flat, wide” is formed with the help of the suffix *-j-ь*, the combination *стj* changed into *щ* [Фасмер, т. 3, с. 277; Цыганенко, с. 304]; the lexeme *пиджак* is borrowed in XIX c. From English *pea-jacket*, *pea* „бобриковая куртка”, *jacket*, Polish *żakiet* „jacket, short coat”, Middle Netherlandian *pîe* „flannelette coat” [Шанский, с. 337]; 4) *peculiarities of clothes making process* → *clothes made in a certain way*, for example, *стеганка* – „quilted stuffed jacket” from *стежать* (*quilt*) „sew, stitch, join, clap” [Шанский, с. 158], *комбинезон* (*overall*), Polish *kombinezon* „a suit, in which trousers and the upper body outerwear are combined” < French *combinaison*, *sleeveless vest*, Polish *suknia*; 5) *the way of wearing or putting on clothes* → *type of clothing which is put on or worn in a certain way*, for example, *пуловер* „knitted vest, without a collar and clasps, closely fitting the body” < English *pullover* „пуловер”, *pull* „тянуть, тащить”, *over* „наверх, поверх”, *тон*, Polish *top* „a part of women’s garment, a short light cardigan or vest with shoulder straps” < Dutch *top* or English, Low German *top* „the top of a mast”) [Фасмер, т. 4, с. 77]; 6) *result* → *clothing*, for example, *костюм*, Polish *kostium* < French *costume*, Italian *costume*, Latin *consuetudo* „привычка” (a habit) [Фасмер, т. 2, с. 349]; the lexeme *свитер*, Polish *sweter* < English *sweater*, *to sweat* „потеть” [Шанский, с. 403]; the word *фужайка* can be formed by affixation < Italian *fofa* „теплая рубашка” (worm shirt) [Шанский, с. 475]; 7) а) *anthroponym* → *clothing name*, for example, *толстовка* „a loose blouse with a belt formed at the end of XIX c. from the family name of Leo Nikolayevich Tolstoy, wearing the blouse of such type *Tolstoy blouse*, *Tolstoy shirt*, French *blouse à la Tolstoi* [Шанский, с. 445]; the lexeme *жилет* „short men’s wear without a collar and

sleeves, over which a jacket, a frock coat or a tail coat is put on; women's wear of such fashion" borrowed in the second half of XVIII c. < French *gillet*, *Gill* „the name of a jester who wore this garment” [Шанский, с. 147]; *кардиган*, Polish *kardigan* „long straight cut sweater without a collar” < English *cardigan* after the family name of lord Cardigan [WSWO, p. 605]; the word *budrysówka* „a long sport style jacket with a hood” formed from the appellative *budrys* „jokingly about a Lithuanian” (a character of the ballad „The Three Sons of Budrys” by A. Mickiewicz [16, p. 121]; б) *toponym* → *clothing*, for example, *блуза*, Polish *bluza* „1) a loose – fitting upper shirt which is worn outside trousers (usually dungarees); 2) *obsolete* „блузка” [ССРЛЯ, т. 1, с. 652] < French *blouse*, Middle Latin *pelusia* „Pelusian dress, garment from an Egyptian city of Pelusia, a dark blue blouse without a belt” [Фасмер, т. 1, с. 177–178; Свиридова, р. 43; Цыганенко, с. 35]; the lexeme *джинсы*, Polish *dżinsy* is borrowed in the 50's of XX c. from American English, *jeans* „pants”, plural form of *jean* formed from the name of the Italian city of Genoa (*Генуя*) (*Janua*), patterned by analogy with the words *штаны*, *панталоны* [Шанский, с. 125]; the word *бермуды*, Polish *bermudy* „summer knee long pants (at the beginning of XX c. were used by the British colonial army)”, is nominated after the toponym Bermudas – the islands in the Atlantic Ocean [WSWO, p. 151].

Conclusion. Modern corpora of the lexical units belonging to the microgroup „Women's Outerwear” of the Russian and Polish languages are defined by the content of the artifacts constituting them. Their structure consists of overlapping lexico-thematic groups. The dominating tendencies favour borrowings infiltration; they function parallelly with native names, which lead to the development of hyper-hyponymic ties, of doublets, synonymy and polysemy. In the process of analysis there were distinguished means of naming (affixation, univerbation, compound names) and universal means of motivation, which help verbalize pragmatic, axiological and associative notions of modern women's wear, caused by intra- and extralingual factors.

It was determined that the names of clothing reflect global changes in women's everyday life, their natural and social conditions of existence. The increasing role of fashion favours cognitive transformation and class diversity of the basic lexemes (*пальто*, *плащ*, *платье*, *костюм*, *блуза*, *брюки*, *юбка*), which leads to the formation of universal Common European lexical array associated with the women's clothing.

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ЗАСОБИ ТА СПОСОБИ НОМІНАЦІЇ ПРЕДМЕТІВ ВЕРХНЬОГО ЖІНОЧОГО ОДЯГУ (НА МАТЕРІАЛІ СУЧАСНОЇ РОСІЙСЬКОЇ І ПОЛЬСЬКОЇ МОВ)

Статтю присвячено аналізу номінативних засобів та способів номінації артефактів у сфері лексики, що позначає верхній жіночий одяг у російській і

польській мовах на початку ХХІ ст. Виокремлено мотиваційні принципи, за допомогою яких вербалізуються прагматичні, аксіологічні та асоціативні уявлення людини про предмети одягу, що мають велике значення в історії суспільства і культури. У дослідженні схарактеризовано засоби творення предметної лексики (запозичення, словотвірна афіксація, складені найменування). Встановлено, що в мікрогрупі сучасних назв верхнього жіночого одягу відбуваються зміни, пов'язані з інтра- і екстралінгвістичними чинниками, які проявляються у виникненні нових видових варіантів назв предметів одягу, в наповненні вокабуляра лексичними одиницями з диференційними ознаками, які характеризують функцію, форму, фасон, матеріал, спосіб виготовлення одягу тощо та відображають інновації в галузі моди, зміни в побутових, природно-суспільних умовах представників російської та польської лінгвокультурних спільнот.

Ключові слова: тематична група, номінація, засоби номінації, російська мова, польська мова.

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СРЕДСТВА И СПОСОБЫ НАИМЕНОВАНИЙ ВЕРХНЕЙ ЖЕНСКОЙ ОДЕЖДЫ (НА МАТЕРИАЛЕ СОВРЕМЕННОГО РУССКОГО И ПОЛЬСКОГО ЯЗЫКОВ)

Статья посвящена анализу номинативных средств и способов номинации артефактов в сфере лексики, обозначающей верхнюю женскую одежду в русском и польском языках начала ХХІ в. Выделены мотивационные принципы, с помощью которых вербализуются прагматические, аксиологические и ассоциативные представления человека о рассматриваемых предметах, имеющих большое значение в истории общества и культуры, охарактеризованы средства образования предметной лексики (заимствования, аффиксальное словообразование, составные наименования). Установлено, что в микрогруппе наименований современной верхней женской одежды в настоящее время происходят изменения, связанные с интра- и экстралингвистическими факторами, проявляющимися в возникновении новых видовых вариантов названий предметов одежды, в пополнении лексикона языковыми единицами с дифференциальными признаками, характеризующими функцию, форму, фасон, материал, способ изготовления одежды и т.п., которые отображают инновации в сфере моды, в бытовых, природно-социальных условиях жизни представителей русской и польской лингвокультурных общностей.

Ключевые слова: тематическая группа, номинация, мотивация, средства номинации, русский язык, польский язык.

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