

лінгвістика Інтернету новим лінгвістичним напрямом?», ми з упевненістю відповідаємо, що так, може!

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LEXICO-SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF THE NOUNS DENOTING *GOOD* IN ENGLISH

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Each period of language development conditions certain changes in lexical semantics, thus the study of both semantic structure of a word and lexico-semantic processes is very important and relevant as far as lexico-semantic level of language constantly adjusts itself to any alterations in society and consciousness of its language bearers. The study of word semantics is a topical problem of modern linguistics, finding its reflection in fundamental works of home and foreign linguists (A. Cruse, A. A. Ufimtseva, M. V. Nikitin, F. R. Palmer, M. P. Fabian, A. Wierzbicka, and many others). The leading principle of the research is the understanding of language as a culture model, considering it not only as an objectively existing system, but also as a world of an individual/society with its peculiar system of values.

Being a “mirror of culture” [1, p. 14], language indicates not only person’s surroundings, his/her living conditions, but also social consciousness of the people, their mentality, national character, way of life, customs and traditions, the system of moral values, world outlook, etc. Language forms the personality of an individual through the established world perception, mentality, attitude towards people represented in it, i.e. through the culture of the people who are the bearers of the language. It cannot exist outside culture as far as it is one of the types of human activity. Thus, language is a constituent part of culture, undergoing regular changes due to specific methods of human activity, conditions of natural and social environment, material and spiritual culture. A. Wierzbicka, investigating various kinds of meanings which can be conveyed in language (different languages of the world), defines language as a “tool of human interaction” [4, p. 1]. The scholar states that there are different possible modes of interaction between people. They depend partly on what people feel and want at any particular time, and also who

people are – both as individuals and as the members of particular social, cultural and ethnic groups [4, p. 2]. Furthermore, the way of world perception by human consciousness is partly universal and partly nationally specific. Language fixes universal, national, cultural, social and individual stereotypes of representation along with actual human orientation in the surrounding world. In this respect lexical units denoting **good** and **evil** occupy an important place within the lexical system of any language because these notions are the moral values, or values of moral consciousness, indicating moral norms, assessments, ideals, valuable orientations, and moral qualities of the personality. They can be called the highest ones among the others as they provide both moral self-control of behaviour and activity of the person. These two notions are inseparably interconnected, and one cannot exist without the other in spite of the generally believed fact that **good** should prevail over **evil**. They make up the parts of the world as well as our consciousness, forming at the same time the unending cycle.

The **aim** of the present article is to make the lexico-semantic analysis of the nouns denoting **good** in modern English.

The stated aim determines the fulfillment of the following **tasks**:

- to study the peculiarities of lexical structure of the nouns denoting **good** in modern English;
- to uncover the semantic structure of the nouns denoting **good** in English.

The lexico-semantic analysis of the nouns denoting **good** in English is made with the help of the procedure of formalized lexical semantics study. A matrix in the form of a table presents a system of semantic interconnections between words denoting **good** on the one hand and the semantic structure of lexis on the other. Semantic relations between words are represented by means of columns and lines, where horizontal axe indicates the seme stock, and the vertical one – the lexical units. The sign (♦) shows the correlation between words and their meanings in the language system [19, p. 19].

The obtained **lexical stock** of English denoting **good** (411 words), chosen from the lexicographical sources, is divided into four groups according to their degree of polysemy.

The first group of English nouns denoting **good** contains 84 lexical units semantics of which includes 58-20 meanings. They are characterized by *the highest degree of polysemy* and represent approximately 20,4 % of the total amount of our language material. The nouns under study characterize **good** as the highest moral value (*truth, freedom, dignity*), a process or deed having positive results (*service, turn, favour, charity*), happy fate or successful chance (*fortune, lot, venture, advance, adventure, triumph*), bringing enjoyment of life (*gratification, entertainment, joy, mirth, pleasure, satisfaction*), a good attitude to people (*affection, care, devotion, support*), a norm of behaviour in society (*propriety, civility, morality, courage, gallantry*), person's position and its recognition (*regard, honour, respect, pride, consideration, glory, credit*). Several lexemes indicate positive human traits of character (*heart, delicacy, jollity, honesty, kindness, gentility, charm, grace, virtue*), person's feelings and emotions (*love, passion, pity*). Lexical units *spirit, ghost* and *heaven* represent symbolic associations connected with the religious life of a person. **Good** is also considered as something that makes

human life pleasant and comfortable (*comfort, ease, easement, convenience, relief, security*), resulting in benefit or profit (*boot, return, interest, advantage, gift, odds, privilege, gratuity*), possessions that have been obtained during person's life (*wealth, thing, device, stock, estate, stuff, property, commodity, effect*).

The second group is presented by 110 nouns having 19-12 meanings – *the middle degree of polysemy*. It represents 26,8 % of the lexical stock under analysis. Within this group **good** is manifested as the unity of conditions and states (*felicity, weal, welfare, peace, glee, exaltation, amusement, health, delight, zeal, gaiety, warmth, beauty, bliss, rapture*), actions performed for the sake of others (*blessing, chivalry, exploit, help, assistance, feat, merit, boon, courtesy, mercy, alms, amends*), traits of person's character (*wisdom, fairness, candidness, tenderness, heart, nerve, confidence, fineness, generosity, magnanimity, benevolence, modesty*), feelings (*sympathy, concern*) from the point of view of human interaction (*friendship, trust*). The nouns *accident, luck, opportunity, event, contingency, case, fate, destiny, doom, chance, hap, victory, win, success* uncover the influence of certain actions or states which help in realization of **good**. The latter indicates social reality, i. e. the achievement of higher rank in society and life (*eminence, praise, reputation, estimation, fame, superiority, reverence*), and material values (*store, possessions, utility, revenue, fund, benefit, profit*).

The third group is made up of 211 polysemic nouns possessing 11-2 meanings. It makes up 51,3 % of the whole lexical stock. The relations between them are characterized by *the low degree of polysemy*. This group comprises a great number of lexical units indicating personal achievements (*accomplishment, advancement, furtherance, achievement, acquirement, attainment, prize, gain*) and material sustenance (*well-being, assets, proceed, plenty, treasure, affluence, commonwealth, belonging, luxury, chattel, merchandise, content, earning, abundance, prosperity, capital, movable, riches, earning, fond*). Nouns denoting human qualities (*comeliness, amity, amiableness, amicability, hospitality, gentleness, nobleness, purity, gracefulness, cheerfulness, sincerity*) and deeds (*aid, backing, benefaction, rescue, prowess, philanthropy*) are also quite numerous. The distinctive feature of this group is the indication of a person as the doer of a positive action (*good-doer, aider, benefactor, friend, comforter*). Lexical units *angel, demon, God, saint, sky, paradise, omen, nirvana* denote the outlook based on the true faith in existence of God. In this case, **good** is considered as a religious constituent of English bearers' consciousness.

Six monosemantic words (1,5 %) form a separate group, characterizing a good divinity or genius (*agathodemon*), good fortune (*goodhap*), the feeling of great pleasure or satisfaction (*delighting*), person's traits of character (*pleasantness, cordiality, leniency*), interest or advantage (*behalf*), and property (*common good, goods*).

The **seme stock** of the nouns denoting **good** in modern English comprises 1147 meanings. Based on the criterion of semes' degree of functionality, it can be classified as polyfunctional and monofunctional semes, which, in their turn, are divided into 6 major groups. The polyfunctional semes represent approximately 49,3 % of the seme stock, while monofunctional ones – 50,7%. The meanings of the lexical units denoting **good** in English contain the information on a thing, person,

his/her traits of character, inner world of an individual, moral values, position in society, human activity, social orientation, person's evaluation of the surrounding world, attitude towards reality, different forms of realization of **good**, the expression of different feelings and emotions, human relationships, family ties, social needs and demands, as well as the norms of behaviour in the society. In the same stock of the lexis denoting **good** the important place is allotted to semantic elements which refer to religious and mythological notions.

At different stages of social development the notion of **good** includes usefulness, value, material benefits, property, etc. With the development of spiritual culture and morality, **good** is understood as the factor of person's humanistic development, freedom, a unification of people, spiritual harmony, etc. It is goodwill and mutual aid, mutual understanding and cooperation, mercy and respect, sympathy and compassion and everything that provides moral culture of communication. Thus, **good** is one of the general imperatively estimated concepts of moral consciousness, the category of ethics that expresses positive moral value of the phenomena of public and moral life in their correlation to society and moral ideals.

The perspectives of further studies lie in the deeper analyses of lexico-semantic peculiarities of the nouns denoting **good** in modern English in their close relations with other both related and non-related groups of lexis.

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ОСОБЛИВОСТІ ФУНКЦІОНУВАННЯ МЕДИЧНОЇ ТЕРМІНОЛОГІЇ У РОМАНІ СТВЕНА КІНГА «АРМАГЕДОН»

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Проблеми термінотворення, використання і ролі термінів посідають чільне місце серед багатьох лінгвістичних досліджень. У сучасній період розвитку науки і техніки, повної комп'ютеризації суспільства та зростання рівня наукової свідомості, використання термінологічної лексики є досить поширеним явищем. На особливу увагу заслуговують терміни, що вживаються у творах наукової фантастики, адже вони є невід'ємними елементами наукового стилю. Наукова фантастика часто описує події, пов'язані з науковими відкриттями, технікою, альтернативною реальністю, роботами, прибульцями. Це призводить до зростання кількості термінологічної лексики у мові творів цього жанру. Отже, визначаючи основний словниковий склад мови наукової фантастики, на перше місце закономірно поставити термінологію, за допомогою якої виражаються поняття різних галузей науки, а також циклу наук, об'єднаних на підставі інтеграційних процесів розвитку сучасних наукових напрямків [1, с.21].