

Лещенко Г.В.

Черкаський національний університет імені Богдана Хмельницького

ТЕОРЕТИЧНІ АСПЕКТИ ОПИСУ НАРАТИВНОГО ІНТЕРЕСУ

Анотація

Стаття присвячена проблемі багатоаспектного опису поняття «нарративний інтерес», що розглядається в контексті сучасних нарратологічних досліджень. Це поняття визначається як комплексна когнітивно-емотивна реакція читача на внутрішній спосіб організації тематичних та сюжетно-композиційних текстуальних елементів. Нарративний інтерес є цілісною єдністю трьох взаємопов'язаних фаз – переднарративної, власне нарративної і постнарративної. Вказані фази корелюють з трьома різними стадіями прочитання літературного тексту – перед-читання, читання й після-читання. В загальному сенсі, нарративний інтерес потрактовується як ключовий фактор когнітивно-емотивного сприйняття художнього нарративу.

Ключові слова: нарратив, нарративність, нарративний інтерес, переднарративний, власне нарративний, постнарративний.

Leshchenko G.V.

Cherkasy V. Khmelnytsky National University

THEORETICAL ASPECTS OF NARRATIVE INTEREST

Summary

The article focuses on the issue of multifaceted definition of the narrative interest, viewed in the framework of modern narratological studies. The given notion is conceptualized as a complex cognitive and emotive reader's response concerned with inner organization of topical and compositional textual elements. Narrative interest is considered as a whole entity formed by three inseparable phases – pre-narrative, actual narrative and post-narrative ones. All phases seem to correlate to different stages of literary reading – pre-reading, reading and post-reading. In general, this type of interest is determined as a key factor in cognitive and emotive reception of the creative narrative.

Keywords: narrative, narrativity, narrative interest, pre-narrative, actual narrative, post-narrative.

UDC 811.111'36

WAYS OF EXPRESSING THE LEXIS OF TERMS ON THE MATERIAL OF WORKS BY F. BACON

Shevchenko M.Yu., Parkhomenko K.A.

Donbass State Teachers Training University

The main methods of adaptation of the terms in the English language on the material of works by Francis Bacon are analyzed in the article. In particular, there are differences between the concepts «term lexicology» and «lexical meaning», the nominative structure of the term as a linguistic phenomenon is proved. The relevance of the research is motivated by the limited study of methods of analysis of the vocabulary terms in spite of its extensive use in different field of knowledge: history of philosophy, social pedagogy, sociology and lexicology. The material of the study is based on the original works of ethics. The need to specify concepts and terminology in the language of philosophy and history is great. The use of terms in the language of ethics is due to the internal resources of the language. External ways of enrichment of the lexical diversity are concerned to be the borrowing of new words from the classical languages – Greek and Latin. There are also borrowings from French. The semantic interpretation of a new lexical unit is originated without analysis of the context and sphere of the realization of the concept. It is considered by the character, the essence of the phenomenon and the logical nature of the concept. The explanation and the interpretation of the term is possible within the merger of two existing concepts that are known. In the Early Modern English period the process of creation of new terms is represented in the sphere of ethics, the works of Francis Bacon are vivid examples of that fact.

Keywords: ethics, term, semantics, terminology, lexical adaptation.

The ethics as philosophical lexis is the highest form of expression of lexical abstraction. But we know that the processes of abstraction and generalization are not intact at all stages of historical development. The development of abstract and philosophical values is closely connected with the development of the abstract category because of unconditional mutual interest in philosophy and philology because language development and particularly its linguistic meanings and categories, is a necessary component for the laws studying of human thought

and knowledge. It also serves as an epistemology part of any philosophical system.

The problem. The lexicon of ethics and philosophy is the highest form of expression of lexical abstraction. Thus, the processes of abstraction and generalization do not exist at all stages of historical development. The development of abstract and philosophical meanings is closely associated with the development of the category of abstract things and therefore it causes absolute interest of philosophers and philologists because the development of language

and namely its meanings and categories in particular is a necessary component in the process of studying the laws of thought. It is the component of the theory of any philosophical system. English language of the XVI-XVIIIth centuries represents the progress of a new stage of development in social life.

The analysis of research work and publications. The important feature of the language is the study of the term. The problem of functional styles is realized in the works of Ukrainian and foreign researchers. Partial consideration of terminological vocabulary and its speech realization are found in the works by N. D. Arutyunov, A. Vezhbytska, R. V. Shylenko, Z. Vendler, S. Semenov, G. Pocheptsov and others. The most contentious issue in the theory of functional styles is the classification of functional varieties of language and, in particular, the allocation of the literary language of as a phenomenon that is not correlated with the other expressions of the literary language.

The relevance of this study is defined by the interest of modern linguists to the learning of the functioning of terms in the discourse of asymmetric relations between meaning and linguistic form. It becomes interesting because the process of studying of the term goes beyond linguistics and faces the questions of the universal importance. We mention such aspects as the use of terminological vocabulary in the language; the lack of a unified approach to the study of the literary language of where the terminological lexicon is used; the need of studying of the term as one of the impressive and emotive elements in English. **The object** of research is the terminological vocabulary that is realized in the ethics discourse in English. **The subject** of study is the ways of the expressing of the term in the works by Francis Bacon. **The purpose** of this work is a comprehensive study and analysis of the functioning of the term in a literary text. To achieve this aim the following **tasks** are solved in the work as: to find the examples of the realization of the functional aspect of terminological units displaced in the context; to establish the role of terminological vocabulary in the implementation.

The main material. Terminological vocabulary tends to objectivity, accuracy, determining the content, uniqueness, stylistic neutrality, lack of emotive component, whereas the literary text is subjective and emotive. Scientific research in any field of knowledge or in a specific sphere deals with the issue of language being a mean of scientific perception that is adapted to an adequate reflection and transmission of logical and systematic understanding of knowledge. It provokes a special attention of the researchers to the functioning of terminology, particularly in ethics and aesthetics categories.

The term is understood as the method of nomination or a nominative sign but as a nominative unit it is concerned to be the functional notion. G. O. Vynokur has verified the nominative meaning of the term. So the author claims that «any trivial word may perform the role of term, because terms are not specific words but the ones that have specific functions» [1, c. 5-6].

The idea of the term being a special field of application is generally accepted in modern terminology. The terms as nominative units of special communications have no function in language directly but within individual sublanguages. Thematically they form the limited set of specific and general language means that is necessary for the communication in a particular area of human activities.

This concept is not contrary to the opinion of those linguists who claim the terminology being a part of the vocabulary in the literary language. For the specific purposes the language is an organized, meaningful sequence of all linguistic units and in this aspect it does not differ from the other spheres of the language (either lexical functioning or terminology being lexical literature system in any sublanguage). The idea of the position of terminology in the system of common language has been totally accepted. So an opportunity to differ the terminology and concepts may be found. It leads to exclusion of terminology and its specific lexicon from the measures of the language. The drawback of this suggestion is confirmed by the practice of creating the explanatory dictionaries of literary language, that contain not only nominal vocabulary but also verbs functioning as special nominative units in different sublanguages of the specific communication.

The peculiarities of terminological notions in the relation to other lexical units of a common language are represented primarily on the semantic level, due to the problem of determining of the semantic nature of the term, the nature of terminological meaning and its links with a special notion. The researchers who study the problem of terminology in the English language should analyze the problem of understanding of «terminological meaning».

The last one is not identical to the notion of «lexical meaning». According to V. Vinogradov, lexical meaning of the word is its «subject and notional content that are formed within grammar rules of the language». Terminological meaning is generally understood to be the lexical one. It is definite and it is limited within the term in the system of terminology [2, c. 10].

The analyses of the vocabulary of ethics should be based on the recognition of the fact that the study of the vocabulary of language is a very informative way [3, c. 62-82]. The process of borrowings of foreign words being the objective and historical fact is realized on different levels in almost all the languages. It is a factor of evolution and of the important source of language because vocabulary is the branch of knowledge. It is «opened» to all kinds of foreign mergers, covering all changes that take place in social life.

Lexical structure and building of the English language requires the extension being an instrument of the expression of new, improved scientific concepts and logical systems, because «in the era of the national awakening the development of literary language dictionary is proved to be intensive that underlines the fact of language interaction» [5, c. 17].

There was a great need to create the language of science and philosophical language that contained the new words being significant. The terms were necessary for this purpose. The science could be based either on internal resources or on the external ones, i.e. borrowing of new words (mostly from the classical languages – Latin and Greek).

The introduction of assimilation and interpretation of new words were the aims of researchers. In general, there are the following ways to express the meaning of the words:

1) The interpretation of the semantics of a new lexical item in a large context. The terms are not analyzed in different contexts, but they are analyzed through the explication of the essence (nature) of the phenomenon or through the logical definition affecting the lexical unit. A vivid example of this interpretation may be found in the work by Frances Ba-

con: «*Life without purpose is unsettled and languid*» [6, p. 203]; «*...justice is in your power, for that which is to come you have no security*» [6, p. 213]; «*I now come to those points which are within our own command, and have operation on the mind to affect and influence the will and appetite, and so have great power in altering manners...; these the agents by which the mind is affected and disposed; and the ingredients of which are compounded the medicines to preserve or recover the health of the mind...*» [6, p. 221].

2) Another way to interpret new words is to explain the semantic unit through other units that are already known and available in the language. Sometimes interpreted words denoting concepts are not clearly defined: «*And in truth I cannot sometimes but wonder that this part of knowledge should for the most part be omitted both in Morality and Policy, considering it might shed such a ray of light on both sciences*» [6, p. 216]; «*...men's natures...are not inaptly distinguished according to the predominances of the planets; for some naturally formed for contemplation, others for business, others for war, others varied kind of life; so among the poets (heroic, satiric, tragic, comic) are everywhere interspersed for advancement of fortune, others for love, others for the arts, others for a varied kind of life; so among the poets (heroic, satiric, tragic, comic) are everywhere interspersed representations of charters, though generally exaggerated and surprising the truth*» [6, p. 216].

The meaning is very broad and the word may be misunderstood. The term may have the concrete nature but we can find two opposite meanings of the word or the concepts, such as: «*To brutality we may*

not inaptly oppose that heroic or divine virtue which is above humanity» [6, p. 216].

Sometimes authors who create new words contradicting in the meaning, so one word may be replaced to another: «*...the poets and writers of history are the best doctors of knowledge, where we may find painted forth with great life and dissected, how affections are kindled and excited, and how pacified and restrained, and how again contained from act and further degree...*» [6, p. 220].

The tendency of the development and the use of terminological lexicon within ethics vocabulary and the specificity of the concepts in the represented era may be described as follows: introduction, assimilation and interpretation of innovations that have been promoted by authors' object aims.

The vocabulary of the English ethical notions reflects the emergence of new social phenomena during the formation of the English nation. This period is characterized by the expressions of new concepts being a characteristic feature of English vocabulary of ethics and it is known to have the emergence of new units for the expression of known concepts. This is mostly explained by the large number of borrowings in English. But the rawness of the English dictionary of Early Modern English period leads to the diversity and the instability of expression of certain concepts.

Conclusions. It becomes necessary to provide further studying of the terms of ethics that is included in the context of life events creating a social, communicative and interpersonal situation that causes certain effects going beyond the language of science and facing with the aspects of universal importance.

References:

1. Винокур Г. О. О некоторых явлениях словообразования в русской технической терминологии // Труды Московского института истории, философии и литературы. Т. 5. Сборник статей по языковедению. – М., 1939. – С. 3-54.
2. Виноградов В. В. Основные типы лексических значений слова // Вопросы языкознания. – М., 1953. – № 5. – С. 3-29.
3. Шадманов К. Б. Язык-Идеология-Семантика: автореф. дис. д-ра наук / К.Б. Шадманов. – Т., 1992. – 85 с.
4. Степанов Г. В. Онтология языка как общественного явления. – М.: Наука, 1983. – 310 с.
5. Линский С. С. Формирование лексических норм английского литературного языка в период с XVI-XVIII вв.: автореф. дис. д-ра филол. наук / С. С. Линский. – М., 1974. – 52 с.
6. Bacon F. The Major Works – Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2008 – 864 p.

Шевченко М.Ю., Пархоменко К.О.

Донбаський державний педагогічний університет

ШЛЯХИ ВИРАЖЕННЯ ЛЕКСИКИ ТЕРМІНІВ НА МАТЕРІАЛІ ТВОРІВ Ф. БЕКОНА

Анотація

У статті досліджуються основні способи адаптації термінів в англійській мові на матеріалі творів Френсіса Бекона. Зокрема зазначено відмінність понять «термінолексика» і «лексичне значення», проаналізована номінативна структура терміна як лінгвістичного феномена. Актуальність дослідження мотивовано обмеженістю вивчення способів аналізу лексики термінів не дивлячись на її широке використання останніх в різних науках: історії філософії, соціальної педагогіки, лексикології та соціології. Матеріалом дослідження послужили оригінальні твори етичного характеру. Зазначено велику необхідність слів-понять і термінологічної лексики в мові, філософії та історії. Реалізація використання термінів в мові етики відбувається за рахунок внутрішніх ресурсів мови. Зовнішні ж джерела збагачення лексичного різноманітності є запозиченнями нових слів з класичних мов – грецької та латині. Зустрічаються запозичення з французької мови. Семантичне тлумачення при виникненні нової лексичної одиниці відбувається без аналізу контекстів і сфери реалізації поняття. Воно характеризується сутністю явища і логічною природою концепту. Пояснення і тлумачення терміна можливо при злитті двох вже існуючих понять, які відомі. Доведено, що в новоанглійський період поява термінолексики відбувалося у сфері етики, про що свідчать роботи Френсіса Бекона.

Ключові слова: етика, термін, семантика, термінологія, лексична адаптація.

Шевченко М.Ю., Пархоменко К.А.

Донбасский государственный педагогический университет

СПОСОБЫ ВЫРАЖЕНИЯ ЛЕКСИКИ ТЕРМИНОВ НА МАТЕРИАЛЕ ПРОИЗВЕДЕНИЙ Ф. БЭКОНА

Аннотация

В статье исследуются основные способы адаптации терминов в английском языке на материале произведений Френсиса Бекона. В частности указано различие понятий «терминолексика» и «лексическое значение», проанализирована номинативная структура термина как лингвистического феномена. Актуальность исследования мотивирована ограниченностью изучения способов анализа лексики терминов не смотря на ее широкое использование последних в различных науках: истории философии, социальной педагогики, лексикологии и социологии. Материалом исследования послужили оригинальные произведения этического характера. Указана большая необходимость слов-понятий и терминологической лексики в языке, философии и истории. Реализация использования терминов в языке этики происходит за счет внутренних ресурсов языка. Внешние же источники обогащения лексического разнообразия представляют собой заимствования новых слов из классических языков – греческого и латыни. Встречаются заимствования из французского языка. Семантическое толкование при возникновении новой лексической единицы происходит без анализа контекстов и сферы реализации понятия. Оно характеризуется характером, сущностью явления и логической природой концепта. Объяснение и толкование термина возможно при слиянии двух уже существующих понятий, которые известны. Доказано, что в ранневоанглийский период появление терминолексики происходило в сфере этики о чем свидетельствуют работы Френсиса Бекона.

Ключевые слова: этика, термин, семантика, терминология, лексическая адаптация.