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LINGUISTIC MEANS OF VERBALIZATION OF THE FIGURATIVELY VALUABLE LAYER OF THE CONCEPT *PEOPLE* IN THE DISCOURSE OF ANTI-UTOPIA

The article deals with the comprehensive analysis of the ways of expressing the concept PEOPLE, which is considered to be a constituent of the conceptual space of discourse of anti-utopia. The research is done within the framework of the anthropocentric, functional-cognitive linguistic paradigm and is based on the integrated methodology of cognitive studies. The article explores procedure of the conceptual analysis supported by the empirical evidence from English language. The investigation was carried out on the basis of belles-lettres texts of anti-utopia by English and American authors of the 20th century. The database includes 643 examples of contextual usage of the names of the concept PEOPLE. The author provides a detailed description of the ways of expressing the figuratively valuable layer of the linguistic cultural concept PEOPLE. Peculiar features of linguistic means of the figuratively valuable layer verbalization of the investigated concept in discourse of anti-utopia have been singled out. The author shows that the ways of expressing the concept in the English discourse of anti-utopia include the following lexical means: metaphor, simile, Proper nouns, metonymy, and epithets. The most productive linguistic means of representation of the concept are metaphor, simile, Proper nouns. The figuratively valuable layer of the concept PEOPLE is implemented in the English discourse of anti-utopia with the help of syntactical models of negation, subordinate attributive constructions, semantic repetition and parallel constructions, but they are less productive.

Key words: *discourse of anti-utopia, concept, figuratively valuable layer, conceptual metaphor.*

The work focuses on the analysis of the discourse of anti-utopia as a specific type of interpersonal speech activity in the aggregate of intra- and extralingual parameters of its communicative organization and the dynamics of its functioning in the English, Ukrainian and Russian belles-lettres texts of the XXth century. Discourse of anti-

utopia has been distinguished as a certain kind of communication, its main distinctive features, its place and status among other types of discourse have been determined, the peculiarities of the role structure within the discourse in question have been analyzed in the languages of diverse structure. The universal and differential characteristics of the conceptual space structure of the discourse under study and the peculiarities of its verbalization have been explicated in the languages of comparison.

Appeal to the research of the discourse of anti-utopia is caused by the growing interest of linguists to study the principles of constructing texts and the specifics of individual functional types of texts as communication units [Арутюнова 1990, 6; Бєлова 1999; Каменська 1990; Колєгаєва 1991; Колшанський 1990; Почєпцов 2001; Радзієвська 1998].

Anti-utopia is associated with the sphere of communication, which extends the research achievements of the general theory of discourse and communication theory.

The analyzed discourse of anti-utopia in terms of its outcome, appears as a collection of texts that emerged in the communication process. In analyzing it as a process, discourse is verbalized speech-mental activity.

The definition of the discourse as a specific mental world [Степанов 1996, 44] represented by modern linguists requires not only to be limited by the analysis of communication strategies and tactics that are specific to a particular type of discourse, but to be engaged in conceptual analysis that is the semantic foundation of the discourse, to study the peculiarities of verbalization of the discourse-forming concepts in the language.

Recently, great attention was given to the problem of a person in linguistic investigation in terms of anthropocentric approach. It manifests the fact that "the person is a starting point during the process of analyzing various notions, the person is involved in the analysis, and the person is its perspective and the final objective" [164: 212]. The problem of the person's role in the language has been raised in the works of many scientists, philosophers,

linguists; many attempts have been done to create the verbal image of a person in the works of such native linguists as Y. M. Karaulov [Караулов 1987], V. M. Teliya [Телія 1987, 87–192], Y. D. Apresyan [Апресян 1995], Y. S. Stepanov [Степанов 1997], A. P. Chudinov [Чудінов 2001] etc.

Concept PEOPLE – is the key concept of any culture. According to R.I. Rosina, it is impossible to make the analysis of any culture without making the analysis of the structure of the concept PERSON: the place of every realia in the system of cultural values may be defined only due to the role that is performed by this person [Rosina 1991, 52–56]. Besides geographical coordinates, domestic space distribution, an important part of the anti-utopian state as a social community is its people.

The article deals with the peculiar features of verbalization of the figuratively valuable layer of the linguistic and cultural concept *PEOPLE* in the mentioned above discourse. The topicality of research is defined by anthropocentric nature of investigated concept and its affiliation to the fundamental mental notions which is the basis of conceptualization and categorization and the involvement of cognitive discourse procedures which give new opportunities to study concepts through their operation in the discourse.

The object of study is the complex of linguistic means of verbalization of the linguistic and cultural concept *PEOPLE* on the lexical syntactical levels in discourse of anti-utopia. The aim of the article is to reveal the linguistic and cultural peculiarity by means of clarification the characteristic linguistic means which represent it.

The investigation was carried out on the basis of belles-lettres texts of anti-utopia by English and American authors of the 20th century. The database includes 3929 pages.

The analysis of linguistic material helps to reveal linguistic means and explain the peculiar features which verbalize the concept *PEOPLE* in English linguistic picture of the world. Taking into consideration the notion of concept as the unit of cognition, which reflects person's knowledge and experience [Залевская 1999, 95; Кубрякова 19996, 91], after H.H. Slyishkin [Слышкин 2000],

V.I. Karasyik [Карасик 2002, 129], we differentiate conceptual, figurative and valuable layers of the concept *PEOPLE*, which correlates with the components of nominative linguistic units meanings verbalizing it in the discourse.

The figuratively valuable layer of the concept is reflected in its sensory perception and in the complex of evaluation which individuals possess [Воркачев 2001, 49; Степанов 1997, 47; Стернин 2001, 62].

The figuratively valuable layer of the concept *PEOPLE* is implemented in the English discourse of anti-utopia with the help of various linguistic means of different levels. Among the main linguistic means which represent the concept *PEOPLE* the lexical means prevail (73 %). According to the analysis of linguistic material the most productive linguistic means of the figuratively valuable layer representation of the concept *PEOPLE* is ***metaphor***.

At this stage of the investigation, it was found that the notion people is conceptualized in English discourse of anti-utopia primarily through anthropomorphic, zoomorphic and naturmorphic metaphors.

Anthropomorphic metaphorization of emotions is performed by assigning it biophysical, psychological characteristics and qualities of the person, as well as its social and cultural characteristics. The range of conceptual metaphors includes such correlates as PHYSICAL SPHERE, SOCIOLOGICAL SPHERE, PHYSIOLOGICAL SPHERE [Борисов 2005, 173–175]. The correlate PHYSICAL SPHERE is very productive, it represents the conceptual metaphor EMOTIONS – PERSON.

Such characteristics as: **moving:** (vide. ex. 1): *"It was curious how that predestined* ***horror*** *moved in and out of one's consciousness"* (Orw); (2) *"While the* ***fingers of his mind*** *reached out and smothered away the tentions of her fear"* (Gold); **verbal activity:** (3) *"They had some vivid glimpse of the mind-chattering* ***horror*** *locked up beyond that shield"* (Bell) are conceptualized. The correlates SOCIOLOGICAL SPHERE, PHYSIOLOGICAL SPHERE represented by the conceptual metaphor EMOTIONS – PERSON mostly conceptualize such characteristics as: **ethical relationships**: (4) *"They were becoming*

reacquainted with FEAR" (Hux), **temporary state**: (5) *"He quieted his panic sufficiently to stop it"* (Hux).

The perception of feelings and emotions involves numerous characteristics of wildlife to represent the person's emotional sphere. ***Zoomorphic metaphor*** is based on the conceptual metaphor EMOTION – ANIMAL. It is verbalized in the discourse by means of attracting the nominations of animals and their peculiar actions: (6) *"Each was afraid that to mention such things would be to spread a poison of fear through the ship"* (Lond).

Naturmorphic metaphor involves the perception of the referent – PERSON – in terms of the phenomena of inanimate nature. For the conceptualization of the concept PEOPLE such correlates as: NATURAL PHENOMENON, INVIRONMENT, NATURAL OBJECT, SUBSTANCE are involved. The most common metaphor FEAR – SUBSTANCE is perceived through such characteristics of physiomorphic nature, as:

temperature: (7) *"...cold terrible fear seized me"* (Orw);

smell: (8) *"...there was a sort of like stiffening and excitement and like the von of fear spreading from outside the cell"* (Burg).

The concept FEAR is perceived as flood destructive forces of nature, it emphasizes the power of emotion "fear". Among the concepts of the sphere ELEMENT, two concepts as WATER and AIR are distinguished:

(9) *"A hideous ecstasy of fear seemed to flow through the whole group of people…"* (Orw).

The next productive linguistic means of the figuratively valuable layer representation of the concept PEOPLE is ***simile.*** The cognitive process of similar thinking by the individual of the inner and outer world fragments [Мезенин 1971, 75]. It is manifested with the help of such concepts as PERSON, NATURAL OBJECT, and ANIMAL WORLD.

The constituent **PERSON** correlates with physiological characteristics possessed by people:

(10) *"I was filled with fear that can be compared only with seasickness"* (Orw).

The concept *PEOPLE* is represented as inanimate object:

(11) *"Montag blinked. Betty was looking at him as if he were a museum stature"* (Bell);

(12) *"Then two of the men hoisted her up by knees and shoulders and carried Julia out of the room like a sack"* (Orw 1), the parts of the body are compared with a broom:

(13) *"His lungs were like burning brooms in his chest"* (Bell); people are compared with animals:

(14) *"People were shooting into the doorways like rabbits"* (Orw).

One of the most numerous means of concept PEOPLE representation is ***proper nouns***. The main function of proper nouns in discourse of anti-utopia is the depersonalization of human being in anti-utopian state. In English discourse of anti-utopia there is some specific focusing on neuter, leveling males and females: *Alphas, Betas, Deltas, Gammas, the black Semi-Morons, Delta-Minus attendants, creatures, twins, dwarfs, a Party member, comrade*:

(15) *"...the incubators; where the Alphas and Betas remained until definitely bottled; while the Gammas, Deltas and Epsilons were brought out again"* (Hux);

(16) *"It was Mrs Parsons…('Mrs' was a word somewhat discountenanced by the Party – you were supposed to call everyone 'comrade')"* (Orw).

The next productive linguistic means of the figuratively valuable layer representation of the concept PEOPLE is ***metonymy*** – a combination of concepts in a word, when the expression of the concept is recognized as secondary onomasiological function of the word [Падучева 2004, 160]. The most typical representation of the concept PEOPLE is revealed by means of such artifact-symbol, as ***hand:***

(17): *"His **hand** had done it all, his hand with a brain of its own, with a conscience and curiosity in each trembling finger…"* (Bell).

The cognition and modeling of conceptualized notion PEOPLE is revealed in the process of ***epithets***. The functions of epithets which verbalize the concept PEOPLE, fulfill ***the adjectives***: (18): *"Montag's face was entirely numb and featuresless"* (Bell); ***substantive units***:

(19): *"He was a…man of paralysing stupidity, a mass of imbecile enthusiasms"* (Orw); participial forms: (20) *"I was filled with that stomach-twisting fear"* (Orw).

In order to represent the concept PEOPLE in the investigated discourse syntactical linguistic means are involved. English discourse of anti-utopia is based on the principle of general ***negation***, the constructions of negation create the general background of communication. It is displayed in the usage of such syntactical models of negation as:

there / it was no + N (noun) + of + G (gerund), which are symmetrically repeated in communicative situations: (21) *"There was of course no way of knowing whether you were being watched at any given moment"* (Orw);

to be not used to + G or **one could not help** + **G**: (22) *"Actually he was not used to writing by hand. He could not help feeling a twinge of panic"* (Orw). In a result of resorting to above mentioned types of sentences the image of the absurd antiutopian world is created, a person is not free to think and to act.

One of the means of the concept PEOPLE figurative interpretation in English discourse of anti-utopia is complex syntactical constructions, in particular ***subordinate attributive constructions.*** The following sentences render the information, which defines, clarifies and characterizes the person, subject or idea: (23) *"...her only regret in dying had been her* ***fear*** *that he couldn't take care of himself"* (Gold); (24) *"****Winston,*** *who was thirty-nine and had a varicose ulcer above his right ankle"* (Orw).

The most productive syntactical linguistic means which represent the concept *PEOPLE* in English discourse of anti-utopia is ***semantic repetition.*** Its main purpose is rendering the emotional state of a person in some critical period of its life, for example: (25) *"But that was another Mildred, that was a Mildred so deep inside this one, and so bothered, really bothered"* (Bell). A variety of semantic repetition is ***parallelism***: (26) *"He confessed to the assassination of eminent Party members. He confessed that he had been a spy. He confessed that he was*

a religious believer… He confessed that for years he had been in personal touch with Goldstein" (Orw).

The analysis of quantitative calculations suggests that the most numerous means of concept representation PEOPLE is metaphor (34 %), simile (20 %), Proper Nouns (18 %), metonymy – (17 %), epithets – (12 %).

In the result of the mentioned lexical language means usage the image of anti-utopian society is created. This image is recognized in the English linguistic culture as the depersonalization of human being in totalitarian state.

Perspective for modern linguistics is further consideration and investigation of ways the anti-utopian discourse conceptual sphere represented in the English, Ukrainian languages to reveal the native speakers' mentality.

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Мовні засоби вербалізації образно-ціннісного складника концепту PEOPLE в дискурсі антиутопії

Присвячена вивченню засобів вираження концепту PEOPLE, що є одним із базових у концептуальному просторі дискурсу антиутопії. Дослідження базується на методології та стратегіях когнітивної лінгвістики й антропоцентричному підході до аналізу мовних явищ. Робота містить фрагмент дослідження, що описує процедуру концептуального аналізу емпіричного матеріалу з англійської мови. Аналізуються особливості репрезентації образно-ціннісного складника визначеного концепту в англійському дискурсі антиутопії. Автор доводить, що концепт PEOPLE в англійському дискурсі антиутопії вербалізується такими лексичними одиницями: метафора, порівняння, власні назви, метонімія, епітети. Образно-ціннісний складник концепту PEOPLE в дискурсі антиутопії актуалізується за допомогою синтаксичних моделей заперечення, підрядних означальних речень, семантичного повтору, паралельних конструкцій, але визначені мовні засоби є менш продуктивними.

***Ключевые слова**: дискурс антиутопії, концепт, образно-ціннісний складник, концептуальна метафора, концептуальний простір.*

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Языковые средства вербализации образно-ценностной составляющей концепта PEOPLE в дискурсе антиутопии

Посвящена изучению средств выражения концепта PEOPLE, который является одним из базовых в концептуальном пространстве дискурса антиутопии. Исследование базируется на методологии и стратегиях когнитивной лингвистики и антропоцентрическом подходе к анализу языковых явлений. Работа содержит фрагмент исследования, в котором описана процедура концептуального анализа эмпирического материала из английского языка. Анализируются особенности репрезентации образно-ценностной составляющей исследуемого концепта в английском дискурсе антиутопии. Автор приходит к выводу, что концепт в английском дикурсе антиутопии вербализуется такими лексическими единицами: метафора, сравнения, собственные имена, метонимия, эпитеты. Образно-ценностная составляющая концепта PEOPLE в дискурсе антиутопии актуализируется с помощью синтаксических моделей отрицания, сложноподчиненных определительных конструкций, семантического повтора и параллельных конструкций, но эти языковые средства менее продуктивны.

***Ключевые слова**: дискурс антиутопии, концепт, образно-ценностная составляющая, концептуальная метафора, концептуальное пространство.*