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LEXICAL MEANS OF VERBALIZATION OF THE FIGURATIVELY VALUABLE LAYER OF THE LINGUOCULTURAL CONCEPT *STATE* IN THE DISCOURSE OF ANTI-UTOPIA

The article deals with the comprehensive analysis of the ways of expressing the concept STATE, 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 512 examples of contextual usage of the names of the concept STATE. The author provides a detailed description of the ways of expressing the figuratively valuable layer of the linguistic cultural concept STATE. 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: metonymy, epithets, terms, euphemisms, proverbs, simile. The most productive linguistic means of representation of the concept are metonymy, epithets and terms.

Key words: *discourse of anti-utopia, concept, metonymy, epithet, term.*

The work focuses on the analysis of the discourse of antiutopia 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 antiutopia 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 analysed 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 antiutopia 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 antiutopia 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.

The concept *STATE* belongs to the sphere of social and political life and is essential for the existence and development of any nation, that is why public perception of the state depends on the historical and political traditions of a particular ethnic group. The traditions of attitude towards the state in particular are fixed in the language at different levels of stratification.

The article deals with the peculiar features of verbalization of the figuratively valuable layer of the linguocultural concept *STATE* 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 linguocultural concept *STATE* on the lexical level 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 4738 pages.

The analysis of linguistic material helps to reveal linguistic means and explain the peculiar features which verbalize the concept *STATE* 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 *STATE,* 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 *STATE* 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 *STATE* the lexical means prevail (86 %). According to the analysis of linguistic material the most productive linguistic means of the figuratively valuable layer representation of the concept *STATE* is ***metaphor.***

At this stage of the investigation it was found that the state is conceptualized in English discourse of anti-utopia primarily through ***ontological metaphors*** which are considered to be the "ways of viewing events, activities, emotions, ideas, etc., as entities and substances" [Лакофф 1990, 388].

The correlate "material object"/ "phenomenon" which is perceived by senses and possess some physical characteristics, is represented by means of such metaphors as: STATE – ARTIFACT:

STATE – MECHANISM: (vide. ex. 1) *"...**the oligarchs had succeded in devising a government machine"*** (Lond);

POWER – DRUM: (2) *"His drive is **a political power** – **a drum** whose beat I do not hear"* (Gold);

POWER – CARTAGE: (3): ***"We want in our hands the reins of power"*** (Orw);

POWER – INSTRUMENT: (4): *"Who **wields power** is not important, provided that hierarchical structure remains always the same"* (Orw);
POWER – DYNAMIC RESOURCE: (5): *"Some **source of power began to pulse** in Roger's body"* (Gold);

POWER – TOXIC SUBSTANCE (6): *"There will be **intoxication of power"*** (Orw).

The next productive linguistic means of the figuratively valuable layer representation of the concept *STATE* 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]. At the conceptual level the basis for such a figure of speech as metonymy is co-activation of abstract concepts as PART-WHOLE, CAUSE-RESULT, serving the modeling of fundamental perceptional invariants of cognition and become the typological constants organizing the interaction between person and environment [Капранов 2002, 186],

(7) ***"The Party was trying to kill** the sex instinct, **to distort** it and **dirty** it"* (Orw); the authority is conceptualized by means of such artifact-symbol, as **hand:** (8): *"...made **the Vigilante volunteers an official arm of the government"*** (Lond).

The cognition and modeling of conceptualized notion *STATE* is revealed in the process of ***epithets.*** In modern linguistics epithet is expressive and figurative or emotional and evaluative attribute which characterizes some definite feature of the object of nomination aimed to specificate the idea about it [Ивченков 2002, 26]. The functions of epithets which verbalize the concept *STATE*, fulfill the adjectives:

(9): *"...it was up to liewdies not to let such a **rotten** and **evil Government** rule again"* (Burg); poly-componential attributes:

(10): *"...from the point of view of our rulers, the only dangers are* ***power-hungry people"*** (Lond). Constructions with epithets reproduce different layers of the concept *STATE*, for instance, external and qualitative characteristics of authority:

(11): *"Somebody has bitten you up. – Yes, the police,* ***the horrible ghastly police"*** (Burg);

(12) *"...at sight of the* ***heavy, lined face****, so* ***ugly*** *and* ***so intelligent****, his heart seemed to turn over"* (Orw).

The system of standardized individuals' appearance in the discourse of anti-utopia is reduced to the absurd. This process is revealed with the help of such lexical means as ***pseudo-scientific terminology.*** It is displayed, for example, in the usage of such word-combinations used in the sphere of person's "up-bringing" as an individual with some definite features for the society with some definite ideology: *Laboratory conditioning, modern fertilizing process, Bokanovsky's Process, bokanovskification, to manufacture twins, to immunize, the process of ripening* (Hux).

One of the means of the concept STATE figurative interpretation – is the involvement of ***euphemisms.*** Euphemism – figurative way serving for more exact object or phenomenon naming and, in the result, enlarges and enriches lexical system of language. In the English discourse of anti-utopia euphemism becomes the constraint of the lexical system and it eliminates the word of a wide range of associations. This fact serves the ultimate aim – deprivation of the identity of every person, its submission to the state mechanism. The examples are: ***joycamp*** – (the camp of forced labour); ***Minipax*** – The Ministry of Peace (Ministerstvo Myru); ***Minitrue*** – Ministry of True (Ministerstvo Pravdyi). The meaning of the constituent components of the following compounds corresponds to the meaning the word with the euphemistic meaning possesses in the anti-utopian state. ***Minipax –*** its denotation of Ministerstva Myru, whose responsibility was to charge war matters. Literally the meaning of this word should be understood as "minimum myru", but the state of peace in the anti-utopian state is observed only in case when there are hostilities. ***Minitrue –*** means Ministerstvo Pravdyi, engaged with changes of historical events which do not meet the state policy at certain times. The meaning of the mentioned above word follows the literally understanding of its constituents, namely "minimum truth":

(13) *"**The Ministry of Truth**, which **concerned itself with news, entertainment, education, and the fine arts**. **The Ministry of Peace, which concerned itself with war. The Ministry of Love, which maintained law and order"*** (Orw). Owing to pragmatic variation there is the loss of the euphemistic effect of the word, it nominates directly the unpleasant object or phenomenon [Заботкина 1989, 34].

In order to represent the concept *STATE* in the investigated discourse proverbs are involved; they belong to the phraseological unities summarizing the accumulated human experience and referred to the emotional and figurative language resources having instructive meaning. Analyzed proverbs were used during the lessons of hypno-lessons:

(14) *"But **every one belongs to every one else**," he concluded, citing the hypnopedic **proverb"*** (Hux);

(15) *"**Everybody's happy** now, "Yes, **everybody's happy** now," echoed Lenina. They had heard the words repeated a hundred and fifty times every night for twelve years"* (Hux).

Some special rhythm and rhyme characterize the proverbs as the parts of hypno-lessons. Yet, they should not be fully considered to be the accumulated human experience: they were created specially in order to embody the principles of disorganized world in which striving to achieve improved efficiency leaves no opportunity to be free. Some proverbs are changing, displaying usual valuable stereotypes. The process of pseudo-proverbs and ironic aphorisms creation is built on the key-word change which logically agrees with the principles of instated world:

(16) *"Never put off till to-morrow the **fun** you can have today"* (Hux), (the ultimate goal of anti-utopian society – striving of enjoyment);

(17) *"Ending is better than mending. The more stitches the less riches"* (Hux) – (the directive – mass goods consumption). Proverbs used by the authorities are perceived as satirical images of universal single language which contributes to thoughts and feelings control.

The cognitive process of similar thinking by the individual of the inner and outer world fragments most notably manifested with the help of such figure of speech as ***simile*** [Мезенин 1971, 75]. Concept *STATE* is closely connected with the concept **PERSON**. Concept is involved in the simile creation if its object is a person with some universal features,

(18) *"A **power** that can **make him feel like a god**, while **acting like a beast"*** (Gold).

The analysis of quantitative calculations suggests that the most numerous means of concept *STATE* representation is metaphor (35 %), metonymy (13 %), epithets (11 %). Simile (2 %) – is the least numerous language means. The peculiar features of mentioned above language means are closely connected with the pragmatic aim to influence the communicant, submit his will. The verbalization of mentioned above means reflects the communicants' illocutions – the authorities of totalitarian society. 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 authority aiming to cover everything, controlling and penetrating everywhere. The dominant method of governing becomes compulsion, violence and terror.

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

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Лексические средства вербализации образно-ценностной составляющей концепта *STATE* в дискурсе антиутопии

Статья посвящена изучению средств выражения концепта STATE, 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: метонимия, эпитеты, певдонаучная терминология, эвфемизмы, поговорки, сравнения. Самыми продуктивными языковыми средствами актуализации концепта являются метонимия, эпитеты и термины.

Ключевые слова: *дискурс антиутопии, концепт, метонимия, эпитет, термин.*

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Лексичні засоби вербалізації образно-ціннісного складника лінгвокультурного концепту *STATE* в дискурсі антиутопії

Стаття присвячена вивченню засобів вираження концепту STATE, що є одним із базових у концептуальному просторі дискурсу антиутопії. Дослідження базується на методології та стратегіях когнітивної лінгвістики і 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 в англійському дискурсі антиутопії вербалізується такими лексичними одиницями: метонімія, епітети, псевдонаукова термінологія, евфемізми, прислів'я, порівняння. Найпродуктивнішими мовними засобами актуалізації концепту є метонімія, епітети та терміни.

Ключові слова: *дискурс антиутопії, концепт, метонімія, епітет, термін.*