ВІСНИК

ЛУГАНСЬКОГО НАЦІОНАЛЬНОГО УНІВЕРСИТЕТУ ІМЕНІ ТАРАСА ШЕВЧЕНКА

№ 2 (325) КВІТЕНЬ

2019

ВІСНИК

ЛУГАНСЬКОГО НАЦІОНАЛЬНОГО УНІВЕРСИТЕТУ ІМЕНІ ТАРАСА ШЕВЧЕНКА

ФІЛОЛОГІЧНІ НАУКИ

ЗМІСТ

ПОРІВНЯЛЬНІ ДОСЛІДЖЕННЯ РОМАНО-ГЕРМАНСЬКИХ МОВ У ПОЛІЛІНГВАЛЬНОМУ ПРОСТОРІ

ДИСКУРС У МІЖКУЛЬТУРНІЙ КОМУНІКАЦІЇ: ВЕРБАЛЬНІ ТА НЕВЕРБАЛЬНІ ЗАСОБИ КОМУНІКАЦІЇ

КОГНІТИВІСТИКА, ПЕРЕКЛАДОЗНАВСТВО ТА ЛІТЕРАТУРОЗНАВСТВО

ПОРІВНЯЛЬНІ ДОСЛІДЖЕННЯ РОМАНО-ГЕРМАНСЬКИХ МОВ У ПОЛІЛІНГВАЛЬНОМУ ПРОСТОРІ

G.M. Diadiura, D.M.Kolesnyk

https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6710-941
https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7698-1453

REPRESENTATION OF CONCEPT „UKRAINE"
IN ENGLISH POLITICAL DISCOURSE

The workis devoted to the research of the concept „Ukraine" metaphorical verbalization in English mass media discourse.

Cognitive approach to metaphor analysis revealed deep conceptual mechanisms of different information transactions that reflect mechanisms of thinking. New understanding of metaphors has not not only confirmed the traditional view on the close relationship of language and thought and made it possible to develop new approaches to the analysis of such cognitive processes as analogy, identity, similarity, etc., but also has led to the understanding of metaphor as a tool of human thought, which has a large heuristic power and can be applied to the modeling of the objects of complex nature.

Metaphor is an important component of political texts that fully reflects the dynamics of the functioning of language in political and technology communication.Metaphorical process in political texts is rich and diverse. It is process that results in obtaining new knowledge about the world through the use of already existing language material.

Today political discourse is in the focus of linguistic analysis because language and communicative means used in political discourse help to form public opinion on the events and personalities on the world political arena (Баранов, 1991; Будаев, 2006; Wierzbicka, 1992). Within the framework of traditional linguistics cognitive background of language means that are used to verbalize different political concepts, their emotional coloring and associative value due to which the cognitive picture of the readers on some events of political life is formed is being actively studied (Арутюнова, 1999; Жаботинская, 1992; Дядюра, 1999). However, there no works devoted to the research of metaphors denoting concept „Ukraine " from the positions of the cognitive theory of metaphor.

The topicality of our research is determined by the frequency of metaphor which is present not only in language but also in thought and actions of man. Within the framework of traditional linguistics the formal methods of description of metaphor conceptual background do not exist. Such research became possible with the appearance of a new linguistics branch named cognitive linguistics on the basis of which the specificity of

metaphorical verbalization of concept Ukraine in English-language political discourse is investigated in this work.

The purpose of our work is to investigate the structure of the conceptual field „Ukraine" and to determine typical sourse-concepts used for the actualization of the concept „Ukraine" on the basis of the semantics of metaphors created by the authors of the English weekly magazine „The Times".

Formal means of language phenomena presentation have already been in the focus of linguistic research (Жаботинская, 1992; Колесник, 1996). Such descriptions enable to describe the phenomena which are not subjected to immediate analysis. It is important for the modern theory of metaphor as well.

Analysing the conceptual structure of the political metaphor in English mass media discourse, in particular in the articles of the weekly English magazine „The Times", we based our research on the conceptual metaphor nominative space description offered by American philosophers (Black, 1979; Landtscheer, 1991). Let us briefly consider the main ideas of the above-mentioned theory. According to it a metaphor has a three-fold structure, where **X** (tenor) is an idea about the world which needs metaphorical expression, **Y** (vehicle) is a verbalized source-concept usually not explicit in a metaphor and represented by its characteristics or so called grounds, **Z** (ground) is ground of a metaphor or common basis of comparison. So the formula of any metaphor is: **X** (tenor) **is like Y** (vehicle) **in respect to Z** (ground). While analyzing   tenors of the metaphors it is also important to take into consideration their context. An addressee will get the right meaning of a metaphor only when the context in which the metaphor is used is also taken into account. So, context can be regarded as a semantic container, the fourth element of the above-mentioned model.

We consider that the elements of the area X include concepts which need to be expressed by certain language means. In our research these are the concepts that   express certain information about Ukraine as a separate geopolitical unit, the country with its own economic and political systems, culture, the system of international relations, etc. We consider the areas Y and Z as belonging to the author's linguistic picture of the world and represented by already verbalized essences that help to verbalize the concepts of the first area. Thus, the aim of the analysis of political metaphors (PM) tenors is to determine the hierarchy of concepts describing Ukraine as well as to define their frequency. We also assume that concepts X and Y have certain subject nature, that is they are comprehended by a man as a separate SOMETHING that has ontological or gnosiological bases (in our research X is a concept „Ukraine").

SOMETHING is not a simple structure. It is a „package of information" which can be presented as a subject-oriented frame - a set of propositions that have common subject and different conceptual predicates.

In the works of S. Zhabotinska (Жаботинская, 1992) such frame as a hypothetically universal model of information processing can be briefly presented as follows:

[(SO MUCH (SUCH **(SOMETHING EXISTING)))** DOES SOMETHING] HERE - NOW]

In the process of metaphor creation two frames that present areas X and Y take part. As a result the interframe net which becomes conceptual basis of metaphor is created in the area of tenor and vehicle overlapping.

Consequently the task of our work is to define by the quantitative analysis typical concepts-tenors and concepts-vehicles of political metaphors, their stratification, hierarchical relations and types of connections between these concepts.

As it has been mentioned the tenors of metaphors can be organized within the framework of the unique three-level conceptual model which is formed on the basis of conception, developed by S. Zhabotinska. According to this conception the information which is owned by an individual is structurally organized and can be presented as a universal subject-oriented frame which contains quantors SUCH, SOMETHING/ SOMEBODY EXISTING, DOES SOMETHING , HERE – NOW. Such principle of information organization can be applied not only at the level of simple concepts but also for the description of more complex conceptual structures.

According to the obtained data it is possible to build the stratification of the tenors of political metaphors:

The conceptual field UKRAINE

subclass UKRAINE AS GEOPOLITICAL UNIT

clusters:

Internal political situation

Economic sphere

Social sphere

International relations

subclass POLITICAL PERSONALITIES

clusters:

President

Premier

subclass the CAPITAL of UKRAINE

Playing the role of the tenors of PM these concepts have different degree of frequency in political discourse. It depends on the frequency with which certain conceptual essence gets in the focus of author's attention and thus requires some means of language expression.

The quantitative analysis of PM tenors given below aims to set basic focuses of author's worldview and perception of the world. On the basis of this analysis we made an attempt to make the quantitative analysis of metaphor tenors and to determine central and peripheral conceptual tenors of metaphors describing „Ukraine" in foreign mass media (a number on the right shows the amount of political metaphors with a certain tenor):

The conceptual field UKRAINE
subclass UKRAINE AS GEOPOLITICAL UNIT – 62
clusters:
Internal political situation - 20
Economic sphere - 20
Social sphere - 12
International relations - 10
subclass POLITICAL PERSONALIAS – 20
clusters:
President - 12
Premier - 8
subclass the CAPITAL of UKRAINE – 18.

Let us analyse the above-mentioned concepts in detail.
1. Subclass UKRAINE AS A GEOPOLITICAL UNIT
Conceptual clusters:
Internal political situation - 20
Economic sphere - 20
Social sphere - 12
International relations – 10
Subclass UKRAINE AS A GEOPOLITICAL UNIT is one of the most widely presented conceptual tenors in the articles of English mass media. Metaphors which characterize Ukraine as an independent country, and also its activity on the political arena give the most wide idea of Ukraine as a separate country. Ukraine is shown as a unique economic, political and geographical structure. For example:

Ukraine wants to be a friend of of America, but sometimes we get the impression that America does not need friends.
Do you think the U.S. wants to see a strong or and weak **Ukraine**?

As we have already mentioned context plays a great role in the perception and decoding of metaphors. Context contains linguistic markers which specify, highlighten and select certain descriptors of a verbalized concept. Thus, in conceptual subclass UKRAINE AS A GEOPOLITICAL UNIT we select such conceptual clusters:
Internal political situation - 20
Economic sphere - 20
Social sphere - 12
International relations – 10
Metaphors of the cluster **internal political situation** represent main direction of domestic policy of Ukraine and political relation within the state. It one of the most representative clusters in the articles of foreign mass media. For example:
The media are muzzled **in Ukraine**.
Centralf authority **in Ukraine** *is stronger than it has been in decades.*
The President's party *will be kept out of the government.*

Within the conceptual cluster **an economic sphere** the information about the state of economy in the country as well as economic activity of Ukraine on the international arena is given. For example:

Rising of gas prices have put more hrivnas in **Ukrainen pockets**. *But inflation is a serious problem.*

Ukraine *is not a market for the US money, but that has not prevented and huge flow of international investments this decade. The question now is whether the country's latest bout economic instability will frighten away, possibly for years to come, the foreign capital the country needs to thrive.*

Ukraine's economy *inside the bear market.*

The President's reforms are success and the **economy** *booms.*

Within the conceptual cluster **social sphere** metaphors which describe the life and the activity of Ukrainen society, characterize the mood of citizens, describe their problems and feelings are represented. For example:

Ukraine's force *reveals its wounded pride.*

Ukraine *lives in history – and history lives in* **Ukraine.** *One nation that has fallen once, but is still alive and ready to create a strong country.*

Ukraine *became weak and concentrated upon domestic problems.*

Corruptionf and crime were rampant in **Ukraine**.

Conceptual cluster **international relations** is one of the most widely presented conceptual clusters in the articles of English mass media. Such metaphors characterize the activity of Ukraine on the political arena as well as its ties with other states. For example:

Ukraine's *natural* **gas** *is still vital tof Europe.*

Ukraine *just made its first shipment of gas– a sign that* **Ukraine** *is taking the lead on that vexsome issue.*

We (Ukraine) *want to be a friend of America, but sometimes we get the impression that of America does not need friends.*

Do you think the U.S. wants to see strong or weak **Ukraine?**

Ukraine *has returned to the world stage as a astrong state.*

Tha conflict between **Ukraine** *and Georgia poses both moral and geostrategic challenges.*

But **Ukraine** *must be made to understand that it is in danger of becoming ostracized internationally.*

Ukraine *is becoming a significant „destination" for international companies.*

2. Subclass POLITICAL PERSONALITIES

Conceptual subclass «political personalias» plays the role of the PM conceptual tenor often enough and depicts political personalias which "make" a political situation in the state.

In this subclass it is possible to determine two **conceptual clusters:**

President - 12

Premier – 8

For example:

The President *is a unique combination of styles.*

Ukraine's President came from a modest background and possesses a steely determination to ensure that his nation achieves greatness once again.

***Premier** has deftly managed the windfall.*

3. Subclass the CAPITAL of UKRAINE

Conceptual subclass the CAPITAL of UKRAINE represents information about the capital of Ukraine and political situatin in it.

For example:

***Kiev (Ukraine)** scored high on the list.*

*One of **Kiev's (Ukraine's)** main tasks is to build a constructive relationship with the USA.*

The analysis of the conceptual tenors of political metaphors which represent „Ukraine" enables to discover those segments of the conceptual field «Ukraine» which come into the focus of mass media attention due to the quantitative analysis of the tenors.

The analysis of PM conceptual tenors must be complemented by the analysis of conceptual vehicles (sourse-domains). Conceptual vehicles are able to cause vivid associations which help to see tenors in the specific (positive or negative) light and to influence the reception of the political discourse. The analysis of the metaphors characterizing Ukraine enables to claim that concept MAN prevails among conceptual vehicles that corresponds to the principle of antropocentrism of human language and thought.

During the research we found out such conceptual vehicles: MAN; ARTEFACT, (this concept includes conceptual hyponims WEAPON, HOME UTENSILS); PHENOMENA OF NATURE.

We assume that conceptual vehicle MAN is mostly often used in the metaphors of weekly magazine „The Times". For example:

*It (Ukraine) was the the US dark **twin**.*

To represent more general image of the state a a vehicle CONTAINER is used. For example:

*History lives **in Ukraine**.*

The vehicles PHENOMENON of NATURE is less often used in political metaphors (usually to describe the events which had a direct influence on large masses of people). For example:

***In an echo** of the Economical situation its supporters were brought to the capital.*

*Throughout much of the twentieth century, the Soviet Ukraine cast **the shadow** over the world.*

A vehicle ARTEFACT is rarely found in the metaphors under analysis. For example:

***To transform** it (Ukraine) into and new kind of nation.*

On the basis of the obtained results it is also possible to make a list of the grounds of political metaphors involved into verbalization of concept „Ukraine".

The analysis of the conceptual grounds of political metaphors allowed to set the list of conceptual essences which serve as the basis of comparison in

the process of concept „Ukraine" metaphorical verbalizing as well as to find out the ways of filling the fragments SUCH, EXISTS / DOES SOMETHING due to certain statical (qualitative and quantitative) and dynamic descriptors existing in the conceptual structures of sourse (vehicle) concepts. These descriptors predetermine the specificity of the „arc" of similarity (like) which unites the fragments of tenor-frame (SOMETHING-1) with the fragments of vehicle-frame (SOMETHING-2). As a result interframe nets of different structure are formed. The data of our analysis allowed to find out in the conceptual metaphors of the English mass media discourse interframe nets of two kinds, namely: with the „arc" in the area of quantor SUCH and with the „arc" in the area of quantor EXISTS / SOMETHING DOES. Let us consider them in details.

    Quantor SUCH. When the interframe net is established between the quantors SUCH of tenor and vehicle frames the below-given „arc" is formed:

$$(\textbf{SUCH } \text{SOME–1}) = (\textbf{SUCH } (\text{SOME–2 EXISTS}))$$

tenor   like ground   vehicle
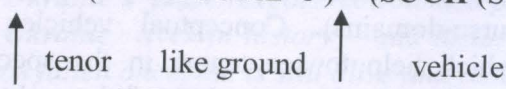
The analysis of the factual material allows to assert that while creating metaphors describing Ukraine the authors of the articles pay attention to such grounds of concepts-vehicles:

1.   concept MAN:
one that is in a certain physical state: *Ukraine* **is growing.**
one that is in a certain psychological state: *Ukraine's simmering* **fury.**

2.   concept CONTAINER:
which has some boundaries: *again* **be joined to** *of Ukraine.*
which has some size: *Ukraine of is often seen as evidence of an* **emerging** *middle class.*
which has some inner structure: *Ukraine's economy can be divided into* **two major levels***.*
which occupies certain area: *Ukraine is not* **a market** *for the US goods.*

3. concept NATURE PHENOMENA:
which has certain forces: *whether it will be a* **weak or strong country***.*

4. concept ARTEFACT:
which consists of parts: *wrapped up in* **shreds** *of Ukraine.*
which is in a certain physical condition: *to keep Ukraine* **isolated***.*
which has some intentional value: *Sometimes Ukraine* **will be helpful for** *representing of Western interests.*

On the basis of this classification a general list of of political metaphors grounds in the articles of the English magazine The Times" has been suggested.

The quantitative analysis of each of the grounds included in this list enables to create their prototypical field (a numeral index shows the amount of examples):

1.   physical condition (artefact , man) – 20

2. that which consists of some parts (artefact) – 17
3. inner structure (container) – 16
4. size (container) – 6
5. *boundaries (container) – 15*
6. value (artefact) -15
7. psychological state (man) – 5
8. that which has certain forces (phenomena of nature) – 4
9. *that which occupies certain area (container) – 2*

On the bases of the analysis conducted we can assume that concept-vehicle MAN with its ground „physical condition" is most frequently used.

Quantor DOES SOMETHING, EXISTS. When the interframe net is established between the quantors **DOES SOMETHING, EXISTS** of tenor and vehicle frames the below-given „arc" is formed:

$$(SMTH. – 1 \textbf{ DOES } SMTH.) = (SMTH. – 2 \textbf{ DOES } SMTH.)$$
tenor like ground vehicle
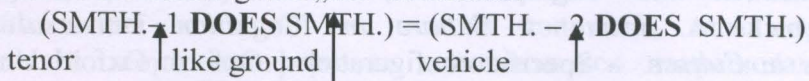
In such metaphors the authors of the articles focus attention on dynamic characteristics of conceptual structures of vehicle-concepts namely:

Continuous movement in certain direction: *it was the main **tour** of Ukraine's of soul*; culturally determined action: *it was **the battle** for Ukraine*; *The value of Ukrainen **studies***; elimination (death): *Ukraine is **dead**, Ukraine **is lost***; causing of harm: *Ukraine's **assault** was strong and strange*; quitting the action: *Ukraine's activity was abruptly **stopped***; thought: *The **strategy and tactics** of Ukraine*; conceving of life: *Ukraine **is born** again*; damaging the inner structure: *Crime can **break** Ukraine's soul*.

The quantitative analysis of dynamic grounds of concepts-vehicles of political metaphors in the English mass media discourse allows to make their prototypical field (a numeral index shows the amount of examples:

1. continuous movement in certain direction (man, nature phenomena) – 20
2. culturally determined action (man) – 12
3. elimination (death) (man) – 5
4. causing of harm (man) – 3
5. quitting the action (man) – 3
7. thought (man) – 3
8. conceiving of life (man) – 1
9. damaging the inner structure (container) – 1

On the bases of the quantitative analysis data it is possible to draw a conclusion about typical associative dynamic grounds.Thus, the most characteristic for the authors of the analyzed articles is an associative connection „continuous movement in certain direction". Less frequent is such associative ground as a „culturally determined actio".

The analysis of the grounds of conceptual metaphors with a nuclear lexeme „Ukraine" in the English mass media texts allowed us to make their

prototypical field. It helps to make certain conclusions as for the peculiarities of concept „Ukraine verbalization by means of political metaphors.

Due to the usage of certain conceptual vehicles and their associative grounds political metaphors form certain attitude of the readers to the political events, personalities and to Ukraine in particular.

The results of our research provide wide perspectives for further linguistic investigation of concepts of varying degrees of complexity.

Список використаної літератури

1.Баранов А.Н. *Очерк когнитивной теории метафоры*. М.: Наука, 1991. С. 49-68. **2. Будаев Э.В., Чудинова А.П.** *Метафора в политическом интердискурсе*. Екатеринбург, 2006. 12 с. **3.Landtscheer Ch.** *Function and the Language of Politics. A Linguistics Uses and Gratification Approach:* Communication and Cognition. NY, Vol.24. №3/4. 1991. P.43-61. **4. Wierzbicka A**. *Semantics, Culture and Cognition. Universal Human Concepts in Culture.* – Specific configurations. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1992. P. 38-47.**5. Арутюнова Н.Д.** *Метафора в языке чувств*: Арутюнова Н.Д. Язык и мир человека. М.: Наука, 1999. С. 385-402. **6. Жаботинская С.А.** *About the dual nature of metaphor* // *Когнитивные и номинативные аспекты класса числительных.* М.: Институт языкознания, 1992. 216с. **7. Дядюра Г.М.** *Когнитивная метафора в украинских научно-дидактических текстах*: Dyskurs naukowy-tradycja i zmiana.Opole,1999.S.317-321. **8. Колесник Д.М.** *Conceptual space of the author's metaphor in the works of A. Murdoch*. Черкассы,1996.260 с**9. Black M.** *More about Metaphor*: Metaphor and Thought. Cambridge ect, 1979. P.19-45. **10. Маккормак Э.** *Когнитивная теория метафоры*: Теория метафоры. М., 1990. С. 358-367.

Sources of factual material

1. https://www.thetimes.co.uk

References

1.Baranov, A.N. (1991*). Ocherk kognitivnoy teorii metafory* [Essay on the cognitive theory of metaphor]. Moskva: Nauka [in Russian]. **2.Budaev, E.V.,** Chudinova A.P. (2006). *Metafora v politicheskom interdiskurse* [Metaphor in political interdiscourse]. Ekaterinburg [in Russian]. **3.Landtscheer Ch.** (1991). *Function and the Language of Politics. A Linguistics Uses and Gratification Approach.* NY [in English].**4.Wierzbicka A**. (1992). *Semantics, Culture and Cognition. Universal Human Concepts in Culture.* Oxford: Oxford University Press [in English]. **5. Arutiunova, N.D.** (1999). *Metafora v yazyke chyuvstv* [Metaphor in the language of feelings]. Moskva: Nauka [in Russian].**6. Zhabotinskaya, S.A.** (1992). *Pro dvoystvennyi kharakter metafory* [On the dual nature of metaphor].Moskva: Institute of linguistics [in Rusian]. **7. Diadiura, G.M.** (1999). *Kognitivnaia metafora v ukrainskikh nauchno-didakticheskikh tekstakh.* [Cognitive metaphor in Ukrainian scientific and didactic texts]. Opole [in Rusian]. **8.Kolesnyk, D.M.** (1996). *Kontseptualnoe prostranstvo avtorskoy metafory v tvorchestve A. Murdoch.* [Conceptual space of the author's metaphor in the works of A. Murdoch].

Cherkassy [in Rusian]. **9.Black M.** (1979). *More about Metaphor*: Metaphor and Thought. Cambridge. [in English]. **10. Muccormac, E.** (1990). *Kognitivnaya teoriya metafory* [Cognitive theory of metaphor]. Moskva: Nauka [in Russian].

Дядюра Г.М., Колесник Д.М. Репрезентація концепту „Україна" в англомовному політичному дискурсі.

У статті розглянуто особливості метафоризації концепта „Україна" в англомовному політичному дискурсі. На основі семантики метафор, створених англомовними журналістами, виявлено структуру концептуального поля „Україна" і встановлено типові корелятивні ознаки та ознаки порівняння, що використовуться під час актуалізації концепту „Україна" у політичних метафорах. Основні теоретичні принципи нашої концепції є низкою положень, що існують у лінгвістичній теорії метафори та доповнюються напрацюваннями з концептуального аналізу мови. Метафора має трьохзначну структуру, де Х – думка про світ, Y – омовлений концепт-корелят, Z – основа метафори або спільна ознака порівняння. При аналізі референтів також важливо пам'ятати про роль контексту, який виступає у ролі смислового контейнера, четвертого елемента моделі. Цей контекст і сам текст створюють орієнтаційну основу індивіда у світі, зокрема його вердиктне ставлення до дійсності.

Ключові слова: когнітивна лінгвістика, концепт, політична метафора, вербалізація, міжфреймова сітка.

Дядюра Г.М., Колесник Д.М. Репрезентация концепта „Украина" в англоязычном политическом дискурсе.

В статье рассмотрены особенности метафоризации концепта „Украина" в англоязычном политическом дискурсе. На основе семантики метафор, созданных англоязычными журналистами, выявлена структура концептуального поля „Украина" и установлены типовые коррелятивные концепты и основы сравнения, которые используются во время актуализации концепта „Украина" в политических метафорах. Основные теоретические принципы нашей концепции представлены рядом положений, существующих в лингвистической теории метафоры и дополняются наработками концептуального анализа языка. Метафора имеет трехзначную структуру, где Х-мысль о мире, Y- оязыковленный концепт-коррелят, Z-основа метафоры или общий признак сравнения. При анализе референтов также важно помнить о роли контекста, который выступает в роли смыслового контейнера, четвертого элемента модели. Этот контекст и сам текст создают ориентационную основу индивида в мире, в частности его вердиктное отношение к действительности.

Ключевые слова: когнитивная лингвистика, концепт, политическая метафора, вербализация, межфреймовая сетка.

Diadiura G. M., Kolesnyk D. M. Representation of the concept „Ukraine" in the English-speaking political discourse.

The article deals with the peculiarities of metaphorization of the concept „Ukraine" in the English political discourse. On the basis of semantics of metaphors created by English-speaking journalists, the structure of the conceptual field „Ukraine" is revealed and typical correlative concepts and bases of comparison which are used during actualization of the concept „Ukraine" in political metaphors are established. The main theoretical principles of our conception are presented by a number of ideas existing in the linguistic theory of metaphor and supplemented by the conceptual analysis of language. The metaphor has a three-fold structure, where X is a tenor or the thought about the world, Y is a linguistic concept-correlate, Z is the basis of the metaphor or a common feature of comparison. When analyzing tenors, it is also important to remember the role of the context which acts as a semantic container, the fourth element of the model. This context and the text itself form the orientation basis of the individual in the world, in particular its evaluative attitude to the reality.

Key-words: cognitive linguistics, concept, political metaphor, verbalization, interframe net.

УДК: 811.161. 2'373.2

Єлісєєва І. О., Клочко Т. В.,

https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0900-4935
https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6993-4432

АНТРОПОНІМІКОН ЛАТИНСЬКОГО ПОХОДЖЕННЯ: СУТНІСТЬ ТА ЗАСТОСУВАННЯ

З прадавніх часів відколи людина заговорила перед нею постало питання імені (персоніфікації, назви). З поширенням письменності та подальшим розвитком цивілізації це питання тільки набувало більшого значення, охоплюючи різні сфери діяльності людини та суспільства. Так ще з давніх-давен звучання імені пов'язувалось із сутністю предмета (істоти) та вважалось результатом упорядкування свідомості.

Окреслене питання стає ще складнішим, коли йде мова про власні імена, більше того особові. Завдяки імені людина виокремлюється як особистість, воно гарантує її тотожність та вказує на належність особи до певної соціальної спільноти і пов'язує її з окремими історико-культурними координатами. На протязі довгого часу антропонімія, як