

одно – источник тепла, но в то же время это свойство представлено довольно обширной группой фразеологизмов. Далее, следует подчеркнуть, что в немецкой языковой картине концепт SONNE категоризируется в основном посредством онтологических метафор и механизма персонификации; солнце представляется как положительный персонаж, т.е. концепт имеет положительную коннотацию. Данный момент отражён в таких метафорических моделях как «обличающий обман», «символ жизни». Негативный аспект выражен слабо, но всё же присутствует (модель «источник вреда»), что отражает познания немецкого народа о вреде чрезмерного пребывания под солнечными лучами. В целом, солнце у немцев связано с теплом (душевым в том числе) и позитивными эмоциями, подтверждение чему можно обнаружить в метафорических моделях «любовь», «радость/счастье».

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ЭТИМОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ ЛЕКСЕМ ТЕМАТИЧЕСКОЙ ГРУППЫ «ЕДА»

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Аннотация

Статья посвящена рассмотрению этимологических характеристик лексем тематической группы «еда». Эта группа недостаточно изучена из-за невнимания к этимологическим и лексическим составляющим. Раскрываются этимологическая и лексическая составляющие лексем. Анализируются центральные и периферийные элементы значения лексемы «еда» в английском языке. Представлены результаты этимологического анализа английских существительных тематической группы «еда» (*apricot, avocado, banana, bite, bread, breakfast, brownie, cake, coffee, dinner, lollipop, lunch, marmalade, muffin, pineapple, pudding, snack, supper, tea, trifle, water, whisky*). На лексико-графическом материале прослеживаются

культурно-специфические особенности феномена «еда», репрезентирующие универсальное понятие в рамках конкретной ментальности и лингвокультуры. Акцентируется идея о тесной зависимости развития словарного состава национального языка от исторического этапа его развития в рамках социокультурного и культурно-исторического контекста. Намечаются дальнейшие перспективы исследования.

Ключевые слова: этимология, тематическая группа «еда», культурно-специфические особенности феномена «еда».

ETYMOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE LEXEMES OF THE THEMATIC GROUP «FOOD»

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Abstract

The paper is devoted to the consideration of the etymological characteristics of the tokens of the thematic group «food». This group is insufficiently studied due to the fact that little attention is paid to its etymological and lexical characteristics. The etymological and lexical components of lexemes are revealed. The central and peripheral elements of the meaning of the food lexeme in English are analyzed. The results of the etymological analysis of the English nouns representing the thematic group «food» (*apricot, avocado, banana, bite, bread, breakfast, brownie, cake, coffee, dinner, lollipop, lunch, marmalade, muffin, pineapple, pudding, snack, supper, tea, trifle, water, whisky*) are presented. The lexical-graphic material traces the cultural-specific features of the «food» phenomenon, representing the universal concept within the framework of a specific mentality and linguistic culture. The idea of a close dependence of the development of the vocabulary of the national language on the historical stage of its development within the framework of the socio-cultural and cultural-historical context is emphasized. Future research prospects are outlined.

Key words: etymology, thematic group «food», cultural-specific features of the phenomenon of food.

Etymology is an important part of the history of language. Without its use we can only describe the facts, almost completely without explaining them.

The linguistic encyclopedic dictionary gives such definition of etymology. Etymology (Greek. etymology, from etymon – truth and logos – word, teaching) – section of linguistics (linguistics), studying the origin of words, their original structure and semantic relations, as well as research procedure aimed at revealing the origin of the word (LED).

The aim of our research is to study the history of the origin of English words with the meaning «food».

The following research methods were applied: the study of linguistic literature and lexicographical material, the analysis of words from the point of view of etymology.

The study of the vocabulary of the modern English language is of great interest from the point of view of etymology, since it includes a huge number of words from many languages belonging to different groups (Latin, Greek, French, German, etc.). Approximately 70% of English vocabulary consists of borrowed words and only 30% of native words. The Roman conquest, the introduction of Christianity, the Danish and Norman conquest, the British colonial system played an important role in the development of the vocabulary of the English language.

In English, there are only 2 native elements of the language: Indo-European and German, and many borrowed elements can be found: Celtic, Latin, French, Scandinavian, Greek, Italian, Spanish and even Russian.

The lexeme «food» is insufficiently studied due to the fact that little attention is paid to its etymological and lexical characteristics. Analysis of etymological English, German and Russian dictionaries led to the conclusion that the etymology of the lexemes «*food*», «*Essen*», «*еда*» goes back to the common Indo-European root *ed- and retained in their cognitive memory the original conceptual content, which was brought under the form of these signs throughout their existence (based on the Indo-European root *ed-, there was the meaning of «eat»).

They reflect the cultural and specific idea of the phenomenon of food.

Lexicographic sources allowed us to determine the range of actively used lexemes in connection with the lexeme «food».

Based on the definitions presented in the dictionaries, the core of the modern semantic structure of the lexeme «food» is the meaning: food, nutrition (OED). The peripheral, least common meaning of the name «food» is the meaning of «means of maintaining physical and mental strength» (EWDS).

The intermediate position between the nucleus and periphery occupy values – «food in the hard shell» (EWDS), «type of product (its quality, appearance and properties)» (CCLD), «ideas for thinking about something.»

All synonyms of the analyzed area «food» can be divided into two groups:

- 1) denoting what is edible for both humans and animals;
- 2) denoting a material that nourishes and supports mental and emotional balance.

According to the dictionaries, the token «food» is ambiguous.

Consider the etymological characteristics of the lexemes associated with the time of eating, food (drinks, flour products, desserts, fruits and sweets).

1. Lexemes «meal time». The group is represented by English lexemes: *breakfast, dinner, lunch, snack/bite, supper, dinner* (n) «first big meal of the day» (eaten between 9 a.m. and noon) (CED). The noun is attested in the XIII century. It has connections with (O)F. *dîner*, earlier *disher*, from stem of Gallo-Roman **desjūnāre* «to break one's fast,» from L. **disjējūnāre*, from *dis-*«undo, do the opposite of»+ *jējūnare* «to fast,» from L. *jejunus* «fasting, hungry, not partaking of food»(ODEE, p. 269).

lunch (n) «mid-day repast, small meal between breakfast and dinner» (CED). It is a shortened form of *luncheon*, which is of uncertain origin; it appears to be identical with an older word meaning «thick piece, hunk» in the XVI century, which perhaps evolved from *lump* (ODEE, p. 540).

snack (n) «a simple meal that is quick to cook and to eat» (CED). It is attested in the XV century with the meaning «a snatch or snap» (especially that of a dog) from MDu. *snac(k)* in the first sense. Main modern meaning «a bite or morsel to eat hastily» is attested in the XVIII century (ODEE p. 839).

bite (n) «a biting, an act of piercing with the teeth» (CED) from OE. *bitan*. Related words are found in OFris. *bīta*, OS. *bītan* (Du. *bijten*), OHG. *bīzan* (G. *beissen*), ON. *bita*, Goth. *beitan*. As a noun this word is attested in the XV century (ODEE p. 97).

supper (n) «the last meal of the day» (CED). It is dated XIII century. It is from OF. *soper* «evening meal,» noun use of the infinitive *soper* «to eat the evening meal», which is of Germanic origin *sup* «take liquid into the mouse in small quantities» (ODEE p. 887).

Lexemes meal time (6) have an autochthonous origin (1), Romanesque origin (2), German basis (2), Indo-European basis (1). They are attested in the XIII century (2), XV century (3), XVI century (1).

2. Lexemes for liquids. The group is represented by English lexemes: *water, whisky, tea, coffee*.

water (n) «a clear thin liquid that has no colour or taste when it is pure» (CED). OE. *wæter*, OFris. *weter*, OS. *watar*, Du. *water*, G. *wasser*, ON. *vatn*, Goth. *wato* are from IE. root **wod-* (ODEE, p. 994).

whisky (n) «a strong alcoholic drink made, especially in Scotland, from grain such as barley or rye» (CED). It is dated in XVIII century. It is from Gaelic *uisge beatha* «whisky», literally «water of life,» from OI. *uisge* «water» + *beatha* «life» (ODEE p. 1003).

tea (n) «a drink made by adding hot water to tea leaves or tea bags» (CED). It is dated in XVII century (ODEE, p. 906). *Tay*, also in early spellings *thea, tey, tee*, the modern pronunciation predominates from the middle of the XVIII century. But earlier in English as *chaa*, also *cha, tcha, chia, cia*. The two forms of the word reflect two paths of transmission: *chaa* is from Portuguese *cha*, attested in Portuguese from 1550s, via Macao, from Mandarin (Chinese) *ch'a*. The later form, which became Modern English *tea*, is via Dutch, from Malay *the* and directly from Chinese (Amoy dialect) *t'e*, which corresponds to Mandarin *ch'a*.

The distribution of the different forms of the word in Europe reflects the spread of use of the beverage. The modern English form, along with F. *thé*, S. *te*, G. *Tee*, etc., derive via Du. *thee* from the Amoy form, reflecting the role of the Dutch as the chief importers of the leaves (through the Dutch East India Company, from 1610). Meanwhile, Russian *chai*, Persian *cha*, Greek *tsai*, Arabic *shay*, and Turkish *çay* all came overland from the Mandarin form.

First known in Paris in 1635, the practice of drinking tea was first introduced in England in 1644. Meaning «afternoon meal at which tea is served» is from 1738.

coffee (n) «a hot drink made with water and ground or powdered coffee beans» (CED) or «drink made from the ground and roasted seeds of a tree originally native to Arabia and Abyssinia». The present form is first recorded in XVII century with variants *coffe*, *cauphe*, *cophe* from Du. *koffie*, from Turk. *kahveh*, from Arab. *qahwah* «coffee,» which Arab etymologists connected with a word meaning «wine», but it is perhaps rather from the Kaffa region of Ethiopia, a home of the plant (*coffee* in Kaffa is called *būno*, which itself was borrowed into Arabic as *bunn* «raw coffee»).

The early forms of the word in English indicate a derivation from Arabic or Turkish: *chaoua* (1598), *cahve*, *kahui*, etc. F. *café*, G. *Kaffe* are via It. *Caffè* (ODEE p. 188).

Lexemes for liquids (4) are of Indo-European (2) and Chinese origin (1) and Arabic-Turkish (1). Time of their appearance is an old English period (1), XVII century (2), XVIII century (1).

3. Lexemes denoting flour products. This group is represented by English lexemes: *bread* and *cake*.

bread (n) «a very common food made from flour, water, and yeast» (CED). OE. *brēad* «bit, crumb, morsel; bread,» cognate with OFris. *brād*, OS., (MLG. *brōd*, OHG. *brot* (G. *brot*), ON. *brauð*. The proper Germ. word for 'bread' is seen in *loaf*, the original meaning of 'bread' being perhaps 'fragment, piece, morsel' (as in OE. pl. *brēadru*); but before 1200 *bread* had replaced *loaf* (*hlaf*) as the name of the substance, the latter being restricted to the shaped and baked article (ODEE p. 115).

cake (n) «a sweet food made by baking a mixture of flour, eggs, sugar, and fat in an oven» (CED). As a flat sort of loaf it is dated in XIII century; confectionery made with flour, flavoured more or less richly in XV century; (Sc.) thin hard-baked oaten bread in XVI century. It is probably from ON. *kaka* (Icel., Sw. *kaka*, Da. *kage*) formed on **kak-*, related to **kōk-*, represented by G. *kuchen* (ODEE p. 135).

Lexemes denoting flour products (2) are of autochthonous and Scandinavian (German) origin. They are recorded in the XIII century.

4. Lexemes calling English desserts. This group is represented by English lexemes: *muffin*, *brownie*, *trifle*, *pudding*.

muffin (n) «small, round, sweet cakes, usually with fruit or bran inside» (CED). It is dated in XVII century. The origin is unknown; probably from OF. *moufflet* «soft, tender» (said of bread) (ODEE p. 595).

brownie (n) «small flat biscuits or cakes. They are usually chocolate flavoured and have nuts in them» (CED). It is recorded in this meaning in XVI century. It is from *brown*. OE. *brūn* «dark, dusky», developing a definite color sense only in XIII century. It can be found in OFris., OS. *brūn* (Du. *bruin*), OHG. *brūn* (G. *braun*), ON. *brunn* normal development of CGerm. **brūnaz* (adopted in Rom., as F., Pr. *brun*, It. *bruno*, and in Lith. *brunas*) (ODEE p.121).

trifle (n) «a cold dessert made of layers of sponge cake, jelly, fruit, and custard, and usually covered with cream» (CED). As a type of light confection it is attested in XVI century. It is from the word *trifle* «false or idle tale» (XIII c.), later «matter of little value» (XIII c.). Probably from OF. *truf(f)le* «deceit» of unknown origin (ODEE p. 942).

pudding (n) «a cooked sweet food made with flour, fat, and eggs, and usually served hot» (CED). It is attested in XIII century in the meaning animal's stomach or intestine stuffed with meat; preparation of food with basis of flour boiled in a bag in XVI century. ME. *poding*,

pudding, correspond in meaning to OF. *boudin*, which it is difficult or impossible to connect formally. Similar words in Germ. and Celtic languages are from English (ODEE p. 721).

Lexemes calling English desserts (4). Two lexemes are of Romanesque origin and the time of their appearance is XVI and XVII centuries. Two lexemes – autochthonous, registered in the XVI century.

5. Fruit lexemes are represented by English nouns: *apricot*, *avocado*, *banana*, *pineapple*.

apricot (n) «a small, soft, round fruit with yellowish-orange flesh and a stone inside» (CED). It is attested in XVI century. Earliest forms *abrecock*, *apricock*, related to Pg. *albricoque*, from Arab. *al-birqūq*, through Byz. Gr. *berikokkon* which is probably from L. *prxcoquum* «early-ripening (fruit)»; this name succeeded to the earlier L. *prūnum* or *mālum Armeniacum* ‘Armenian plum or apple’. The later English forms assimilated to F. *abricot* by connecting the name with L. *apricus* «sunny» (ODEE p. 46).

avocado (n) «pear-shaped vegetables, with hard skins and large stones, which are usually eaten raw» (CED). It is attested in XVII century from Sp. *avocado* «advocate», substituted by popular perversion for Aztec *ahuakatl* «testicle» probably based on resemblance (ODEE p. 65).

banana (n) «long curved fruit with yellow skins» (CED). It is attested in XVI century. Borrowed by Sp., Pg. *banana* (the fruit; the tree is *banano*) given by De Orto (1563) and Pigafetta as the native name in Congo; referred by some to Arab. *banān* fingers, *banāna* finger or toe, but the coincidence of form may be fortuitous (ODEE p. 72).

pineapple (n) «a large oval fruit that grows in hot countries. It is sweet, juicy, and yellow inside, and it has a thick brownish skin» (CED). It consists of two words *pine* (n.) + *apple*. It is attested in XIV century. It has resemblance of shape with «pine cone». OE. *pīn* has connections with L. *pīnus*, coalescing with in ME. with adoption of (O)F. *pin* and perhaps formed on base **pīt*- resin, of Skr. *pītudārus* «resin-tree», Gr. *pitus* «pine», and L. *pītūita* «gum» (ODEE p. 682).

Fruit lexemes (4) are of Romanesque origin (2), Arabic (1), from the Aztec language (1). They are attested in XIV, XVI (2) and XVII centuries.

6. Tokens calling sweets: *lollipop*, *marmalade* (2).

lollipop (n) «a sweet consisting of a hard disc or ball of a sugary substance on the end of a stick» (CED). It is attested in XVIII century. It is a word «of obscure formation». The first element is perhaps related to *loll* (v.) «to dangle, hang out (the tongue)». Or the first element may be northern dialectal *lolly* «the tongue» (ODEE p. 535).

marmalade (n) «a food made from oranges, lemons, or grapefruit that is similar to jam» (CED). It is attested in XVI century. It is from F. *marmalade* (G. Du. *marmelade*), from Pg. *marmelada* «quince jelly, marmalade,» from *marmelo* «quince,» by dissimilation from L. *melimēlum*, Gr. *melimēlon* «kind of apple grafted onto quince,» from *meli* «honey» + *mēlon* «apple» (ODEE p. 556).

One lexeme dates back to the XVIII century and it is autochthonous, the other is attested in the XVI century and has a Romanesque origin.

The following conclusions were drawn: 5 lexemes of the thematic group «food» are autochthonous, 3 lexemes have Indo-European origin, 3 – German origin, 7 – Romanesque origin, 1 – from the Chinese language, 1 – from the Aztec language, 2 – from the Arabic language.

Time of their appearance old English period (1), XIII century (4), XIV century (1), XV century (3), XVI century (7), XVII century (4), XVIII century (2).

The results of the study revealed that the replenishment of the thematic group «food» with lexemes took place most intensively in the XIII, XV, XVI and XVII centuries. Most of the lexemes came from the Romance and Oriental languages. The extension of the vocabulary in the XIII, XV, XVI and XVII centuries is associated with the development of language contacts, primarily with the adaptation of the Romance borrowings.

The etymological analysis allowed us to recreate elements of the language picture of the world and reconstruct the history of the mentality of a people.

Our study confirms the idea that the historical development of the lexemes is closely connected with the history of the English people and the stages of language historical development.

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ЛЕКСИКО-ГРАММАТИЧЕСКАЯ ДЕНОТАТИВНАЯ И КОННОТАТИВНАЯ СИНОНИМИЯ ИСПАНСКОГО ГЛАГОЛА

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Аннотация

В статье исследуется глагольная синонимия в современном испанском языке на основе анализа лексических и грамматических значений с целью определения корреляции между лексико-грамматическими семантическими полями и установления степени их синонимических отношений. Глагольная синонимия рассматривается в плоскости сближения денотативных и коннотативных семантик временных вербальных структур в интрамодальных и интермодальных аспектах. Выдвигается рабочая гипотеза о том, что сегодня в испанском языке функционируют лексические, грамматические и лексико-грамматические типы синонимов глагола. Сверхзадача настоящего исследования – показать, что классифицированные по авторской методике типы глагольной синонимии могут быть применены в изучении семантических объемов глагола и их синонимического потенциала в других флективных языках индоевропейского ареала.

Ключевые слова: денотативный глагольный синоним, коннотативный глагольный синоним, лексический глагольный синоним, грамматический глагольный синоним, лексико-грамматический денотативный/коннотативный синоним, глагольные интрамодальные и интермодальные синонимы,

LEXICO-GRAMMATICAL DENOTATIVE AND CONNOTATIVE SYNONYMS OF THE SPANISH VERB

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Abstract

The article examines verbal synonymy in modern Spanish based on the analysis of lexical and grammatical meanings in order to determine the correlation between lexical and grammatical semantic fields and establish the degree of their synonymous relations. Verbal synonymy is considered in the plane of convergence of the denotative and connotative semantics of temporal verbal structures in intramodal and intermodal aspects. In addition, the article discusses lexical, grammatical and lexical-grammatical types of the synonyms of the Spanish verb. The main task of the present study is to show that the types of verbal synonymy, which function in modern Spanish and are classified according to the author's methodology, can be used in the study of verbal synonymy in other inflected Indo-European languages.

Key words: denotative verb synonym, connotative verb synonym, lexical verb synonym, grammatical verb synonym, lexico-grammatical denotative / connotative synonym, verbal intramodal and intermodal synonyms.

Статья посвящена размежеванию денотативной и коннотативной лексико-грамматической глагольной синонимии в современном испанском языке. Необходимость исследования обусловлена отсутствием в отечественной испанистике достаточного количества работ, связанных с разграничением концептов «денотация» и «коннотация»