

SEMANTIC SPECIFICITY OF ADJECTIVES DENOTING A SUCCESSFUL PERSON /THING IN ENGLISH AND UKRAINIAN

Myroslava Fabian

Doctor of Philology, Professor, Professor of English Philology Department of Uzhhorod
National University, Uzhhorod, Ukraine
e-mail: myroslava.fabian@uzhnu.edu.ua
ORCID ID <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3351-1275>

SUMMARY

Comparative studies fascinate scholars working in various branches of human activity. In linguistics, only comparison helps find out both common and distinctive features of the languages and trace their interconnections as well as specificity. The present paper deals with the comparative research of two distantly related languages - English and Ukrainian - on the material of adjectives denoting a successful person/thing. The topic in question is relevant and contributes to further studies of lexical and comparative semantics, cross-language and cross-cultural communication, lexicography, etc. The adjectives in question occupy significant places in the vocabulary of the languages under study. The concept of success belongs to basic social and cultural values and is studied in philosophy, sociology, psychology, linguistics and other sciences. Having introduced the methodology of formalized analysis of lexical semantics, one of the requirements of which is a formal criterion – belonging of the lexical units to one part of speech – the author of this paper collected, analyzed and classified the obtained language material from lexicographical sources. Depending on the degree of polysemy, three groups in English and two in Ukrainian have been formed. Each of them possesses its own features alongside with their common characteristics. Comparative research of the definite fragment of lexis resulted in in-depth analysis of its system and structural organization, semantic specificity, both common and distinctive features as well as its representation in corresponding language and culture bearers' consciousness.

Keywords: comparative research, common and distinctive features, distantly related languages, lexical semantics, formalized analysis, polysemy, lexis.

Introduction. Lexical systems embodied in different languages are unique and culturally determined. The word is associated with culture, so the interlingual ethnolinguistic description orients the researcher to the context of culture. Language is a part of it, and culture is a part of language, an “entity” where culture lives and develops, because any language reflects the experience of a certain culture. These two concepts are interconnected and cannot exist separately without losing their essence. Both language and culture offer their way of thinking, behaving and world cognition.

One of the most common principles of processing lexical semantics in contemporary linguistics is to correlate words through a conceptual unit with the subject of objective reality. The national picture of the world has been formed for generations over the centuries and is reflected in the semantics of language units of different levels. The spiritual riches of the world are embodied in the semantics of each natural language, in its systemic organization and speech realizations. Language reflects the world through the prism of human actions, relationships, motives and interests. In order to make sense of their perceptions, a person objectifies them in a

Kuz', G.T. (2000). *Vyhukovi frazeolohizmy ukrayins'koyi movy: etnolinhvystychnyy ta funktsional'nyy aspekty* [Exclamatory Phraseology of the Ukrainian Language: Ethnolinguistic and Functional Aspects]. Abstract of the Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Philological Sciences. Ivano-Frankivsk [in Ukrainian].

Lewicki, R. (2000). *Strangeness in the reception of translation* [Obcość w odbiorze przekładu]. Lublin: UMCS, Publishing House [in Polish].

Maslova, A.Yu. (2010). *Vvedeniye v pragmalingvistiku* [Introduction to pragmalinguistics]. Moscow: Flinta: Nauka [in Russian].

Mokienko, V.M., Nikolaeva, T.G. (2007). *Bol'shoy slovar' russkikh pogovorok* [Big Dictionary of Russian Sayings]. Moscow: Olma Media Group [in Russian].

Nekryach, T.E., Chala, Y.P. (2008). *Through thorns to the stars: difficulties in translating works of art. For students of translation faculties of higher educational institutions* [Cherez terny do zirok: trudnoshchi perekladu khudozhnikh tvoriv. Dlya studentiv perekladats'kykh fakul'tetiv vyshchykh navchal'nykh zakladiv]. Textbook. Vinnytsia: Nova knyha [in Ukrainian].

Nomyts, M. (2004). *Ukrayins'ki prykazky, prysliv'ya i take inshe* [Ukrainian sayings, proverb, etc.]. Kyiv: Lybid' [in Ukrainian].

Pavlovska, L.O. (2009). *Verbal'ni formuly pobazhan': prahmasemantychnyy ta linhvokul'turolohichnyy aspekty* [Verbal formulas of wishes: pragmasemantic and linguoculturological aspects]. Abstract of the Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Philological Sciences. Kyiv [in Ukrainian].

Plav'yuk, S. (1998). *Prypovidky, abo ukrayins'ko-narodnya filosofiya* [Tales, or Ukrainian-folk philosophy]. Edmonton: Asotsiatsiya Ukrayins'kykh pioneriv Al'berty [in Ukrainian].

Potapenko, O.I., Dmytrenko, M.K., Potapenko, H.I., Kuybida, V.V., Kotsur, V.P., Dovbnia, L.E. (1997). *Slovyk symvoliv* [Dictionary of symbols]. Kyiv: Narodoznavstvo [in Ukrainian].

Sumtsov, N.F. (1896). *Pozhelaniya i proklyatiya (preimushchestvenno maloruskiya)* [Wishes and Curses (mainly Malorussian)] Kharkov: Tipografiya Gubernskogo pravleniya [in Russian].

Świrko, S. (1969-1978). *New book of proverbs and Polish proverbial expressions* [Nowa księga przysłów i wyrażeń przysłowiowych polskich]. T.1-4. Warsaw: State Publishing Institute [in Polish].

Tabakowska, E. (2009). *Translating from the translation. [Tłumacząc się z tłumaczenia]* Kraków: Znak [in Polish].

Tyshchenko, O. (2013). *Semantyka i prahmatyka ukrayins'kykh ta pol's'kykh poetychnykh prokl'oniv (na materialy ukrayins'koho ta pol'skoho pisennoho fol'kloru)* [Semantics and pragmatics of Ukrainian and Polish poetic curses (on the material of Ukrainian and Polish song folklore)]. *Slavic Studies: Ethnolinguistics and Intercultural Communication - Studia slawistyczne: etnolingwistyka i międzykulturowa komunikacja, Book 1*, Lublin: KUL, 97-118 [in Polish].

Yesakova, M.N., Kharatsidis E.K. (2014). *Kul'turno-antropologicheskaya paradigma nauki o perevode (na primere romana M.A. Bulgakova «Master i Margarita» i yego perevodov na frantsuzskiy i grecheskiy yazyki)* [Cultural-anthropological paradigm of the science of translation (on the example of M.A. Bulgakov's novel «The Master and Margarita» and its translations into French and Greek)]. *Vestnik Moskovskogo universiteta - Ser. 22. Teoriya perevoda - Bulletin of Moscow University. 2014. ' 3, 114-126* [in Russian].

Záturecký, A.P. (2018). *Slovak Proverbs, Sayings, Utterances and Riddles* [Slovenské prislovia, porekadlá, úslovia a hádanky]. Bratislava: Tatran [in Slovak].

Zhayvoronok, V.V. (2006). *Znaky ukrayins'koyi kultury. Slovyk-dovidnyk* [Signs of Ukrainian ethnoculture. Reference dictionary]. Kyiv: Dovira [in Ukrainian].

Zhuykova, M.V. (2007). *Dynamichni protsesy u frazeolohichnyy systemi skhidnoslov'yans'kykh mov* [Dynamic processes in the phraseological system of the Eastern Slavic languages]. Luts'k: Vezha [in Ukrainian].

Стаття надійшла до редакції 10.04.2021

word and connects it with other words. In my research, the lexical material becomes very important since “the lexicon is one area of language where differences are readily apparent” (Saeed, 2003:73 – 74). Each word has a unique position in a network of relations between the words, and its meaning can be derived from the word’s position in that network.

Languages are instruments of culture: they shape the speaker’s personality through biased world outlook, mentality, attitude towards others, culture of the people using them as effective means of communication. Linguistic phenomena are to be described “with reference to their use and their status in a human mind within a human culture” (Murphy, 2003: 5). Moreover, our thinking reflects our linguistic and cultural patterns.

Being anthropocentric in their nature and reflecting not only the images of the world itself, English and Ukrainian also fix the rules of human orientation in the world as well as set the perception stereotypes. The languages under study reflect the accumulated experience of mankind and act as “mental mirrors” of national and cultural values. They are “the repository of cultural conceptualizations that have prevailed at different stages in the history of a speech community” (Yamaguchi, 2014: 118).

Success is the manifold notion, a criterion of world perception, cognition and represents a system of social values. Its content may vary and be adjusted due to ethnocultural specificity and social stereotypes. The study of semantic characteristics peculiar to the adjectives denoting *a successful person/thing* in English and Ukrainian makes up the **purpose** of the present study. To achieve it, the following **tasks** have been put forward: 1) to analyze the notion of success in various branches of human activity; 2) to collect, describe and classify the language material from the lexicographical sources; 3) to carry out the comparative research of the obtained adjectives in English and Ukrainian; 4) to reveal their both common and nationally-specific features varying with corresponding cultures.

The notion of *a successful person/thing* occupies a significant place in the ethnocultural systems of English and Ukrainian. It seems relevant and important object of study for several reasons. Firstly, it denotes the phenomenon which can be considered as a cultural universal. Secondly, the very notion in question is complex, multifarious and has a cultural-specific system of its structural organization. Thirdly, it is an anthropocentric concept, because only people are capable of evaluating the world around them and achieving *success*, becoming *successful* in their lives, businesses and everyday activities. The concept under study belongs to the basic cultural and social values, triggering significant interest in different branches of science, namely philosophy, sociology, psychology, linguistics etc.

In **philosophy**, *success* and *a successful person* are directly bound with the problem of self-determination of the individual, the realization of his/her “project of existence”, the goal in life, the sense of the latter. Philosophers focus on the study of the essential nature of *success* and its existential manifestations (M. Weber, W. Sombart, T. Veblen), its links with external factors and circumstances, usefulness and practical expediency (N. Machiavelli, J. Calvin, C. Pierce, W. James, D. Dewey) and the internal factors like a state of balance, harmony and calmness, lack of anxiety and suffering, correlating it with the concept of happiness (Epicurus, Lao Tzu, Zhuang Tzu, B. Spinoza). *Success* in the philosophical tradition is inextricably

linked with the concept of individual freedom, as an opportunity to independently choose the ways of working, with the categories of activity and will, which are considered as necessary prerequisites for achieving success. In this respect *will* is considered both in terms of goal setting and pursuing the higher will of the absolute.

The category of *success* in **sociology** characterizes the social existence of the subject, defines and structures the living space, and it serves as an indicator of social system effectiveness in general. Its specificity lies in focusing on the analysis of ideas about *success* and *successful* people, values, symbols, etc. associated with them, criteria and factors influencing their achievement, strategies and practices of social agents’ activities, prevalent in society. The problem of social *success* in the sociological literature is the least studied, as most scientific works are devoted to the study of certain aspects and elements of this complex phenomenon. *Success* is usually considered in a narrow sense as a *successful* completion of some particular action as well as a professional or educational activity. It is mostly studied in the context of moral and ethical issues. However, there are publications on political success. Of course, its understanding for the main part depends on the social and historical context. Recently, it has become very popular in mass communication, scientific research, and can be defined as a set of personal, but at the same time socially recognized achievements that makes it possible to obtain stable and growing resources by individuals. In this sense, *success* is a key category, a link that combines personal and social, a certain gene of socialization, in which the whole hierarchy of social norms and values is encrypted.

In **psychology**, the concept of *a successful person* is revealed through its connection with the level of individual’s aspirations, the motivation to achieve success and avoid failures. This approach has been implemented in the works of J. Atkinson, W. W. Mayer, H. Heckhausen, F. McClelland. Representatives of the biologically oriented theory of giftedness (D. Golman) deal with the personal determinants of *successful* behaviour, namely features of the organic constitution of the individual, his/her intelligence, abilities, skills, self-esteem and value orientations. Along with these factors, a prerequisite for *successful* activity is the presence of a certain set of a person’s psychological characteristics and traits which contribute much to his/her achieving a success.

In **linguistics**, some attempts have been made to describe the concept of success (А. Андриенко, Н. Герцовська, В. Калініченко, К. Карпова, Н. Кулик, А. Сніжко). In their works, it refers to events and phenomena rather than to a specific subject, so its content is presented as a generalized situation related to these events or phenomena. Besides, the notion in question takes a definite place in the system of world perception means; it influences an individual’s choice of action, responses to challenges, incentives, and rewards. The formation of an attitude to *a successful person/thing* is marked by the socially determined personal experience as well as the value orientations inherent in certain sociocultural community. In this respect, the study of its reflection in two distantly related languages and cultures is relevant and necessary for the revealing of both common and distinctive features of both English and Ukrainian and their representation in the language bearers’ consciousness.

Material and methods. The anthropocentric scientific paradigm puts forward the new approaches to the research of English and Ukrainian treated as systems

having definite structures. The latter consist of elements (lexical units) placed hierarchically where each of them is characterized by its significance and types of relationship with other language units. At present the system approach to the study of lexis is the most prevalent; it is based on the principle that “natural vocabularies are not random assemblages of points in semantic space”, but there are “quite strong regularizing and structuring tendencies” (Cruse, 1986:145). The vocabularies of English and Ukrainian are studied as hierarchical organizations with interconnected elements, characterized by their specific qualities. Both the structure and the system of the languages under comparison are naturally and fully represented in the explanatory dictionaries. The lexical material has been collected, analyzed, classified and described by means of a continuous sampling from the two most authoritative explanatory dictionaries (Oxford English Dictionary in 12 volumes and the Dictionary of the Ukrainian Language in 11 volumes), because they can provide the information about “the ways a culture tries to give an image of itself through lexical signs” (Tomaszczyk, Lewandowska-Tomaszczyk, 1990:17).

Semantic structure of the adjectives denoting a *successful person/thing* is studied by the method of componential analysis which is based on the assumption that meanings can be described by means of a restricted set of conceptual building blocks – the semantic “components” or “features”. There are many terms to refer to the smallest component of meaning: “seme” (V. Skalička), “semantic primitives” (A. Wierzbicka), “the figure of content” (L. Elmslev), “semantic marker” (J. Katz and J. Fodor), “differential feature” (I. V. Arnold) etc. Semes of various levels of abstraction are subsequently hierarchically ordered in a highly structured system. They determine the semantic environment of the word and influence the choice of other elements it is connected with.

Since every language imposes its own classification upon human personal experience, English and Ukrainian words containing the semantics of a *successful personare* rather cultural artefacts than culture-free analytical tools. To study their relevant semantic features in modern English and Ukrainian, the procedure of formalized lexical semantics analysis has been used (see Фабіан, 1998; Fabian, 2013; Fabian, 2019). Formalized analysis of lexical semantics makes it possible to reveal the semantics of the lexical units under research by studying their correlations with the corresponding lexical meanings. This approach is based on formal language criterion - belonging of the words under study to one part of speech (the adjectives), and it helps reveal place, role as well as semantics of each lexical unit within the vocabulary of the languages in question.

The procedure of a comprehensive language material analysis presupposes several stages. The words possessing the semantics of a *successful person/thing* are collected from English and Ukrainian lexicographical sources, and on the basis of the obtained linguistic data both the analysis of the lexical and seme stocks are made with the help of a componential analysis as well as descriptive method used for linguistic observation and scientific interpretation of linguistic data. The lexical units are divided into groups (words with the high, middle degrees of polysemy and monosemantic ones) due to the number of their meanings. The adjectives’ quantitative and qualitative analyses have been carried out, and, finally, their common and distinctive characteristics have been revealed owing to the comparative method.

Results and discussions. Lexical stock of words under study in English and Ukrainian represent a hierarchical organization of words, which are further subdivided. In English it is represented by 23 lexemes: *good, big, healthy, practical, successful, top, distinguished, brilliant, favourable, auspicious, leading, prosperous, flourishing, attainable, triumphant, high-flying, booming, advantageous, promising, exultant, thriving, glittering, dynamic*. In Ukrainian, 10 lexical units are used to denote a *successful person/thing*: *щасливий, вдалиї, блискучий, удатний, благополучний, квітучий, плодотворний, успішний, небезуспішний, виграшний*.

To understand their basic semantics in English and Ukrainian, let us characterize the essence of the adjectives *successful* in English and *успішний* in Ukrainian. In English, the adjective *successful* means: 1) *achieving your aims or what was intended*; 2) *having become popular and/or made a lot of money*; 3) *a successful person earns a lot of money or is well known and respected*. In Ukrainian, the adjective *успішний* is explained as: *який супроводжується або завершується успіхом, який дає позитивні наслідки*. Despite minor differences, a *successful person/thing* refers to one’s well - being, achieving positive results and accomplishments, realization of the set objectives and gaining popularity.

The obtained lexical units are divided into 3 groups in English and 2 in Ukrainian according to their number of meanings.

The first group contains 5 English lexemes characterized by high degree of polysemy (17–6 meanings). The adjective *good* possesses 17 meanings: the first one denotes the state of *being of a high standard or quality*. Its other meanings emphasize the importance of doing something carefully and efficiently: 1) *able to do something well*; 2) *doing something for a long time, so that you do it completely and thoroughly*. If people are really serious about upgrading their lives, personal standards ought to be extremely high leading them to the desired life of success.

The lexical unit *good* is also used to talk about something that is what you want or happens in the way that you want. The rest of the meanings denote certain personal properties and qualities that contribute to achieving success by being: 1) *pleasant and enjoyable*; 2) *likely to be successful or correct*; 3) *suitable or convenient*; 4) *useful or helpful*; 5) *behaving well and not causing any trouble – used especially about a child*; 6) *likely to make you healthy, either physically or mentally*; 7) *likely to improve the condition of something*; 8) *healthy or well*; 9) *not damaged or weak*; 10) *kind and understanding about what other people need or want*; 11) *large in amount, size, range etc. Behaving correctly or being right according to accepted moral standards* is the attribute of a successful person. Besides, the word under study may be used in some specific contexts: *reasonable and not expensive, good value (for money)* – something that is not expensive, or is worth what you pay for it; *in your own good time* – (informal) if you do something in your own good time, you do it only when you are ready to do it, rather than when other people want you to; *be as good as your word* – to do something that you promised to do; *be in somebody’s good books* – (informal) if you are in someone’s good books, they are pleased with you or your work; *be onto a good thing* – (informal) to have found an easy way of being successful or getting what you want; *make good* (also *make it good*) – to become successful and rich after being poor, used especially in newspapers.

The lexical unit *big* in our language material is characterized by 7 meanings and reveals the semantics of dimensions typical of a thing (*of more than average size or amount*), its assessment (*important and serious*), and emphasis on *how bad something is*. When applied to a person, it possesses the meaning of *successful or popular, especially in business or entertainment*. In terms of family relations, it denotes: a) *big sister/brother – your older sister or brother*; b) *older or more like an adult – used especially by children or when you are talking to children*.

The following phrases are characteristic of the word in question: *have big ideas / plans – to have impressive plans for the future*; *be big on something – (spoken) a) to like something very much; b) to have a lot of a quality or feature*; *be / get too big for your boots – (informal) to be too proud of yourself*; *use / wield the big stick – (informal) to threaten to use your power to get what you want*; *a big girl's blouse – (informal) someone, especially a man, who is not brave*; *big up (to / for) somebody – (spoken informal) used when you want to praise someone*.

The adjectives *practical* and *healthy* also belong to the first group possessing equal number of meanings (6), however, they do not have common semantics and are characterized by specific individual meanings. The word *practical* is defined as: 1) *relating to real situations and events rather than ideas, emotions etc.*; 2) *practical plans, methods etc. are likely to succeed or be effective in a situation*; 3) *a practical person is good at dealing with problems and making decisions based on what is possible and what will really work*; 4) *useful or suitable for a particular purpose or situation*; 5) *good at repairing or making things*. It is characterized by the ability to form word combinations: *for / to all practical purposes – used to say what the real effect of a situation is*; *practical certainty / disaster / sell-out etc. – something that is almost certain, almost a disaster etc.*; *practical nurse – in the US, a nurse who has less medical training than a registered nurse*; *practical joker – someone who likes to play tricks, especially to make other people look silly*. Thus, attaining *success* requires practical and workable means, determination and commitment to what you do and skill to cope effectively with problems on your way in pursuing your aim.

The lexical unit *healthy* is used with reference to physical body condition (*physically strong and not likely to become ill or weak; good for your body; showing that you are healthy*), human behaviour or attitude (*used to describe an attitude, feeling, or behaviour that is natural, normal, and sensible*), a company or relationship which is successful (*a healthy company, society, relationship, economy etc is working effectively and successfully*) as well as attributes of a successful person (*large and showing that someone is successful – used about amounts of money*). Health plays an important role in achieving success, determining a person's performance: the more he / she performs, the greater the chances of success are.

The words with the high degree of polysemy in English describe a *successful person* as healthy, helpful, able to do well and accomplish his / her goals, treating others in a considerate, natural or sensible way, behaving well and not causing any trouble, kind and understanding about what other people need or want. The British experience success in both their personal and social lives on the basis of moral virtues and social norms which are very important to them.

In Ukrainian, the adjectives possessing 4-3 meanings make up the group of words with high degree of polysemy. Here belong: *щасливий* -1) *Який має щастя,*

який зазнав щастя, радості // у знач. ім. щасливі, вих, мн. люди, яким щастить // Дуже радий чому-небудь // чим. Задоволений чим-небудь, радісний з приводу чогось // з інфін. Дуже охочий, радий що-небудь робити // Сповнений радості, щастя (про почуття) // Який виражає щастя, викликаний щастям; 2) Який приносить або приніс щастя, успіх, удачу; винятково сприятливий, радісний // Особливо вдалий, гарний // Який сприяє щастю, радості, успіхові; 3) Якому випадає щастя, успіх, удача, якому щастить // у знач. ім. щасливий, вого, чол.; щаслива, вої, жін.; щасливі, вих, мн. Людина, якій щастить; 4) Успішний, благополучний // Вигідний для кого-небудь; виграшний // Не пов'язаний з муками, переживаннями; легкий. Ukrainian culture is a composition of material and spiritual values of the Ukrainians formed throughout its history, and it is closely tied up with the idea of happiness and personal well-being as the core values desirable for achieving success in one's lifetime.

The word under research can form phrases and word combinations: *бувай щасливий (щаслива) / бувайте щасливі – ввічлива форма побажання щастя на знак прощання з ким-небудь; будь щасливий (щаслива) / будьте щасливі – а) уживається як побажання кому-небудь щастя в житті; б) ввічливе побажання щастя, добра на знак прощання з ким-небудь; щасливої дороги (рідко щаслива дорога) – побажання вдалої поїздки, подорожі тому, хто від'їжджає куди-небудь. Лехете вдалий denotes: 1) Який закінчився удачею; успішний. 2) Який цілком відповідає певним вимогам; гарний. 3) Який має хист до чогось. 4) Який точно й виразно передає сутність явища; влучний. Semantics of the adjective *удатний* proves that achievement of success depends heavily on the person, his / her physical characteristics, abilities and skills: 1) Який має певні здібності, уміє і може робити що-небудь; здібний // до чого, на що, а також з інфін. Який має хист до чого-небудь конкретного // Гарний у всіх відношеннях – вродливий, міцний, здоровий. 2) Який закінчився удачею; успішний. 3) Який цілком відповідає певним вимогам. 4) Який точно й виразно передає суть явища; влучний.*

In contemporary Ukrainian, the adjectives possessing 3 lexical meanings also belong to the group in question. Semantics of the word *блискучий* describes different characteristics of an object, phenomenon or person: 1) *Який дає блиск, блищить; лискучий, сяючий // Дуже ясний, яскравий, сонячний*; 2) *перен. Дуже гарний, пишний, розкішний // Пишно, розкішно вбраний, з вишуканими манерами*; 3) *перен. Дуже розумний, дотепний; досконалий формою і змістом // Надзвичайний, видатний // Майстерний, довершений. // Дуже успішний, вдалий. The phrase *блискуча сторінка в історії чого (в житті кого) – найбільш знаменна, славнозвісна, видатна подія (період) в історії народу або в житті людини*.*

By the word *благополучний* the Ukrainians mean *який перебуває в доброму стані; який щасливо, успішно відбувається чи закінчується; щасливий, успішний, добрий*.

Ukrainian adjective *квітучий* expresses: 1) *Укритий квітами // Пишно розквітлий, розкішний*; 2) *перен. Який має прекрасний зовнішній вигляд; повний сил, здоров'я // Свіжий, здоровий (про обличчя, вигляд)*; 3) *перен. Який успішно розвивається, процвітає. Semantics of the adjectives with the high degree of polysemy denoting a successful person/thing reveals the properties of being happy, lucky, kind, bright, talented, full of joy, satisfied with their lives,*

achievements which are necessary for the Ukrainians to become successful in both their everyday lives and activities.

The second group of adjectives denoting a *successful person/thing* in English is represented by 12 words possessing 5–2 meanings. They are characterized by the middle degree of polysemy, functioning as the intermediate zone between the lexical units with the high degree of polysemy and monosemantic ones. Their meanings do not add much to the semantic colouring of the abovementioned words, but reveal some unique semantic components of the notions under study.

The adjectives *successful* and *top* are characterized by 5 meanings in our language material. Their common feature is the ability to be used in various word combinations: *a highly successful* – very successful; *hugely successful books* – books which have been bought by a lot of people; *top left / right / centre* – expressions meaning the picture at the top of a page/on the left/right or in the centre in magazines and newspapers; *top speed* – the fastest speed a vehicle can move at; *top priority* – the thing that you think is most important; *top copy* – a letter or document from which copies can be made.

Regardless of their common features, the words in question are characterized by their individual semantics. *Successful* describes: 1) *achieving what you wanted, or having the effect or result you intended*; 2) *a successful business, film, product etc. makes a lot of money*; 3) *a successful person earns a lot of money or is very well known and respected*. Thus, it possesses both anthropological semantics and the one referring to characteristics of a material object.

The adjective *top* emphasizes the greatest degree of being *successful*: 1) *nearest to the top of something*; 2) *winning in a game or competition*; 3) *very good*; 4) *best or most successful*. Judging by this word's semantics, it is essential to point out that motivation is a great tool in achieving success and it may turn into a kind of a race until you are close to the top and best among others, recognized and admired by them. The adjectives *brilliant*, *favourable* also possess 4 meanings. The relations between the words under research are less strong than between those with the high degree of polysemy. The adjective *distinguished* is semantically close to the lexeme *brilliant* as they directly refer to the state of being *successful (successful)*. One more semantic connection can be traced between these lexical units and *favourable* as both of them point to the likelihood of attaining success: *making you very successful or likely to be successful*; *likely to make something happen or succeed*.

The adjective *brilliant* is used with reference to things (*brilliant light or colour is very bright and strong, excellent*) as well as people (*extremely clever or skilful*). The lexeme *favourable* is defined as follows: 1) *a favourable report, opinion, or reaction shows that you think that someone or something is good or that you agree with them*; 2) *suitable*; 3) *if a loan, agreement, rate etc. is favourable, the conditions of it are reasonable and not too expensive or difficult*; 4) *making people like or approve of someone or something*. *Dynamic* means: 1) *full of energy and new ideas, and determined to succeed*. Its other 2 meanings are technical ones (*continuously moving or changing*; *connected with a force or power that causes movement*).

The adjective *glittering* possesses both direct and figurative meanings. The former refers to objective characteristics of a thing (*giving off many small flashes of light*), whereas the latter is used to describe someone who is *very successful*,

connected with rich and famous people. The appearance of diverse linguistic meanings directly challenges the idea that human cognitive abilities can be described in terms of practical operations and accurate details.

Lexical units *auspicious*, *leading*, *prosperous*, *flourishing*, *attainable*, *triumphant* are characterized by 2 meanings.

The words *auspicious*, *leading* form phrases and word combinations: *immensely (fabulously) wealthy* – very rich; *auspicious start (beginning)* – successful start; *leading edge* – a) technical the part of something that is at the front of it when it moves; b) the part of an activity where the most modern and advanced equipment and methods are used; *leading light* – a respected person who leads a group or organization, or is important in a particular area of knowledge or activity; *leading question* – a question that deliberately tricks someone into giving the answer you want; *leading lady / man* – the woman or man who acts the most important female or male part in a film, play etc.; *leading article* – a piece of writing in a newspaper giving the paper's opinion on a subject. The adjective *prosperous* is semantically bound with *flourishing* and *attainable*, which characterize someone who is *rich and successful in achieving something after trying for a long time*, a business or industry that *is very successful and is making a profit*. By the word *distinguished* the English call people who are: 1) *very successful and therefore respected and admired*; 2) *someone who has a distinguished appearance looks important in a way that makes you respect and admire them*. The adjective *triumphant* means: 1) *having gained a victory or success*; 2) *expressing pleasure and pride because of your victory or success*.

The group of words with the middle degree of polysemy in English denoting a *successful person/thing* defines success as an entity liable to circumstances and good fortune, which requires much effort and hard work, involves ambitions and a sense of adventure. The greatest achievers are those who have stayed focused on their goals and are consistent in their efforts.

In Ukrainian, to the group with middle degree of polysemy belong the adjectives possessing 2 meanings: *плодотворний* - 1) *Який сприяє успішному створенню, розвитку чого-небудь; який благотворно впливає на кого-, що-небудь*; 2) *Який дає наслідки, результати, створює цінності; продуктивний; небезуспішний* - *який має певний успіх, дає бажані наслідки; виграшний* – 1) *Який дає право на виграш, забезпечує виграш*. 2) *Який дає перевагу, сприяє успіхові*.

Semantic space of the words having to do with a *successful person/thing* in Ukrainian defines their places in the lexis and discloses the most essential correlations between them. Owing to this, they attain additional characteristics and features, enriching the notion under analysis.

6 adjectives *high-flying*, *booming*, *advantageous*, *promising*, *exultant*, *thriving* belong to the third group of monosemantic words. *High-flying* and *booming* have one common meaning (*very successful*), whereas the other units reveal their individual semantics: *extremely successful in their job or in school (high-flying)*; *helpful and likely to make you successful (advantageous)*; *showing signs of being successful or good in the future (promising)*; *very happy or proud, especially because you have succeeded in doing something (exultant)*; *a thriving company, business etc. is very successful (thriving)*.

Lexicographical analysis of the words describing a *successful person/thing* in English and Ukrainian has shown that the semantic structure of each word forms a definite network with interconnected meanings. The whole vocabulary can be described in terms of such interconnections within and outside the system. Furthermore, they define both the role and place of each lexical item as well as its functioning in the language systems under comparison.

Conclusions and perspectives. The application of the formalized analysis of lexical semantics made it possible to collect, analyze and classify the adjectives denoting a *successful person/thing* in two distantly related language systems, study the correlations between words and their meanings, describe their both quantitative and qualitative characteristics. The whole lexical stock in the languages under comparison has been divided into groups owing to the number of meanings the words possess – 3 in English and 2 in Ukrainian. The closest relationships have been observed in case of polysemantic and the words with middle degree of polysemy. Monosemantic words are characterized by their specific individual meanings. Comparative analysis of the adjectives under study in English and Ukrainian has revealed that national-specific features and differences in understanding of cultural, socio-economic, political, psycho-emotional factors influence greatly their semantics. Both the English and Ukrainians consider success as the possibility to do what they want, constantly developing themselves and realizing their potential as well as displaying commitment and determination.

The recognition and appreciation of certain personal qualities alongside with intellectual abilities in various spheres of human activities attributed to becoming *successful* in Ukrainian linguoculture. The English view a person from quite a different angle, judging him/her as a winner, a leading person, affluent and wealthy, who has gained respect as well as popularity, exercises power and a high social standing.

Semantically, English and Ukrainian lexis fragments are characterized by both common and distinctive features. A human being, his/her will, intentions, social status, well-being and personal qualities are defined as core elements in achieving success in both languages. However, in order to be *successful* in English society a person needs to own some property, flourish, be adventurous and up to the mark. The Ukrainians, in their turn, attach much importance to his/her intellectual abilities, readiness to produce results, certain accomplishments acknowledged by others, the demonstration of interpersonal soft skills, social integration and self-realization.

Furthermore, the adjectives denoting a *successful person/thing* in English and Ukrainian have both specific (conditioned by the national outlook) and universal (common to mankind) features, which contribute to the deeper insight into the languages' system and structural organizations as well as their bearers' inner cognitive and cultural characteristics.

Common features of English and Ukrainian polysemantic lexical units denote the indication of such states or conditions as being healthy or well (*good, healthy, удатний, квітучий*), behaving correctly according to set rules and societal attitudes (*good, вдалиий*). The adjectives *big, successful, top, practical, щасливий, блискучий, блискучий, удатний, благополучний* express the quality of *being successful* explicitly.

Besides common characteristics, the words with the high degree of polysemy have certain subtle semantic differences in each of the languages: reference to the

signs of high quality and likelihood of successful ending (*good*), achieving your aims or what was intended; having become popular and/or made a lot of money, achieving the results wanted or hoped for (*successful*), relating to real situations and events rather than ideas, emotions (*practical*) and others in English and to the properties of being happy, satisfied and content (*щасливий*), skillful (*удатний*), intelligent and well-known (*блискучий*), attractive (*вдалиий*), favoured by good fortune or followed by success (*успішний, благополучний, квітучий*) in Ukrainian.

The lexical units with the middle degree of polysemy in English define a *successful person* as achieving what he / she wanted (*successful*), earning a lot of money, rich, with a high social rank (*top, flourishing, glittering, high-flying*), well-known, famous and respected (*distinguished*), one who wins or makes you win (*dynamic, triumphant*), best or most important (*leading*), clever and skillful (*brilliant*), full of energy and new ideas (*dynamic*). A *successful thing* is viewed by the English as likely to make something happen or succeed (*winning, favourable, auspicious*). The Ukrainians consider a *successful person* to possess such abilities as: being full of energy, healthy, nice, with refined manners (*блискучий, квітучий*), favourably influencing smb/smth, achieving success (*плодотворний*). The latter may be enhanced by a thing that contributes to winning a victory (*виграшний*) and accomplished in a successful way (*удатний, успішний, беззусішний*).

The specificity of monosemantic adjectives in English lies in the wide usage of words characterizing someone extremely *successful* in their job or in school (*high-flying*), showing signs of being successful or good in the future (*promising*); very happy or proud, especially because you have succeeded in doing something (*exultant*); very successful (*booming*).

Comparative research of the adjectives denoting a *successful person/thing* in English and Ukrainian by means of formalized analysis of lexical semantics yields a new approach to both understanding and interpretation of the obtained linguistic data from the following main angles: 1) their system and structural organization; 2) their both common and distinctive lexical semantic characteristics; 3) their representation, including roles, functions and interconnections in the languages' semantic space; 4) their perception as well as depiction in the speakers' consciousness.

The perspectives of further research lie in the complex study of the adjectives denoting the quality of *being successful* in other related and unrelated languages. Methodology used may be successfully applied to the study of any groups of lexis either in one separate language or several ones to treat their common and distinctive features as well as their typological analyses across languages and cultures.

REFERENCES

- Approaches to Language, Culture, and Cognition: The Intersection of Cognitive Linguistics and Linguistic Anthropology* / ed. by Yamaguchi, M., Tay, D., Blount, B. N.Y.: Palgrave Macmillan, 2014. 315 p.
- Cruse D. A. *Lexical Semantics*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1986. 310 p.
- Fabian M.P. *Verbalization of politeness in modern English. Development trends of the Modern Philology*. Lviv-Torun: Liha-Press, 2019. P. 148-167.
- Fabian M. *Lexical semantics: new approach to its study. Journal of Interdisciplinary Philology*. Žilina, 2013. Issue 1-2. P. 5-12.
- Meaning and Lexicography* / ed. by J. Tomaszczyk, B. Lewandowska-Tomaszczyk. Amsterdam / Philadelphia: John Benjamins Publishing Company, 1990. 341 p.

Murphy M. L. *Semantic Relations and the Lexicon: Antonyms, Synonyms and Other Paradigms*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2003. 292 p.

Saeed/John I. *Semantics*. UK : BlackwellPublishingLtd., 2003. 413 p.

Андриенко А. А. Концепт Успех в американской и русской лингвокультурах (на материале популярно-делового дискурса): автореф. дис. на соиск. уч. ст. канд. филол. наук: спец. 10.02.19 "Теория языка". Белгород, 2010. 21 с.

Герцовська Н. О. Лексико-семантичне поле УСПИХУ як складова категоризації і концептуалізації дійсності (на матеріалі англійської та української мов): автореферат дис. ... канд. филол. наук : спец. 10.02.17 "Порівняльно-історичне і типологічне мовознавство". Київ, 2011. 20 с.

Калініченко В. Зіставна характеристика інформаційного змісту концептів Успіх/Success в українській та американській мовній свідомості за результатами психолінгвістичного експерименту. Науковий Вісник Волинського національного університету ім. Л. Українки. Луцьк, 2009. С. 182–187.

Карпова К. С. Лексичні особливості американської моделі успіху як ключового сегменту концепту американська мрія. Сучасні дослідження з іноземної філології. Ужгород, 2006. Вип. 4. С. 392–399.

Кулик Н. І. Концепт ЩАСТЯ, РАДІСТЬ та УСПИХ в етноспецифічній картині світу українського народу (на матеріалі словників та даних психолінгвістичного асоціативного експерименту). Актуальні проблеми металінгвістики. Черкаси, 2005. С. 208–210.

Лебедев С. Катастрофа успеха. [www.rusk.ru : сайт. URL: http://www.rusk.ru/monitoring_smi/2008/02/29/katastrofa_uspeha](http://www.rusk.ru/monitoring_smi/2008/02/29/katastrofa_uspeha) (дата звернення: 12.10.2020).

Сніжко А. М. Семантична реконструкція фрейму УСПИХ в українській та американській мовних картинах світу. [www.nbuv.gov.ua : сайт. URL: http://www.nbuv.gov.ua/portal/Natural/nvynu/filolog/2009_5/R4/Snizhko.pdf](http://www.nbuv.gov.ua/portal/Natural/nvynu/filolog/2009_5/R4/Snizhko.pdf) (дата звернення: 12.10.2020).

Фабіан М. П. Етикетна лексика в українській, англійській та угорській мові: Монографія. Ужгород : Інформаційно-видавниче агентство "ІВА", 1998. 255 с.

Словник української мови : у 11 т. / І. К. Білодід та ін. Київ : Наукова думка, 1970–1980.

The Oxford English Dictionary: in 12 volumes. L.:Oxford University Press, 1961.

СПЕЦИФІКА СЕМАНТИКИ ПРИКМЕТНИКІВ НАПОЗНАЧЕННЯ УСПІШНОЇ ЛЮДИНИ/РЕЧІВ АНГЛІЙСЬКІЙ ТА УКРАЇНСЬКІЙ МОВАХ

Мирослава Фабіан

доктор філологічних наук, професор, професор кафедри англійської філології
Ужгородського національного університету,

Ужгород, Україна

e-mail: myroslava.fabian@uzhnu.edu.ua

ORCID ID <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3351-1275>

АНОТАЦІЯ

Зіставні дослідження приваблюють учених різних галузей людської діяльності. В лінгвістиці лише зіставлення допомагає виділити як спільні, так і відмінні риси мов і простежити їхні взаємозв'язки та специфіку. Стаття присвячена порівняльно-зіставному дослідженню двох віддалено споріднених мов - англійської та української - на матеріалі прикметників, що позначають успішну людину/рід. Тема роботи є актуальною та сприяє подальшому розвитку проблематики лексичної та зіставної семантики, міжмовної та міжкультурної комунікації, лексикографії тощо. Прикметники на позначення успішної людини/речі займають чільне місце у вокабулярі досліджуваних мов. Концепт успіху відноситься до суспільної та культурної систем цінностей і виступає об'єктом вивчення у філософії, соціології, психології, лінгвістиці та інших дисциплінах. Запропонувавши методологію формалізованого аналізу лексичної

семантики, однією з вимог якої є формальний критерій - приналежність лексичних одиниць до однієї частини мови - автором статті зібрано, проаналізовано й класифіковано отриманий з лексикографічних джерел мовний матеріал. За ступенем полісемії утворено три групи в англійській та дві в українській мовах. Кожній з них притаманні індивідуальні риси поряд з їхніми спільними характеристиками. У результаті проведеного зіставного дослідження визначено фрагмента лексики, комплексно проаналізовано його системно-структурну організацію, семантичну специфіку, спільні та відмінні риси слів, що позначають успішну людину/рід, а також його відтворення у свідомості носіїв відповідних мов і культур.

Ключові слова: зіставне дослідження, спільні й відмінні риси, віддалено споріднені мови, лексична семантика, формалізований аналіз, полісемія, лексика.

СПЕЦИФИКА СЕМАНТИКИ ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНЫХ, ОБОЗНАЧАЮЩИХ УСПЕШНОГО ЧЕЛОВЕКА/ УСПЕШНУЮ ВЕЩЬ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ И УКРАИНСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

Мирослава Фабіан

доктор філологічних наук, професор, професор кафедри англійської філології
Ужгородського національного університету,
Ужгород, Україна

e-mail: myroslava.fabian@uzhnu.edu.ua

ORCID ID <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3351-1275>

АННОТАЦИЯ

Сопоставительные исследования привлекают учёных различных сфер деятельности человека. В лингвистике лишь сопоставление помогает выделить как общие, так и отличительные черты языков и проследить их взаимосвязи и специфику. Статья посвящена сравнительно-сопоставительному исследованию двух отдалённо родственных языков - английского и украинского - на материале прилагательных, обозначающих успешного человека/вещь. Тема работы актуальна и способствует дальнейшему развитию проблематики лексической и сопоставительной семантики, межъязыковой и межкультурной коммуникации, лексикографии и т.п. Прилагательные, обозначающие успешного человека/успешную вещь, занимают почётное место в словаре исследуемых языков. Концепт успеха относится к общественной и культурной системе ценностей, выступая объектом изучения в философии, социологии, психологии, лингвистике и других дисциплинах. Предложив методологию формализованного анализа лексической семантики, одной из требований которой является формальный критерий - принадлежность лексических единиц к одной части речи - автор статьи собрала, проанализировала и представила классификацию языкового материала, полученного с лексикографических источников. В зависимости от степени полисемии сформированы три группы в английском и две в украинском языках. Каждой присущи индивидуальные черты наряду с их общими характеристиками. В результате проведения сопоставительного исследования определённого фрагмента лексики, комплексно проанализировано его системно-структурную организацию, специфику семантики, общие и отличительные черты слов, обозначающих успешного человека/успешную вещь, а также его отображение в сознании носителей соответствующих языков и культур.

Ключевые слова: сопоставительное исследование, общие и отличительные черты, отдалённо родственные языки, лексическая семантика, формализованный анализ, полисемия, лексика.

REFERENCES

Approaches to Language, Culture, and Cognition: The Intersection of Cognitive Linguistics and Linguistic Anthropology / ed. by Yamaguchi, M., Tay, D., Blount, B. (2014). New York: Palgrave Macmillan [in English].

ПОРІВНЯННЯ МОЖЛИВОСТЕЙ ЗАСТОСУВАННЯ КОНТЕКСТУАЛЬНОГО МЕТОДУ ПРИ ВИВЧЕННІ ЛЕКСИКОЛОГІЇ ТУРЕЦЬКОЇ ТА АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ

Тетяна Яблонська

доктор педагогічних наук, професор кафедри західних і східних мов
та методики їх навчання
Державного закладу «Південноукраїнський національний педагогічний
університет імені К. Д. Ушинського», Одеса, Україна
e-mail: apple9@gmail.com

ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7724-9520>

Дар'я Йорданова

здобувачка вищої освіти за першим (бакалаврським) рівнем зі спеціальності 014
Середня освіта (турецька мова) Державного закладу «Південноукраїнський
національний педагогічний університет імені К. Д. Ушинського», Одеса, Україна
e-mail: daryaordanova15@gmail.com

ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7724-9520>

АНОТАЦІЯ

У статті обґрунтовано актуальність вивчення англійської мови з багатьох вагомих причин. По-перше, через її розповсюдженість в усьому світі. По-друге, завдяки великій кількості лексичних та стилістичних особливостей таких, як контекст, багатозначні слова, прямий порядок слів у реченні, варіативність (британська, американська, канадська, австралійська, новозеландська англійська мова). По-третє, завдяки її чіткості, лаконічності, емоційній забарвленості та індивідуальності.

У статті порівняно можливості застосування контекстуального методу при вивченні лексикології турецької та англійської мови. Для досягнення поставленої мети було використано такі методи навчання, як описовий — для загальної характеристики контексту; контекстуально-інтерпретаційний — для виявлення функційно-семантичного значення слова, а також метод створення проблемної ситуації за допомогою контекстного завдання. Визначено особливості англійської мови як мови міжнародного спілкування; розглянуто місце контексту в англійській мові та визначено роль контексту в англійській мові у порівнянні з турецькою.

Обумовлено труднощі перекладу слів з англійської мови та навпаки через їх багатозначність. Це особисто стосується синонімічних доміант, ідіом, стійких виразів та фразових дієслів. Доведено, що контекст надає змогу зрозуміти значення слова або фрази. В залежності від контексту і лексичного оточення більшість слів загальноживаної лексики можуть змінювати своє значення як в турецькій, так і в англійській мові.

Ключові слова: контекст, контекстуальний метод, турецька мова, англійська мова, лексикологія, багатозначність, синонімія.

Вступ. Як відомо, у світі існує величезна кількість мов. Кожна мова має певні особливості і, звичайно, є привабливою завдяки власній індивідуальності. І тут виникає питання. Як же населенню Землі зрозуміти один одного? А відповідь буде простою. Звичайно, завдяки міжнародним мовам, які і дозволяють всім нам спілкуватися один з одним, незалежно від національності та місця проживання. Однією з них і є англійська мова. Більш того, англійська мова справедливо вважається мовою міжнародного спілкування для всього

Cruse, D. A. (1986). *Lexical Semantics*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press [in English].
Fabian, M.P. (2019). *Verbalization of politeness in modern English*. Development trends of the Modern Philology. Lviv-Torun: Liha-Press [in English].

Fabian, M. (2013). *Lexical semantics: new approach to its study*. Journal of Interdisciplinary Philology. Žilina: Žilinskauniverzita [in English].

Meaning and Lexicography / ed. by Tomaszczyk, J., Lewandowska-Tomaszczyk, B. (1990). Amsterdam / Philadelphia: John Benjamins Publishing Company [in English].

Murphy, M. L. (2003). *Semantic Relations and the Lexicon: Antonymy, Synonymy and Other Paradigms*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press [in English].

Saeed, John I. (2003). *Semantics*. UK: Blackwell Publishing Ltd. [in English].

Andrienko, A.A. (2010). *Koncept Uspekhu v amerikanskoj i russkoj lingvokulturakh (na materiale populyarno-delovogo diskursa): avtoref. dis.* [Concept of Success in American and Russian linguocultures]. Belgorod: Belgorod University [in Russian].

Hertsovska, N.O. (2011). *Leksyko-semantychne pole Uspikhu yak skladova kategorizatsiia kontseptualizatsii diisnosti (na materialii anhliiskoi ta ukraïnskoj mov): avtoref. dis.* [Lexico-semantic field of Success as a constituent of reality's categorization and conceptualization]. Kyiv: KNPU. [in Ukrainian].

Kalinichenko, V. (2009). *Zistavna kharakterystyka informatsiinoho zmistu kontseptiv Uspikh/Success v ukraïnskii ta amerykanskii movnii svidomosti za rezultaty psyholingvistychnoho eksperymentu* [Comparative characteristics of information content of concepts Uspikh/Success in Ukrainian and American consciousness owing to the results of psycholinguistic experiment]. *Naukovii visnyk Volynskoho natsionalnoho universytetuim. Lesyi Ukrainky— Scientific Bulletin of Volyn national university after Lesya Ukrainka, 182–187* [in Ukrainian].

Karpova, K.S. (2006). *Leksychni osoblyvosti amerykanskoi modeli uspikhu yak kluchovoho sehmentu kontseptu amerykanska mriya* [Lexical peculiarities of American success model as a key segment of American dream]. *Suchasni doslidzhennya z inozemnoi filologii – Contemporary studies in Foreign Philology, Issue 4, 392–399* [in Ukrainian].

Kulyk, N.I. (2005). *Kontsept SHCHASTYA, RADIST' ta USPikh v etnospetsyficnii kartyni svitu ukraïnskoho narodu (na materialii slovnykiv ta danykh psyholingvistychnoho asotsiatyvnoho eksperymentu)* [Concept SHCHASTYA, RADIST' and USPikh in ethnospecific worldview of the Ukrainians]. *Aktual'ni problem metalingvistyky – Relevant problems of metalinguistics, 208–210* [in Ukrainian].

Snizhko, A.M. (2009). *Semantychna rekonstruktsia freimu Uspikh v ukraïnskii ta amerykanskych movnykh kartynach svitu* [Semantic reconstruction of the frame Success in Ukrainian and American world pictures] [www.nbuv.gov.ua:Retrieved from URL: http://www.nbuv.gov.ua/portal/Natural/nvnu/filolog/2009_5/R4/Snizhko.pdf](http://www.nbuv.gov.ua/portal/Natural/nvnu/filolog/2009_5/R4/Snizhko.pdf)

Fabian, M.P. (1998). *Etyketna leksyka v ukraïnskii, anhliiskii ta uhorskkii movakh* [Etiquettelexis in Ukrainian, English and Hungarian languages]. Uzhhorod: IVA [in Ukrainian].

Slovyk Ukrainskoi movy v 11 tomakh [Dictionary of the Ukrainian language in 11 volumes] (1970–1980). Kuïe: Naukovadumka [in Ukrainian].

The Oxford English Dictionary in 12 volumes. (1961). London: Oxford University Press [in English].

Стаття надійшла до редакції 8.04.2021