

**Sizova L.V. The category of perfectness of verb as a pragmatically motivated functional category. – Article.**

**Summary.** In the article the points of view of the linguists on the category of perfectness are analysed. It gives a more precise definition of the notion of temporality. On this basis the article treats perfectness as a pragmatically motivated functional and semantic category.

**Key words:** verb, perfectness, pragmatics, objective and conceptual categories.

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## **THE USAGE OF SYMBOLIC PROPER NAMES-TOPONYMS**

**Summary.** This article analyses the usage and the functioning of symbolic proper names-toponyms in literary sources. The attempt of their division into groups has been done. Three stylistic functions, the most typical for symbolic toponyms have been determined.

**Key words:** symbolic proper names-toponyms, symbolic toponyms, stylistic actualization, stylistic functioning.

It is a well-known fact that toponyms take a significant place in the background knowledge of the bearer of the language and culture. First of all, it is proper names of the country where he or she lives. When we take into consideration the linguo-cultural approach to the language as a cultural and historical heritage of bearers of the language and culture, we can see that the object of study is the array of geographical names, which is included in the background knowledge of all representatives of the certain linguo-ethnic group. It should be noted that toponyms are investigated not only in their direct meaning (as a reference to the object) but also in the aggregate with the cultural and historical associations, which they have acquired in a certain linguo-ethnic community [1]. In this way, they draw together with the indicators of the national peculiarities of culture, i.e. realities, indicating by the common names, and therefore can be classified as onomastic realities. The linguists (for example, Belenka V., Superanska V., Tomahin H. and others) introduce the notion of “unknown” and “known” names [1; 4; 5]. But not only a purely geographical extension and frequency of usage determines the degree of “fame” of the name, but

also the fullness and depth of the associations which can be connected with this name. But little attention has been paid to functioning of symbolic proper names-toponyms. Hence the article is devoted to the studying of the problem of functioning of symbolic proper names-toponyms in modern English.

The tasks of the article are determined by its aim. It is necessary to

1. to single out groups of symbolic toponyms;
2. to determine stylistic functions, the most typical for symbolic toponyms;
3. to find out the examples in fiction to illustrate the investigated symbolic proper names-toponyms.

It should be noted that the symbolic proper names-toponyms function as the linguistic units in a very peculiar way. Since the toponyms should name the geographic features, in speech they realize, first of all, its identifying function. However, the symbolic toponyms are not simple terms of geography, the main function of which is only to localize the objects of the reality. The symbolic toponym as the onomastic unit is characterized by a special extra-linguistic orientation, which originality consists of its genetic and functional nature. The material of our study shows that the toponymic names, which are caused by various natural and social factors, not only name an object, but can also characterize it. Being individual names, toponyms from their appearing are fixed by the objects and during functioning accumulate certain information about the objects, pointing to features that characterize them [3]. It should be mentioned that the prolonged usage of toponyms, which is associated with the certain characteristics of the objects, and also the factor of popularity, make these characteristics immanent, that can lead, as it has already been mentioned, to their inclusion into the structure of the meaning of toponyms and to transition into the category of symbolic toponyms. It seems appropriate to consider symbolic proper names-toponyms in wide correlation with extra-linguistic reality, to take into account linguistic and extra-linguistic factors of their formation and functioning [3].

Investigating the correlation of the stylistic contents and the structure of meaning of the toponym, we have discovered that, firstly, the actualization of the stylistic contents is accompanied by the changing of the structure of meaning of the toponym, and, secondly, the actualization of the stylistic contents does not affect on the structure of meaning of a separate toponym, and occurs in the result of joint realization of some toponyms' totalities.

Thus, in our opinion, *the first group* consists of symbolic toponyms, whose stylistic effect of the functioning is based on the simultaneous realization of toponymic and contextual common meanings. It has two degrees of influence of the toponymic meaning on the contextual one:

a) toponymic meaning weakens and common meaning becomes the leading one. This feature is realized within the stylistic techniques of allusion and personification.

The examples of symbolic toponyms-allusions:

*“Have you seen her to-day?” asked Lord Henry. Dorian Gray shook his head. “I left her in **the forest of Arden**, I shall find her in **an orchard in Verona**.” – **the forest of Arden** – “the place of romantic adventures”; **an orchard in Verona** – “fantastic events”;*

*“Oh, look!”, cried Anna. Brangwen looked unwillingly. This was the voice of the serpent in his **Eden**.” – **Eden** – “a paradise”;*

b) the toponymic name receives the equivalent actualization with the common name; such correlation is typical for the symbolic toponyms, which are realized within the stylistic device of antonomasia when there is the occasional transfer of the common noun into symbolic toponym. For example: *“**Scotland Yard** still insists that the man in the grey ulster who left for Paris by the midnight train on the ninth of November was poor Basil, and the French police declare that Basil never arrived in Paris at all.” – **Scotland Yard** – “police”;*

*“It is a land of oil, true enough; but not like **Canaan**; a land, also, of corn and wine.” – **Canaan** – “paradise on the Earth, the blessed country”.*

The symbolic toponyms of *the second group* are identified on a limited segment of the text, such as: *“And always he demanded facts and refused to discuss theories. And his facts made for them a **Waterloo**.” – **Waterloo** – “failure, defeat”;*

*“Stand up here,” I say to Liverpool, “you scum of a despot limited monarchy, and have another dose of **Bunker Hill**.” – **Bunker Hill** – “a place where there was a great battle during the war for American independence”.*

Having analyzed the functioning of symbolic toponyms, we note that their usage is determined by extra-linguistic factors. Thus, all analyzed symbolic toponyms can be divided into two groups:

a) a group of global symbolic toponyms includes well-known toponyms (through associations which are connected with them) can have a number of objects with common typical specific features: **West End** – the aristocratic district of London; **Manhattan** – the centre of New York, which is distinguished by its skyscrapers on the background of the entire city; **Wall Street** – financial world, etc.

*“...down town Detroit, a square mile oasis like a miniature **Manhattan** ...”;*

*“A year later, in the **Wall Street Crash**, Bobby lost everything he and mother had, with the exception, apparently, of a magic wand.” – **Wall Street Crash** – the stock failure in the USA in 1929;*

b) a group of local symbolic toponyms combines fictional, little-known toponyms, the popularity of which is restricted by the certain literary works and some

well-known toponyms, which give the second name to the well-known objects: **Dulcimer Street** – a street of poor people; **Reno** – the name of a small town in Nevada (USA), where it is easy to get a divorce.

*“During the last fifty years French aristocrats have ceased to be factors even in matters social, the sceptre they once held having passed into alien hands, the daughters of Albion to a great extent replacing their French rivals in influencing the ways of the “world,” – a change, be it remarked in passing, that has not improved the tone of society or contributed to the spread of good manners.” – Albion – “England”.*

Based on the studies of the material that shows the stylistic functioning of symbolic toponyms in literary texts, we have identified three the most typical for symbolic toponyms stylistic functions: characterizing function, background function and descriptive function.

**The characterizing function** is that the symbolic toponyms in the text of literary work are used as the means of indication at any feature and state, which is typical for objects, events and characters. In our opinion it is connected with the presence of rich vocabulary background in toponyms that is actualized in the language in the form of background semantic parts. “The background knowledge” also plays an important role for identifying the toponyms’ meaning. It follows that functioning in the text toponyms carry hidden, implicit information:

*“Stratford is the tourist’s Mecca” – Mecca – a place of worship, pilgrimage;*

*“With her Boston frankness she pointed to the bad guarded over by the Pope”.*

The foreigners can’t understand the content of this sentence, if they don’t know the required amount of background knowledge of American realities. The survey showed that the residents of Boston are known in America as too frank in their judgments and actions. Such details form the lexical background of toponym “**Boston**”.

The characterizing function can be socially-oriented, when toponyms convey socially established assessment of any objector person, that are used for characteristics: *“In short, he had not one penny in his pocket; a situation in much greater credit among the ancient philosophers, than among the modern wise men who live in Lombard-street, or those who frequent White’s chocolate-house.”* – the main characterizing feature – “rich people”.

**The background function** lies in the ability of toponyms appear as the background of the depicted events in the books. Depending on the way of linguistic expression two types of the background are distinguished: explicit and implicit. The explicit background is created by the nationally stylized toponyms. For example, J. Priestly in his novel “Angel Pavement” uses English toponymic names for the reflection of coloring of the work: **London’s broadest street** – the Thames, **the Finsbury Park Empire** – the complex of entertaining establishments in the park

Finsbury (Finsbury – one of the resorts in London), *Clacton* – the seaside resort in Essex, is popular among Londoners, who don't have great income.

**Descriptive function** is defined as the ability of toponyms to make a story visually perceptible: *“He is a pure, exalted soul, but he is so unpractical. He's beyond me. I can't keep his feet on the earth. And through the air he is rushing on to his Gethsemane. And after this his crucifixion. Such high souls are made for crucifixion.”* Symbolic proper name “**Gethsemane**” in the meaning of “the place of great spiritual suffering” is used in this extract for the reproduction of the soul sufferings of hero, for the description of circumstances in which action occurs.

Having studied the toponymic material that is used in the fiction it can be noted that the ability of the stylistic usage of toponymy in speech and in fiction and various forms of this usage are conditioned by the specificity of symbolic proper names. The analysis of the nature of symbolic proper names-toponyms from the view point of possibilities of its stylistic actualization allows us to conclude that the toponym has ontologically inherent characteristics, which determine its function as a stylistically defined element of the text. These characteristics include the linguistic and extra-linguistic options of the symbolic toponym as a linguistic unit, such as cultural, historical and national correlation of the toponym through the prism of its semantics. The functional characteristics of local and global symbolic toponyms are realized as the part of stylistic methods of allusions, personification and antonomasia.

Based on the studies of the material that shows the stylistic functioning of symbolic toponyms in the literary texts, three stylistic functions, the most typical for symbolic toponyms, are defined: characterizing function, background function and descriptive function.

In such a way investigation of functioning of symbolic names include: a) the study of transition of symbolic proper names from the class of proper names into common names; b) the study of emotional and expressive shades that symbolic proper names gets in the context (with its participation in metaphors, comparisons and other tropes); c) the analysis of distribution of symbolic proper names: the combinations with adjectives, verbs, etc.

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**Бегунова С. А., Зубилевич М. И. Использование символических имён собственных-топонимов. – Статья.**

**Аннотация.** В данной статье проанализировано употребление и функционирование символических имён собственных-топонимов в литературных источниках, сделана попытка распределения топонимов-символов на группы. Было выделено три, самых типичных для топонимов-символов, стилистические функции.

**Ключевые слова:** символические имена собственные-топонимы, топонимы-символы, стилистическая актуализация, стилистическое функционирование.

**Бігунова С. А., Зубілевич М. І. Використання символічних власних імен-топонімів. – Стаття.**

**Анотація.** В даній статті проаналізовано вживання та функціонування символічних власних імен-топонімів в літературних джерелах, зроблено спробу розподілу топонімів-символів на групи. Було визначено три, найбільш типові для топонімів-символів, стилістичні функції.

**Ключові слова:** символічні власні імена-топоніми, топоніми-символи, стилістична актуалізація, стилістичне функціонування.