

изменениям часть лексической группы. Эта зона представлена семемами *пашня, пастбище, заповедник, кладбище, парк, полигон, делянка* и др. Словосочетания этой зоны образованы по определенным моделям, например: *место для посева, место для косьбы, место для захоронения, место для строительства, или строительный участок, садовый участок, или пахотные угодья, сенокосные угодья, пастбищные угодья* и др.

Особый интерес в зоне актуальной периферии представляет группа, реализующая понятия с негативным семантическим компонентом: *неудобья, пустырь, пустошь, незастроенный участок, незасеянный участок, заброшенный участок, неудобное для стройки место, непригодное для посева место* и под. Данная группа с очевидностью демонстрирует функционально-ценностное, «потребительское» отношение человека к окружающему миру, в нашем случае – к пространству.

Исключение из актуального «здесь» и «сейчас» ведет к деактуализации семантемы и ее переходу на уровень собственно периферии, формируемой прежде всего семемами 'не у нас' и 'не сейчас'. Семантемы этой зоны характеризуются собственным системным качеством – это «функция балласта и, одновременно, арсенала лексической группы» [4, с. 110]. Например, семантема 'пространство земельное, пригодное для производства продукции в сельском хозяйстве благодаря ресурсам не у нас' может быть реализована семемой *ляда*. Семантема 'пространство земельное, пригодное для производства действий в сельском хозяйстве благодаря ресурсам не у нас' реализована в единицах *выпуск, полонины, сырт, яйла*. Семантема 'пространство земельное, получившее обработку для использования в ритуальной сфере не у нас' эксплицируется семемой *погост*, семантема 'пространство земельное, получившее обработку для использования в ритуальной сфере не сейчас' – *могильник*, семантема 'пространство земельное, получившее обработку для использования в ритуальной сфере не у нас не сейчас' – *некрополь*.

Таков элементный состав исследуемой группы, системное строение которой обусловлено взаимодействием гипонимической иерархии идеальной подсистемы словаря, влияния «среды» и ценностного отношения носителей языка к вариантам семантемы, обеспечивая таким образом потребность языкового коллектива в различных способах выражения языковых понятий.

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CULTURE — LANGUAGE — DICTIONARY: TOPONYMS IN ENGLISH LEXICOGRAPHY

Culture is encoded in language (which is its integral part, too) in many ways, some of which are rather 'involute'. But to enucleate the relationships between culture and language, it is first of all necessary to outline the former's basic characteristics.

The study of literature in the field of linguistic anthropology and anthropological linguistics revealed the intricate nature and multifacedness of the phenomenon called 'culture'.

In different scientific paradigms, the notion of *culture* is understood diversely: as civilization, as worldview, as values, norms, and artifacts, as patterns of products and activities, as symbols, as stabilizing mechanism.

Besides, different definitions of *culture* reflect different theories for understanding – or criteria for valuing – human activity. In 1952 Alfred Kroeber and Clyde Kluckholm compiled a list of more than 200 definitions of *culture* in their book [2]. Summarizing them, A Karmin [1] singled out their following types:

- Descriptive in which different elements and manifestations of culture, such as traditions, beliefs or activities, are enumerated;
- Anthropological focusing on man as culture creator;
- Normative stressing culture's regulating function;
- Adaptive emphasizing the role of culture in man's accommodation to natural environment;
- Historical in which culture is viewed as a product of history, while history is perceived as a process of delivering of acquired experience from generation to generation;
- Functional which characterize culture through the functions it performs;
- Semiotic representing culture as a system of signs
- Symbolic in which the role of symbols in culture is accentuated;
- Hermeneutics interpreting culture as a multiplicity of texts which are assimilated by people;
- Ideological defining culture as spiritual life, as a stream of ideas and other products of spiritual creativity accumulated in social memory;
- Psychological which stress connection between culture and people behaviour;
- Didactical in which culture is understood not as genetically inherited information but as a product of education;
- Sociological treating culture as a factor of social life organization

Thus, on the basis of the aforementioned, it is possible to conclude that the following data can be considered as culturally relevant: anthropological, historical, semiotic, hermeneutic, psychological, sociological and didactic, as well as those from the field of artifacts.

Apparently, language, first of all, its lexicon, is permeated with culture, but cultural component in the semantics of lexical elements exists predominantly in latent form.

Although, in loan words, particularly those that came from languages generated in cultures strikingly different from that of the borrowing language, this culturally relevant elements can be easily suspected, in the main bulk of the word-stock they are preserved in 'covert form.

To make it overt for the speech community complex linguistic research is done. The most accessible the results of such research become when they are presented in dictionary.

In the sphere of our interests cultural problematics falls primarily because the object we investigate is a peculiar cultural artifact, in itself. At the same time, as an element of lexicon, it falls under linguistic regulation and develops in accordance with the tendencies and laws of this system. Consequently, in the course of evolution the inner form of toponyms semantics, which in most cases had been initially evident for the speech community, became unclear. Therefore, cultural information encoded in toponyms is practically inaccessible even for the native speaker, let alone those for whom English is a foreign language. Practically the only way of this information decoding is dictionary definition. As incorporation of toponyms into the main body of the general dictionary has become a regular practice the question of cultural information presentation in the toponyms' definitions is both of theoretical and practical interest.

This study is aimed at the enucleation of the state of the art in toponyms lexicographic description in general (abridged and unabridged) dictionaries of the English language. To attain the aim, definitions of 1250 toponyms represented in 9 English language dictionaries were studied.

The results obtained proved that of all possible types of cultural information encoded in these lexemes primarily historical information is regularly provided. This information is of different nature, as can be easily seen from the examples:

- Military, e.g. Troy, Name of an ancient city in Asia Minor, besieged and taken by the Greeks; [OUD] Diego Garcia, the largest island of the Chagos Archipelago in the middle of the Indian Ocean, site of a strategic Anglo-American naval bas established in 1973. [OERD]
- Economic, e. g. Darien, a sparsely populated province in E. Panama. The name was formerly applied the whole of the Isthmus Panama. At the end of the 17th century an unsuccessful attempt was made by Scottish settlers to establish a colony in the tropical wilderness of this region, with the aim of controlling trade between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. [COED]
- Pertaining to art, e.g. Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland ... Since 1947 it has hosted the Edinburgh Festival. [OERD]
- Didactic, e.g. Eb La, an ancient city whose remains are located near Aleppo in present day Syria, the site of discovery in 1974-75 cuneiform tablets documenting a thriving culture of the 3rd millennium. [RHD]
- Anthropological, e. g. *Parthia*, an ancient country corresponding to N. Iran whose people were the nation of warriors, skilled in horsemanship and archery. [CNED]
- Scientific and technological, e.g. *Los Alamos*, a city in Western California, south of San Francisco, .. It is the noted centre for nuclear research since 1940s, when it was the site of the development of the first atomic and hydrogen bomb, etc. [COED]

The research not only revealed the type of the relationships among culture, language and dictionary, but also demonstrated that there are no universally accepted methods of these relationships presentation in monolingual dictionaries of the English language.

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