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CONCEPT “FRIENDSHIP” IN ENGLISH LINGUOCULTURE
(BASED ON THE NOVELS OF J. K. ROWLING “HARRY POTTER”)

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On the one hand the concepts form one common system, but on the other hand each of them is a constellation of elements and processes of all possible kinds: mental, sensor, affective (so, each abstract notion is connected with its sensual roots).

Different ways to understanding the term CONCEPT show its double-sided nature as language sign meaning. The prominent linguists studying concept are S. Vorkachov, N. Arutyunova, D. Lykhachov, I. Sterin and others.

We can identify the main definition of term “concept”. Concept is a unit of speculation which has separated solid content and can’t be divided into tinier thoughts. So, it is the elementary side of inner circle.

All linguists studying problems of knowledge conceptualization say that concept has certain structure. This structure is unstable. It is connected with active dynamic role of concept in the process of thinking – it constantly functions, is actualized in its different constituents and aspects, combines with other concepts and is based on them.

According to O. S. Kubryakova, concept is a unit of mental or psychic source of our memory and that informative structure which depicts human’s knowledge and experience; operative memory unit of mental
lexicon of conceptional system and mind language, whole worldview depicted in the human psychic [1, p. 90].

Dictionary of cognitive psychology says that the concept is a mental representation of a thought which includes description of main features of class or meanings [2].

Up to now there is no common theory which definitely identifies structure of concept. It is connected with an active dynamic role of concept in the process of speculating. It constantly works, actualizes in its different constituents and aspects, unites with other concepts and is based on them. That is the sense of thinking.

The concept FRIENDSHIP is one of the most urgent concepts in contemporary linguoculture. Linguists identify certain synonyms of concept FRIENDSHIP, which can be divided into following classes:

- Friendship – Amity
- Friendship – Sociality
- Friendship – Brotherhood
- Friendship – Likeness
- Friendship – Knowledge
- Friendship – Love
- Friendship – Intimacy
- Friendship – Support
- Friendship – Protecting
- Friendship – Reconciliation
- Friendship – Not enmity

The confirmation of mentioned above differentiation can be found in the novel of J. K. Rowling “Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets”: But Dobby has come to protect Harry Potter, to warn him, even if he does have to shut his ears in the oven door later ... Harry Potter must not go back to Hogwarts [3, p. 17]. (The elf Dobby’s manifestation of protecting Harry Potter).

But Harry, who felt wide awake, said quickly, ‘I’ll help Ron, I’ve never seen a de-gnoming –’ ‘That’s very sweet of you, dear, but it’s dull work,’ said Mrs Weasley [3, p. 32]. (Harry’s manifestation of supporting Ron Weasley).

‘I’m very pleased to see you, Harry, dear,’ she said, ‘Come in and have some breakfast.’ [3, p. 30]. (Mrs Weasley’s manifestations of amity and sociality).

On the bases of given above examples we can come to the conclusion that concept FRIENDSHIP depicts the brightest features of
relations between main characters and it emphasizes urgency of researching this aspect.


SLANG AS A SPECIFIC YOUTH LANGUAGE.
WAYS OF FORMATION OF SLANGISMS

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A language is developing with a great speed. Every generation changes it a lot. One word can be understood in different ways and can change its meaning so much that it could not even be recognized. For example, in the 1950s’ Beat Generation all good things were called “cool”, but in the early 1960s, the word “ace” began to be used, then in hippy vocabulary it transformed into “groovy” and now anything from “sick” to “amaze” can be used to define that.

Deborah Tannen, University Professor and Professor of Linguistics at Georgetown University and an author of many books and articles about how the language of everyday conversation affects relationships has said: “Technology creates greater opportunities for coming up with new words” [1, 59]. The difficulties in understanding of slang words lead to the difficulties in translation. To translate them correctly, it would be better to try to find out how slang words are created and in what situations the one particular word is used.

Slang is the continual and changing phenomenon and meanings of such words can be understood if to find out the likeness between words. Understanding the language right has perhaps never been so important or more difficult as it is today. Tony Thorne, editor of the Dictionary of Contemporary Slang, says that teen and street talk is