

соціальні ролі комунікантів, їх стать, вік, ступінь близькості та ін. В конкретних ситуаціях спілкування засобом вирішення конфлікту комунікативних і соціальних постулатів, що впливають на компліментарну поведінку виступають непрямі компліментарні мовленнєві акти (посередні, образні, і знижені компліментарні висловлювання).

Вивчення емоціонально-оцінної лексики, а саме компліментарних висловлювань є досить актуальним, так як займаються проблеми взаємодії семантики, синтаксису та прагматики речення. Виникає необхідність подальшого вивчення форми і змісту оцінної лексики. Результати досліджень є певним вкладом у розробку теоретичних аспектів прагматичного синтаксису, комунікативної семантики, теорії мовленнєвих актів. Але дане дослідження має не тільки теоретичну цінність, а й практичну і може використовуватися у курсі теоретичної граматики

— при вивченні питань синтаксису і прагматики речення, у спецкурсі теорії мовленнєвих актів, а також на заняттях з практики англійської мови при навчанні діалогічному мовленню. Воно може сприяти подальшому вивченню речень певної семантики в аспекті їх прагматичних властивостей, розгляду таких понять, як прагматична багатозначність, мовна ввічливість.

THE STATUS OF ANTHROPONYMS AND TOPONYMS IN THE ENGLISH FICTION

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With the help of categorical, differential means one can suppose that the system of the proper names (anthroponyms and toponyms) is heterogeneous. This system can be divided into subsystem of peculiarly proper names which are appropriated to a peculiar person, place, etc. due to the traditions and which have nominative function in the speech and language, and subsystem of

the proper names which were appropriated to a peculiar person, place, etc. some time ago which were transferred from the common names.

The proper names (toponyms), as well as anthroponyms and common nouns, have the meaning which has the organized hieratic structure that is made by the categorical, differential means it includes. This structure of meanings of toponyms is revealed in comparison of semantic components of names on different levels.

Toponyms carry the information about the exact geographical position of an object and the characteristic of traditions, individual features of different countries that are in the background knowledge of the speaker and listener. There is a certain classification of toponyms. In the one case, toponyms through the associations, which are connected with them can name and denote only one unique object. They are so-called local (concrete) toponyms. In the second case they are toponyms- symbols that through the associations can name a whole series of objects with the special specific attributes. They are called global (general) toponyms-symbols.

The topicality of the toponyms in the consciousness of society is a historical category: what was actual yesterday nowadays can be forgotten or can be regarded as historism. The first stage of the transition of toponyms into the common names was the appearance of the firm two-component word – combinations N_1+N_2 , where the first component is the attributively used toponym, and the second component is the general noun, which expresses genitive notion (e.g. breed, sheep, cattle etc.). The toponyms have three types of metonymysation: “chain”, “radial”, mixed metonymysation.

The anthroponyms have the double functional nature because an anthroponym is a word, a linguistic mark, and it obeys the laws of the language. On the other hand, the name, replacing its obtainer in some situations, appears to be competent representative of the person in society and due to that it gains the ontological status in the socium. So it is classified as a special mark. Anthroponyms, being the necessary element of the human communication and culture in

the whole, are the social- historic formations which were formed and function in the specific conditions of time and space. In Great Britain the turning point in the formation of the anthroponyms was the policy of Wilhelm the Conqueror, the Reformation of 1534 and the policy of the countries of Western Europe at the end of the XVI century. The name itself has an ambivalent nature. On the one hand, it is a social mark- an original password of the social person in community; on the other hand it is the language mark which unites the form and content. It was used to think that name has a creative function and influences the person, forms a personality, denotes his fate. As to the place of the anthroponyms in the English text, the functional peculiarity and the textual meaningfulness of anthroponyms depends on its syntactic position in the sentence. It is evaluated from the point of view of the category of definiteness/indefinitness. Such grammatical meaning of the anthroponyms makes the grounds for the author's vision of the hero. The anthroponymic name that introduces a hero by the context that can be saved during the whole text, have different relations with other names, formal mutates etc. It can be said that anthroponyms are the realization of the point of view of the subject of the communication as to the object of the nomination.

The phraseology is closely connected with the history, culture, traditions and literature of the people who speak this language. This connection is clearly seen in those phraseologisms which include proper names. Such phraseologisms are: phraseologisms which consist of biblical proper names, proper names, connected with mythology and the way of life, literature and folklore of the English people that appeared on the American ground.