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STRUCTURAL AND SEMANTICAL PECULIARITIES OF VOCABULARY FOR THE HUMAN APPEARANCE DESCRIPTION (A CASE STUDY OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE)

Анотація. У статті досліджено специфіку використання та оцінювальні властивості прикметників. Розглянуто такі категорії оцінки прикметників: позначення жіночого та чоловічого начала при характеристиці людини, специфіка зооморфізмів та зоонімів як засобів для оцінки суб'єкта. Розкрито особливості поєднання прикметника з іншими частинами мови. Визначено роль прикметників у формуванні суджень про зовнішність людини.

Ключові слова: прикметники, опис зовнішності людини, зооніми та зооморфізми.

Аннотация. В статье исследована специфика использования и оценочные свойства прилагательных. Рассмотрены такие категории оценки прилагательных: обозначение женского и мужского начала при характеристике человека, специфика зооморфизмов и зоонимов как средств оценки субъекта. Раскрыты особенности связи прилагательных с другими частями речи. Определена роль имен прилагательных в формировании суждений о внешности человека.

Ключевые слова: прилагательные, описание внешности человека, зоонимы и зооморфизмы.

Annotation. This article investigates the specificity of using and properties of estimated lexicon, particularly adjectives. The author distinguish the category of assessment, as a designation of femininity/masculinity in the characterization of human, specificity of zoomorphism and zoonyms, as a means to evaluate, the significance and features of colloquial slang language with its negative/positive assessment of certain qualities which are inherent in people and in this case, the ability of the adjective to combine with other parts of speech. Particular attention was paid to the role of adjectives in forming and expressing opinions about the human appearance.

Keywords: adjectives for the description of human appearance, the designation of femininity/masculinity, zoonyms and zoomorphism, colloquial slang.

Relevance of the research is in the position about the fact that every language divides the world in its own way and has a specific method of conceptualization which is generally accepted in our time. Lexical system represents the world that surrounds us with the help of its own composition.

New methods which are connected with the transmission of own convictions and impression about human arise due to the adaptation of language in society in recent times. With the development of society there are opportunities to realize themselves in a broader sense, so new lexical units appear for assessing human appearance.

Description of human qualities of appearance is an important component, both for the average person and for the person who engaged in the research, which focused on the concept of the appearance as exemplified in English.

The study of external features and characteristic of the person has an important place in this issue. Due to these facts, it is seems relevant and appropriate to study the lexical-semantic microsystems of the adjectives which describe a person's appearance.

The problem of language study and systematization of a person appearance evaluation was investigated by N. N. Amosova, T. H. Bochyn, N. M. Kravtsova, U. V. Meschriakova, V. V. Vynogradova.

The aim of research is the detection of structural and semantic features of estimative vocabulary to describe the person's appearance, the disclosure of properties of the evaluative lexis by various criteria, the definition of the role of an adjective as a key component in assessing the person's appearance.

The objective of research of the estimative lexis for characteristics external features of the person are:

1. To determine the basic ways to characterize a person appearance in the English language and to define the evaluative importance of vocabulary in the language;
2. To investigate the properties of lexical units for describing the external characteristics of a person by categories femininity/masculinity;
3. To establish specifics of zoonyms and zoomorphisms which characterize the person;
4. To identify the specific of using the colloquial slang vocabulary for evaluating human in a case study of English.

Generally, when is necessary to give assessment of a person's appearance, the logical question is – what should be described? Will it be only face features or build? The concepts of the appearance are not only external physiological traits or personal appearance, but also the character and behavior. These three criteria make up the portrait of the person's appearance.

It is very valuable correctly and fully to describe the appearance (physical appearance or less formal looks).

The adjective as a part of speech is not only a universal category, but also a class of words, which are the least compared to other specific morphological and syntactic classes. In many languages, the adjective does not stand out as a separate part of speech, which has its morphological and/or syntactic characteristics [1, p. 112].

An evaluative meaning formed by a structure which includes the estimative scale, evaluative stereotype, the object and the basis of assessment, subject of the assessment, evaluative modes, axiological predicates, motivation of the evaluation [2, p. 93].

Thus, Boguslavskiy V. M. identifies six aspects of a person's appearance evaluation:

- the existential aspect (the perception of person as a certain natural givens).
- the emotional aspect (the expression of emotional relation to the person which is perceived).
- aesthetic aspect (the evaluation of appearance in terms of its beauty and unreal harmony).
- psychological aspect (the attribution of a human personality traits based on observed signs of the appearance).
- the social aspect (the social attribution of human characteristics).
- the age aspect (associations are perceived on grounds of appearance with a certain age).

Most researchers distinguish the following properties of evaluation: anthropocentrism, cognition, pragmatism, subjectivity, intuitiveness, its value of the character, binary.

The adjectives are characterized by acting as a lexical unit and they always called a phenomenon reality: (*thin man*) – it is meant that a person has a slender body that has excess weight [3, c. 180].

In the descriptive group of the meanings of nouns incorporated a variety of signs: the intellect, the intellectual activity; such nouns form a group with the meaning of «person associated with intellectual activity», *an expert an analyst, a philosopher, a theorist, a scholar* and etc.; the outlook; groupware meaning «man on the views, manifested in behavior, the way of life»: *an ascetic, a dreamer, a tradesman, an optimist, an snob an esthete*; and etc.; the emotions; groupware meaning «man for the emotional state»: *a humorist, a misanthrope, an altruist, a coward* and etc.; the appearance; groupware meaning «man for the specifics of appearance, clothing»: *a slob, a dandy, a scarecrow* and etc.; the profession; groupware meaning «man by profession, specialty»: *a designer, a teacher, an editor, an electrician* and etc.

Since the language is also one way of structuring and substantial representation of knowledge, It is necessary to recognize that the information about «womanly» and «manfully» are competences of linguistics [4, p. 436].

The moral and aesthetic standards and social role playing stereotypes, which are reflected in language, are very flexible and sometimes very controversial. For example, a number of synonymous in English «man who pays attention to his appearance»: *gallant, dandy, exquisite, beau, buck, coxcomb, fop, blade, peacock, rake, popinjay, ponce, wide boy*. Differential features of these words subtly detailed and considered in the explanatory dictionary, and it is essential to pay attention only to estimated differences of synonyms. On the one hand, there is a requirement of society to pay attention to the appearance. In this regard, the words of the given range must be positively labelled. But this meaning is right only for lexeme *gallant – a fashionable young man, espone who gives polite attention to women* [5].

The dominant areas in the assessment of women's appearance in the English language are: face, figure, gait, clothing, emotional impact. Colour of hair, eyes and skin are important in assessing a person in Ukrainian and English language. In the Ukrainian language was revealed a sufficient number of lexemes which called the woman with the details [6, c. 164]. For example, eyes: *blue-eyed, black-eyed*; eyebrows: *black-browed*; shape of the face: *chubby-faced*; skin colour and hair: *brune, Gipsy* – (figurative sense), *goldilocks*. While in English is necessary to express the semantic *hair color: blonde, goldilocks, brunette, redhead*.

The concept of masculinity and femininity contain many components in its structure, which are opposed by many lines – different standards of ideal appearance, the character, the range of interests, the type of mind, logic.

The names of animals form a special semantic field in the system of language, which are called zoonyms. Zoonyms can function as independent lexical units and may also be a member of various phraseological fusions, idioms, proverbs, sayings. They can operate as a metaphor which denotes a person or object.

Zoomorphisms promote the expression of feelings, reactions, emotional human life like the rest of estimative vocabulary of any language. They form and indicate the axiological view of the world, the estimation of objects on ethical and aesthetic standards of the linguistic community (good – bad, pretty – ugly)

Zoomorphism may occur in the form of separate lexemes – Ukrainian: *crow (ворона), donkey (осел), bear (ведмідь), eagle (орел)*; English: *bear, bull, pig, fox*, and as the components of zoomorphic units, such as Ukrainian: *cat in the bag (кіт в мішку), rats desert a sinking ship (як щури з корабля), dog in the manger (собака на сні), lovey-dovey behaviour (телячі ніжності), poor as a church mouse (бідний як церковна миша), a wolf in sheep's clothing (вовк в овечій шкурі)*; English: *as blind as a bat, like a bear with a sore head, play cat and mouse, white elephant, a big frog in a little pond*.

English shows a person as individuality, personality, accentuating the positive qualities such as competitiveness, independence, conviction of fraud and bad faith, for example, *a tiger – dangerous opponent, a strong player; a*

lone wolf – person, who acts alone; *barracuda* – selfish, dishonest predator; *shark* – sharpie, cheater, extortionist; *custom official*; *pickpocket*; *weasel* – wriggler, slick opportunist, sycophant; *stalking horse* – dummy, screen [7, c. 29]

The particular view of the world is manifested in the English language in the form of marking historical figures by using the zoomorphism: *the Hog* – Richard III, *the Lion Heart* – Richard the Lionheart, *the Swan of Avon* – Shakespeare.

There are some names of animals that are associated in the English society with the qualities that have extremely negative assessment and presented for British, as a serious drawback or deviation from the norms of human social behavior, so they can be used to hurt people. This group of animal names considered as invective vocabulary.

Investigation of various layers of the vocabulary is an urgent problem for lexicology and stylistics. In this sense, the vocabulary of spoken language and slang are the most interesting. The end of XX and the beginning of XXI century was characterized by increasingly activity of usage of colloquial slang units and even vulgar lexicon in the language.

One of the most famous researchers – Partridge E. and his followers (Greenock J. and Kittredge K. I.) were the most famous researchers of slang. They determine that slang is «existing in the field of spoken sphere, very fragile, unstable, not codified, and often quite chaotic and random set of lexemes that reflect the social consciousness of people, who belong to a certain social or professional environment» [8, p. 94].

The formation of vocabulary of slang is due to the same sources and means that are inherent to all language, including English.

According to Vilyuman V. H. the rethinking plays a major role in recruiting this group of words in relation to their portable usage, constriction and expansion of meaning. Many slang words appear by reducing the words compounding. The role of affixation is insignificant in the formation of slang words. Borrowings which are phonetically adapted and reinterpreted are also productive way of word formation [3, p. 137–138]. We consider only some features of slang word formation units used to describe a person who clearly reflect the general trends of development of English slang:

1. Back word-formation: *to crack wise* – *wisecrack*;

2. Borrowing from other languages: *swami guy* – a divine husband (from *swami* – Hindu god);

3. Affixation (from the Latin *affixes* – attached) – a way of creating words using affixes. In other words, affixation is the adherence affixes to the root or base of the word. Affixes cannot exist in the language beyond words; they accompany root serving for inflection and word formation. For example: *hacker* – programmer-fanatic, *rocky* – gentle person, who afraid of change;

4. Composition, telescopic formation – is a way of word formation by which part of a word merges with another word to form part of a single word or the

whole word. Young people really like such way of word formation. These words cannot be found in any dictionary, but you can find out the word, when there are two primary words: *Cyberbuddy* – interlocutor on the Internet [9, p. 264].

It should be emphasized that the distinction between the moral and the intellectual assessment is not clear. It was discovered the significance of assessment vocabulary, its importance in the society to express own opinions, positive and negative aspects of such assessment, peculiarities of usage with various ethnological aspects and the role of adjectives in the formation of expression, which describe the person, their types and possibilities of adaptation in the speech. It is essential to conclude that such measurement category as a denotation of femininity/masculinity in characterizing of human, specificity of zoomorphism and zoonyms, as a means to assess the subject and value of the properties of slang spoken language with its negative/positive assessment of certain qualities which are inherent for person have a prominent role in forming and expressing their own opinions about the appearance.

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