

образом.

Исследовав речь Чарли Бакета и Веруки Солт, можно составить их характеристику. Чарли – добрый мальчик, которому мало повезло в жизни, он из бедной семьи, но он всегда готов с радостью поделиться тем, что у него есть. Чарли переживает за других обладателей билетов, когда те попадают в неприятные ситуации на фабрике. Он не использует в своей речи грубых слов и никому не говорит что-то в повелительном тоне, внимательно слушает мистера Вилли Вонку, не перебивает его, искренне всем интересуется.

Верука – избалованная девочка, которая все требует от родителей здесь и сейчас. Ее не волнуют возможности родителей, они просто должны ей достать ту или иную вещь. Верука полная противоположность Чарли. Она из обеспеченной семьи, не ценит то, что имеет.

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CONCEPTUAL DOMAIN «METEOROLOGICAL PHENOMENON» AS A SOURCE TO REPRESENT REALITY IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

В статье рассматривается концептуальная сфера-источник «Meteorological phenomenon», а также различные сферы-цели, которые были выявлены в результате анализа метафорических выражений. Анализ данной сферы-источника позволяет сделать вывод о том, как носители языка часто концептуализируют действительность при помощи метафорических выражений с данной сферой-источником. Автор останавливается на различных подходах к изучению метафоры, приводит современные тенденции и подробно описывает на одном из слотов «Meteorological phenomenon», входящий во фрейм «Weather», позволяющий говорить о языковой картине мира в зарубежных СМИ.

Ключевые слова: концептуальная метафора, погодные метафоры,

сферы-цели, сфера-источник, слот «Meteorological phenomenon», концептуальный признак переноса.

Weather metaphor is universal because weather phenomena are experienced ubiquitously. They are often considered to be an inconvenience one wants to eliminate. That is why the majority of primary meanings that weather phenomena carry are marked with negative connotations (for example, *storm, tornado, blizzard, tsunami, thunder* and many others). The source domain «Meteorological phenomenon» is used for metaphorical representation of numerous facts and events in people's everyday life.

G. Lakoff and M. Johnson were the first to put forward the theory of conceptual metaphor in the work «Metaphors we live by» back in the 1980s [1]. This theory looks at conceptual metaphor as a tool or mental operations by which individuals cognise the world around them – contrary to Aristotle's assertion in «Poetics» that metaphor's sole function in language is decorative [2]. The American linguists maintain that metaphors not only are of crucial importance to the language but to thought in particular. Elsewhere («Contemporary theory of metaphor») [3], Lakoff proposes the idea of the invariance principle which states that the image schema structure of the source domain corresponds to the structure of the target domain.

However, there is a growing amount of evidence that mental metaphors are no longer learned, fixed or universal. D. Casasanto in his work «Hierarchical mental metaphors theory» [4] challenges the Lakoffian notion of mental metaphors saying that the environment and the language very much contribute to their infinite diversity. He introduces HMMT in order to demonstrate that the cross-domain mappings which people use to cognise the abstract in terms of the concrete are actually members of a superordinate family of mappings.

The communicative approach to metaphor has gained a lot of popularity over the past decade. The proponents of it claim that conversations are a perfectly fine medium to examine metaphor in its cross-section: conversations literally give metaphor time and space allowing to develop entailments (i.e variations of the core conceptual metaphor). This view on metaphor is exactly the one A. Deignan tries to communicate in the work «Mappings and narrative in figurative communication» [5]. She claims that everyday talks that people hold are steeped in figurative language. A single metaphor can be easily turned into a metaphoreme which conflates all the entailments made in the talk before but in reality it is a self-sustained organism with a unique whole which is not degradable into the constituting elements.

The lexical units of the given slot stand in contrast by the meanings they render (*ice and frost – drought and thaw*). The prevailing and most productive target domains are *interpersonal relations* and *sport*, which was made possible to conclude on the basis of a feature transfer in each sentence. We have also found certain target domains containing some metaphorical expressions: *economics* and *politics*. However, due to the scarcity of such expressions we cannot subject them to the same degree of scrutiny.

Usually, the lexical units of the weather phenomena *frost* and *thaw* can be com-

bined in one sentence to create a contrast. These combinations are characteristic of a metaphorical representation of a change in the relations. For example,

Could there be signs of a thaw in the frosty relationship between the Gallagher brothers?

The conceptual feature which serves as a basis for a metaphorical transfer in the given model is a temperature rise in the environment – for the weather phenomenon *thaw*¹; an extremely low temperature – for the weather phenomenon *frost*². The change in temperature towards its rise serves as an analogy for a change in the relationships of the two brothers in the sentence: ‘thaw, melting of the frosty relationships’ between the brothers. The primary meanings of the lexical units are «melting as a result of warming up» (*thaw*); «to be covered in ice crystals as a result of low temperatures» (*frost*). The primary and metaphorical meanings of the two lexical units stand in a sharp contrast between each other and this contrast is shown in the aforementioned sentence. A new relevant meaning of the transition process emerges. The improvement in the relationship constitutes its target domain.

The lexical unit *ice* is usually encountered in isolation from the other weather phenomena of the group.

The most anticipated movie of the season is an icy dissection of a marriage, dressed up rather brilliantly as a missing person thriller.

The conceptual feature which serves as the basis for a metaphorical transfer in the given model is the absence of warmth which is transferred to the domain of feelings and symbolises their absence. However, the conceptual feature of the absence of warmth does not carry any negative evaluation, on the contrary, is metaphorically realised as an objective and unbiased analysis. The primary meaning of the lexical unit *icy*³ is defined in the dictionary as «extremely cold»; in combination with the meaning of the word *dissection*, the lexical unit acquires the new relevant meaning of being rational and objective. The accurate analysis of the marriage, carried out in this film, constitutes its target domain.

We will now look at one more example with the same lexical unit.

And with the Champions Trophy just weeks away, England will hope the form he's showing in India will help them to end a major 50 over trophy drought that dates back to the first World Cup in 1975.

The conceptual feature which serves as the basis for a metaphorical transfer in the given model is a lack or an absence of something. A hope has been expressed in the sentence that an outstanding cricket player Jos Buttler will be in good shape at the forthcoming competitions and will help bring ‘the trophy drought’ of the English team to an end which started from the World Cup in 1975. The primary meaning of the metaphorical lexical unit *drought*⁴, «a long period of time during which no rain falls», together with the meaning of the word *trophy* helps it to acquire the new relevant meaning of a long absence of the expected result. The absence of victories in

¹ URL: <https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/thaw>

² URL: <https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/frost>

³ URL: <https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/icy>

cricket for the English team constitutes its target domain.

We would like to reiterate that weather is a particularly metaphor-rich source domain, which has been evidenced in this paper and in many works written by the experts in the field of cognitive linguistics. Weather phenomena are permeable in all spheres of social, political and economic activity: relationships may start thawing as a result of tenderness or they may suddenly get frosty under certain unfavourable circumstances; sportsmen can experience a tidal wave of victories or, on the contrary, have a rough time of a trophy drought.

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ПОЗИТИВНАЯ И НЕГАТИВНАЯ ОЦЕНКА ЧЕМПИОНАТА МИРА ПО ФУТБОЛУ 2018

**(на материале газетных статей электронной версии
печатного издания The Guardian)**

В данной статье приводится анализ газетных текстов, посвященных Чемпионату Мира по Футболу 2018. В исследуемых текстах представлены различные виды оценки данного мероприятия: как позитивная, так и отрицательная. Был проведен анализ оценочной составляющей на лексическом и грамматическом уровнях. Материалом для исследования послужила электронная версия печатного издания The Guardian. Приводится трактовка понятия «газетный текст», а также кратко рассматриваются его строение и особенности. Отдельное внимание уделяется тому, какие темы затрагиваются в исследуемых газетных текстах.

***Ключевые слова:** газетный текст, положительная и отрицательная оценка, коннотация.*

Одним из самых значимых и масштабных событий 2018 года для России

⁴ URL: <https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/drought>