

АКТУАЛЬНІ ПРОБЛЕМИ ЛІНГВІСТИКИ

A. Anisimova, D. Myroshnychenko

A. I. Анісімова, Д. В. Мирошніченко

Oles Honchar Dnipro National University

Дніпровський національний університет імені Олеся Гончара

THE RELEVANCE OF NOMINATIVE MEANS OF THE CONCEPT EXPRESSION TECHNOLOGY IN THE ENGLISH WORLDVIEW: MULTILINGUAL ASPECTS

АКТУАЛЬНІСТЬ НОМІНАТИВНИХ ЗАСОБІВ ВИРАЖЕННЯ КОНЦЕПТУ TECHNOLOGY В АНГЛОМОВНІЙ КАРТИНІ СВІТУ: БАГАТОМОВНІ АСПЕКТИ

The purpose of the article is to review and arrange according to the specified criteria nominative means of expressing the concept of TECHNOLOGY in the context of the English-speaking, French-speaking and German-speaking world picture; coverage of nominative features; identification of a different and common character to determine a comprehensive idea of the expression of the concept of TECHNOLOGY in the context of the English-speaking, French-speaking and German-speaking picture of the world. The main problem of modern linguistics is the study of the relationship of language and thinking to language and culture, due to the fact that language is the founder of culture. The main attention is paid to the study of the structure of the language system in connection with the consciousness of a person, his worldview and spiritual life; specifics of speech behavior of different peoples. The concept appears as the key and most relevant unit of research in the context of cognitive linguistics.

The concept of TECHNOLOGY represents a complex of socially significant ideas of a person about the process of his relations with various objects of reality. Similar concepts consolidate the intellectual space of the respective era, largely determining the nature of thinking and axiological relations of its representatives. Concepts as elements of consciousness are completely independent of speech, and language means convey only part of the concept with their meanings, which is confirmed by the existence of many different synonyms, definitions and descriptions of the same concept.

Keywords: nominative means, concept, multilingual aspects, technology, frame structure.

Метою статті є огляд та упорядкування за визначеними критеріями номінативних засобів вираження концепту TECHNOLOGY в контексті англomовного, французькомовного та німецькомовного картині світу; висвітлення особливостей номінативних; виявлення різного та спільного характеру для визначення цілесного уявлення про вираження концепту TECHNOLOGY в контексті англomовної, французькомовної та німецькомовної картині світу. Головною проблемою сучасного мовознавства є дослідження співвідношення мови та мислення до мови та культури, через те що мова є основоположником культури. Основна увага приділяється вивченню будови мовної системи у зв'язку зі свідомістю людини, її світоглядом та духовним життям; специфіці мовленнєвої поведінки різних народів. Концепт постає ключовою і найбільш актуальною одиницею досліджень у контексті когнітивної лінгвістики.

Концепт Technology репрезентує комплекс соціально значимих уявлень людини про процес її взаємин з різними об'єктами реальності. Подібні концепти консолідуєть розумовий простір відповідної епохи, у значній мірі визначаючи характер мислення й аксіологічних відносин її представників. Концепти як елементи свідомості абсолютно незалежні від мовлення, а мовні засоби передають лише частину концепту з їх значеннями, що підтверджується існуванням безлічі різноманітних синонімів, визначень і описів одного й того ж концепту.

Ключові слова: номінативні засоби; концепт; мультилінгвальність; технологія; фреймова структура.

The main topic of modern linguistics is the definition of a word, its restriction, on the one hand, from the morpheme, on the other – from the phrase and sentence. The aim of this article is to describe the nominative means that express the concept of "Technology" in the English, German and French speaking worlds by analyzing the vocabulary of lexicographic sources. The article describes the nominative means that verbalize the concept of "Technology" in English, German and French. To do this, all means of verbalization of the concept "Technology" are divided into frame slots, which make up the largest number: subject, action, synonyms and antonyms.

Each linguistic unit is primarily determined by its function. A word has a nominative function, which is reflected in its ability to act as a nomenclature of real phenomena. However, this property is not represented by the whole corpus of words. First of all, the word directly and independently indicates a real phenomenon. It is the largest and most representative class of words and forms the basis of the vocabulary. Thus, a nominal unit is a stable sequence of symbols in which one symbol (modifier) determines another (actualizer) [6, p. 187].

The modern English language system demonstrates a positive tendency towards analytics. This dynamic process includes all its structural series, including the system of nominal units subject to functional movement.

In modern linguistics there is a tendency to study language as a productive way of interpreting human culture. This is because language is the key to the system of human thought, to the nature of the human psyche; it serves to characterize the nation. There are many meanings of the term concept in the scientific literature. However, we can define that a concept is a unit of mental space that helps to structure knowledge about the world [2, p. 112].

The concept contains not only objective knowledge about the denoted, but also information about imaginary, unreal worlds, false, metaphorical knowledge. The concept in its structure also contains evaluative, value components.

At the present stage of development of cognitivism, the concept, which is a term of many sciences, is an integrative formation that has the following main features:

contains a generalized concept of the world; is associated with the verbal code; is formed and is in the human mind; is a complex of culturally determined ideas about the subject; includes value, figurative components, its structure is complemented by information about unreal worlds, metaphorical knowledge, associations, symbols, connotations, etc. [1, p.16].

It should be noted that language is the most important means of forming human knowledge about the world. Reflecting the objective world in the process of activity, a person fixes the results of cognition in words. The whole system of knowledge, acquired both personally and as a result of learning, is kept in the long-term memory of a person with the help of concepts, or mental prototypes.

The picture of the world is of primary importance, first of all, for human communication, it is a universal reference point for human activity and the result of its spiritual activity, it forms the type of human attitude to the world, itself and other people [3, p. 43]. Thus, every nation, every social system has its own way of perceiving the world and their mentality is largely determined by their picture of the world, which reflects the perception and understanding of the objectivity of reality of the members of these communities.

The interaction of several languages in the society and the policy of multilingualism actualizes the study of the phenomenon of multilingualism, in particular in those public administration as a platform where clear rules of interaction of languages in the legal field are established and appropriate software and targeted support for this interaction is created.

The term "multilingualism" refers to terms that have no clear interpretation. Language is the main component that defines multilingualism.

Multilingualism is defined as the ability to use more than one language either by an individual or a group of people. It is the interaction of languages at the level of speakers, experiences and social practices [5, p. 168].

Multilingualism is beneficial for people who wish to participate in trade, globalization and cultural openness. Thanks to the ease of access to information provided by the Internet, communication between people in several languages is becoming increasingly possible.

Today technology plays a very important role in how we live in the modern world and how we communicate in the atmosphere with everything around us. The impact of technology is higher than we expected. Therefore, we are developing new innovations to live a better and standardized life.

The English word Technology, like the German die Technologie and the French la technologie, comes from two ancient Greek words, techne and logos. Techne means *"art, skill, craft, or the way, manner, or means by which a thing is acquired"*. Logos means *"learning, knowledge and meant reasoning about arts, both fine and applied (crafts)"*. In the definition of *"technology - the newest and most advanced technologies of our time"*, again, the English equivalents of the lexemes technology, tech are given, and the semantic dominant is the concept of "the latest". In one of the explanatory dictionaries we come across the definition *"the newest technology - a set of information, knowledge, experience, material means in the development, creation and production of new products and processes in any sector of the economy that have the characteristics of the highest world level"*.

A frame is a structure that represents stereotypical situations in the mind of a person or an intelligent system and is designed to identify a new situation based on such a situational model. In this article, for a more detailed analysis of the concept TECHNOLOGY and the identification of its Frame structure, we will use an extensive typology of frames, which was developed by the Ukrainian researcher S.A. Jabotinskaya [4, p. 22].

The analysis of the material has shown that the most numerous in terms of the number of nominal units that verbalize it in modern English is the subject sub-frame, which depicts the essence of the concept TECHNOLOGY in modern English:

1) Technology (the essence of technology): *is a design, development, and introduction of new products and/or innovative manufacturing processes through the systematic application of scientific and technical knowledge; often embedded technology, an increasingly integral part of many industries; is characterized by use one or a combination of three factors (1) the utilization of scientific and technical workers, (2) expenditures for research and development, and (3) the nature of the*

product of the industry; facts, information, and skills acquired through experience or technology; the theoretical or practical understanding of a subject.

2) Technology as a processes : *the methods for using scientific discoveries for practical purposes, esp. in industry; the branch of knowledge dealing with engineering or applied sciences; machinery and equipment developed from the application of scientific knowledge; the terminology of an art, science, etc.; technical nomenclature ,usually at school; a scientific or industrial process, invention, method, or the like; the process of teaching, usually at school, college or university; the process of providing people with some information; the process of training in a particular subject; the process of giving systematic instructions; the process of giving some particular knowledge; the process of educating people in a community or society.*

The second place is occupied by possessive sub-frame:

Equipment of technology: *computer, laptop, PC, monitors, keyboards, printers, servers, drives, network HUBs, router, headsets, desktop and notebook computers, a projector or a big screen TV, an Internet modem, aerial camera (aviation), collimator sights (optical),geothermal installations (energy), carbon nanotubes (nanotech.), fullerene.), quadcopter (robotics), android (robotics), back end, Binhex, concatenated speech, daemon, programming language, alt text, back slash, forward slash, image, wallpaper, pound sign, aerial camera (aviation), exoskeleton (military), smartphone (electronic), graphene technologies (material science), collimator sights (optical), geothermal, installations (energy), carbon nanotubes (nanotech.),fullerene.), quadcopter (robotics), android (robotics).*

In French, the first place in terms of the number of lexical units is occupied by the positional sub-frame and consists of several slots:

Equipment of technology: *un ordinateur de bureau , un ordinateur portable , un PC, un tablette , un disque sur externe , un téléphone portable , un smartphone , un application, un app .*

Computer elements: *l'écran , un touche , un disque dur , sans fil , un interface , un pirate informatique, informatiser , un gigaoctet , un microprocessor , un clé USB , sans fil , un disque dur externe , un souris.*

Digital technology: un compte d'utilisateur , interface d'utilisateur , un commentaire , un abonné , un abonnée , widget interactif , vignette interactive , mini-logiciel.

The second place is subject sub-frame which applied in two slots:

1) Technology as a processes : *les méthodes d'utilisation des découvertes scientifiques à des fins pratiques, en particulier. dans l'industrie; la branche du savoir traitant de l'ingénierie ou des sciences appliquées ; machines et équipements développés à partir de l'application des connaissances scientifiques; la terminologie d'un art, d'une science, etc.; nomenclature technique, généralement à l'école; un processus scientifique ou industriel, une invention, une méthode ou similaire.*

2) Technology as a process of teaching: *le processus d'enseignement, habituellement à l'école, au collège ou à l'université; le processus de fourniture d'informations aux personnes ; le processus de formation dans un domaine particulier; le processus de donner des instructions systématiques; le processus de donner des connaissances particulières; le processus d'éducation des personnes dans une communauté ou une société.*

In German, the first place is occupied by the subject subframe, actualized by the slot in which technology is revealed as a process:

Wissenschaft von der Umwandlung von Roh- und Werkstoffen in fertige Produkte und Gebrauchsartikel, in dem naturwissenschaftliche und technische Erkenntnisse angewendet werden ; Gesamtheit der zur Gewinnung oder Bearbeitung von Stoffen nötigen Prozesse und Arbeitsgänge; Produktionstechnik ; Technik im modernen Sinne ist die Wissenschaft und das Erlernen der Technik der Planung und Herstellung industrieller Produkte. Im Wesentlichen erforscht und vermittelt es technisches Know-how zur Gestaltung von Verfahrens- und Anwendungsprozessen in Industrieunternehmen, einschließlich der Planung und Bereitstellung der erforderlichen Ausrüstung und technischen Dokumentation.

The second place is occupied by action sub-frame :

Im Internet surfen, online / im Internet gehen, Wi-Fi-Verbindung einrichten, Über ein Modem / an einem drahtlosen Hotspot mit dem Internet herstellen, Um ein FacebookProfil / Konto zu erhalten, um etwas online zu posten, um personenbezogene

Daten zuzugreifen, in den Computer von jemandem zu hacken, jemanden zu spionieren, um jemanden zu spionieren, von zu Hause aus zu arbeiten, von zu Hause / von Telearbeit zu arbeiten.

Language has a direct impact on lifestyle, values, traditions and worldview. The concept of "Technology" has a significant impact on modern society, no one can imagine their existence without a phone, computer or the Internet. So, based on the above, it can be concluded that the concept "Technology" in modern English, German and French an open system, the constituent parts of which interact with each other and complement each other, and has a complex frame structure consisting of slots. Thus, based on the above, we can conclude that the concept of "Technology" in modern English, German and French is an open system, the components of which interact with each other and complement each other, and has a complex frame structure consisting of slots.

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