Conclusion. The author of this article considers the expression of emotionality by means of metatony and the replacement of the morphological principle of spelling by the phonetic principle as phonetic features of the idiostyle of Vladimir Vysotsky’s poetic works. The author of the article considers the use of synonymous suffixes and the replacement of underlying stems in potential words, as well as the inclusion in the text of authorial occasionalisms based on the substitution of underlying stems, by the word-formative means of expressing emotionality in V. Vysotsky’s poetic speech. The stated facilities serve not only to express emotionality in the speech, but also to downstage the stylistic level of poetic speech, plugging the elements of vernacular speech in it.

Key words: emotionality, emotiveness, potential word-formation, occasionalisms, idiostyle of V. S. Vysotsky.

Summary. The object of the study of this article is the formation of the prototypical categories in human mind and analysis of the process of development of prototypical grammatical categories. The subject of our investigation is prototypical characteristics of the English nouns. Its purpose is to try to find adequate criteria for prototypical classification of nouns in Modern English. Methodologically our research is based upon the laws of cognition, on the theory of the logico-grammatic dynamics (O. A. Zhaborjuk), on such psychological categories as conceptual category, prototype. The descriptive analysis and comparison were used. The findings of our work include principles of prototypical classification of nouns in Modern English. Practical value of our research consists in possibility of acquiring its results in the course of teaching English as a foreign language and in possibility of their use in fundamental cognitive investigations of the parts of speech of the English language. Results of our work are: human way of expressing the thought is based on the structure of predication, verbal expression of the constituents of this structure is subconsiously morphologically and syntactically connected with prototypical concepts created in human mentality and language in the process of evolution. Thus, the definitions of the parts of speech have to include all their prototypical characteristics: semantic and formal. The prototypical semantics of the English noun is substantiability. Basic prototypical formal characteristics of the noun are: case, ability to be connected with prototypical concepts created in human mentality and language in the process of evolution. 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Basic prototypical formal characteristics of the noun are: case, ability to be connected with prototypical concepts created in human mentality and language in the process of evolution. Thus, the definitions of the parts of speech have to include all their prototypical characteristics: semantic and functional. Though, the scientists differ in their evaluation of the role of
the each of them, which leads to diversity of the points of view on the categorial peculiarities of the noun [2; 4; 5; 7; 10; 24; 25; 33]. Contemporary linguistics understands parts of speech as discourse-cognitive classes, taking into consideration psychological and anthropological peculiarities of the process of cognition. The theory considers each element within a certain class to be a «variant» of its ideal representative (prototype) [1; 8]. In our opinion such approach can give possibility to find the solution of the problem of parts of speech definition in general and to define basic semantic and formal prototypical characteristics of the English noun, though the work in this direction is far from being finished. There is still no unique understanding of the notion «prototype» itself, prototypical descriptions of parts of speech are not systemic, the sufficient prototypical classification of the nouns have not been worked out.

The topicality of our work is explained by the above mentioned facts. Its object is the formation of the prototypical categories in human mind. The subject of our investigation is prototypical characteristics of the English nouns. The purpose of our work is to try to find adequate criteria for prototypical classification of nouns in Modern English.

The basic material presentation. According to sign systems theory the physical world is reflected in human psyche due to the ability of the brain to get sensor input and possibility to build symbolic structures in the memory, denoting objects of the outer world and their relations. Both abstract and concrete notions can be represented in human mind by certain patterns of neuron activity [8; 22; 26].

It means that in the process of the objective reality cognition a human mind creates groups of mental constructs, corresponding to certain concepts, which are the products of categorization, they are arranged in our memory taxonomically, the basic level of this taxonomical structure is formed by the prototypical concepts — prototypes.

Prototype is understood by modern scientists rather differently. L. V. Barsuk and G. N. Kolodkina think it is a real representative of a category which is the best one because it possesses the greatest number of properties common for the majority of the members of the category [3, p. 35; 14, p. 59]. For R. L. Solso, prototype is an abstraction, a set of stimuli, constituted by a totality of common forms structured according to one and the same pattern [26, p. 96]. In his turn I. E. Vysokov experimentally proved that the prototype reflects a totality of basic and more fundamental effects in the system of the knowledge presentation, one of which is the effect of the categorial dominance [ibidem, p. 147]. H. Rosh states that the basic level of categorization is the most important level for human categorization because it is the most inclusive and thus most informative level [8, p. 143]. Here belong prototypical members of the category [ibidem, p. 145]. According to H. Rosh’s investigations they were found to exhibit a large number of attributes common to many members in the category, while less prototypical members were found to exhibit fewer attributes common to other members of the category [ibidem, p. 147].

In psychology category is understood as a totality of objects and phenomena of the objective world, their analogues in our conscience are concepts [22, p. 53]. In grammar category can be seen as expression of certain grammatical meaning by means of a corresponding grammatical forms paradigm. Grammatical meaning is the result of the process of generalization of mental concepts reflecting certain fragments of objective reality and their lingual presentation in thinking and speech. Grammatical (categorial) meaning is common to all members of the grammatical category, that is why we can consider it to be prototypical meaning.

Taking into consideration the above mentioned facts we can conclude that establishing of prototypical categorial characteristics of the English noun must start with the analysis of its prototypical semantics and corresponding prototypical grammatical forms paradigm. Grammarians define the semantics of the noun in different ways. Thus, E. S. Legget states that the noun points to «a person, a place or a thing» [16, p. 34]. Some other scientists think that the noun is associated with objects [17, p. 45; 25, p. 101]. D. Biber et al. write that nouns commonly refer to concrete entities, such as people and things in the external world (e. g. book, girl), but they may also denote qualities and states (e. g. freedom friendship) [4, p. 43]. The definitions mentioned above try to connect the part of speech under analysis with certain phenomena of the objective world, but they do not explain such cases as «examination», «concert», these words point neither to a person, a place, a thing (even in philosophical understanding as «an independently existing part of the objective world»), nor to an object. They also cannot be completely associated with qualities and states [20, p. 197].

H. Leech et al. say that nouns typically are associated with physical phenomena: people, objects, places, substances etc. It is evident that nouns point not only to concrete things and phenomena but also to abstract concepts which are not connected with anything tangible in our reality [15, p. 122].

In this case the question arises about prototypical in categorial semantics of the noun. For A. V. Scherba it is «thingness», «substantiveness» [24, p. 78]. This point of view is shared by many grammarians, for example N. F. Irten’eva [11, p. 103], A. I. Smirnitskij [25, p. 74], M. Y. Blokh [5, p. 22], T. A. Barabash [2, p. 111]. L. M. Volkova mentions that the noun possesses the grammatical meaning of thingness, substantiality [29, p. 37]. In her turn I. O. Alexeyeva explains the categorial meaning of the noun as «substance» or «thingness» [1, p. 103]. In I. K. Kharitonov’s point of view the noun possesses the general implicit lexico-grammatical meaning of «thingness (substance)» in the wide sense of the word [13, p. 37].
However, the category of thingness, substantiveness, substantiality is a conceptual category and does not correspond to any concrete thing. In this respect V. M. Zhirmunskij, explained that when speaking about noun pointing to a thing, one must keep in mind that thingness is understood as a philosophical, logical category [33, p. 28]. At the same time D. Katz declares that a lot of nouns are not connected with the notion thingness or substantiality (truth, pain). In his opinion such nouns have nothing in common in their semantics [12, p. 224]. Concerning this statement we would like to mention that no word points directly to anything in the outer world. Each component of an utterance, of a sentence is a sign, a denotement, a name of a fragment of thought of a speaker, which only indirectly reflects a certain fragment of the objective world including the speaker.

Thus, the noun is associated with certain concept in the conscience of a language user and through it is correlated with objects and phenomena of the objective world.

Now we will compare the overt forms of the nouns boy and concert:

- boy, boys, boy’s; the boy, about the boy;
- the boy was (the boys were) good; we saw this boy (object);
- concert, concerts, concert’s; the concert, about the concert; concert was (the concerts were) interesting; we liked this concert (object).

As far as we can see their overt forms are similar, conceptually the noun «boy» is associated with a substance, though the noun «concert» conceptually does not point to a substance it is treated in speech as if it did. It means that the representatives of the language community perceive it as having substantivity qualities. I. O. Alexeyeva explains that «thingness» is a grammatical meaning that permits names of abstract notions, actions and qualities to function in the same way with names of objects and living beings [1, p. 32]. I. K. Kharitonov says that the noun denotes things, objects and abstract notions presented as substance [13, p. 28]. Everything mentioned above leads to the conclusion that human mentality categorizes phenomena of the objective world in accordance with certain scheme which corresponds to predication structure in our thinking and speech. As soon as this structure has strict places for its members pointing to matter (substances) and their attributes (characteristics of its existence in time and space), then grammatical units occupying these positions will semantically and formally correspond to prototypical representatives of the parts of speech with the help of which the members of the predication structure are verbally expressed.

Speaking about the development of human thinking, language and speech, O. A. Zhaborjuk states that concepts and notions as units of thinking appear in the human conscience as a result of processing of the impressions taken from the outer world on the basis of predication (the construct of thought) and predicativeness (perceiving with senses and emotions) [31, p. 7]. Gradually the associative connections between the objective phenomena are polished, they start to reflect nature more accurately, coming closer to its essence. There appear conditions for formation of such general concepts as being, substantivity, quality, property, etc. [32, p. 11]. This directs structuring of the natural language — words subconsciously are distributed between conceptual groups, getting certain morphological shape, parts of speech are conceived [ibidem].

Conclusions. As far as we can see human way of expressing the thought is based on the structure of predication, verbal expression of the constituents of this structure is subconsciously morphologically and syntactically connected with prototypical concepts created in human mentality and language in the process of evolution. That is why the scientific definitions of the parts of speech have to include all their prototypical characteristics: semantic and formal (morphological and syntactic).

From here it follows that the prototypical (categorial, grammatical) semantics of the English noun is substantiality. Unlike pronouns the nouns are associated with specified substances or notions which are presented as substances in our conscious [18, p. 43]. We understand substantiality as a prototypical mental category which reflects in our mind all possible instances of manifestation of matter in surrounding world.

Coming from the statement that prototypical elements «exhibit a large number of attributes common to many members in the category», then the common attributes must be distinguishing in establishing the prototypical grammatical forms paradigm. Concerning the noun, the results of our analysis showed that the most common categorial morphological and syntactic characteristics of the noun are: case, ability to be determined by the definite article and to be combined with a preposition; syntactically it functions as a subject, predicative and attributive modifier of other nouns [17, p. 54; 18, p. 43].

References

ЧАСТИНОМОВНІ ОЗНАКИ АНГЛІЙСЬКОГО ІМЕННИКА У СВІТЛІ ТЕОРІЇ ПРОТОТИПІВ

Анотація. Об’єктом цього дослідження є процес формування прототипичних категорій у людській свідомості та закономірності розвитку прототипичних граматичних категорій. Предметом наукової розвідки є прототипичні характеристики англійських іменників. Мета роботи зводиться до визначення адекватних критеріїв щодо створення прототипичної класифікації іменників у сучасній англійській мові. Методологічним обґрунтованням цього дослідження є висновки наукової розвідки в області логіко-граматичної динаміки та психології матеріалів, що відповідають основним наукохідним напрямам процесу формування психологічних іменників. Результати роботи можуть бути застосовані в насиченій англійською мовою академічній дослідницькій та теоретично-практичній розвідках. Нова вивчення актуальність та застосування розглядають у вкладаннях, що використовується в англійській мові як іноземної, а також у розглядах функціональних змінних як штучних, що розвинулися на основі інновацій в області психологічного дослідження.
люції, отже, визначення частин мови має базуватися на прототипічних семантичних і формальних характеристиках. Прототипічна семантика іменника — субстанціональність, базові прототипічні формальні характеристики — відмінок, здібність сполучатися із означеним артиклем, прийменником, синтаксично функціонувати як підмет, додаток, предикатив, атрибутивний модифікатор інших іменників.

Ключові слова: іменник, концепт, прототип, частина мови, субстанціональність, категорія, ментальність.