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## THE FUNCTIONAL PECULIARITIES OF ANTHROPONYMS OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE (ON THE MATERIAL OF ENGLISH FICTION LITERATURE)

*The article deals with the problem of functioning of anthroponyms in the English language. The author has pointed the influence of social and cultural aspects on the anthroponym system of the English language. English anthroponyms are conditioned by semantic and phonetic features of the language. In the fiction text they may have different functions, the author has given the examples of allusion, comparison, metaphor and cataphoric functions that have anthroponyms. The researcher has determined that anthroponyms include social and national components. They have also the function of determining of person's cultural identity and at the same time they have the connectional function in the question of intercultural communication.*

**Key words:** anthroponym, function, intercultural communication, social component.

### **ФУНКЦІОНАЛЬНІ ОСОБЛИВОСТІ АНТРОПОНІМІВ АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ (НА МАТЕРІАЛІ АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ ХУДОЖНЬОЇ ЛІТЕРАТУРИ)**

*У статті розглянуто проблему функціональності антропонімів англійської мови. Автором відзначено вплив соціальних та культурних аспектів на антропонімічну систему англійської мови. Англійські антропоніми не є включенням в цьому аспекті, але водночас, вони зумовлюються семантичними та фонетичними особливостями англійської мови. У художньому тексті вони можуть виконувати різноманітні функції, автором наведено приклади антропонімів, які виконують функції алюзії, порівняння, метафори та катафоричну функції. Дослідницею визначено, що антропоніми несуть в собі соціальний та національний компоненти. Вони, також, виконують функції позначення особистості культурної ідентичності людини та водночас виконують об'єднувальну функцію у питанні міжкультурної комунікації.*

**Ключові слова:** антропонім, функція, міжкультурна комунікація, соціальний компонент.

### **ФУНКЦИОНАЛЬНЫЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ АНТРОПОНИМОВ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА (НА МАТЕРИАЛЕ АНГЛИЙСКОЙ ХУДОЖЕСТВЕННОЙ ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ)**

*В статье рассмотрена проблема функциональности антропонимов английского языка. Автором отмечено влияние социальных и культурных аспектов на антропонимическую систему английского языка. Английские антропонимы не являются исключением в этом аспекте, но в то же время, они обусловлены семантическими и фонетическими особенностями английского языка. В художественном тексте они могут выполнять различные функции, автором наведены примеры антропонимов, выполняющие функции аллюзии, сравнения, метафоры и катафорическую функции. Исследовательницей определено, что антропонимы несут в себе социальный и национальный компоненты. Они, также, выполняют функции определения личной культурной идентичности человека и в то же время выполняют объединяющую функцию в вопросе межкультурной коммуникации.*

**Ключевые слова:** антропоним, функция, межкультурная коммуникация, социальный компонент.

Language is an indicator of human's culture because it discloses not only the imagination about the world, surrounding reality, conditions of life but also the people's consciousness, mentality, character, traditions, morality and system of values. The language peculiarity of fiction literature lies in the fact that it expresses the culture an individual world outlook of people by whom it has been created. These aspects have caused lots of difficulties and problems during the analysis of fiction pieces of literature and during the comparison of the original text and its translation.

One of the most important problems is the functioning of anthroponyms as one of the basic components in the structure of a fiction text. Anthroponym on the one hand is the component of person's cultural identity and on the other hand it has a connectional function in the question of multicultural communication.

The problem of anthroponyms has been analyzed by the number of scientists like H. Joseph, D. Stewart, O. Espersen, T. Gobbs, B. Rassel and others.

T. Gobbs has studied the peculiarities of semantics of anthroponyms. B. Rassel has determined the similar elements between proper names and demonstrative pronouns. Lexical meaning of anthroponyms has been the most problematic question of this problem. The scientists D. Stewart and B. Rassel have pointed that anthroponyms have no lexical meaning at all.

The actuality of studying of the problem of functioning of anthroponyms lies in the fact that this phenomenon hasn't been studied deeply by scientists. Anthroponym as the lexicological phenomenon causes lots of difficulties during the studying and analyzing scientific and fiction texts. To solve this problem means to make the deep analysis of this phenomenon in order to understand its nature and mechanisms of working.

**The object** of the article is anthroponym as one of the basic elements of a fiction text.

**The subject** of analysis is the peculiarities of semantics and functioning of anthroponyms as lingua and cultural units.

**Main material.** Anthroponomy is the special science that studies the names of people. «Its name is created from the Greek words «anthropos» – «man» «onoma» – «name», This term has been created by Portuguese linguist Z. Vaskonselva in 1887» [2, p. 10].

Anthroponomy studies people's proper names that may be official – names, surnames and not official – nicknames or pseudonyms. Anthroponym is a separate name that identifies a certain person. At the same time, it should be noticed that anthroponyms may not be created in the text only by way of using the rules of the word building of a certain language. It is very complex process that has historical, social and cultural background.

O.S. Cubryakova has noticed that «onomastics as the sphere of language is closely connected with social phenomena. So, we should always take into account the interaction between language and not language factors that determine the functioning of a word in a sentence» [1, p. 58].

History shows us that most of the proper names are closely connected with the Christian tradition and religious texts. Their roots come from Greek, Latin, and Jewish languages. English anthroponyms have a great history which is connected with English people and the process of the development of language. Anglo-Saxons had only one name that was very simple by its structure. Gradually the names became more complex, their structure has included several components. These components have been taken from the Old English. The preference of several personalities to a one family has been indicated by combining of personal names and the parents' names of the family members. By its structure Old English female names have no differences from the male names. The gender indicator has served as the second component.

Modern anthroponyms include the social component that serves as the indicator of national preference. Lots of proper names have become as the national symbols in certain countries (e.g. Jack – for USA, Taras – for Ukraine). In other anthroponym systems they cause certain associations with the represented countries. National aspect is also disclosed in the anthroponym formula that is a norm for determining the different types of anthroponyms in the process of nomination of a personality who belongs to a certain nationality, social group and faith. The phonetic aspect of anthroponyms is unique in every language. It is connected with special peculiarities of the development of semantics and phonetics in different languages.

The anthroponyms of the English language are also conditioned by its semantics. There are special rules of forming of anthroponyms and their use in the text in the English language especially when we speak about surnames. There are different ways of the surname building, for example: from the names of professions: *cooper* – *Cooper*; from the names of animals: *wolf* – *Wolf*; from the proper names: *John* – *Jones*, *Johnson*; from the names of colour: *black* – *Black*; from the appearance: *big* – *Big*; according to belonging to a certain ethnic group or nationality: *french* – *French*.

English anthroponyms have the number of unique features that make them different from anthroponyms of other languages. We should point that there are no differences between male and female surnames in the English language, for example: *William Smith* – *Alice Smith* but there may be the interchanging between first names and surnames, for example: *Henry George* – *George Washington*, *Irving Stone* – *Washington Irving*, *George Washington* – *Henry George*.

The characterizing feature of the English anthroponym system is the presence of several first names with one surname. In most cases there are two first names (the second one is called middle name), for example: *Bernard George Huston*, *Gregory Joseph Byrd*.

Another peculiarity of the English anthroponym system is the familiar attitude to official persons or politicians. In most cases the diminutive forms of names with surnames or without them are used, for example: *Tony Blaer*, *Bill Clinton* (*Antony Blaer*, *William Clinton*).

Anthroponyms may serve as the device of the individualization of a personality and at the same time as the device of showing the respect or polite attitude in the English language. In such a case different words are used with anthroponyms like sir, mam, miss, missis, mister, madam, lady etc. These words differentiate people according to gender, age, social state. For example, the lexeme «sir» is used speaking with an older man, or with the personality who has a greater social status (e.g. inferior and chief). The lexeme «lady» is used in the communicational situations with the women of any status or age in order to address the person officially with a high degree of politeness. There are also cases when the anthroponyms are used with the names of professions or scientific degree in order to identify a certain personality, for example: lawyer Nicholson, professor Smith etc. It should be noticed that such a communicational norm is absent in the Ukrainian and Russian languages.

In the fiction text anthroponym may have the functions of different stylistic devices like allusion, comparison, metonymy, epithet and others as in following example:

«Tommy ordered two cognac, and when the door closed behind the waiter, he sat in the only chair, dark, scarred and handsome, his eyebrows arched and upcurling, *afighting Puck, an earnest Satan*» [3, p. 200].

In this example the main hero of the piece of literature by S. Fitzgerald is compared with the evil spirit Puck.

In the example «Elliott, the costume too large now for his emaciated frame, looked like a chorus man in an early opera of Verdi's. *The sad Don Quixote* of a worthless purpose» [4, p. 153] anthroponym has the function of metaphor that is based on the rethinking of the name. In this example Don Quixote is the image of idealist that is out of the boundaries of the real life and this seme is actualized in this context.

Anthroponym may express the demonstrative cataphoric function directing for further statement or part of the sentence as in following example from the piece of literature by T. Wilder

«– Now listen, Jesus, it's this way. – Hell, what is your name?

– Brush, – George Brush» [6, p. 81].

The personage speaks with Brush but he calls him as Jesus before he gets known his name.

A certain anthroponym may denote several people but some surnames are associated with the personalities of famous people (Shakespeare, Darwin, Fitzgerald), such anthroponyms are called single ones. The multiple anthroponyms are characterized by the limitation of the communicational sphere where they may determine only one referent. That is why their use in broad sphere is possible only with the specifying context, as in the following example: «I heard somebody coming through the shower curtains. Even without looking up, I knew right away who it was. It was Robert Ackley, this guy that roomed next to me... Not even Herb Gale, his own roommate, ever called him «Bob» or even «Ack»» [5, p. 124].

The single anthroponyms don't need such a context or additional explaining. This aspect is disclosed only in cases when we don't understand in the context understand the preferences of the names of certain personages.

**Conclusions.** The problem of anthroponyms has appeared as the result of the intercultural communication of different people and at the same time it has a great historical background. The forms of anthroponyms are influenced as well as by social as by individual factors. Lots of anthroponyms have become likely as national symbols in different countries and this aspect shows its great importance and role in the system of language. The forming of anthroponyms in the English language depends on its semantic and phonetic peculiarities and has its unique aspects. The anthroponyms in the fiction text may have the function of different stylistic devices such as epithet, metonymy, allusion and others. The deeper analysis of functioning of anthroponyms may be the perspective for further investigation.

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### СТИЛІСТИКО-СИНТАКСИЧНІ ЗАСОБИ ВІДОБРАЖЕННЯ ВНУТРІШНІХ СТАНІВ ПЕРСОНАЖІВ У ПОСТМОДЕРНОМУ РОМАНІ (НА ПРИКЛАДІ РОМАНУ ДЖ. БАРНСА «АРТУР ТА ДЖОРДЖ»)

*У статті обговорено особливості відображення внутрішніх станів персонажів у постмодерному романі. Обговорено сутнісні характеристики постмодернізму як світоглядної конструкції. Запропоновано умовну класифікацію внутрішніх станів. Проаналізовано функції стилістико-синтаксичних засобів, а саме стилістичного прийому перерахування, лексичних та синтаксичних повторів та синтаксичного паралелізму, у відображенні внутрішніх станів людини.*

**Ключові слова:** постмодерний роман, внутрішні стани, стилістичний прийом перерахування, лексичні та стилістичні повтори, синтаксичний паралелізм.

#### СТИЛИСТИКО-СИНТАКСИЧЕСКИЕ СРЕДСТВА ОТОБРАЖЕНИЯ ВНУТРЕННИХ СОСТОЯНИЙ ПЕРСОНАЖЕЙ В ПОСТМОДЕРНОМ РОМАНЕ (НА ПРИМЕРЕ РОМАНА ДЖ. БАРНСА «АРТУР И ДЖОРДЖ»)

*В статье проанализированы особенности отоображения внутренних состояний персонажей в постмодерном романе. Обсуждены сущностные характеристики постмодернизма как мировоззренческой конструкции. Предложена условная классификация внутренних состояний. Проанализированы функции стилистико-синтаксических средств, а именно стилистического средства перечисления, лексических и синтаксических повторов и синтаксического параллелизма, в отображении внутренних состояний человека.*

**Ключевые слова:** постмодерный роман, внутренние состояния, стилистический прием перечисления, лексические и синтаксические повторения, синтаксический параллелизм.

#### STYLISTIC SYNTACTIC MEANS EMPLOYED TO REFLECT INNER STATES OF PERSONAGES IN POSTMODERN NOVEL (BASED ON THE NOVEL «ARTHUR AND GEORGE» BY J. BARNES)

*The article discusses characteristic features of syntactic stylistic devices employed in the reflection of inner states of personages in postmodern novel. The choice of the novel for analysis has been based on wide recognition of the British postmodern author J. Barnes a classical representative of postmodernism. It is argued that postmodernism has passed the state of formation already, so that now the focus of research should be shifted from theoretical to applied problems. The article aims at discussing types and functions of syntactic stylistic devices employed in the reflection of inner states. The linguistic tradition of classifying inner states based on existing psychological approaches is kept, so that the main types distinguished include perception (primary and secondary), emotions and feelings, and thoughts. The types of syntactic stylistic devices most often employed in the novel include stylistic device of enumeration (which takes different structural forms), repetitions (which may be lexical or syntactic, and which sometimes take the whole book as a single context) and parallel constructions of various structural and semantic types. The functions of each of these stylistic devices are discussed based on examples from the analyzed novel.*

**Key words:** postmodern novel, inner states, stylistic device of enumeration, lexical and syntactic repetitions, syntactic parallelism.

**Постановка наукової проблеми та її значення.** Постмодернізм, світоглядна парадигма, що домінувала у всіх аспектах культури протягом кількох останніх десятиліть, переживає цікавий етап у своєму розвитку. Все частішими стають твердження про появу нової світоглядної парадигми, яку називають автентизмом [6], перформатизмом [7] чи пост-постмодернізмом [8]. Такі заяви, звісно, видаються занадто радикальними, принаймні якщо йдеться про заміну надскладної конструкції постмодерного сприйняття людиною світу та себе, а також реалізації цього сприйняття. Однак, можна погодитись, що постмодернізм переживає завершальний етап свого формування. Відповідно, актуальність дослідження цього явища пересувається від філософсько-теоретичних аспектів, що домінують при вивченні явища, що розвивається та формується, до прикладних аспектів. У площині філології це передусім постановка та вирішення власне лінгвістичних проблем дослідження літературних творів. Відтак, **мета даної статті** – дослідження лінгвістичних, а зокрема стилістико-синтаксичних засобів, що задіяні у відображенні внутрішніх станів персонажів у постмодерному романі. Дослідження виконано на прикладі роману видатного британського постмодерного автора Дж. Барнса «Артур та Джордж». Вибір твору для аналізу не є випадковим, а зумовлений тим, що він вважається класичним прикладом постмодерного роману.

**Аналіз досліджень проблеми.** Термін постмодернізм має безліч інтерпретацій, які загалом об'єднують навколо кількох ідей. Підсумуємо їх наступним чином. У вузькій інтерпретації це явище охоплює набір критичних, стратегічних та риторичних практик, що використовують такі поняття як відмінність, повторюваність, симуляція, симулякри, гіперреаль-