

8 . '37  
DOI 10.18413/2712-7451-2020-39-4-641-651

« », ( )  
1) . . 2) . .  
^ , 308015, , 85  
E-mail: moisseeva@bsu.edu.ru;  
2) , 308012, , 46  
E-mail: everveyko@bk.ru  
: « », ,  
: « . . 2020. K  
« », ( )  
, 39 (4): 641-651. DOI 10.18413/2712-7451-2020-39-4-641-651

## **Culturological characteristics of the verbalization of the category of time about the weekly cycle (based on the material in English, French and Russian)**

**<sup>1)</sup>Sofya A. Moiseeva, <sup>2)</sup>Ekaterina A. Uhnaleva**

<sup>^</sup>Belgorod National Research University  
85 Pobeda St, Belgorod, 308015, Russia  
E-mail: moisseeva@bsu.edu.ru;

<sup>2)</sup>Belgorod State technological university named after V.G. Shukhov,  
46 Kostyukova St, Belgorod, 308012, Russia  
E-mail: everveyko@bk.ru

Abstract. Time plays an essential role in the formation of a person's worldview, influences the modeling of the mechanisms of his cognition and verbalization. A person is able to represent his

perceptual experience in linguistic semantics and to verbalize temporary relationships. Despite the dynamic development of research related to linguistic conceptualization and categorization of time, the nominations of the days of the week were studied either sporadically or in a different perspective compared to the problems identified in this work. Of particular interest is the identification of the most stable fund of knowledge about the weekly cycle, which is stored in the linguistic consciousness of the studied ethnic groups, and the establishment of the mechanism of their conceptualization. In comparative terms, the semantic features of the temporal vocabulary, which constitutes the conceptual-thematic area "week", are considered. A comparative analysis of the lexical units included in its composition is presented, the problems of their semantization and metaphorization in the language, the role and function in the formation of the speaker's world-feeling, depending on the positive or negative connotative meaning are highlighted.

Keywords: time category, temporal lexis, cognitive semantics, metaphorization, fixed collocations, week.

For citation: Moiseeva S.A., Uhnaleva E.A. 2020. Culturological characteristics of the verbalization of the category of time about the weekly cycle (based on the material in English, French and Russian). Issues in Journalism, Education, Linguistics, 39 (4): 641-651. (in Russian). DOI 10.18413/2712-7451-2020-39-4-641-651

2010, . 102].

» [ , 2003, . 7].

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: « , 1982, . 122].

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( )» [ , 1991, . 28].

*week*

*wik<sup>^</sup>*

1. A period of seven days.
  - 1.1. The period of seven days generally reckoned from and to midnight on Saturday night.
  - 1.2. The time spent working during a week: '*she works a 48-hour week*'
  - 1.3. British *informal* Used after the name of a day to indicate that something will happen seven days after that day: '*the programme will be broadcast on Sunday week*' [English \_\_, 2020].

*week* - -

7

*weekdays.* -

*weekend* -

*weeks*

*aweekof Sundays,* 1)

; 2)

*weekin, weekout*

*aweekon* -

: '*we 'llbebacka weekon Friday*'; *weeklong* -

*Sunday* . Sunn an dffig ( . Dies Solis) - : "The day of the week before Monday and following Saturday, observed by Christians as a day of rest and religious worship and (together with Saturday) forming part of the weekend., Sunday driver)" [English \_\_, 2020]

: *aweek of Sundays / amonth of*

*Sundays* ' , , , when two *Sundays* cometogether ' -

': : *every day is not Sunday* ' -

*Sunday* *weekend* -

*Sunday*

: *Sunday driver* ' , *Sunday thinker*

*Sunday* -

: *to feel heavy as Sunday* ' , -

*Sunday* -

*Monday*

. Monand<sup>^</sup>g ( . lunaedies) - ' ' -

: The day of the week before Tuesday and following Sunday [English \_\_, 2020].

: *Monday morning blues, black / blue Monday* ' -

' *Monday feeling* -

*Mondayish* ‘ , to make a Saint Monday

*Tuesday* . *Tl*wesd^g ( . *Dies Marti*) - ‘ : The day of the week before Wednesday and following Monday.

*Pancake Tuesday*

‘ « *black* ‘ -  
; : *Black Monday* ‘ -

), *Black Tuesday / Wednesday / Thursday/Friday.* , -  
*black* , -

‘ ,

‘ : *black Monday* ‘ .  
; : *Black Friday* ‘ (

)» [ , 2009, . 78].  
*Wednesday* *Wodnesd*^g ( . *Mercurii dies*) -  
‘ : "The day of the week before Thursday and following Tuesday".

: *Ash Wednesday* ‘ , *Holy Wednesday* ‘ .  
*Thursday* . *Thu(n) resd*^g ‘ , ( . *Jovis dies*) - ‘ -  
‘ "The day of the week before Friday and following Wednesday".

*Thursday* , -  
: *Maundy Thursday* ‘ .

"Thursday is half-holiday" ( , ),  
"Thursday comes, and the week is gone" ( , ).

*Thursday's child has far to go* ( , , / -  
 . .).

*Friday* *Friged*^g ( . *Veneris dies*) - ‘ -  
‘ : "The day of the week before Saturday and following Thursday".

*Friday* : «*Good Friday Earthquake / Agreement,*

*Casual Friday* ‘ ( - ). *Friday* -  
; *Man Friday* ‘ ; *girl Friday* ‘ ;

(*good*) *Friday face* ‘ ;  
‘ : *Fridayafternooncar* ‘ —

’» [ , 2009, . 79].  
‘ : '*Friday and the week is seldom alike*'  
( - ); '*Friday for losses*' ( ).

*Saturday* *S*^tern(es) *d*^g ( . *Saturni dies*) - ‘  
‘ : "The day of the week before Sunday and following Friday, and (together with Sunday) forming part of the weekend" [English\_, 2020].

‘*Saturday night special*’, ‘*Saturday night habit*’, ‘*weekend work*’, ‘*Saturday’s child*’, ‘*child: Sunday’s child*’, ‘*Friday’s child*’ [Rey, 2009, p. 77].

*Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday*

*semaine* *septimana*, "dans les calendriers de type occidental et chrétien, chacun des cycles de sept jours dont la succession, indépendante du système des mois et des années, partage conventionnellement le temps en périodes égales qui régissent le déroulement de la vie religieuse, professionnelle, sociale. L’organisation internationale de standardisation recommande de considérer le lundi comme le premier jour de la semaine" [Rey, 2013, p. 1756].

*semaine anglaise* (12) ; *travailler toute la sainte semaine* ; *vivre la petite semaine* ; *la petite semaine* ( )’.

La Semaine sainte ( La grande semaine) - C ( ) ; La semaine sanglante . « » (21-28 1871 ).

*Lundi* - ‘jour de la lune’, premier jour de la semaine, qui succède au dimanche.

*Lundi* 1) ; 2) ; *faire le lundi* ; *ga va comme un lundi* ; *faire le lundi c’est pleurer toute la semaine*,

*Mardi* - ‘jour de Mars’, le deuxième jour de la semaine, qui succède au lundi.

*mardi gras* ( ), *ce n’est pas mardi gras aujourd’hui* . « ? » ; *mardi, s’il fait chaud* - « » ( ).

*Mercredi* - ‘jour de Mercure’, le troisième jour de la semaine, qui succède au mardi.

; *Mercredi des Cendres* -

*Jeudi* - 'jour de Jupiter', le quatrième jour de la semaine, qui succède au mercredi.

*Le jeudi saint*

( ). *La semaine de quatre / de trois jeudi* -

« ».

*Vendredi* - 'jour de Venus', le cinquième jour de la semaine, qui succède au jeudi.

: *Vendredisaint* ( ).

*jourmaigre* -

: *Tel qui rit vendredi dimanche pleurera* -

*Samedi* - du latin populaire, variante de sabbatum / sabbat, le sixième jour de la semaine, qui succède au vendredi.

: *Samedi saint* -

: *être né le samedi* - ( ); *cela sent le samedi*

*Dimanche* - latin ecclésiastique dies dominicus 'jour du Seigneur', jour consacré à Dieu, au repos, dans les civilisations chrétiennes. Septième jour de la semaine, qui succède au samedi [Rey, 2013, . 1244]. XIII *Dimanche*

( ), diesdominica ( ), didominicus, *Diemenche*.

: *Dimanche des laitages* -

: *de dimanche*

; *petit dimanche* - 1)

- 2)

. *Se mettre en dimanche* - ; *C'est tous les jours le dimanche* - ; *C'est pas tous les jours le dimanche* -

*du dimanche* - ( ), : *chauffeur du dimanche* - , *un peintre du dimanche* -

(*samedi, dimanche*).

7

sabbath,



( .- .) - , , -

[ ^, 2020]. « -

nedelja ( nedelati).

( - )

» [ , 2004, . 358].

( ), , .

Black Tuesday.

Mardigras ( ),

: *Mardi, s'il fait chaud,*

( ).

(polling day)

: . *La semaine de quatre / de trois jeudi /*

. *Saturday / . samedi /*

*Saturday's child* ' ;

*etre le samedi* , -

( . ).

*Sunday driver* ' , *Sunday thinker* ' /



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#### INFORMATION ABOUT THE AUTHORS

- |     |   |   |
|-----|---|---|
| , , | - | Sofya A. Moiseeva, Doctor of Philology, Profes- |
| , , | - | sor, Professor of the Department of German and  |
| , . | - | French Languages, Belgorod State National Re-   |
| ,   | - | search University, Belgorod, Russia             |
|     |   |   |
| , , | - | Ekaterina A. Ukhnyalyova, lecturer of the De-   |
| , . | - | partment of Russian language and intercultural  |
| , . | - | communication, Belgorod State Technological     |
| , . | - | University named after V.G. Shukhov, Belgorod,  |
| , . | - | Russia  |