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ЛЕКСИЧЕСКАЯ РЕПРЕЗЕНТАЦИЯ КОНЦЕПТА "HELP" В ВОЕННОЙ ЛИТЕРАТУРЕ

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Аннотация. Военная литература, охватывающая широкий спектр произведений – от мемуаров и дневников до художественной литературы, – часто исследует темы, связанные с человеческими эмоциями и моральными дилеммами. Одним из основных понятий, часто исследуемых во многих художественных произведениях, является понятие «HELP». Это понятие может принимать различные формы: физическая помощь на поле боя, моральная поддержка друг друга или гуманитарная помощь. В статье рассматривается репрезентация концепта HELP в различных произведениях военной литературы, предлагается анализ влияния данного концепта на восприятие войны и человеческих отношений.

Ключевые слова: военная литература, концепт помощь, языковые средства, человеческие отношения, лексическая репрезентация.

LINGUISTIC MEANS OF EXPRESSING THE CONCEPT «HELP» IN THE WORKS OF THOMAS KENEALLY AND JAMES CLAVELL

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Abstract. The article is devoted to the comparative analysis of linguistic means of expressing the concept HELP, which are used by James Clavelli and Thomas Keneally in their works. Both authors explore the theme of help and humanity, in the harsh conditions of war, imprisonment, etc.

However, the authors' approaches to the vision and disclosure of the concept of HELP are strikingly different. In this article, we will conduct a comparative analysis of all linguistic means that give the authors a deeper understanding of this concept, with a focus on lexical, stylistic and syntactic features.

Key words: war literature, aid, physical aid, moral support, solidarity, compassion, battlefield, lexical, stylistic and syntactic features.

Concepts play a big role in our lives. They express three main "whales" – language, culture and human personality. Concepts unite emotions, associations, values that are related to a certain life phenomenon. Concepts are not limited to a narrow-profile orientation, they include the whole range of meanings that are invested in this or that concept. In this article, we will analyze the capacious concept HELP, which is one of the key elements in military fiction. The concept HELP has many meanings – it includes moral aspects of human relationships, physical, emotional or social aspects.

Considering this concept in military literature, on the example of two writers – James Clavell and Thomas Kennelly, we see that such a simple word as HELP acquires a deeper meaning. War is an uncharacteristic state for a healthy, emotional human condition, it is extreme conditions, death, cruelty, betrayal, murder. The concept of HELP becomes the connecting thread between the attempt to survive and the preservation of banal humanity. It is, as it were, the centerpiece of these novels.

The main syntactic means for conveying the meaning of the concept HELP. To begin with, let's understand what syntactic means are. "Stylistic means of the syntactic level are of great importance when comprehending the artistic text. They perform the most important role of the plot-forming factor, become the basis of the content of the text, create a new, special organization of the statement, which distinguishes the neutral form of presentation from the emotionally and expressively colored. The main syntactic means of expressiveness in a fiction text are stylistic inversion, isolation, ellipsis, silence, indirect speech, rhetorical question, and litotes" [Halperin, 2013, p. 223]. In Kennelly's works, this is expressed by the use of complex sentences, where there are internal conflicts or moral dilemmas between the main characters. Kennelly uses this technique in order to reveal and show the depth of feelings and experiences of the characters in the novel. Here are some examples from Schindler's List – "Helping others, became his mission, even if it meant losing his own well-being" [Kennelly, 2016, p. 210]. "He risked everything to save those he didn't even know" [Kennelly, 2016, p. 150]. "He knew he could help, but realized that any wrong move could cost him his life" [Kennelly, 2016, p. 210]. The author similarly uses the dialog form to convey the meaning and essence of the concept of helping. For Kennelly, it is more philosophical reasoning, he reveals to us the motives for helping his characters.

In contrast, in Clavell's works, we observe the exact opposite picture. He does not need high-flown phrases, complex turns of phrase, in order to reflect the concept of HELP in his works. Clavell's help is expressed in short, simple or straightforward phrases. But his phrases, like a pistol shot, always hit the very target, the reader's soul. Clavel's constructions convey urgency and practical necessity. "We can get through this if we get our act together" [Clavell, 2005, p. 200]. "Don't give up, we'll get through this together" [Clavell, 2005, p. 95]. "Hang in there, we'll find a way out" [Clavell, 1999, p. 450]. The dialog form is also characteristic of Clavell, the style of transmission remains the same, it is rather dynamics and quick solution of the task or problem at hand.

Lexical means to express the concept HELP in the military works of James Clavell and Thomas Kennelly play a great importance. Synonyms, antonyms, homonyms, paronyms – all these are used by the author to reveal the concept HELP more vividly, to create a deep emotional background of the military work. The word help is presented multidimensionally, for example, Clavell uses such lexical means as – "support", "cooperation", "participation". Schindler for this purpose uses such lexemes as "salvation", "sacrifice", "mercy", "renouncing everything in favor of another". All these lexemes are used by the authors to describe emotions, inner state, experiences, practical mutual aid, survival. The protagonist of the novel Schindler's List said that he could not remain indifferent, seeing the suffering of others, and the work "King Rat", Clavell wrote that in order to survive they need to stick together.

Stylistic means are also widely used by the authors to describe the concept HELP. War is a world of vivid contrasts. Love – hate, friendship – betrayal, courage – cowardice, help – indifference. All stylistic techniques used in military works by Clavell and Kennelly are aimed at showing the reader the difference, the contrast of the environment of war, murder, hatred and acts of mercy that the main characters show, the manifestation of humanity.

Clavell uses symbolism, antithesis, epithets and metaphor. Symbolism – "The rats that shared the food were not just animals to us, they symbolized hope for survival" [Clavell, 2005, p. 80]. Antithesis – "In a world where death reigned, even the slightest help became an act of resistance" [Clavell, 2005, p. 120]. Metaphor – "His help, was a ray of light in the pitch blackness" [Clavell, 2005, p. 130].

Kennelly uses repetition to show the importance of two-way support for his characters. The main support is the collective and the relationships between them, their compassion and empathy, helping each other. He often uses phrases – "We must stick together", "We must help each other". Keneally, tries to emphasize the importance of unity between the characters in his books. Symbolism. It is also actively used by Keneally as a stylistic device. HELP is re-presented multidimensionally – "hope", "salvation", "light", "love". All this shows what significance the authors attach to the concept HELP.

To summarize, we would like to say that both approaches of the authors have a place. Both authors, despite such a diverse stylistic, lexical and syntactic approach, emphasize the importance of the concept HELP in wartime conditions. The comparative analysis of linguistic means has highlighted the prevailing means of expression of Thomas Kennelly and James Clavell. The former, in his literature, emphasizes the spiritual component of help (moral, emotional side), the latter, on the contrary, draws our attention to the practical aspect of the concept. In the end, I would like to say that help is not only moral or physical support of one's brother, friend, comrade, it is about the very concept of humanity in inhuman conditions

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ЯЗЫКОВЫЕ СРЕДСТВА ВЫРАЖЕНИЯ КОНЦЕПТА «ПОМОЩЬ» В ПРОИЗВЕДЕНИЯХ ТОМАСА КЕНИЛЛИ И ДЖЕЙМСА КЛАВЕЛЛА

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Аннотация. Статья посвящена сопоставительному анализу языковых средств выражения концепта HELP, которые используют в своих произведениях Джеймс Клавелли и Томас Кенилли. Оба автора исследуют тему помощи и человечности в суровых условиях войны, тюремного заключения и т. д. Однако подходы авторов к видению и раскрытию концепта HELP разительно отличаются. В данной статье мы проведем сопоставительный анализ всех языковых средств, которые дают авторам более глубокое понимание этого концепта, уделяя особое внимание лексическим, стилистическим и синтаксическим особенностям.

Ключевые слова: военная литература, помощь, физическая помощь, моральная поддержка, солидарность, сострадание, поле боя, лексические, стилистические и синтаксические особенности.

PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS WITH THE COMPONENTS «SWEET»/«SLADKIJ», «SOUR»/ «KISLYJ» IN THE LINGUISTIC PICTURE OF THE WORLD OF ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES

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Abstract. The article provides an analysis of phraseological units with the components «sweet»/»sladkij», «sour»/ «kislyj» from the point of view of the linguistic picture of the world. It is noted that in some phraseological units that contain a comparison, the objects of comparison often do not coincide; this is due to the different perceptions and cultural characteristics of representatives of the English-speaking and Russian-speaking language communities.

Key words: phraseological units, positive/negative connotation, perception, linguistic picture of the world.