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PECULIARITIES OF THE LEXICO-SEMANTIC FIELD "ENVY" IN MODERN ENGLISH

The article deals with the lexico-semantic macrofield of envy in modern English. The analysis has been based on lexicographical sources. The investigated macrofield of envy comprises three microfields: subjective, adjectival and verbal. All of them share the same structure, which consists of the nucleus, co-nuclear and peripheral zones. The substantive microfield is the dominant layer in the structure of the whole macrofield of envy, because its constituents name the negative emotion or feeling that is envy. Componential analysis of the nuclear lexeme made it possible to single out the archiseme of the researched macrofield – "a feeling of discontent and desire to own possessions of others". It has been expressed in the definitions of all lexemes that form the analyzed field. Co-nuclear zone consists of the synonyms of the nuclear element have been defined through it or its derivatives. Peripheral lexical items include words that have many additional features, but the generic seme in their meaning has rather been weakened. Obsolete lexical units and phrases that realize the investigated meaning refer to the marginal layer of the lexico-semantic macrofield of envy in modern English.

Keywords: lexico-semantic macrofield, microfield, nucleus, co-nuclear zone, peripheral zone, componential analysis, archiseme, lexeme.

In the contemporary linguistic researches much emphasis is made on the systematic study of lexical units [1; 3; 4; 8; 11; 13]. The main method of studying the interactions of lexical items as systemic groupings is their description in terms of lexico-semantic field, which is the universal means of the structuring of the vocabulary.

Many linguists have been investigating the notion of lexico-semantic field [2; 3; 4; 5; 6; 7; 8; 13; 14]. J. Trier, an outstanding German scholar, is considered to be the founder of the theory of field. He distinguished two types of fields "conceptual" and "verbal" [21]. The first theoretical explanation of the "field" in linguistics was introduced by I. Ibsen [12]. He coined the term "semantic field" on a group of words, that were the names of metals in Eastern languages. A large number of researchers define the lexico-semantic field as a system, constituents of which are bound by a common semantic component and it is structurally organized on the basis of the interrelation "nucleus – periphery" [2, c. 45; 5, c. 53].

The object of our analysis is the group of lexemes that realize the meaning "envy" in modern English.

The scientific aim of our article is to study the lexico-semantic field that conveys the meaning "envy" in modern English by identifying its constituents, the character and nature of relations between them. The given aim has specified the solving of the following tasks:

– to analyze lexical units of the English language that nominate the meaning "envy";

– to determine the structural organization of the investigated macrofield and its microfields that are presented by three lexico-grammatical classes of words.

The actuality of the paper is caused by the fact that the chosen lexico-semantic field has not yet been the subject of a separate linguistic research in terms of identification of its structure and content characteristics.

In our work, we understand the term "lexico-semantic field" (the LSF), as the organized set of lexical units, or lexico-semantic variants (LSV), belonging to different lexico-grammatical classes, that are combined by an expression of common concept and have a field organization [4, c. 47]. The investigated lexico-semantic field is constructed on the componential analysis, which is based on the study of the dictionary entries of separate lexemes.

The structure of lexico-semantic macrofield "envy" consists of a nucleus, co-nuclear and peripheral areas, boundaries between which are blurred, as an individual lexico-semantic variant can be a constituent of several zones. The analyzed LSF "envy" is formed by the overlapping of microfields, which contain lexical units that belong to different parts of speech: nouns, verbs and adjectives. These layers fill the investigated field of envy with categorial determinate meanings.

The substantive microfield is the main layer in the structure of the macrofield of envy, because ***envy*** (from Latin *invidia*) is an emotion which "occurs when a person lacks another's superior quality, achievement, or possession and either desires it or wishes that the other lacked it" [17]. According to our research the nucleus of the lexico-semantic macrofield "envy" is presented by the noun ***envy***, which is defined as: *LSV₁ a feeling of discontent and resentment aroused by and in conjunction with desire for the possessions or qualities of another; LSV₂ the object of such feeling [9]; LSV₁ a feeling of grudging or somewhat admiring discontent aroused by the possessions, achievements, or qualities of another; LSV₂ the desire to have for oneself something possessed by another; covetousness; LSV₃ an object of envy [10]. LSV₁ a feeling of resentful discontent, begrudging admiration, or covetousness with regard to another's advantages, possessions, or attainments; desire for something possessed by another; LSV₂ an object of envious feeling [16]. A feeling of grudging admiration and desire to have something that is possessed by another [20].*

The componential analysis of the dictionary definitions of the core lexeme of the investigated macrofield let us single out the archiseme – ***"a feeling of discontent and desire to own possessions of others"***. This archiseme may be considered a field dominant, because its notion is present in the majority definitions of the investigated macrofield.

In a substantive lexico-semantic microfield the nucleus is presented by the noun ***envy***, that denotes negative emotion, feeling and the state. This meaning is explicitly expressed in the semantic structure of the nucleus lexeme *envy* by an archiseme "*a feeling of discontent, desire for the possessions of others; desire to have something possessed by another*".

Co-nuclear zone of the noun microfield consists of the synonyms of the nuclear lexeme, which are defined through the core element of the field or its derivatives and have partially expressed archiseme. These nouns include:

Coveting *n – an envious feeling towards or for something [12]; LSV₁ wrongful, inordinate desire for the rights or possessions of others [16].* ***Covetousness*** *n – an envious eagerness to possess something [20]. A feeling of grudging admiration and desire to have something that is possessed by another [10]. Resentful or painful desire for another's advantages [19].* ***Enviousness*** *n – feeling, expressing, or characterized by envy [9]. LSV₁ a feeling of grudging admiration and desire to have something that is possessed by another; LSV₂ resentful or painful desire for another's advantages [19].* ***Grudge*** *n – a resentful or envious feeling about (someone else's success, possessions, etc) [10].* ***Heartburning*** *n – emotional discomfort, esp. caused by envy, disappointment, jealousy, or a sense of guilt [20].* ***Invidia*** *n – the sense of envy and jealousy [20]. Spite and resentment at seeing the success of another [9].* ***Jealousy*** *n – a state of fear, suspicion or* <u>*envy*</u> *caused by a real or imagined threat or challenge to one's possessive instincts [20]; the state or feeling of being jealous [10]. LSV₁ a jealous attitude or disposition; LSV₂ close vigilance [9]. LSV₁ the quality or state of being jealous; LSV₂ an instance of being jealous; LSV₃ a jealous feeling, disposition, state, or mood [16].*

The above mentioned nouns are characterized by a differentiating seme "*envious, painful, resentful desire to have something possessed by another*". The semantic structure of these lexemes includes the emotionally negative evaluative meaning, which demonstrates the

aggressive character of envy (*grudging admiration, resentful or painful desire, spite, resentment*).

Semantic analysis of lexical units with the meaning **"envy"** has shown that the number of qualifying features, which illustrate the generic seme "*desire to own possessions of others",* influences the position of the lexeme in the field – large number of distinguishing features in the semantic structure of a lexical unit puts it far from the field nucleus, that is on a periphery.

Peripheral zone of the investigated substantive lexico-semantic microfield contains lexemes that acquired some additional semantic features and the archiseme is weakened. To these lexemes belong:

Hatred *n – the feeling of one who hates; intense dislike or extreme aversion or hostility [16]; extreme hostility and dislike [9].* **Ill will** *n – hostile feeling; enmity; antagonism [10]*; *deep-seated hatred, as between longtime opponents or rivals [19].* **Malice** *n – the desire to do harm or mischief [10]; a desire to harm others or to see others suffer [19].* **Resentment** *n – a feeling of displeasure or indignation at someone or something regarded as the cause of injury or insult; pique; irritation [16].* **Rivalry** *n – the condition of being a rival or rivals; competition; antagonism [16].* **Backbiting** *n – the action of speaking spitefully or slanderously about (another) [9].*

Peripheral nouns possess qualifying seme of absolutely *negative attitude*, *antagonism*, *hostility*, *indignation*. The generic seme "*a feeling of discontent and desire to own possessions of others"* is implied in the semantics of these lexemes.

The obsolete lexical units with the meaning *"envy"* also refer to a periphery of an investigated microfield: ***invidiousness*** *n – LSV₃ Obs. enviousness [16]*; ***heartburn*** *n – Arch. bitter jealousy, envy [16].*

There are some noun expressions with the meaning of envy that belong to the marginal layer of the analyzed substantive lexico semantic microfield: ***green-eyed monster*** *n – jealousy [9];* ***jaundiced eye*** *n – jealousy [9];* ***evil eye*** *n – jealousy, envy [9].*

Adjectival lexico-semantic microfield is grouped around its nucleus – the adjective ***envious***, which means: *feeling, expressing, or characterized by* <u>envy</u> *[9]; feeling, showing, or resulting from* <u>envy</u> *[10];* f*ull of, feeling, or expressing* <u>envy</u> *[16].*

All lexemes of these microfield convey the qualifying meaning, which is used to describe the subject of envy, because *being envious* is characteristic of human beings only.

Co-nuclear zone of adjectival lexico-semantic microfield of envy is represented by the synonyms of the core adjective. Semantic structure of the analyzed lexical units contains an explicitly expressed seme "*envious, jealous of the possessions of others, desirous of another's advantages"*. These are the following adjectives:

Begrudging *adj – envious of the possessions or achievements of others [9];* **Green-eyed** *adj - jealous; envious; distrustful [16]; resentfully or painfully desirous of another's advantages [19]; jealous or envious [10].* **Invidious** *adj - tending to cause discontent, animosity, or envy; envious [15]; LSV₃ grudging; envious [10]; resentfully or painfully desirous of another's advantages [19].* **Jaundiced** *adj - LSV₃ affected by or exhibiting envy, prejudice, or hostility; showing or affected by prejudice or envy or distaste [9].* **Jealous** *adj - - LSV₁ envious or resentful of the good fortune or achievements of another; LSV₃ having to do with or arising from feelings of envy, apprehension, or bitterness [9]; resentful (of) or vindictive (towards), esp through envy [10]; resentful and envious, as of someone's success, advantages; proceeding from suspicious fears or envious resentment [16]; resentfully or painfully desirous of another's advantages [19]*

The periphery of the adjectival microfield of envy contains lexemes that can be classified according to their additional semantic features into several groups: the first group is characterized by a differentiating seme *very eager, desirous to have something:*

Appetent *adj – marked by eager desire* [9]. **Aspiring** *adj - desiring or striving for recognition or advancement* [9]; *full of ambition* [15]. **Craving** *adj – intensively desiring or longing* [19]. **Desiring** *adj – longing, craving, yearning* [16]. **Desirous** *adj – wishful, desiring* [20]. **Greedy** *adj – having or showing a selfish desire to have more of something; very eager to have something* [15]. **Hankering** *adj – yearning for something or to do something* [9]. **Longing** *adj– persistently yearning or desiring, especially for something that cannot be fulfilled* [20]. **Wishful** *adj – having or expressing a wish or longing; desirous* [19]. **Yearning** *adj – deeply longing or desirous* [9].

Adjectives with the seme *reluctant, harmful, malicious* because of envy belong to the second peripheral group and are characterized by the negative evaluative meaning:

Grudging *adj – reluctant, unwilling* [9]; *displaying reluctance or unwillingness* [16]. **Malicious** *adj – characterized by intense ill will or spite; having the nature of or resulting from malice; deliberately harmful, spiteful* [16]. **Spiteful** *adj – filled with, prompted by, or showing spite; malicious; motivated by spite* [20].

The third category of peripheral adjectives includes lexemes with the qualifying seme *doubtful, lacking trust and confidence*. They are:

Distrustful *adj – feeling or showing doubt; unable or unwilling to trust; suspicious; lacking trust or confidence* [10]. **Suspicious** *adj – lacking trust or confidence* [19]; LSV_2 *tending to suspect, distrustful* [9].

Verbal lexico-semantic microfield of envy consists of verbal units which convey an action or a state of being envious or jealous. The nucleus of this LSF is verb **to envy -** LSV_1 *to feel envy toward (another person);* LSV_2 *to regard (something) with envy* [9]; *to be envious of (a person or thing)* [10].

Co-nuclear zone of the investigated verbal microfield contains the lexemes that are defined through the core of the given field, the verb **to envy,** or its derivatives. They all have an explicitly expressed seme "*to be envious, to regard with envy*" in their semantic structure:

To drool *v – to make an effusive show of pleasure or often envious or covetous appreciation* [15]. **To begrudge** *v –* LSV_1 *to envy (someone) the possession or enjoyment of something* [9]; *to envy or resent the pleasure or good fortune of* [16]. **To grudge** *v –* LSV_4 *to feel resentful or envious about (someone else's success, possessions, etc)* [10]. **To salivate** *v – to be envious, desirous, eager for, or extremely happy about* [15].

Verbs that have acquired additional semes such as *to have an intense desire or longing* and *to feel angry and bitter* are the constituent parts of the periphery of the analyzed microfield:

To covet *v – to feel strong or immoderate desire for (that which is another's)* [9]; *to wish, long, or crave for (something, especially the property of another person)* [10]; *to wish for greatly or with envy* [15]. **To crave** *v – to have an intense desire for* [9]; *to have a greedy, obsessive desire* [19]. **To hanker** *v – to have a strong or persistent desire* [15]; *to have a strong, often restless desire* [9]. **To hunger** *v – to have a strong desire* [15]. **To long** *v – to have an earnest, heartfelt desire, especially for something beyond reach* [9]. **To lust** *v – to have a passionate yearning or desire* [16]. **To resent** *v – to feel bitter, indignant or aggrieved at* [10]; *to be angry or upset about (someone or something that one think is unfair)* [15]. **To spite** *v – to treat with spite and malice* [16]. **To thirst** *v – to have a strong craving, yearn* [9]; *to have a greedy, obsessive desire* [19]. **To yearn** *v – to have an intense desire or longing (for)* [10]; *desire strongly or persistently* [19].

Verbal expressions with the meaning *to envy* also belong to the peripheral zone of the verbal lexico-semantic microfield of envy: *to be green with envy; be jealous about; cast envious eyes; die over; turn green; eat one's heart out; have hard feelings.*

Lexico-semantic macrofield of envy is structured on the basis of componential analysis. The investigated macrofield includes three microfields presented by different lexico-grammatical classes of words: nouns, adjectives and verbs. All of these field constituents share the one nucleus, co-nuclear and peripheral zones. Co-nuclear lexemes have slightly weakened archiseme and are characterized by qualifying semes. Periphery of the lexico-semantic field of envy includes words that have acquired many additional features, archaic words and expressions with the meaning *"envy".*

The next step of our research should be the analysis of the non-verbal means of expressing envy in the modern English discourse.

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Гончар К. Л. Особливості лексико-семантичного поля "заздрість" у сучасній англійській мові.

У статті досліджується лексико-семантичне поле "заздрість" у сучасній англійській мові. Дане макрополе моделюється на основі компонентного аналізу лексичних одиниць зі значенням "заздрість". Аналізоване макрополе включає в себе три мікрополя: субстантивне, ад'єктивне і вербальне. Всі вони мають аналогічну структуру, яка складається з ядра, приядерної і периферійних зон. Заздрість – самолюбне і недружелюбне невдоволення тим, чим інша людина насолоджується, а також тяга за добром, досягненнями та перевагами, які мають інші. Іменникове мікрополе є домінуючим у структурі всього макрополя "заздрість", адже саме іменник виражає негативну емоцію чи почуття заздрості. Компонентний аналіз ядерної лексеми дозволив виділити архісему досліджуваного макрополя – "почуття невдоволення і бажання мати те, що належить іншим". Приядерна зона аналізованих мікрополів складається з синонімів їхніх базових елементів, які визначаються через ядро або його похідні. Периферійні лексичні елементи включають слова, які мають безліч кваліфікативних сем. Застарілі лексичні одиниці й сталі фрази, які реалізують досліджуване значення, належать до маргінального шару лексико-семантичного макрополя "заздрість" у сучасній англійській мові.

Ключові слова: *лексико-семантичне макрополе, мікрополе, ядро, приядерна зона, периферійна зона, компонентний аналіз, архісема, лексема.*

Гончар К. Л. Особенности лексико-семантического поля "зависть" в современном английском языке.

В статье исследуется лексико-семантическое поле "зависть" в современном английском языке. Данное макрополе моделируется на основе компонентного анализа лексических единиц со значением "зависть". Анализируемое макрополе включает три микрополя: субстантивное, адъективное и вербальное. Все они имеют аналогичную структуру, которая состоит из ядра, приядерной и периферийных зон. Зависть – самолюбивое и недружелюбное недовольство тем, чем другой человек наслаждается, а также тяга к добру, достижениям и преимуществам, которые имеют другие. Именное микрополе является доминирующим в структуре всего макрополя "зависть", потому что именно имя существительное выражает негативную эмоцию или чувство зависти. Компонентный анализ ядерной лексемы позволил выделить архисему исследуемого макрополя – "чувство недовольства и желание иметь то, что принадлежит другим". Приядерная зона исследуемых микрополей состоит из синонимов их базовых элементов, которые содержат в своем определении ядерную лексему или её дериваты. Периферийные лексические единицы включают в себя слова, которые имеют множество квалификативных сем. Устаревшие лексические формы и фразеологизмы, которые реализуют исследуемое значение, относятся к маргинальному слою лексико-семантического макрополя "зависть" в современном английском языке.

Ключевые слова: *лексико-семантическое макрополе, микрополе, ядро, приядерная зона, периферийная зона, компонентный анализ, архисема, лексема.*