

Modern Science - Moderní Věda. – 2017. - № 7

# MODERN SCIENCE

# MODERNÍ VĚDA

№ 7 - 2017

*scientific journal*

*vědecký časopis*

Prague Praha

# MODERN SCIENCE - MODERNÍ VĚDA

№ 7 - 2017

**Incorporated in**  
Czech Republic  
MK 53506/2013 OMA

**Evidenční číslo**  
České Republika  
MK 53506/2013 OMA

## **Founder**

*The East European Center of Fundamental  
Researches*

Main office: Stepanska 29/59  
110 00, Prague 1, Czech Republic

## **Zakladatel**

*Východoevropské centrum základního  
výzkumu*

Hlavní kancelář: Stepanska 29/59  
110 00, Praha 1, Česká Republika

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Ukraine, 02140

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Čhavdar Ut., 4, kanc.65, Kyjiv,  
Ukrajina, 02140

## **Address of release**

*Modern Science*  
Stepanska 629/59  
110 00, Praha 1  
Czech Republic

## **Adresa redakce**

*Moderní věda*  
Stepanska 629/59  
110 00, Praha 1  
Česká Republika

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CONTENT

**Technické vědy - Engineering science**

Сулим А.А., Хозя П.А. Обоснование необходимости использования емкостных накопителей энергии на подвижном составе метрополитена..... 9

Волошин А.Ю. Повышение эффективности эжекционных устройств корабельных энергетических установок на основе моделирования газодинамических процессов..... 20

Одокиенко С.М. Компьютерные технологии для проектирования и производства сложных изделий..... 30

**Philosophical science - Filozofické vědy**

Бабина Т.Г., Бабина Н.А. Информационные технологии в цифровую эпоху: философские и социогуманитарные аспекты..... 35

**Ekonomické vědy - Economic science**

Zhuchenko A. Market transformations: sustainable development scenarios at the meso-level..... 39

Натрошвили С.Г., Бабина Т.Г. Человеческий капитал как объект научного познания..... 48

**International economic relations- Mezinárodní hospodářské vztahy**

Жилинская О.И. Совершенствование механизма осуществления экспортного контроля во внешнеэкономической деятельности..... 52

Лойко В.В., Левчук Н.И, Смирнов Е.В. Инструменты экспортного контроля в системе регуляторов экономической активности..... 56

**Finance, rozpočet, daně - Finance, budget, taxes**

Натрошвили С.Г., Натрошвили Г.Р. Характер финансовых отношений в условиях социально-экономических трансформаций..... 60

Тимошенко А.О., Головки М.Й. Конвергенция экономических систем и фискальная политика в странах европейского союза..... 64

**Ekonomika práce a řízení lidských zdrojů –  
Labor Economics and personnel management**

*Pominchuk S.H.* Choice of profession by apprentice youth in Ukraine:  
historical aspect..... 75

**Cestovní ruch a cestování - Tourism and travel**

*Захарин С.В., Ли Инин, Антонишин А.П.* Методы и технологии  
стимулирования развития туризма в крупном промышленном городе  
(на примере г.Тяньцзинь, КНР)..... 86

*Бабина Н.А., Натрошвили Г.Р.* Развитие туризма на основе механизмов  
государственно-частного партнерства..... 91

**Psychologie a sociální práce - Psychology and social work**

*Брындиков Ю. Л.* Методологические аспекты использования  
арт-терапевтических технологий в реабилитационной деятельности  
военнослужащих, принимавших участие в боевых действиях..... 95

**Filologie, lingvistika, literaturu - Philology, linguistics, literary criticism**

*Yemets A.* The role of stylistic convergence in the contemporary american  
fiction..... 102

*Mykytenko A.* Metaphorical modeling as a way of creating symbolical meanings  
of denominating artifacts in ukrainian, german and english languages..... 108

*Новоставська О.* Неосемантизми у сучасному українському лексиконі..... 114

**Kultura, kulturní politika, humanitární spolupráce -  
Culture, cultural policy, humanitarian cooperation**

*Татіївська І.П.* Питання взаємодії в галузі повернення культурних  
цінностей між Україною та США..... 120

## METAPHORICAL MODELING AS A WAY OF CREATING SYMBOLICAL MEANINGS OF DENOMINATING ARTIFACTS IN UKRAINIAN, GERMAN AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

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This article is dedicated to urgent issue concerning metaphorical modeling as a way of creating symbolical meanings of denominating artifacts. Based on conducted research metaphorical submodels which are used for creating symbolical meanings of denominating artifacts in Ukrainian, German and English languages are defined. Linguistic investigation made it possible to compare symbolical meanings of denominating artifacts in examined languages and find out its similarities and differences.

Key words: verbal symbol, symbolical meaning, metaphorical model.

In the context of modern linguistic cognitive- discursive paradigm a method of metaphorical modeling, a conception of which is developed based on the theory of conceptual metaphor, has spread.

According to Y.V.Kravtsova, a term *metaphoric model* became a part of linguistic categoric-conceptual instrument at the beginning of 1990<sup>th</sup>. V.N.Teliya, A.N.Baranov, Y.N.Karaulov) [5]. A linguist V.N.Teliya mentions that describing a technique of metaphor means describing it as a model much as word-forming or syntactical models. But a metaphoric model is more complicated mechanism, which creates absolutely new language objects [12].

A researcher N.O.Mishankina pays attention that in the context of cognitive conception a metaphor is not only a linguistic but also cognitive and mental phenomenon. A presence of metaphor in a language gives us an opportunity to talk about existence of metaphorical models in a person's mental sphere. Conceptual metaphor is a basic mental model, which is established on analogy and it lets us realize objects (phenomena, essences) based on knowledge about another things (phenomena, essences) which gets expression in a language, discourse, text as an entire system of metaphoric expressions [9, p. 43].

A basis of metaphoric modeling is cognitive operations, which provide interaction of starting domain, which is that conceptual sphere, from where borrowing cognitive signs starts and purpose-oriented domain – a field of abstraction which is identified therewith metaphor [7, p. 9].

According to Y.V.Kravtsova, metaphoric modeling can be considered creating model of metaphors, which reflect national stereotypes of figurative-associative thinking of given lingvocultural society at a certain stage of its evolution. A research of semantics of metaphoric expressions and creating metaphoric models which were reconstructed on specific linguistic material gives us an opportunity to establish models of metaphoric thinking of specific language personality or ethnos on the whole, which are typical for current historical period or to define regularities of reflection certain cognitive structures of knowledge in language structures [6, p. 43-54].

Thus, constructing models is a way of research of metaphoric thinking of ethnos. The main task of the article is establishing metaphoric models, which are used for symbolical meaning in examined languages. The results of the investigation let us compare symbolical meaning of denominating artifacts in examined languages and find out its similarities and differences. **Scientific novelty** is determined on the contest of the task and tactics of its performing. **Theoretical meaning** is in deepening statements about metaphoric modeling from the position of cognitive linguistic. **Practical meaning** of received results is in possibility its usage in comparative-typological researches and giving course, such as «General linguistics», «Lexicology», «Stylistics», «Comparative typology» etc. Adapted factual material can be used during composing a dictionary of metaphors of Ukrainian, German and English languages.

For the investigation we chose denomination of artifacts meaning different kinds of products. It was determined that denomination of artifacts mostly means abstract concepts. It is concerned with, as modern philosopher A. Shaff says, the essence of symbol is that it moves abstract concept nearer to a person, showing him/her abstract contest in the image of material product, meaning in a form, which is more available for perception by mind and keeping it in memory [13, p. 194]. Based on this it was marked out a model «artifact-abstraction», consisting of three submodels: «artifact – concept», «artifact – purpose», «artifact – characteristic». The biggest number of symbolical meanings was created using the first submodel. During the investigation it was discovered that denomination of artifacts in examined languages is characterized as similarities as differences of symbolical meanings.

*Submodel «artifact – concept»*

One of the components of symbolical meaning for naming **ukr. нитка / ger. der Faden / eng. thread**, which is created using this metaphoric submodel is a connection. The precondition for appearing metaphoric transportation is similarity connected with functional mission of the artifact, which unites something: compare ukr. 2. fig. Something that connects, ties with someone, something; *Рідна хата, мов та квітка; Що скрашає весь квітник. З рідним краєм якась нитка Тебе зв'язує навік; Шевченко, однодумець Добролюбова і друг Чернишевського, нерозривними нитками зв'язаний був з російською культурою* [11, Т. 5, p. 415]; ger. b) *übertragen Beziehung, Verbindung, Verbindungslinie* "fig. relation, connection, facility"; *Jeder Faden des Großbetriebes lag in ihrer Hand* "every connection of big business was in her hands"; *zwischen den feindlichen Parteien die zerrissenen Fäden verknüpfen* "to fasten together broken links between parties which are at enmity with each other" [15], eng. *figurative the thread that bound them had snapped* [17].

Ukrainian nomination **труна** has nonequivalent symbolical meaning – death. A mechanism of appearing this transformation is metaphorical transposition at the heart of which is a similarity on the basis «stop being», because this artifact is used for burial dead people: // fig. *Смерть. Як не живеш, а усе ж труни не минеш* [11, Т. 10, p. 298]. It was not noted any symbolical meaning for appropriate denominations **der Sarg** and coffin in German and English languages.

The name of the artifact **ukr. ярмо / ger. das Joch / eng. yoke** symbolizes burden, oppression, dependence. The precondition for appearing metaphoric transportation is similarity connected with functional mission harness, which is put on cattle's neck for performing certain tasks: compare ukr. // *sing., fig. Burden, loan; 2. sing., fig. oppression smb; pressure, harassment* [11, Т, 11, р. 650]; — *Таке вже ярмо наше, газетярське, — гасив Гуляйвітер полум'я сварки, густо сіючи слова* [3]; — *Нам усім — один талан — і дідові, і батькові, і дитині — довічне панське ярмо* [1]; — *Повір, Мотре, що нікому воно не легко. Усіх наше ярмо надавило. Та ще дехто вже й привик* [8]; — *Скинь це ярмо. Не ти, я винувата. Поставила драбину і забула прищепнути двері* [10]; *ger. 2. (gehoben) etwas, dem man unterworfen und wodurch die eigene Freiheit stark eingeschränkt ist* "(high style) something is subordinated and way of limiting personal freedom" [16]; *übertragen drückende Last, Knechtschaft* "fig. pressed burden, dependence"; *ein Volk vom kolonialen Joch befreien* "set people free from colonial oppression"; *das Joch der täglichen Pflichten* "burden of routine duties"; *das Joch des Imperialismus* "oppression of imperialism"; *das Joch der Ehe scherzhaft* "burden of marriage jokingly" [15]; *eng. 1.1 Used to refer to something regarded as oppressive or restrictive; They have been released from the yoke of authoritarian tyranny* [17].

Using this metaphoric model in all examined languages nomination meaning **ukr. драбина / ger. die Leiter / eng. ladder** got symbolical meaning hierarchy. The precondition for appearing transportation is similarity connected with «succession», which marks disposition of poles of the artifact: compare ukr. *4. fig. Successive disposition in the line of ascent from lower to higher (things, persons, ranks etc.). За життя батька.. Мариня була в сімейній ієрархічній драбині на останньому щаблі; Це був один з обдарованих фахівців уже нової генерації, який вийшов в інженери безпосередньо з цеху і який швидко зростає, різко піднімаючись угору по драбині керівних посад* [11, Т. 2, р. 403]; *ger. er steht auf der Leiter der höchsten Macht* "in the hierarchy in supreme authority he is on the highest pole" [15]; *eng. 1.1 A series of ascending stages by which someone or something may progress; Muslims have begun to ascend the ladder in politics, business and the media; This email was from an inspector, who I think is higher up the police ladder than an officer* [17].

As results of the research showed another submodels appear more seldom. Less expanded is submodel «artifact – purpose». Creating symbolical meanings using this model tells us that the precondition for appearing symbolical meaning is functional purpose of artifact.

#### *Submodel «artifact – purpose»*

In Ukrainian language denomination of the artifact **дзеркало** is a symbol of reflection. The precondition for appearing metaphoric transportation is similarity connected with functional mission, because the artifact is used for reflecting things, which are in front of it.

*Дзеркало – 2. of what, fig. About something which is a reflection of any phenomenon, processes etc.* [11, Т. 2, р. 266]: «Мені здається, найвірніше дзеркало душі людини не очі, як гадають, а ніс» [2]; «Ці очі — таке

непідкупне дзеркало: не допоможе ні поважна поза, ні акторська міміка» [3]; «Дзеркало напливало з глибин минулого, в уяві, в спомині, поєднувало Козака з тим життям, з якого його викинуто» [4]. Analogical symbolical meaning has German nomination **der Spiegel** and English **mirror**: compare, German. *seine Romane sind ein Spiegel unserer Zeit* "his novels is reflection of our time" [16]; *das Werk ist ein getreuer Spiegel unseres Lebens* "a work is exact reflection of our life"[15]; eng. 2. *Something that faithfully reflects or gives a true picture of something else; the press is a mirror of public opinion* [14].

It is characterized by equivalence in examined languages a word-symbol **укр. факел / ger. die Fackel / eng. torch**, which is a symbol of clarification. A similarity connected with «clarify» is founded on lingvocognitive mechanism of metaphoric transposition: compare ukr. 2. *of what, fig. About something that contains , brings truth, knowledge, education, freedom etc*; *З щирим серцем і безтрепетною рукою засвітили вони [декабристи] факел боротьби з самодержавством, запалили ту іскру, з якої розгорілося полум'я революції; Тепер увесь світ бачить, на яку небувалу височінь піднесли факел соціалізму Комуністична партія, радянський народ* [11, Т. 10, р. 551]; ger. *dichterisch, bildlich Sinnbild des Leuchtenden, der Erleuchtung* "poetical, figuratively symbol of clarification "; *die Fackel der Wahrheit in die Finsternis tragen* "bring truth into darkness"; *die Fackel des Geistes, der Vernunft, der Wissenschaft entzünden* "set fire to torch of soul, reasonableness, science" [15]; eng. 2: *something (such as tradition, wisdom, or knowledge) likened to a torch as giving light or guidance pass the torch to the next generation* [19]. It is interesting that German nomination **die Fackel** "факел" is characterized by nonequivalent symbolical meaning and a symbol of destruction. The precondition for appearing this kind of transportation is similarity connected with functional mission, because using an artifact means interconnection with fire, which leads to destruction.: *Sinnbild des Zerstörenden* "symbol of distruction"; *Die fluchbeladene Fackel dieses Kriegs* "cursed destruction of this war"; *Napoleon, der ... die letzte Fackel der Revolution über Europa getragen hat* " Napoleon, who ... carried last torch of revolution across Europe" [15].

*Submodel «artifact – characteristic».*

It was created the smallest number of symbolical meaning using this metaphoric model. Thus, nomination **укр. нитка / ger. der Faden / eng. thread** got symbolical meaning orientation. Motivational sign of transportation became «direction», which an artifact is characterized, which is used for sewing, embroidery etc. This component of symbolical meaning is inherent for all examined languages: compare ukr.// *Succession, main direction of something*; — *Ох, сміх тепер, — стуляючи нитку перерваної розмови, почала знову Мар'я ; Хотів одразу заговорити про бажане, передумане, та враз загубив нитку думок* [11, Т. 5, р. 415], ger. c) *übertragen gedanklicher Zusammenhang, gedankliche Entwicklungslinie* "fig. mental connection, mental line of development"; *er hat während der Rede den Faden verloren* "during performance he lost his train of thought "; *der Faden der Unterhaltung, Rede riss ab* "course of conversation, speech was interrupted"; *den Faden des (abgebrochenen,*



*unterbrochenen) Gesprächs wieder aufnehmen* "to renew course of interrupted conversation"; *den Faden wiederfinden* "to renew the direction" [15]; *Der Faden der Geschichte und der Übereinstimmung der Zeiten vermittelt ihm eine brüderliche Vergangenheit und das Wissen, in ein und demselben Geiste gelebt zu haben* [18, p.66]; eng. 3 a : *a line of reasoning or train of thought that connects the parts in a sequence (as of ideas or events); lost the thread of the story* [19].

It is possible to make a conclusion that denomination of artifacts in examined languages is characterized as similarities as differences of meanings, which is connected with mental peculiarities of Ukrainian, German and English ethnos. It is perspective to draw to research denominations of artifacts from other thematic groups. It will give an opportunity to find out peculiarities of linguistic world images.

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## Modern Science - Moderní věda. – 2017. - № 7

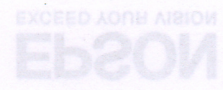
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2018 2018 2018 >	
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оток 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000	100
ен 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000	313
оток 2000	15
ен 2000	1
2018 2018 2018 >	

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**Modern Science - Moderní věda**

**2017**

**№ 7**

*scientific magazine / vědecký časopis*

Восточноевропейский центр фундаментальных исследований сообщает о возможности опубликования научных статей (результатов научных исследований) в чешском научном издании (журнале) **"Modern Science – Moderní věda"**.

Официальное свидетельство о регистрации журнала № МК 53506/2013 ОМА (Чехия).

Журнал включен в Международный каталог периодических изданий ISSN, а также в наукометрические базы данных Scholar Google и eLIBRARY.RU (РИНЦ).

По желанию авторов редакция журнала выдает Сертификат о публикации или Акт о внедрении научных результатов.

Журнал рассылается в ведущие университеты и научные учреждения стран ЕС, СНГ и Фонда А.Нобеля (Швеция).

Учредители журнала: Восточноевропейский центр фундаментальных исследований (г.Будапешт, Венгрия), Инновационный парк – компания "Nemogos" (г.Прага, Чешская Республика). Официальным представителем журнала в странах СНГ является Научно-исследовательский институт экономического развития (Украина, город Киев, НИИЭР).

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