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з теми: «**РЕПРЕЗЕНТАЦІЯ КОНЦЕПТУ 'МУЖНІСТЬ' У РОМАНАХ**

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INTRODUCTION

The notion of conceptualization lies at the heart of many cognitively oriented theories of language. Conceptualization is the process of creation and construction of concept in the human recognition. It is also the process of thought concerning the new information that causes the creation of concept [19, p. 67].

The cognitive activity of the human is the skill to orient in the world. This activity also combines the need to distinguish objects. So concepts appear in order to provide this operation. The formation of concepts is based on the recognition of the world and formation of the images about it.

The study of concept is the main task of the cognitive linguistics. Concept is the intellectual category that may not be recognized visually. This fact causes the presence of the wide area for the interpretation of concept.

As a basic structured unit, a concept may be refracted in the human consciousness due to understanding of diverse events and phenomena of the reality, taking into account the individual and social experience, the specific space, time, geographical, historical and cultural environment. The results of the whole cognitive activity of the person are linked with creation of the system of concepts reflecting the real or imaginary status of things in the world.

Concepts are the essence of the mental reality. The system of concepts creates the world picture that reflects the human comprehension of the reality and its peculiar conceptual picture. The human understands the world on the base of the mentioned conceptual picture.

The study of concept is rather topical. In general the concept was studied by O. Selivanova [28], S. Zhabotynska [13], N. Gunina [50], V. Maslova [23], Y. Stepanov [30], S. Askoldov [3], S. Vorkachev [8], N. Boldyriev [5], A. Kaplunenko [16], E. Kubriakova [21], W. Croft [40], V. Evans [42], D. Geeraets [49], E. Margolis [57], E. Smith [61] and others. The modern approach to the study of the language is rather complex. It may be characterized as the interaction between the results of such sciences as linguistics, philosophy,

psychology, culturology, etc.

The term *concept* is the key term of cognitive linguistics. The concept of ‘*COURAGE*’ is important in understanding human behavior in general.

The concept of ‘*COURAGE*’ has always played a prominent role to success, to great leadership, to life itself of any nation. For the ancient Greeks, courage was a part of virtuous living. Virtues are the core characteristics valued by moral philosophers: wisdom, courage, humanity, justice, temperance, and transcendence [59, p. 439].

Plato wrote a dialogue, *Laches*, on virtuous living. Courage was a part of Aristotle’s broader notion of “excellence of character” in his works on ethics. Courage came easily to these ancients because their very notion of living included courage. In contrast, courage today is not perceived as a virtue and a purpose in itself to achieve excellent character, but a skill and an instrument to benefit from [38, p. 460].

According to Aristotle, courage is the first virtue, because it makes all of the other virtues possible. A courageous person is not afraid to act, it is one who is able to face death and everything that is threatened with death without fear. Courage is an ability, despite the obstacles and threats, to assert the truth, including its own purpose, its own intrinsic purpose, that is to act according to their own essence. After all, Aristotle directly said that a person is always responsible for the way of his/her life and his/her actions due to courage. [2, p. 108–110].

The topicality of the research is determined by the necessity of studying linguistic realization of the concept ‘*COURAGE*’ and specifics of the individual authors’ perception.

The aim of the study is to investigate linguistic and national peculiarities of representation of the concept ‘*COURAGE*’ in American literature of the first half of the XX century.

The aim determines the following **tasks**:

- 1) to analyze theoretical works on Cognitive Linguistics and Cognitive

Semantics;

- 2) to examine the definitions of the term concept and different approaches to it;
- 3) to analyze the structure of a concept;
- 4) to specify prototypical word senses and representation of the concept 'COURAGE' in novellas by Ernest Hemingway and Jack London;
- 5) to define cognitive and semantic peculiarities of the concept 'COURAGE' in the mentioned works ;
- 6) to reveal the structure of the concept 'COURAGE' in works by Ernest Hemingway and Jack London.

The object of our investigation is the concept 'COURAGE'.

The subject of the study is cognitive and semantic peculiarities of the concept 'COURAGE' and the means of its expressing; the works by Ernest Hemingway and Jack London.

The materials of investigation are the novella "The Old Man and the Sea" by Ernest Hemingway, the novella "A Daughter of the Snows" and the story "Grit of Women" by Jack London.

The methods of the research are: descriptive method; text interpretation; the method of concept and semantic analysis.

The Novelty of this paper is in the fact that concept and semantic analysis of the concept 'COURAGE' was done on the material of novellas by Ernest Hemingway and Jack London. There has been indicated gender difference in the structure and semantic representation of the concept 'COURAGE'.

Practical Value of the work lies in that the results of the research can be used in the course of Philological analysis of the literary text, Stylistics and Cognitive Linguistics.

The structure of the paper: the paper consists of introduction, three chapters, conclusion to each chapter, general conclusion and list of references.

CONCLUSION

Conceptualization is the process of creation and construction of a concept in the human recognition. It is also the process of thought concerning the new information that causes the creation of concept.

The study of concept is the main task of the cognitive linguistics. Concept is the intellectual category that may not be recognized visually. The most widespread definition of concept is the following: concept is the discrete mental creation that is the basic unit of the intellectual code of the human.

Every language mark represents concept in the language, but it does not represent concept in a whole. With the assistance of its meaning the language mark represents several conceptual features that are relevant for the transmission of the information. If we need to express concept in a whole it is necessary to apply different linguistic means and the whole nominative field of concept. So both concept and its compounds may be verbalized and non-verbalized. It is difficult to define concepts that are non-verbalized.

Concepts appear in the human recognition as a result of the activity, interpretation of the world and socialization. Every concept includes the generalized content of different forms of expression in the natural language and in spheres that are based on the language and their presence is impossible without language. Concepts are abstract notions and meanings represented by words. The concept is a mental representation, a generalized notion or idea connected with a definite word or symbol in the human mind.

The informational content of the concept consists of a minimum amount of cognitive features that determine the most important and distinguishing features of an object or phenomenon. The interpretative field includes cognitive features, which interpret the informational content of the concept. A distinctive feature of the interpretive field is the presence of cognitive symptoms conflicting with one another. The structure of a concept can be described only when its content is defined and described, that is, the cognitive features of the concept are revealed.

Having gathered different views on the definition of concept we may say that it refers to the discrete mental creation that is the basic unit of the intellectual code of the human. This code is characterized by the internal structure. It is a result of the cognitive activity of the human and society and brings the complex and encyclopedic information about the subject and phenomenon and the social attitude to this phenomenon.

Concepts may be classified according to the type of knowledge and reflection of reality because these types are the foundation of the method of the assignment and description of concept. It is necessary to emphasize that the concept 'COURAGE' is a moral and abstract notion. As one of the moral concepts, it is complex and polysemantic.

The word 'courage' derives from the old French word 'corage' which means "heart" and "spirit". In general the word 'courage' means 'being fearless or brave; valor'. This concept is one according to which the character must act when he/she is faced with the fact of danger, pain or even death.

As far as we think, the role of 'courage' is manifestation of the gift of the Holy Spirit by which courage gets the resources of making us confident of escaping every danger.

Cognitive analysis of the concept 'COURAGE' in E. Hemingway's works revealed that it is associated with the categories of *endurance and will, dignity and honor, perseverance, confidence, heroism, resolution, and will-power*, which are all closely related. The author expressed his own attitudes to all those categories.

Among semantic peculiarities, we analyzed the conceptual field of 'courage' in E. Hemingway's novella is the use of the lexemes: *strength, fearless, confidence, honor* and their derivatives. In Hemingway's perception the concept "COURAGE" refers to man and embraces the semes: *dignity, obsession, integrity and pride*.

In his works "The Daughter of the Snows" and "Grit of Women" J. London represents concept 'COURAGE' not only as "man's" concept but a concept that is

inherent to women. The results of the analysis show that the nuclear component of the concept 'COURAGE' is "calm bravery". The individual author's approach allows to distinguish such components of the concept 'COURAGE' as: *grit, sacrifice, devotion, the transfer of sacred knowledge, honesty*. Consider representation of the concept COURAGE is manifested by the noun clusters *zone-conqueror, battlers of frost and fighters of hunger, infinite faith and infinite patience* and adjective groups with the adjective 'strong'. The concept 'COURAGE' gets a specific realization in the novel "The Daughter of the Snows" and in the story "Grit of Women" by J. London. The base layer is a description of the man's courage through noun lexemes: *bravery, cowardice, determination, will*. However, the courage of the woman is presented here, which is expressed in 'sacrifice', 'mighty love', and also is realized in "sacred knowledge". Thus, the concept of 'COURAGE' in J. London's works has gender distinctions and receives additional components: *mighty love, faith, honesty, self-sacrifice, devotion, grit, the transfer of sacral knowledge*.

The concept of courage in E. Hemingway's and J. London's fiction combines the verbal and nonverbal components, because not only words, but also actions, feelings and associations are involved in the concept 'COURAGE'. These facts determinate the uniqueness of the concept 'COURAGE' and peculiarities of its analysis.

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