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CONCEPTS ROSA–ROSE–ТРОЯНДА: COMPARATIVE ASPECT

The formation of conceptosphere of human language is an important subject of research of modern linguistics, with a focus on humanistic direction. The interpretation of the term “concept” today is ambiguous. Thus, in particular, it is clearly identified the following trends in its study: cultural (Yu. Stepanov, V. Teliia); semantic (N. Arutiunova, T. Bulyhina); cognitive (O. Kubriakova, D. Lykhachov). The last of these, in our opinion, optimally reflects the content of this term. Therefore, we follow the definition of the concept proposed by the authors of the “Short dictionary of cognitive terms”: “The concept is a term that is the explanation units mental or psychological resources of our consciousness and the information structure that reflects the knowledge and experience of the person” [5, 90].

An important means of forming conceptosphere is secondary semiosis. According to O. Kubriakova, conceptual analysis suggests expanding of the concept, that is behind the sign language [4]. It is well known that the basis for further semantic interpretation becomes language signs, which indicate, as a rule, the objects of the surrounding world. In the article the subject of research is the Latin floranomen Rosa and its French and Ukrainian correlates. Our goal is to study the development of conceptosphere Rosa on the material of resisting languages.

For the conceptual analysis appeal to the etymological sources: Ukr. *троянда, роза, рожа* and Fr. *rose* are a Latin borrowings (M. Fasmer, p. 3, 493–484; A. Dauzat, 656). Retrospective analysis of A. Ernout and A. Meillet, certifying that the lat. *rosa* was borrowed from Greek language, and the source of this nomen is an Iranian language (A. Ernout, A. Meillet, 831).

The sign of the name of these correlates, and, consequently, the motivational basis remains etymologically unclear today. Regarding the semantics of the investigated floranomen, in modern lexicographic sources, it is interpreted as follows: Ukr. *Троянда. 1. Багаторічна кущова рослина родини розових з великими запашними квітками червоного, рожевого, білого або жовтого кольору і з стеблами, звичайно вкритими колючками. <...>. 2. Квітка цієї рослини* (НТСУМ, т. 4, 578). *Рожа. <...> 2. Те саме, що роза* (НТСУМ, т. 4, 9); Fr. *Rose. Fleur du rosier, décorative et odorante. Des roses rouges, blanches* (MR, vol. 2, 958). *Rosier. Abrisseau épineux portant les roses* (MR, vol. 2, 958). – *Abrisseau épineux de la famille des rosacées, cultivé en Orient, puis en Europe pour ses fleurs superbes et odorantes* (GL, vol. 6, 5263).

Thus, the generic components of the nuclear part of the concept Rosa are: 1) the bush; 2) botanical classification; 3) flower; 4) positive evaluation of the appearance; 5) a pleasant smell; 6) red, white; 7) the prickliness.

In addition, in Ukrainian language components of the kernel is: 1) the large size of the flower; 2) diversity, pink, yellow; and in the French – place of cultivation.

The original sign *Rosa* and its correlates through their affiliation to the active vocabulary in the process of development of languages became signet for secondary items. This is also reflected in lexicographic sources, and indicates the place of the concept in the language consciousness of the ethnic group.

Besides the already installed components, it is observed the development and appearance of new, caused by the color and shape of a flower. Let us consider in more detail the transposition of these characteristics. Although in most of the dictionaries listed on the different colors of the flowers (see above), in all three languages pink construed as shade of red.

Compare: lat. “Rosans pink” (I. Dvoretzkyi, 675); “*Roseus, -a, -um; derose, couleurderose*” (A. Ernout, A. Meillet, 831); Ukr. “Рожевий. Світло-червоний; яскраво-червоний <...>” (НТСУМ, vol. 4, 9); FR. “Rose. Qui est d’un couleur rouge très pâle, comme nombreuse roses” (MR, vol. 2, 958); “Qui a la couleur rouge claire de la rose commune” (GL, vol. 6, 5261).

At the same time to the nuclear part of the French concept also belongs other shades of orange and yellow: FR. “Rose saumon, se dit d’un rose qui tire sur l’orange. // Rose thé, d’un jaune délicat et rose comme la rose du même nom” (GL, vol. 6, 5261).

In the process of development of languages color designation *pink* and its correlates and refer to different concepts that are part of the concept *Rosa*. So, in good weather, the sky in the morning or evening is pink. This became the basis for education for sustainable combination: Ukr. “Рожевий день (ранок, вечір) – безхмарний, погожий день (ранок, вечір)” (НТСУМ, vol. 4, 10)

It is fact of common knowledge that the weather affects positively the person’s health condition and its optimistic or even an idealized perception of the surrounding world. Therefore, the word combination of pink day (morning, evening) became the motivational basis for other expressions. Compare: Ukr. “Рожевий <...>. Нічим не затьмарений; радісний, світлий. <...>” (НТСУМ, vol. 4, 9); “Дивитися крізь рожеві окуляри (скельця) <...> – сприймати кого-, що-небудь, не помічаючи їх негативних сторін, рис” (НТСУМ, vol. 4, 10); “У рожевому світлі; У рожевих фарбах – ідеалізовано, краще, ніж є насправді” (НТСУМ, vol. 4, 10).

A similar transposition of the sign pink flower is observed in the French language as well: “Cen’est pas rose, cen’est pas gai, pas agréable” (MR, vol. 2, 958); “Quia la couleur du bonheur, agréable (surtout à la forme négative)” (GL, vol. 6, 5261); “Voir la vie en rose, voir toute en rose, avec optimisme” (MR, vol. 2, 958).

As for the second sign – flower color, the appearance of new tokens is motivated by it and indicates: 1) the architectural elements: Ukr. “Архітектурна прикраса готичних вікон або саме вікно у вигляді кола з лініями, що радіально розходяться від центра” (НТСУМ, vol. 4, 10); Fr. “Ornement d’architecture, de menuiserie, de marqueterie, de serrurerie, en forme de rose” (GL, vol. 6, 5261); 2) geographical designations: Ukr. “Роза вітрів – графічне зображення повторюваності напрямів і величин сили вітру у певній точці земної поверхні за певний час” (НТСУМ, vol. 4, 10); Fr. “Rose des vents: étoile à 32 divisions représentant les trente-deux aires du vent sur le cadran d’une boussole” (MR, vol. 2, 958).

Besides, in the French language, there is a specific geologic term: “Rose de sable: cristallisation de gypse, en forme de rose, dans le Sahara”(MR, vol. 2, 958).

As you can see from the last example, in the French language the component place (East Europe) found its further semantic development.

In the process of practical and speech activity these koristam were given by people various connotations and associations occurring on the ground as a subjective perceptions and experience gained by ethnic group over a long time period. These additional designations that were accumulated in the structure of the concept make up its peripheral part. To state it, we should refer to literary texts. As a result of the research a reference situation was determined, and the phenomenon Rosa and its equivalents belong to it.

As it has been noted, the rose has a nice look, a pleasant smell. This became the basis for creation of the concepts from the category of the fine things. F. Schiller a German scientist and poet pointed to the subjective nature of reclamation assessment of environmental objects: “indeed, what kind of bait there is in such an empty flower<...>? (our italics. – S. A.) <...>. We love the idea that they represent but not the objects themselves” [CIT.: 6, 16]. The Anthropometrist of this category is rightly emphasized by W. Bally: “<...> things and events seem as much perfect to us, as they give us enjoyment. <...> or associated with some features that bring satisfaction” [2, 211].

As the result of analysis of literary sources we recorded that primary sign Rosata its equivalents рожа, троянда, rose in result of the semantic interpretation acquire new components in the structure of values: 1) beauty; 2) health; youth; 3) carefree, happy life; pleasure; 4) perfume; 5) nature; 6) poor health condition; pain; disease; 7) absence and lack of beauty.

So, due to the positive assessment of the appearance of the flower, its pleasant odor of a rose is a universal symbol of female beauty. In its turn, the beauty is very closely connected with health and youth, because a young healthy person has good complexion-fair skin with rosy cheeks: Ukr. *Аличка – одне рожа, друге лілія. Зроду-віку не бачив кращого нічого* (P. Mirny, vol. 2, 336); *Світиться профіль старої воском, а молодій – листком троянди* (M. Kotsiubynsky, vol. 2, 336); Fr. *Quand je vis qu'on me laissait seul avec la petite rose rouge, je pensai: “Voilà un moment!”* (A. Daudet, 160); <...> *Un teint de lys et de rose, vous comprenez?* (Manchette) (Robert, vol. 6, 21).

As in the previous interpretations of the original sign, carefree life full of joy with is motivated by the positive perception of the properties of plants: Lat. *multa in rosā* (Horatius), *quum regnat rosa* (Martialis), *vivēre in aeterna rosā* (Martialis) (I. Dvoretzky, 675); Ukr. *А Домця, ридаючи, причитувала: “Краще б ти мене, моя мати, не кохала, як рожу <...>”* (S. Vasilchenko, vol. 2, 261).

Rose oil and its leaves are often used for cosmetic care for ancient times, because of its pleasant aroma. That fact becomes a motivational basis for creating next meanings: lat. *rosa – розово емасло, розовая мазь* (Cornelius) (И. Дворецкий, 675); fr. *Rosepompon, essences de roses diluée dans l'eau* (MR, vol. 2, 958). In further progress word-combination *трояндова вода* in French language start designate something pretentious, object or creation without taste, as a result of transference: *A l'eau de rose, fade, mièvre* (GL, vol. 6, 5261).

Rose, of coast, is inalienable component of flora world. That's why using its mane as asignificant for nature image is logical. That's meaning noted in Ukrainian language: <...> *і цвіли хмари на небі, немов троянди* (М. Коцюбинський, т. 3, 75). In comparison with another plants, we can determine such phenomenon, as positive rating of rose look. We discover characteristic, reasoned by a comparison with plant poppy Papaver: fr. *Elle [rose] ne voulait pas sortir toute fripée comme les coquelicots* (A. de S.-Exupéry, 31).

Core component "spiny" cased next pragmatic growth of meaning: bad state of health; problems; pain; illness: fr. *Pas de roses sans épines, toute joie comporte une peine* (MR, vol. 2, 958). Famous aphorism by Seneca caused by spiny, become in French language motivation basis for creation of stable word-combination: lat. *inrosā jacere* (И. Дворецкий, 675); – fr. *Envoyer sur les roses, envoyer au diable* (MR, vol. 2, 958), that means "go to hell".

As was said earlier, Rose is a symbol of beauty. But in some context lexeme Rosa Using with unpredictable, opportune, even incompatible meanings. As S. Bally saidit creates ridiculous image, such "виявляється в результаті несподіваного сполучення несполучуваного або порушення природного порядку речей" [2, 215].

Ridiculous images, that designat Rosa, have meanings of "відсутність краси": укр. *Вона [молода] велика. Спина в неї довга, заокруглена. В цілості робить враження темно-понсової рожі, буйної краси, котра в гарячих, сонячних хвилинах здається просто жаркою...* (О. Кобилянська, т. 1, 282). Deterioration actualizes with word-combination *велика молода* and *довга, заокруглена спина*; wich isn't suite generally accepted ideas of ukranians about tenderness and softness of young bride. For common standards of beauty examples human nose must be strait and has a natural color of human skin. Comparison with rose, which has a bubble shape and red color creates funny side: укр. *Його курнатий ніс цвів, як повная рожка* (М. Коцюбинський, т. 1, 56).

Conducted research give as possibility to set with conclusions. Conceptual analysis of lexeme Rosa assure, that periphery components of concept caused by elements of its core, such as: positive opinion about look and aroma, color. Throe positive perception of core attributes in most cases symbols *rosa / rose / троянда / рожка* and its semantic interpretation as bassis for meliorative image. Deterioration components of concept Rosa cased by spiniest of a plant in all language sand self-interpretation by auter primary symbol *рожа* in Ukrainian language.

Concept Rosa has brightly expressed anthropocentric character: sporadical terms (architectural elements and geographical, geological nomens) means artifacts or scientific terms. So, on a creation of concept Rosa priority role has perceptive perception by person attributes of this plant.

Perspective for the next researches we see in studies of creation of concepts in bassis names of another's environmental objects.

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