

References

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R. Usakov (Nukus, Uzbekistan)
Karakalpak State University

General characteristics of the semantic field of “labour”

The aim of the article is to define the semantic field of words related to “labour” in English. The theory of Semantic Fields constitutes the linguistic background of this article.

Keywords: labour, semantic field, meaning, concept, linguistics

Целью статьи является определение семантического поля «labour» в английском языке. Основу исследования составляет теория семантических полей.

Ключевые слова: работа, семантическое поле, значение, концепт, лингвистика

The aim of the article is to define the semantic field of words related to “labour” in English and to study its different features. Here is the words and set phrases belonging to the semantic field of labour which we find in the dictionaries and thesaurus books.

labour *US*, labor [*'leɪbə*] *n*

1. (Business / Industrial Relations & HR Terms) productive work, esp. physical toil done for wages

2. (Business / Industrial Relations & HR Terms)

a. the people, class, or workers involved in this, esp in contrast to management, capital, etc.

b. (*as modifier*) a labour dispute labour relations

3. a. difficult or arduous work or effort

b. (*in combination*) labour-saving

4. a particular job or task, esp. of a difficult nature

5. (Medicine / Gynaecology & Obstetrics)

a. the process or effort of childbirth or the time during which this takes place

b. (*as modifier*) labour pains

labour of love something done for pleasure rather than gain

vb 1. (*intr*) to perform labour; work

2. (*intr; foll by for, etc.*) to strive or work hard (for something)

3. (*intr*; usually foll by *under*) to be burdened (by) or be at a disadvantage (because of) *to labour under a misapprehension*

4. (*intr*) to make one's way with difficulty

5. (*tr*) to deal with or treat too persistently *to labour a point*

6. (Medicine / Gynaecology & Obstetrics) (*intr*) (of a woman) to be in labour

7. (Transport / Nautical Terms) (*intr*) (of a ship) to pitch and toss

[via Old French from Latin *labor*; perhaps related to *lābī* to fall]

labouringly *US*, laboringly *adv*

Labour of moles: a company of moles—*Bk. of St. Albans*, 1486.

Labour as a noun fulfills the following functions:

1. labour – a social class comprising those who do manual labor or work for wages; "*there is a shortage of skilled labor in this field*"

labor, proletariat, working class

social class, socio-economic class, stratum, class – people having the same social, economic, or educational status; "the working class"; "an emerging professional class"

labor force, labor pool – the source of trained people from which workers can be hired

lumpenproletariat – the unorganized lower levels of the proletariat who are not interested in revolutionary advancement

organized labor – employees who are represented by a labor union

prole, proletarian, worker – a member of the working class (not necessarily employed); "workers of the world-unite!" [1].

2. labour – concluding state of pregnancy; from the onset of contractions to the birth of a child; "*she was in labor for six hours*"

childbed, confinement, lying – in, parturiency, travail, labor

uterine contraction – a rhythmic tightening in labor of the upper uterine musculature that contracts the size of the uterus and pushes the fetus toward the birth canal

effacement – shortening of the uterine cervix and thinning of its walls as it is dilated during labor

birthing, giving birth, parturition, birth – the process of giving birth

maternity, pregnancy, gestation – the state of being pregnant; the period from conception to birth when a woman carries a developing fetus in her uterus

premature labor, premature labour – labor beginning prior to the 37th week of gestation

asynclitism, obliquity – the presentation during labor of the head of the fetus at an abnormal angle

3. Labour – a political party formed in Great Britain in 1900; characterized by the promotion of labor's interests and formerly the socialization of key industries

British Labour Party, Labour Party, Labor

labor party, labour party – a left-of-center political party formed to represent the interest of ordinary working people

Labourite – a member of the British Labour Party

4. labour – productive work (especially physical work done for wages); *"his labor did not require a great deal of skill"*

toil, labor

roping – capturing cattle or horses with a lasso

work – activity directed toward making or doing something; *"she checked several points needing further work"*

corvee – unpaid labor (as for the maintenance of roads) required by a lord of his vassals in lieu of taxes

donkeywork, drudgery, plodding, grind – hard monotonous routine work

elbow grease, exertion, effort, travail, sweat – use of physical or mental energy; hard work; "he got an A for effort"; "they managed only with great exertion"

hunting, hunt – the work of finding and killing or capturing animals for food or pelts

hackwork – professional work done according to formula

haymaking – cutting grass and curing it to make hay

manual labor, manual labour – labor done with the hands

overwork, overworking – the act of working too much or too long; "he became ill from overwork" [2]

Here is we may observe the meaning of the words related to "labour"

1. Meaning:

Productive work (especially physical work done for wages)

Classified under:

Nouns denoting acts or actions

Synonyms:

labor; toil; labour

Context example:

his labor did not require a great deal of skill

Hyponyms ("labour" is a kind of...):

work (activity directed toward making or doing something)

Hyponyms (each of the following is a kind of "labour"):

roping (capturing cattle or horses with a lasso)

slavery (work done under harsh conditions for little or no pay)

overwork; overworking (the act of working too much or too long)

manual labor; manual labour (labor done with the hands)

haymaking (cutting grass and curing it to make hay)

hackwork (professional work done according to formula)

hunt; hunting (the work of finding and killing or capturing animals for food or pelts)

effort; elbow grease; exertion; sweat; travail (use of physical or mental energy; hard work)

donkeywork; drudgery; grind; plodding (hard monotonous routine work)

corvee (unpaid labor (as for the maintenance of roads) required by a lord of his vassals in lieu of taxes)

Labour 1

Meaning [3]:

Work hard

Classified under:

Verbs of political and social activities and events

Synonyms:

toil; moil; labour; travail; drudge; labor; fag; dig; grind

Context examples:

She was digging away at her math homework / Lexicographers drudge all day

long

Hyponyms (to "labour" is one way to...):

do work; work (be employed)

Sentence frames:

Somebody, -s

Somebody, -s PP

2. Meaning:

Strive and make an effort to reach a goal

Classified under:

Verbs of political and social activities and events

Synonyms:

labor; tug; labour; push; drive

Context examples:

She tugged for years to make a decent living / We have to push a little to make the deadline! / She is driving away at her doctoral thesis

Hyponyms (to "labour" is one way to...):

fight; struggle (make a strenuous or labored effort)

Hoponyms (each of the following is one way to "labour"):

reach; strain; strive (to exert much effort or energy)

3. Meaning:

Undergo the efforts of childbirth

Classified under:

Verbs of grooming, dressing and bodily care

The basic assumption is that the lexicon is structured into Semantic Fields: semantic relations among concepts belonging to the same field are very dense, while concepts belonging to different fields are typically unrelated. The theory of Semantic Fields constitutes the linguistic background of this work. The main limitation of this theory is that it does not provide an objective criterion to distinguish among Semantic Fields. The concept of linguistic game allows us to formulate such a criterion, by observing that linguistic games are reflected by texts in corpora.

References

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*Г. К. Хожаметова (Нукус, Узбекистан)
Каракалпакский государственный университет*

Лингвокогнитивная природа предложения как стилистического приёма

В статье представлен анализ предложения. Автор проводит дифференциацию предложения и близких явлений (афоризм, максима и др.). В системе стилистических приемов предложение является наименее изученным явлением.

Ключевые слова: предложение, имплицитность, авторизованность, генерализованность, автосемантичность

Предложение в системе стилистических приемов является наименее изученным явлением. В лингвистике часто смешиваются такие понятия, как «афоризм», «максима», «предложение», «апофтегма», «крылатые слова» и др. В некоторых случаях они используются дифференцированно, в других – тождественно. Всем этим жанром присущи такие признаки, как глубина мысли, истинность, мудрость, парадоксальность и др. Однако, согласно определениям, данным в словаре стилистических терминов, между этими явлениями есть и некоторые различия:

АФОРИЗМ (aphorism). Суждение общего характера, выраженное в лаконичной художественной форме и, как правило, принадлежащее определенному автору. Термин «афоризм» используется как родовое обозначение максимы, апофтегмы, предложения, крылатых слов и др. [9, с. 102].