

ЛИТЕРАТУРА

1. Опрышко В. И. Организация самостоятельной работы студентов при изучении предметов «фармакология» и «клиническая фармакология» / В. И. Опрышко, Д. С. Носивец // Мат. научн.-метод. конф. «Современные подходы к формированию образовательного процесса в медицинском ВУЗе: опыт, проблемы, перспективы». – Рязань, 2013. – С. 84-87.
2. Опрышко В. И. Современные подходы к модернизации структуры и качества преподавания (на примере учебных курсов «фармакология» и «клиническая фармакология») / В. И. Опрышко, Д. С. Носивец // IX Міжнар. конф. “Стратегія якості у промисловості і освіті” (31.05-7.06.2013 р., Варна, Болгарія): Матеріали. Упорядники: Т. С. Хохлова, В. О. Хохлов, Ю. О. Ступак. – Дніпропетровськ-Варна, 2013. – У 3-х томах. – Т. 1. – 516 с. – С. 243-245.
3. Опрышко В. И. Творческий потенциал студентов как основа повышения качества изучения предметов «фармакология» и «клиническая фармакология» / В. И. Опрышко, Д. С. Носивец // Актуальні питання освіти і науки: Зб. наук. ст., мат. наук.-практ. конф., 23-24 жовт. 2013 р. / Академія внутрішніх військ МВС України. – Х. : ХОГОКЗ, 2013. – 386 с. – С. 195-198.
4. Опрышко В. И. Пути обеспечения и улучшения качества преподавания предметов «фармакология» и «клиническая фармакология» / В. И. Опрышко, Д. С. Носивец, В. И. Жилюк // Вища освіта: проблеми і шляхи забезпечення якості: Зб. праць X Всеукр. наук.-метод. конф., 28-29 листоп. 2013 р., Київ / М-во освіти і науки України, Нац. техн. ун-т України «Київ. політехн. ін-т». – Електрон. дані. – К. : НТУУ «КПІ», 2013. – 1 електрон. опт. диск (CD-ROM); 12 см. – Назва з тит. екрана. – С. 514-516.
5. Опрышко В. И. Развитие творческого потенциала студентов для повышения качества преподавания предметов «фармакология» и «клиническая фармакология» / В. И. Опрышко, Д. С. Носивец, В. И. Жилюк // Теоретические и методологические проблемы современного образования: Мат. XII Междунар. научн.-практич. конф. 27-28 марта 2013 г. / Науч.-инф. издат. центр «Институт стратегических исследований». – М. : «Спецкнига», 2013. – 348 с. – С. 239-240.
6. Опрышко В. И. Роль Болонского процесса в оптимизации педагогического процесса иностранных студентов / В. И. Опрышко, Е. Т. Зленко, В. И. Жилюк, Д. С. Носивец // Світ медицини та біології. – 2013. – № 3. – С. 176-177.
7. Мамчур В. Й. Шляхи підвищення якості підготовки студентів на кафедрі фармакології, клінічної фармакології та фармакоєкономіки / В. Й. Мамчур, В. І. Опришко, Д. С. Носивец [та ін.] // Мат. X Всеукр. навч.-наук. конф. “Кредитно-модульна система організації навчального процесу у Вищих медичних навчальних закладах України на новому етапі”. – Тернопіль: “Укрмедкнига”, 2013. – Ч. 1. – С. 359-361.

УДК 811.111

Pavelyeva A. K.¹, Lysanets Yu. V.²

¹**Poltava National Technical Yuriy Kondratyuk University**

²**Ukrainian Medical Stomatological Academy, Poltava**

AUTHOR'S NEOLOGISMS IN THE FANTASY UNIVERSE OF J.R.R. TOLKIEN

У статті досліджено функціональні та стилістичні особливості авторських неологізмів у творчості Дж.Р.Р. Толкієна. Проаналізовано способи утворення неологізмів та їх роль у відтворенні концептуально-мовної картини світу письменника.

Ключові слова: *авторський неологізм, штучна мова, деривація, жанр фентезі.*

The article analyzes the functional and stylistic features of author's neologisms in the novels by J.R.R. Tolkien. The ways of neologisms formation, as well as their role in the representation of the conceptual and linguistic world-image of the writer have been studied.

Keywords: *author's neologism, artificial language, derivation, genre of fantasy.*

В статье исследованы функциональные и стилистические особенности авторских неологизмов в творчестве Дж.Р.Р. Толкиена. Проанализированы

способы образования неологизмов, а также их роль в репрезентации концептуально-языковой картины мира писателя.

Ключевые слова: авторский неологизм, искусственный язык, деривация, жанр фэнтези.

Neologism is a newly coined lexical unit or an existing word in an unusual context which provides it with new meanings [1]. Neologisms can fall into two categories: stable (which have gained common usage and are included into slang dictionaries) and unstable (which are proposed by individuals or are used in a limited subculture) [1]. According to the purpose of introducing neologisms into languages, one can distinguish nominative and stylistic intentions. Nominative neologisms are coined to name new phenomena. A large amount of them are highly specialized terms which may become widely accepted in the course of time. Stylistic neologisms are created as figurative names of well-known subjects and phenomena. They usually have neutral synonyms which are less expressive [9]. According to the ways of neologisms formation, they can be lexical and semantic. Semantic neologisms appear as a result of assigning new meanings to well-known words [2]. Lexical neologisms are created by active models or borrowed from other languages. They can be formed by affixes, prefixes, by composing, abbreviating and contracting the words. The most common ways of neologisation are composition, affixation and conversion [7].

Composition is the way of word-forming when a word is formed by joining two or more stems to form one word. Analysis of separate components, whose meanings are known, helps to find out the meaning of the entire complex. **Affixation** is one of the most productive ways of word-building throughout the history of English language. It is based on adding new affixes to certain word stems. Affixation falls into **suffixation** and **prefixation**. **Conversion** consists in forming a new word from some existing words by changing the part of speech, the morphemic shape of the original word remaining unchanged. A new word has a meaning which differs from that of the original one.

Author's neologisms are often charged with explicit and implicit information and thus contribute to the creation and development of literary images, themes, motives and entire universes. The study of neologisms in J.R.R. Tolkien's novels is relevant because of their key role in the artificial languages developed by the author. J.R.R. Tolkien was greatly interested in words and their etymology. Consequently, he tried to bring the world of words he appreciated so much both into a mythological context and historical background. As he admitted himself: *"The "stories" were made rather to provide a world for the languages than the reverse"* [5, p. 12].

To certain extent Tolkien took over Lewis Carroll's tradition of word play, changing one word into another, successive changes resulting in genuine words (*homo+rabbit* – one of the versions of creation of "hobbit" [12, p. 186]). As H. Keenan observes: *"Tolkien's heroes engage in verbal trickery and combat, riddle games remnants of ancient verbal pastimes that also appear in L. Carroll's works"* [8, p. 70]. As in Lewis Carroll's *Through the Looking-Glass*: *"When I use a word," Humpty Dumpty said in a rather scornful tone, "it means just what I choose it to mean – neither more nor less"* [6, p. 315].

It is known that Tolkien worked as a lexicographer on the Oxford English Dictionary, but little has been written about his experience there. Apart from Humphrey Carpenter's cursory account [4, p. 16-52], Peter Gilliver has done interesting and seminal research on the entries Tolkien drafted for OED, identifying what he worked on and how the process of historical lexicography and writing of entries for the Oxford English

Dictionary may have affected his writing of fiction [12, p. 37]. It would seem obvious that an experience which Tolkien described as the most instructive two years of his life should have had some perceptible impact on his novels.

In fact, Tolkien foregrounds the lexicographer's concern with the semantic possibilities of words and phrases. One of such neologisms is the word-combination *eleventy-one* – an invented component numeral, created by analogy with numbers, multiple 10, which are constructed with the help of suffix “-ty”. This suffix is the modified word “ten” and by adding it the decimal numerals from twenty to ninety are formed in the English language. In other words, age 111 – is 11, multiplied by 10, plus 1 (eleven*ty (110) + one (1) = eleventy-one).

Most of Tolkien's neologisms are proper names (e.g. *Underhill, Took, Treebeard, Strider, Brandybuck, Butterbur, Barliman, Glorfindel, Windlord, Wormtongue*) and toponyms (*Bag End, Buckland, Bywater, Dunland, Entwash, Mirkwood, Watchwood, Weathertop, Wilderland*). One can also observe words, defining races (*the Halfling, the Haradrim, Orcs*), plants (*galenas, evermind*), food and drinks (*miruvor, lembas*). The most productive way of neologism's formation in Tolkien's writings is **composition** (e.g. *woodwright* – “a craftsman who works with wood”; *sister-son* – “nephew”; *marchwarden* – “border guard”; *cunning-handed* – “deft, artful, dexterous”; *doorward* – “a watchman, warder, keeper; also, a body of persons, as soldiers, whose duty it is to keep guard”; *daymeal* – “a light refreshment taken between meals; a luncheon”; *sword-thain* – “a military attendant, follower or retainer; a soldier” and such proper names as *Snowmane, Wormtongue, Watchwood, Windlord*). **Affixation** takes the second place after composition. For example: *Bywater, Halfling, Easterling*. The word *morrowless* means “not subject to time, without end”; *battlemented* – “furnished with battlements”.

In *The Hobbit* Bilbo's initial conversation with Gandalf shows Bilbo using the same phrase as both a greeting and a farewell: “*Good morning!*” said Bilbo, and he meant it. <...> “*What do you mean?*” he said. “*Do you wish me a good morning, or mean that it is a good morning whether I want it or not; or that you feel good this morning; or that it is a morning to be good on?*” [13]. After Gandalf alarms the hobbit with talk of adventure, Bilbo changes his tone: “*Good morning!*” he said at last. “*We don't want any adventures here, thank you! You might try over The Hill or across The Water.*” By this he meant that the conversation was at an end. “*What a lot of things you do use Good morning for!*” said Gandalf. “*Now you mean that you want to get rid of me, and that it won't be good till I move off*” [13]. Gandalf then turns the noun phrase of salutation into a verb phrase (e.g., applies **conversion**): “*To think that I should live to be good-morninged by Beladonna Took's son, as if I was selling buttons at the door!*” [13].

The example of **semantic derivation** is the word *nightshade* which is normally used only as the name of a poisonous plant, whereas its meaning “darkness” appears to be unique in Tolkien's universe. The word *eaves* also acquired an unusual meaning in a new context: “the fringe of a forest” (from the resemblance of the overhanging forest canopy to the eaves of a house).

Coining new terms, the author used various sources. As one of the world's foremost experts on Old English, J.R.R. Tolkien aspired to resurrect dead or rarely-used Old English words. For example, *mathom* is an interesting author's neologism, derived from the Old English *maðm*, “a precious thing, treasure, valuable gift” [3]. The modern meaning of the term, coined by Tolkien is: “*anything that Hobbits had no immediate use for, but were unwilling to throw away, they called a mathom. Their dwellings were apt to*

become rather crowded with mathoms, and many of the presents that passed from hand to hand were of that kind” [13]. Thus, the author uses it to create a rather comical situation: *“Hobbits give presents to other people on their own birthdays. Not very expensive ones, as a rule but it was not a bad system (...) Not, of course, that the birthday-presents were always new; there were one or two old mathoms of forgotten uses that had circulated all around the district”* [13].

Thus, Tolkien’s writings contain a vast amount of neologisms, and most of them are quite imaginative. Tolkien believed in the “intrinsic value” of languages: he was convinced that *“people could feel history in words, could recognize language styles, could extract sense from sound alone”* [5, p. 77]. The aim of the author is to supply the profound and elaborated linguistic background for his world, in such a way creating the effect of secondary reality.

REFERENCES

1. Andreescu C. V. Teaching English Medical Neologisms / Cristina Veronica Andreescu // Med. Con. March. – 2012. – Vol. 7. – No 1. – P. 71–76
2. Bejoint H. Modern Lexicography: An Introduction / Henri Bejoint. – Oxford : Oxford University Press, 2000. – 276 p.
3. Bosworth-Toller Anglo-Saxon Dictionary [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу : www.bosworthtoller.com
4. Carpenter H. J. Tolkien R. R. Biography A. / H. Carpenter. – L. : HarperCollins Publishers Ltd, 1977. – 288 p.
5. Carpenter H. The Letters of J. R. R. Tolkien / H. Carpenter. – L. : HarperCollins Publishers Ltd, 1981. – 480 p.
6. Carrol Lewis. Through the Looking-Glass and what Alice Found there / Lewis Carrol. – L. : HarperCollins, 1973. – 240 p. – P. 56.
7. Jackson H. Words, Meaning, and Vocabulary: An Introduction to Modern English Lexicology / H. Jackson. – New York : Continuum, 2007. – 260 p.
8. Keenan H.T. The Appeal of “The Lord of the Ring” / H.T. Keenan // Tolkien and the Critics. – L. : University of Notre Dame Press, 1968. – 296 p.
9. Lexicology, Semantics and Lexicography: Selected Papers from the Fourth G.L. Brook Symposium / [Eds. Julie Coleman and Christian J. Kay]. – Manchester, August 1998. – 257 p.
10. Lipka L. An Outline of English Lexicology: Lexical Structure, Word Semantics, and Word-Formation / L. Lipka. – Tübingen : Niemeyer, 1990. – 212 p.
11. Online Etymology Dictionary [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу: www.etymonline.com/
12. Shippey T. A. The Road to Middle-Earth: How J. R. R. Tolkien Created a New Mythology / T. A. Shippey. – Boston : Mariner Books, 2003. – 416 p.
13. Tolkien J. R. R. The Hobbit or There and back Again [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу : http://www.tolkiengateway.net/wiki/The_Hobbit
14. Tolkien J. R. R. The Lord of the Rings [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу : http://ae-lib.narod.ru/texts-c/tolkien_the_lord_of_the_rings_1_en.htm
15. Tolkien J. R. R. The Silmarillion [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу : <http://www.gutenberg.org/author/tolkien>

УДК: 616-053.2:378.6:61

Похилько В. І., Цвіренко С. М., Артёмова Н. С., Жук Л. А.
ВДНЗУ «Українська медична стоматологічна академія», м. Полтава
ГУМАНІТАРНА СКЛАДОВА – НЕВІД’ЄМНА ЧАСТИНА ПІДГОТОВКИ
МАЙБУТНІХ ЛІКАРІВ

На сучасному етапі розвитку медичної освіти високі моральні та етичні вимоги висуваються в якості обов’язкових фахових характеристик лікаря. Соціологічні опитування стосовно основних якостей «ідеального» лікаря свідчать, що важливими є і спочатку оцінюються особистісні характеристики лікаря, а