



LIETUVOS EDUKOLOGIJOS UNIVERSITETAS
FILOLOGIJOS FAKULTETAS



lingua perfecta
KALBŲ MOKYKLA

KALBŲ MOKYKLA „LINGUA PERFECTA“

LINGVISTIKOS IR LITERATŪROS MOKSLINIAI TYRIMAI

IX mokslinės praktinės studentų ir magistrantų konferencijos
PRANEŠIMŲ SANTRAUKOS



Vilnius, 2015

IX mokslinės praktinės bakalaurentų ir magistrantų konferencijos pranešimų santraukų leidinys apsvarstytas Lietuvos edukologijos universiteto Filologijos fakulteto Tarybos posėdyje 2015-05-04 (protokolo Nr. 5) ir rekomenduotas spaudai.

Redaktorių kolegija

Atsakingasis redaktorius

Doc. dr. Eglė Petronienė

Nariai

Doc. dr. Jurga Cibulskienė

Doc. dr. Daiva Mickūnaitytė

Doc. dr. Linas Semistraitis

Doc. dr. Daiva Verikaitė-Gaigalienė

TURINYS

Sumeyye Aydemir

THE PROBLEM OF LANGUAGE(S) OF HISTORICAL NARRATIVE IN A POSTMODERN EPOCH: LOUISE ERDRICH`S <i>TRACKS</i>	4
--	---

Gintarė Baciūskienė

EMPLOI DES TEMPS ET DES MODES DANS LA LANGUE DE PRESSE D'AUJOURD'HUI	6
---	---

Justina Dolgovičienė

MULTIMODAL METAPHOR IN VIDEO BANK ADVERTISEMENTS	8
---	---

Jūratė Liesytė

MOTERŲ VALSTYBIŲ VADOVIŲ PARAKALBA: LYGINAMASIS D. GRYBAUSKAITĖS, A. MERKEL IR D. ROUSSEFF NEVERBALINĖS KOMUNIKACIJOS TYRIMAS	11
---	----

Elena Piurko

DISCOURSE MARKERS: THEIR FUNCTIONS AND DISTRIBUTION IN THE MEDIA AND LEGAL DISCOURSE ...	14
---	----

Dalia Roch

ETUDE COMPARÉE DES LOCUTIONS PHRASÉOLOGIQUES DANS LE CONTEXTE CONTEMPORAIN FRANÇAIS ET LITUANIEN	17
--	----

Alisa Stunžaitė

MANIFESTATION OF COLOR IDIOMS IN THE ENGLISH, LIHUANIAN AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGE.....	21
--	----

Inga Želvienė

EXOCENTRIC AND ENDOCENTRIC COMPOUND NOUNS IN IAN MCEWAN`S NOVEL <i>AMSTERDAM</i> AND ITS LITHUANIAN TRANSLATION: DERIVATIONAL STRUCTURE AND SEMANTICS	23
--	----

Sumeyye Aydemir

Lietuvos edukologijos universitetas

THE PROBLEM OF LANGUAGE(S) OF HISTORICAL NARRATIVE IN A POSTMODERN EPOCH: LOUISE ERDRICH'S *TRACKS*

Political power and inequality have always affected the writing of history. Therefore, this research is aimed at showing some of the aspects of Native American history from the point of view of indigenous people. While doing this, the present study focuses on the language problems that occur because of historical narrative. Language problems have a wide spectrum. To make it clearer, it is narrowed down. The thesis includes only some aspects of the language problems, i.e. self-referential writing (reflects the isolation and alienation of the individual who shares nothing in common with other human beings but language), experimental influences (Erdrich's choice of stylistic elements, her narrative technique), indigenous language, orality (oral storytelling markers), etc (Peterson, 1994, 982–994 ; Quennet, 2001, 7–8).

Relationship between language, text, and history is a topic of many discussions; therefore, by presenting this thesis some examples of this relationship are demonstrated to reveal some parts of the problems. With regard to this, historical descriptive method and mainly New Historicism method are used for this research where the official history and its revised version are compared. In addition to these methods, textual analysis is used to investigate the language problems. Throughout entire study, only qualitative analysis is done.

The questions I was concerned with in my thesis were as follow: What language problems are encountered in narrating the history of indigenous people? How is Native American history revised? What are the differences between the official records of Native Americans and their revised version in the novel? To answer the aforementioned research question, the aim to analyze some aspects of Native American history and language problems in the historical narrative was set. The aims were achieved through the following objectives:

- to carry out a comparative analysis of official documents of Native American history with regard to its revised version in Louise Erdrich's *Tracks*;
- to investigate language problems in the parts where historical facts are mentioned / narrated.

This thesis consists of introduction, three chapters, conclusion, summary in Lithuanian, and references. The first chapter provides the theoretical part where methods of New Historicism, postmodernism, historical description, and textual analysis are explained briefly. The second chapter focuses on the revision of history in Louise Erdrich's *Tracks*, on the ways it differs from the officially documented history, considers the way the revised version is narrated. The third chapter analyses the language problems which occurred because of historical narrative. This chapter also provides examples for each problem in the novel *Tracks*.

Keywords: *historical narrative, postmodernism, New Historicism, Native Americans, self-reflexivity.*

Gintarė Baciūskienė

Lietuvos edukologijos universitetas

EMPLOI DES TEMPS ET DES MODES DANS LA LANGUE DE PRESSE D'AUJOURD'HUI

La presse contemporaine est une source abondante de l'information ainsi que la base du matériel linguistique. Il est à remarquer que le style de la presse écrite reflète passagèrement les actualités et attire ainsi l'intérêt des linguistes. Il existe une grande liberté de choix de moyens stylistiques pour étudier la langue de presse.

Dans ce travail, l'objectif principal c'est d'étudier, comparer et présenter l'emploi des modes et des temps de l'indicatif dans la presse quotidienne en se servant des articles des journaux suivants: « *Libération* », « *Le Figaro* » et « *Le Monde* ».

Ce travail se répartit entre deux parties principales: la présentation de différents types de presse et les descriptions et comparaisons des tendances de l'emploi des temps de l'indicatif (*présent et passé simple*) et du mode du *subjonctif*.

L'analyse de plusieurs articles de presse a montré que les journalistes ayant le but de présenter les événements actuels se servent le plus souvent des constructions simples et faciles à comprendre. Dans les actualité ou les nouvelles du jours on trouve emploi des temps du verbe qui indiquent des faits gardant un lien immédiat avec le présent, on y reprend: *le présent, le passé immédiat, le passé composé, le futur*. Il est aussi à mentionner que tous ces temps dans la langue de presse acquièrent, comme le dit P. Charaudeau (1992), « un teint stylistico-expressif ». L'étude de plusieurs articles a montré que *le présent* peut indiquer les faits affichés dans les trois plans temporels (*le présent, le passé et le futur*). Il est aussi à distinguer que dans les conver-

sations spontanées *le passé composé* est souvent exprimé au présent; on l'appelle alors « le présent historique » ou « narratif ».

Il est aussi à remarquer l'emploi abondant du *présent* dans la presse contemporaine qui, pour un texte de type d'informatif, peut indiquer un événement déjà achevé ou, au contraire, qui se produira dans l'avenir immédiat. Il a pour fonction de rapprocher le lecteur d'une action présentée dans le texte. On pourrait présumer que cette tendance de l'emploi du *présent*, est évidemment, la preuve de l'évolution de la langue de presse ainsi que le rapport tendu avec la langue parlée.

Les études de plusieurs articles ont montré aussi que *le passé simple* est très souvent rencontré dans la presse d'aujourd'hui. Le plus souvent on rencontre *le passé simple* dans les articles de presse (historiques, biographiques, etc.) où il indique un événement terminé n'entretenant aucun contact avec le présent. Il est à noter que l'emploi du *passé simple*, contrairement au *passé composé*, est aussi fréquent dans les mêmes types d'articles. Mais en générale, on pourrait dire que, *le passé simple* sert comme un de temps narratif, tandis que le *passé composé* est celui qui est employé dans tous les autres types de textes de communication.

L'analyse a décelé que le mode du subjonctif est le plus souvent remplacé par une autre forme grammaticale (infinitif, nom). On peut aussi penser que les journalistes suivent presque toujours les règles de son emploi: après certains verbes et les locutions de sentiment.

Dans ce travail on peut voir la tendance d'évolution de la langue de presse contemporaine; dans plusieurs situations, elle est simplifiée pour qu'elle soit compréhensible aux lecteurs; et que l'influence des masses médias et, surtout de la presse, contribue à son développement.

Mots clefs: linguistique, modes, indicatif, présent, passé simple, subjonctif.

Justina Dolgovičienė

Lietuvos edukologijos universitetas

MULTIMODAL METAPHOR IN VIDEO BANK ADVERTISEMENTS

Only after the nature of metaphor has been questioned by cognitive linguistics, it has been discovered that metaphor goes far beyond figurative language and forms the basis for our understanding. Since then, the Conceptual Metaphor Theory has been widely applied by researchers in many fields – from linguistics to psychology and advertising. Although extensive studies of metaphor in different genres have been carried out, it has also been studied taking into consideration its mode of representation and cultural values lying behind. However, most studies focus only on one aspect of metaphor. The present study analyses metaphor as a complex phenomenon and argues that genre and mode interact to express cultural content. It claims that video bank advertisements, being heavily dependent on the trust of clients and having high expressive potential due to a range of modalities employed, convey multimodal metaphors that are based on the projected values of the target audience.

Hence, the present research addressed the question concerning the multimodal conceptual metaphors employed across advertisements of banks in different countries with the focus put on the relationship between target and source domains of the underlying CMs created to express the projected values of the target audience. With regard to the research question, the aim of the research was to identify multimodal metaphors and relationship between their target and source domains created to express projected values of the target audience by analyzing series of video advertisements of the most influential banks in

Lithuania, the USA, the UK, Russia, and Poland. To reach the aim, the following objectives were set: to analyze multimodal metaphors in video advertisements of the banks in the countries under investigation; to analyze values around which multimodal metaphors in specific advertisements are built; to establish relationships between domains of multimodal metaphors employed to convey underlying values across advertisements of the banks in the countries.

The data of the present research consisted of multimodal conceptual metaphors found in series of video advertisements of two most popular banks in each country – Lithuania, the UK, the USA, Russia, and Poland. All in all, ten series comprising together sixty-five advertisements were analyzed within the framework of qualitative approach by using multimodal discourse analysis. At first, all advertisements were closely watched to identify the relationship among the advertisements of one series. Then, multimodal metaphors and their mappings were established by extracting elements of the CM from the following modalities – visual, verbal spoken, verbal written, sonic sound and sonic music. On the basis of the CMs and their mappings, conclusions about the entailments and related values were arrived at. Finally, the relationships between domains of analyzed CMs that were built to express underlying values were identified.

The results of the research demonstrated the importance of the CM in video bank advertisements – ten out of ten advertisement series included at least one CM, nine out of ten had a shared CM for all the advertisements in the series, and nine out of ten advertisements series conveyed the metaphor via multiple modes of communication. In all series, CMs were conveyed mainly via three modes – visual, verbal spoken, and verbal written, while the sonic mode was used only for addi-

tional highlighting of the source or target domain. Except for the shared source domain journey present in three series, all other CMs differed. Four out of eight CMs included bank directly or via its services, while other four included bank or its services in the mappings only, which suggested a more indirect advertising strategy. In all eight cases, values extracted from the advertisements were related to the CMs and could have served as the basis for the CMs. The research discovered the following methods of expression of values via CMs: by placing target domain in the context typical to the source domain, by mixing two domains into one, by juxtaposing domains and displaying their similarities, by juxtaposing domains and displaying differences, by cause and positive consequence relationships, and by cause and negative consequence relationships.

Keywords: *multimodal metaphor, advertising, bank advertisements, values.*

Jūratė Liesytė*Lietuvos edukologijos universitetas*

MOTERŲ VALSTYBIŲ VADOVIŲ PARAKALBA: LYGINAMASIS D. GRYBAUSKAITĖS, A. MERKEL IR D. ROUSSEFF NEVERBALINĖS KOMUNIKACIJOS TYRIMAS

Komunikacija – tai besitęsiantis integralus transakcinis procesas, įtraukiantis dalyvius, veikiančius skirtingoje, bet persipinančioje aplinkoje; tokio proceso metu dalyviai atsirenka norimus perduoti faktus, mintis ir idėjas, kuria tarpusavio santykius lygiagrečiai siųsdami ir gaudami žinias, kurias veikia fiziniai ar fiziologiniai triukšmai; atsiranda tikimybė skirtingai suvokti komunikacijos veiksmingumą, patį komunikacijos vyksmą.

Komunikacija gali būti skirstoma į verbalinę ir neverbalinę, rašytinę ir nerašytinę, asmeninę ir dalykinę, verslo, tarptautinę, tarpkultūrę. Šiame tyrime akcentuojamas komunikacijos skirstymas į verbalinę ir neverbalinę. Verbalinė komunikacija – tai informacijos perdavimas raštu ir žodžiu, neverbalinė komunikacija – tai gestai, mimika, kūno judesiai, akių kontaktas, balso tonas. Gilesnis neverbalinės komunikacijos tyrinėjimas veda prie F. Poyatos (Poyatos, 1983) išskirtų tarpasmeninės neverbalinės komunikacijos elementų (tarpasmeninės komunikacijos sistemose): kinetika (kūno judesiai ir gestai), okuletika (akių kontaktas), proksemika (asmeninė erdvė/aplinka), haptika (prisilietimai), vokalika (balso moduliacijos), chronemika (laikas), išvaizda, aplinka, artefaktai, olfaktika (kvapai) ir sinchronija.

Tyrimo medžiagos, kurioje būtų galima rasti detaliai ištirtą ir išsamiai aprašytą moterų neverbalinę komunikaciją politikos sri-

tyje, gana mažai. Didžiąją dalį įvairių tyrimų, susijusių su politika, dažniausiai sudaro politinių partijų programų, politinių lyderių kalbų nagrinėjimas ir aptarimas. Atvejai, kada bandoma ištirti užslėptą politikos atstovų komunikavimą su visuomene, dažniausiai apsiriboja vyriškos lyties atstovų kūno kalbos analize.

Tyrimo tikslas – ištirti ir palyginti moterų politikų – Vokietijos Kanclerės A. Merkel, Lietuvos Respublikos Prezidentės D. Grybauskaitės ir Brazilijos Prezidentės D. Rousseff – neverbaliinių komunikacijos priemonių vartojimo ypatybes, nustatyti, kiek neverbaliinių komunikacijos priemonių vartojimą lemia diplomatinio protokolo reikalavimai, kiek – kultūriniai, lyties skirtumai.

Tyrimo uždaviniai: nustatyti bendruosius pagrindinių neverbaliinės komunikacijos komponentų – kinetikos, okuletikos, proksemikos, haptikos ir vokalikos – požymius tiriamų politikų neverbaliinėje komunikacijoje, ištirti ir palyginti politikų parakalbos ypatybes, išsiaiškinti, kokią reikšmę įgyja balso tembras kiekvienos iš jų bendravime; ištirti politikų kūno kalbą (gestus), kuriais sutvirtinamas balso tonas ir loginiai akcentai; ištirti pasirinktų politikų aprangos kodą ir nustatyti, kiek jį lemia kultūriniai, asmeniniai, diplomatinio protokolo reikalavimai; nustatyti tiriamų politikų neverbaliinės komunikacijos ir kuriamo įvaizdžio panašumus bei skirtumus.

Tyrimo metu taikyti kokybinis interpretacinis-lyginamasis ir empirinis-analitinis metodai.

Tyrimui reikalingą vaizdinę medžiagą sudaro vaizdo įrašai, surinkti iš oficialių politikų tinklapių, ir oficialios bei neoficialios politikų nuotraukos. Vaizdo įrašai apima oficialius ir neoficialius lyderių susitikimus / vizitus, spaudos konferencijas, pasisakymus forumų diskusijose, pasitarimus, dalyvavimus ceremonijose. Bendra įrašų trukmė – apytikriai 10 val. kiekvienos politikės įrašų. Atsitiktinės oficialios politikų nuotraukos atrinktos iš oficialių politikų tinklapių, o neoficialios politikų

nuotraukos – iš įvairių Lietuvos ir užsienio naujienų portalų (10 oficialių ir 10 neoficialių kiekvienos politikės nuotraukų).

Vienas iš tyrimo aspektų – okuletika. Pasirinktų politikų vaizdo įrašuose stebėtas jų akių kontaktas su pašnekovu ar auditorija. Nustatyta, kad visos trys lyderės į savo pašnekovą (ar auditoriją) žvelgia dalykiniu (oficialiu) arba socialiniu–draugišku žvilgsniu. Dalykiniu žvilgsniu įdėmiai žiūrima į pašnekovo akis, žvilgsnis atitraukiamas tik retkarčiais.

Kaip rodo atlikta analizė, kuo įtakingesnis / aukštesnes pareigas užimantis pašnekovas, tuo įdėmesnis (ilgiau išlaikomas) politikų žvilgsnis. Pavyzdžiui, D. Grybauskaitė Prezidentės ir NATO Generalinio Sekretoriaus spaudos konferencijos pabaigoje akių kontaktą su A. Rasmussen išlaiko apie 7 sekundes; Vokietijos Kanclerė susitikime su Karalienė Elžbieta II – Jungtinės Karalystės valdove – akių kontaktą išlaiko dvigubai ilgiau – apie 14–15 sekundžių; D. Rousseff, bendraudama su Popiežiumi Pranciškumi, žvilgsnį išlaiko net 22 sekundes.

Pastebėta, kad akių kontakto trukmė ilgiau užtrunka ir tuomet, kai pokalbio / interakcijos tema yra maloni komunikuojantiems (jaučiamas komfortas). Tokiu būdu taip pat siunčiamas signalas apie nuoširdų susidomėjimą pašnekovo reakcija ir komentarais.

Ištirta, kad politikų kalbėjimas plačiai auditorijai (priešingai nei prieš tai aptarti *tête-à-tête* pokalbiai) neapsieina be socialinio – draugiško – žvilgsnio.

Atliktas tyrimas gali būti aktualus įvairių kultūrų tyrėjams, besidomintiems tarpkultūre komunikacija, emocijų, intonacijos tyrėjams, pragmatikos atstovams, politologams ir politikos kritikams. Šis tyrimas gali tapti pagrindu dar gilesnėms studijoms tiriant neverbalinę komunikaciją.

Reikšminiai žodžiai: *lyčių komunikacija, neverbalinė komunikacija, parakalba, kinetika, okuletika, proksemika, haptika, vokališka, diplomatinis protokolai.*

Elena Piurko

Lietuvos edukologijos universitetas

DISCOURSE MARKERS: THEIR FUNCTIONS AND DISTRIBUTION IN THE MEDIA AND LEGAL DISCOURSE

This study deals with the distribution and functions of discourse markers in spoken and written language of media and legal discourse. Discourse markers are the subject of such investigation because they find their use in every genre and may serve as indicators of genre differences. Their frequency in the text and their functions can be influenced by the genre. Although discourse markers have been examined in different genres, still relatively little attention has been given to the media discourse of editorial and interview genre and to the legal discourse of agreement and trial genre. Taking into consideration such a fact, the research question guiding this study is: What are characteristic patterns of form and function of discourse markers in legal discourse across the genres of the agreement and criminal trial, and in media discourse across the genres of editorial and interview?

With reference to the research question, the aim of the study was to investigate the use of discourse markers in media and legal discourse across various genres. In order to achieve the aim of the study the following objectives were set: to overview the basic concepts of literature within the field of investigation; to analyse the form and the functions of discourse markers in four genres: editorials and interviews, agreements and criminal trials; to compare the characteristic patterns and functions of discourse markers in each genre.

To achieve the above mentioned objectives, the occurrences of discourse markers were explored and described both quantitatively and qualitatively. The quantitative side of the analysis was performed by the use of descriptive statistics which consisted of statistical analysis such as frequency calculations in order to show the occurrences and distribution of discourse markers in each genre. The statistical analysis was taken as a starting point for a qualitative analysis of the functions fulfilled by DMs in these particular genres. The qualitative approach was based on discourse analysis. The data for the research analysis were taken from two contrastive corpora, one written and one spoken. The written media genre consisted of editorials taken from the broadsheet *The Guardian*, whereas the spoken media genre consisted of interviews taken from *The Guardian* website. The written legal genre consisted of agreements which were available in the *Rocket Lawyer* website, whereas the spoken legal genre consisted of the criminal trials which were available in *The Simpson Trial Transcripts* website. The data were analysed on the basis of the classification of discourse markers into textual and interpersonal developed by Brinton (1996), Ajimer (2002) and Hyland (2013).

The results of this study revealed that discourse markers are not as frequent in the legal discourse as they are in the media discourse. The results also showed that the spoken interview genre has a higher frequency of use of discourse markers than the written editorial genre. The total number of all discourse markers occurrences in the interviews composes 4.6 % of the total word count, whereas the total number of all discourse markers occurrences in the editorials composes only 1.6 %. The variety of forms also differs considerably among the two genres. Within the corpus of interviews 92 different discourse markers were identified, while within the corpus of editorials only 52.

The most frequent discourse markers in interviews are *and*, *but*, *well*, and the most frequent discourse markers in the interviews are *but*, *and*, *yet*. Despite the fact that the two forms of the most frequently used discourse markers in both genres are the same, they perform different functions. For instance, the function of DM *and* in the interviews is not only of discourse continuative, but also of turn giver, topic switcher, sequence marker, information indicator and filler. The same marker *and* in the editorials is rather monofunctional, and it signals that the utterance following constitutes additional information to the preceding discourse.

The functions of discourse markers found in the media and legal discourse are both textual and interpersonal. The textual functions of discourse markers in the spoken genres are used to open or close discourse, to sustain discourse or hold the floor, to mark sequence or to repair the discourse while the interpersonal functions of DMs are more related to the reactions, responses and relations between the participants. The textual functions in the written genres contribute to the management of the discourse while interpersonal to the engagement of the readers by noticing and evaluating the text material.

Keywords: *genre, discourse markers, interpersonal functions, textual functions.*

Dalia Roch

Lietuvos edukologijos universitetas

ETUDE COMPARÉE DES LOCUTIONS PHRASÉOLOGIQUES DANS LE CONTEXTE CONTEMPORAIN FRANÇAIS ET LITUANIEN

L'objectif de cette étude est, d'une part de mettre en évidence les innombrables phraséologismes de la langue française utilisant les couleurs comparées à la carence des mêmes utilisations dans la langue lituanienne. Et d'autre part, l'équivalence, ou, différence des « codes couleur » utilisées dans les deux langues. Et ce, afin d'établir le lien de définition qui pourrait, ou non, exister entre les deux cultures.

Pour réaliser ce travail, furent utilisées les théories lexicales qui définissent le phraséologismes et ses fonctions ainsi que la méthode descriptive, et ce afin de définir la notion du phraséologisme et à en décrire ses caractéristiques au niveau théorique.

Une analyse pratique des dictionnaires français et lituanien sera effectuée et, la méthode comparative sera utilisée en cherchant correspondances et différences entre les deux langues mentionnées au regard des locutions idiomatiques lituaniennes et françaises. Le dictionnaire, outil linguistique de référence, permettra de mener à bien et conduire une étude comparative.

La locution idiomatique est un ensemble constitué de mots formant une unité figée par la tradition populaire plus ou moins ancienne et ne pouvant être modifiée à volonté. La locution n'accepte que des variations minimales, les plus souvent peu apparentes à l'oral, et en principe, la traduction littérale dans une

langue étrangère est impossible. Afin de démontrer ceci, serons comparées des locutions et expressions qui incluent des noms de couleur. Dans la langue française les locutions idiomatiques qui sont formées sur la base d'un terme de couleur sont beaucoup moins nombreuses que les expressions dans lesquelles figure le nom d'une partie du corps humain ou d'un animal. Beaucoup de phrases comportent des noms de couleur employés seuls. Elles prennent divers sens uniquement compréhensibles dans un contexte donné. « L'approche linguistique de la couleur ne constitue pas simplement un problème de langage, mais embrasse l'ensemble du patrimoine culturel. Traduire la couleur, c'est aussi penser autrement la couleur, dans les diverses langues et cultures, dans le temps et l'espace » (A. Mollard-Desfour, 2008). Les locutions idiomatiques utilisant les couleurs sont très fréquent en français, mais, dans la phraséologie lituanienne, les phraseologismes contenant un nom de couleurs sont très rares. En fait la langue lituanienne n'abonde pas en expressions idiomatiques utilisant les couleurs. Ce phénomène de ne pas avoir de phraseologismes avec des couleurs peut s'expliquer grâce à une théorie selon laquelle les mots de couleurs sont des mots à forte charge culturelle, et font partie de ce lexique que, Galisson (1989) qualifie de mots à « charge culturelle partagée, c'est-à-dire, de mots qui véhiculent tout particulièrement la culture d'une société, ses coutumes, ses croyances, et, porteurs de codes culturels lexicalisés, partagés par une grande partie ou par l'ensemble d'une communauté, d'une même époque et d'un même lieu géographique ».

Au travers du prisme de l'aspect stylistique, les locutions phraséologiques avec les couleurs sont imaginées et expressives. Elles réalisent et constituent une fonction d'expressivité, parce qu'elles donnent une valeur concrète et même palpable de tous les concepts abstraits. Cette idée est d'autant plus vraie que les

couleurs sont purement relatives, on peut affirmer que les couleurs empruntent leur vocabulaire à la langue courante pour représenter clairement et simplement des phénomènes abstraits.

Au travers du prisme sémantique, elles sont intégrales et, leurs sens sont aussi généraux qu'il est possible de définir ou évoquer une situation complexe en utilisant un seul mot.

Et enfin, au travers du prisme de la résolution, elles sont figées, leur structure lexicale et grammaticale est constante. Selon le linguiste lituanien Paulauskas, ces trois regards portés sur les expressions idiomatiques sont aussi importants l'un que l'autre pour définir la notion de locution phraséologique.

Avant d'en voir de toutes les couleurs, il faut bien admettre que, la langue française, et donc, les francophones qui la manipulent et l'utilisent sont, pour le moins friands des locutions colorées. Elles, les couleurs, sont, aux conversations, aux discussions, aux explications et même aux polémiques ce que les épices sont à la cuisine indiennes ; indispensables. Ces couleurs sont à la fois le sel, le poivre et le safran, sans elles, la langue risquerait de perdre sa fameuse saveur, voir même, de disparaître, ou pire, devenir un langage froid, brut, technique, informatique ou pire, binaire en noir et blanc.

Généralement, dans chaque langue il y a des expressions idiomatiques qui peuvent être traduites à la lettre sans que leur sens et leur signification ne change. Mais, constatant le fait que la langue lituanienne dispose d'une faible ressource lexicologique en matière de couleurs dans sa propre phraséologie, les couleurs en tant que composants de phraseologismes ou de locutions idiomatiques ne sont pas aussi populaires que les parties du corps humain, les animaux, les articles ménagers qui eux, font partie intégrante de la grande famille des composants de locutions figées.

Les connotations aux aspects colorés dépendent de la culture et, les locutions idiomatiques avec les couleurs démontrent comment, le symbolisme fonctionne et s'organise au niveau du subconscient.

Mots clefs: *lexicologie, phraséologie, phraséologismes, locution, expression, couleur*

Alisa Stunžaitė

Lietuvos edukologijos universitetas

MANIFESTATION OF COLOR IDIOMS IN THE ENGLISH, LIHUANIAN AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

The focus of the current research is on color idiomatic expressions in the English, Lithuanian and Russian languages. Thus, the research aims to investigate color idioms across three languages. In order to achieve the aim the following objectives were set: to determine the meanings of color idioms across the three languages; categorize idioms according to the phenomenon they denote; and to discuss similarities and differences of color idiom meanings in English, Lithuanian and Russian.

The research was conducted utilizing two specific approaches. That is the data was analyzed qualitatively and quantitatively. The qualitative part of the research is brought out by the means of semantic analysis which deals with the meanings of linguistic units – in the current study the object of investigation is idioms. The comparative and contrastive analysis is applied as the similarities and the differences of the meanings that color idioms possess across the English, Lithuanian and Russian languages are to be identified. The quantitative part of this research is brought out by the calculations of the relative frequency of occurrences of numbers in the English, Lithuanian and Russian languages.

The scope of the research is 300 idioms, 100 per language, with the element of the color term within their construction. The color terms were chosen in regard to the theory of color universals and color acquisition by the cultures introduced by Berlin and Kay (1969). Therefore, eleven colors were analyzed: black, white, red, green, yellow, blue, brown, orange, pink, pur-

ple and grey. The research showed that the most frequent colors for color idiom formation across three languages are black, white and red. The black color was identified in 17 instances in the English language, 37 instances in the Lithuanian language, and 17 instances in the Russian language. The color white was used in the majority of the idioms and made up 17 cases in English, 24 in Lithuanian, and 19 in the Russian language. The color red was used in 20 English, 14 Lithuanian, and 22 Russian color idioms. The research also revealed that the orange color is not used in any of the languages under investigation as none of the instances were identified. The study also showed that the further the color is located in the hierarchy of color acquisition presupposed by Berlin and Kay (1969) the less productive the color is for the idiom formation. As an exception, 23 blue color instances were provided in the English language as they were selected from the dictionaries.

A thorough investigation of the color idioms showed that colors across three languages are used to express the concept of color or possess a figurative meaning. The majority of the samples collected focused on the symbolic meaning. The analysis of color idioms revealed that the same colors possess different meanings across the languages. Hence, white in the English language is mostly related to the concept of purity, whereas in the Lithuanian language white is used to express emotions, mostly anger. As the attempt to relate colors to already existing psychological descriptions of the colors was made it should be noted that Wright (2005) indicated that neither black nor white could be considered as extremes. However, the analysis of white color idioms in the Russian language proved the opposite as the majority of the idioms with the element of white color possess the descriptors which tend to intensify the meanings and could be considered as extremes.

Keywords: *color semantics, idioms, contrastive analysis.*

Inga Želviėnė

Lietuvos edukologijos universitetas

EXOCENTRIC AND ENDOCENTRIC COMPOUND NOUNS IN IAN MCEWAN'S NOVEL *AMSTERDAM* AND ITS LITHUANIAN TRANSLATION: DERIVATIONAL STRUCTURE AND SEMANTICS

The current study provides a contrastive analysis of English and Lithuanian compound nouns. The research question of this study is the following: what are the similarities and differences of derivational patterns and semantics of exocentric and endocentric compound nouns in the English and Lithuanian language? The novel *Amsterdam* by Ian McEwan and its Lithuanian translation *Amsterdamas* translated by R. Rudaitytė were chosen to compile the data for the investigation. With reference to the research question, the aim of this study is to analyse and contrast exocentricity and endocentricity in compounding in the English and Lithuanian languages, also to identify and compare derivational patterns and semantics of English compound nouns and Lithuanian counterparts.

The magnitude of the research is confirmed by the fact that compounds become important objects of linguistic investigations, because they are widespread in all languages of the world. Thus, first of all, it is significant to know the characteristics of structure and meaning of exocentric and endocentric compounds of the two languages – English and Lithuanian – in case of translation. Secondly, there is a minimal number of studies where the structural and semantic features of compound nouns in the English and Lithuanian languages are analysed

contrastively. Thus it will be valuable to other students doing comparative linguistic studies. Thirdly, it may be useful for language and translation teaching as well.

Compounding is considered to be one of the most productive processes in word-formation. The notion of a compound can be defined as a linguistic unit composed of two or more elements, functioning independently. As noted by Plag (2003), the most productive compounds are compound nouns. In regard to this fact, theoretical characteristics of this type of compounds are based on the studies by Katamba&Stonham (2006), Lieber&Plag (2013), Urbutis (2009), Carstairs-McCarthy (2002), Ambrazas (2006), Bauer (2008), Keinys (1999).

The study was conducted from qualitative perspective. The method of contrastive analysis was applied in this research. Three major steps were involved here: description, juxtaposition and the contrastive analysis proper. The data analysis was based on two dictionaries: Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary and Dabartinės Lietuvių Kalbos Žodynas.

The contrastive analysis was centred on fifteen structural patterns of compound nouns in the English and Lithuanian languages as well as on the meaning of exocentric and endocentric compounds. Structurally, the counterparts of English compound nouns can appear as compound nouns, as phrases (usually noun phrases) or even one simple word (a verbal form, derivatives with suffixes or derivatives with inflectional morphemes: from verb-to-noun). The findings of the analysis showed that only three out of fifteen structural patterns of compound nouns coincide in both languages, such as: *noun + noun*, *adjective + noun* and *noun + verb*. Thus, a lot of examples demonstrated that the other patterns do not coincide between two languages. In such cases one constituent of the compound can be different, as in the English compound that is made up

of the structural pattern *noun + noun*, the second constituent of its counterpart in Lithuanian can be not a noun but a verb. The differences in structural patterns were found as follows: (English) *adjective + noun* versus *noun + noun* (Lithuanian), (English) *noun + agential noun in -er* versus *noun + verb* (Lithuanian), (English) *noun + deverbal noun* versus *pronoun + verb* (Lithuanian), (English) *adverbial + deverbal noun* versus *adverbial + verb* (Lithuanian). Also, Lithuanian noun phrases have a tendency to correspond English compound nouns, for instance: *necklace* → *karolių vėriniai*. Furthermore, English compound nouns may be transformed into one word in Lithuanian. In this case the counterparts can be expressed by verbs or nouns: *a farewell* → *atsisveikinsi*, *washbasin* → *kriauklė*.

Notwithstanding the coincidence of some structural patterns in both languages, compound nouns possess distinct features. It is peculiar to the Lithuanian language that compounds are merged with the linking element that ordinarily coincides with the last vowel of the stem of the first constituent member, as in *lovatiesė* → *lova*.

From the semantic point of view, the vast majority of compound nouns are endocentric when the head-constituent of a compound refers to the class of entities to which the compound belongs. In contrast, only solitary instances are regarded as exocentric compounds that possess not literal but figurative meaning. Semantically, it is impossible to work out the meaning of the English compound from its constituents in the given context. Therefore, they characterise people (*a whistle-blower*), denote names of animal and plants (*a hemlock*) and even inanimate things (*throwback*).

Keywords: *compound nouns, exocentricity, endocentricity, derivational patterns.*

Lingvistikos ir literatūros moksliniai tyrimai : IX mokslinės praktinės studentų ir magistrantų konferencijos pranešimų santraukos / Lietuvos edukologijos universitetas. Filologijos fakultetas. Kalbų mokykla „Lingua perfecta“. – Vilnius : Lietuvos edukologijos universiteto leidykla, 2015. – 26 p.

eISBN 978-609-471-011-7

Leidinyje pateikiamos Lietuvos edukologijos universiteto Filologijos fakulteto magistrantų mokslinių pranešimų santraukos įvairiomis lingvistinėmis ir literatūrinėmis temomis anglų ir prancūzų kalbomis. Pranešimai skaityti IX mokslinėje praktinėje konferencijoje „Lingvistikos ir literatūros moksliniai tyrimai“, įvykusioje 2015 m. balandžio mėn. 24 d.

Pranešimų santraukas redagavo *autoriai*

Maketavo *Donaldas Petrauskas*

Viršelio autorė *Dalia Raicevičiūtė*

SL 605. 1,75 sp. l. Užsak. Nr. 015-073

Išleido Lietuvos edukologijos universiteto leidykla

T. Ševčenkos g. 31, LT-03111 Vilnius

Tel. +370 5 233 3593, el. p. leidykla@leu.lt