ЯЗЫКОВОЕ ВЫРАЖЕНИЕ ХУДОЖЕСТВЕННОГО КОНЦЕПТА *CHILD*В РАМКАХ ОБРАЗНОГО СЛОЯ (АУДИТИВНЫЙ МОДУС)

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Аннотация: статья посвящена проблеме выражения художественного концепта CHILD в художественном тексте. Образный слой художественного концепта может быть выделен на основе модусов восприятия. В данной статье концепт рассматривается сквозь призму одного из ведущих модусов восприятия – слухового.

Ключевые слова: художественный концепт, аудитивный модус перцепции, концептуальный признак.

Abstract: the article is devoted to the language means which express the artistic concept CHILD in literary texts. Figurative layer of an artistic concept can be described on the basis of perception modes. In the article the concept is analyzed through one of the most important perception modes – the auditory mode.

Key words: artistic concept, auditory mode of perception, conceptual feature.

Художественный концепт представляет собой ментальное образование, обладающее относительно упорядоченной внутренней структурой, представляющее собой результат познавательной деятельности личности и общества, несущее комплексную, энциклопедическую информацию об отражаемом предмете или явлении, представленное в тексте посредством единиц языка и способное выступать в качестве материала при формировании новых художественных смыслов.

В данной статье речь пойдет о языковых средствах выражения художественного концепта СНІLD на материале слухового модуса перцепции в рамках образного слоя на материале художественных текстов о Гарри Поттере Дж. К. Роулинг.

Анализ художественных контекстов позволил установить, что аудитивные характеристики детских персонажей концептуализируются 8 концептуальными признаками: 'loudness', 'articulation', 'tempo', 'vocal features', 'tone', 'sounds of inanimate nature', 'sounds uttered by a person', 'voice of a child'. Обратимся к языковым средствам выражения художественного концепта в перечисленных концептуальных признаках.

Концептуальный признак 'loudness' шкалируется: "(говорить) громко – (говорить) тихо – (говорить) беззвучно". Звено "(говорить) громко" актуализируется:

– с помощью глаголов yell, scream, shout, shriek, roar, bellow, squeal, squeak, cry, например: Goyle reached toward the Chocolate Frogs next to Ron – Ron leapt forward, but before he'd so much as touched Goyle,

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Goyle let out a horrible yell... [1, p. 109]; ... "It's the fastest broom in the world, isn't it, Dad?" squeaked a boy younger than Harry, who was swinging off his father's arm [2, p. 51]. Посредством данных единиц концептуализируются такие внутренние состояния детей, как страх ("No!" shouted Hermione Granger. "So why did he just try and kill Harry?" cried Hermione [1, p. 192]); гнев (Harry could feel himself shaking, not with fear, but with a fresh wave of fury [2, p. 345]); ... "HAVE YOU GONE MAD?" Ron bellowed [1, p. 278]; восторг (... "Harry, you were brilliant!" Hermione said squeakily [3, p. 393]); "Oh, how wonderful!" squealed Hermione. "Excellent!" said Ron enthusiastically. "Congratulations," said Harry [4, p. 211]);

- с помощью глаголов say, tell, ask, yell, scream и приглагольных существительных. Например: Angelina punched the air as she soared around the end of the field; the sea of scarlet below was screaming its delight [2, p. 306] и др.;
- посредством существительных с общей семой "a loud cry", например: "No matter, Bogrod will be able to release us!" said Griphook as Ron gave a shout of surprise [4, p. 537]; ... And out of it, his hair overgrown, his face cut, his robes ripped, clambered the real Neville Longbottom, who gave a roar of delight, leapt down from the mantelpiece and yelled. "I knew you'd come! I knew it, Harry!" [4, p. 571] и др.;
- посредством наречия loudly: "Hagrid!" said Harry loudly... [1, p. 62]; "You've got some nerve" said Ron loudly [1, p. 156];
- -с помощью прилагательного loud: ... "Dad," said Dudley in a loud voice, "Dad I'm going with these Order people" ... [4, p. 35]; "Do you know who this is?"

he repeated in a **much** slower and **louder voice** than usual... [4, p. 337] и др.

– интенсификаторами even more, so: "Oh, yes he would," said Ron, even more loudly than Dean [5, p. 270]; "I'm not running around after him trying to make him grow up!" Harry said, so loudly that several owls in a nearby tree took flight in alarm [3, p. 318] и др.

Низкий уровень громкости в художественных контекстах фиксируется:

- посредством глаголов и глагольных форм to whisper, to hiss. Например: "You don't think they've been hurt, do you?" whispered Hermione... [1, p. 255]; "Quick! In the wardrobe!" hissed Harry, stuffing Dobby in, shutting the door, and flinging himself onto the bed just as the door handle turned [5, p. 17] и др.;
- с помощью наречия quietly. Например: "Give that back," said Harry quietly... [5, p. 238]; ... "Can't you give her a break?" Harry asked Ron quietly. "No," said Ron flatly [2, p. 265] и др.;
- посредством прилагательных и причастий quiet, hushed, lowering. Например: "It matters," said Hermione, speaking at last in a hushed voice, "because being able to talk to snakes was what Salazar Slytherin was famous for"... [5, p. 196]; "No, I wouldn't," said Ron, in a very quiet voice [6, p. 282]; "Well," said Malfoy, lowering his voice to a whisper, "partly, Potter" [5, p. 125] и др.;
- сочетаниями глаголов say, ask, tell с существительными undertone, whisper, a small voice. Например: "I think Mum thinks that if she can stop the three of you getting together and planning, she'll be able to delay you leaving," Ginny told Harry in an undertone, as they laid the table for dinner on the third night of his stay... [4, p. 89]; "Well... it was easy," said Hermione in a small voice ... [4, p. 101] и др.;
- благодаря интенсификаторам in barely more than a whisper, more quietly. Например: Neville looked around rather wildly, as though begging someone to help him, then said, in barely more than a whisper, "Professor Snape" [2, p. 134]; "What are we going to do with them?" Ron whispered to Harry through the dark; then, even more quietly, "Kill them?" [4, p. 166] и др.

Звено "(говорить) беззвучно" актуализируется метафорически, когда подчеркивается отсутствие некоторых аудитивных характеристик, либо полное отсутствие звуков. Например: "Ask her if she saw anything," Harry mouthed at Hermione [5, p. 156]; "The Grim's not an omen, it's the cause of death! And Harry's still with us because he's not stupid enough to see one and think, right, well, I'd better kick the bucket then!" Ron mouthed wordlessly at Hermione, who opened her bag, took out her new Arithmancy book, and propped it open against the juice jug [2, p. 110] и др.

Проявление концептуального признака 'loudness' связывается с ситуациями, в которых персонажи

переживают страх, гнев, восторг или проявляют нежелание быть услышанными. Громкость в анализируемых художественных контекстах реализуется, главным образом, эксплицитно.

Признак 'articulation' в образном слое художественного концепта CHILD также передается эксплицитно:

- посредством глаголов to stammer, drawl, mutter, murmur, mumble, gibber, to grunt, to croak, to howl, to whimper. Haпример: "We were we were –" Ron stammered ... [5, p. 288]; "I can't stand much more of this," Ron muttered, his teeth chattering, as the orchestra ground back into action and the ghosts swept back onto the dance floor [5, p.137]; "He'll be alright," murmured Ginny ... [4, p. 759]; ... After a few moments he muttered to Harry, "Did you see he's grown a stupid little beard?" Harry gave a noncommittal grunt [4, p. 143]; ... Neville whimpered as boils started to pop up all over his nose... [1, p. 139] и др.;
- посредством существительного drawl: "Well, look who it is," said Malfoy in his usual lazy drawl, pulling open the compartment door... [2, p. 80];
- с помощью словосочетаний through clenched teeth, teeth chattering, teeth gritted, in a strangled voice, in a choked voice, pant. Например: "D'you know how much we lost by?" he asked Ron through clenched teeth [6, p. 416]; "I think ... Harry, I think I love her," said Ron in a strangled voice ... [6, p. 393] и др.;
- посредством прилагательного *clear* и наречия *clearly*. Например: "I was wondering if you could tell us anything about the Chamber of Secrets," **said** Hermione **in a clear voice** ... [5, p. 149]; "Get up, Mr. Crouch," said Harry loudly and **clearly**... [3, p. 603] и др.

Анализ контекстов показал, что концептуальный признак 'articulation' характеризует такие особенности детской речи, как заикание, протяжное произношение, манеру говорить сквозь зубы и сдавленную манеру говорить, четкую и невнятную речь, ворчание, стоны и хныканье.

Признак 'tempo' осуществляется эксплицитно и реализуется противопоставлением наречий quickly, hurriedly/slowly в сочетании с глаголом to say. Например: Dudley thought for a moment. Finally he said slowly, "So I'll have thirty ... thirty..." [1, p. 21]; ... "Sorry," Harry said quickly [1, p. 49]; "Not here!" said Harry hurriedly [2, p. 82] и др.

Концептуальный признак 'vocal features' выражается в художественном тексте эксплицитно посредством следующих единиц: hollowly, in a hollow voice, in an offhand voice, in a brittle voice, in a hoarse voice, a slight quiver in his voice, shaking. Например: ... "I played like a sack of dragon dung," said Ron in a hollow voice when the door had swung shut behind Ginny ... [6, p. 286]; ... "I'd swap anytime," said Harry hollowly ... [5, p. 119]; "Nope," said Ron in an offhand voice... [2, p. 321] и др.

Концептуализация тональности голоса ребенка осуществляется:

- посредством прилагательных или причастий low, high или high-pitched: "He lost an ear," said Lupin. "Lost an -?" repeated Hermione in a high voice [4, p. 72]; "Has an Inferius been seen, then?" said Parvati Patil in a high-pitched voice [3, p. 178] и др.;
- посредством наречия tonelessly: "I'll be in my bedroom, making no noise and pretending I'm not there," said Harry tonelessly [5, p. 6].

Таким образом, тональность голоса ребенка сводится либо к высоте голоса, либо к его полному отсутствию.

Концептуальный признак 'sounds of inanimate nature' передается:

- посредством глагола hear в сочетании с существительным, передающим какой-то звук. Например: Harry was relieved to hear the lunch bell... [5, p. 94]; ... Harry started stuffing everything feverishly into his ripped bag, desperate to get away before Malfoy could hear his musical valentine... [5, p. 238]; Harry could hear the buses rolling by in the unseen Muggle street behind him and the sound of the invisible crowd below in Diagon Alley... [2, p. 54] и др.;
- посредством причастий whistling, clicking, rustling, grinding, buzzing, cackling, shifting: Harry put on a burst of speed and zoomed toward the other end of the pitch. He could hear the Bludger whistling along behind him... [5, p. 168]; Harry heard the grinding of the benches and then the sound of the Slytherins trooping out on the other side of the Hall... [4, p. 610] и др.;
- с помощью существительных whoosh, scrape, creak, clatter, slam, clunk, pop, bang, rustle. Например: ... Pulling their robes up over their faces, Harry and Ron knocked softly on the door. "Hermione?" **They heard the scrape of the lock** and Hermione emerged, shiny-faced and looking anxious [5, p. 215]; ... Harry **heard an explosive bang** and a dancing orange light spilled over all of them: Hagrid's house was on fire [6, p. 602] и др.

Отметим, звуки неживой природы включают музыкальные звуки, а также звуки, производимые скамейками, коробками, дверьми, шляпами, спортивным оборудованием, транспортными средствами.

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E-mail: batase@yandex.ru Тел.: 8-902-198-74-54 Концептуальный признак 'sounds uttered by a person' передается в тексте эксплицитно:

- посредством существительных и прилагательных, имеющих в своей семантике эмотивное значение. Например: "I'm not going in that forest, he said, and Harry was pleased to hear the note of panic in his voice" [1, p. 249]; ... Ron and Percy were next door to Harry. He had just closed and locked his own trunk when he heard angry voices through the wall, and went to see what was going on... [2, p. 64]; He heard Hermione shriek with pain and fall too... [2, p. 334]; ... Sure enough, a few minutes later, they heard Hermione's shriek of surprise... [2, p. 398];
- посредством лексем sigh, gasp, breathing. Например: "Oh, Neville," he heard the old woman sigh... [1, p. 94]; Harry heard Ron gasp and looked up again... [5, p. 301]; Harry could hear Hermione's breathing, fast and terrified... [4, p. 454]; ... Harry could hear shallow, fast breathing from the depths of the hood; he struggled, and the man hit ... [3, p. 692].

Ребенок слышит голоса других персонажей: обычный голос, шепот, крик, визг, плач, кашель и т.д.

Концептуальный признак 'voice of a child' peпрезентирован прямой номинацией, например: ... And *Harry heard his own voice* [2, p. 397].

Подводя итоги, отметим, аудитивный модус передается в художественном тексте главным образом эксплицитно. К основным языковым средствам относятся в первую очередь глаголы, что характеризует динамичность художественной картины мира, далее – существительные и прилагательные.

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