

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ  
МУКАЧІВСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ  
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КАФЕДРА АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ ФІЛОЛОГІЇ ТА МЕТОДИКИ  
ВИКЛАДАННЯ ІНОЗЕМНИХ МОВ**

**МАГІСТЕРСЬКА РОБОТА**

**МОВНІ ЗАСОБИ ВИРАЖЕННЯ КОНЦЕПТУ НЕНАВИСТЬ В  
СУЧАСНІЙ АНГЛІЙСЬКІЙ МОВІ  
LANGUAGE MEANS OF EXPRESSING THE CONCEPT HATRED  
IN MODERN ENGLISH**

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## INTRODUCTION

At the present stage of the development of linguistics, the anthropogenic and ethnocentric cognitive approaches, considering the study of language in its relationships with the mindset, the mentality, and culture to be their priority, seem particularly relevant. These objectives are pursued primarily in the study of lexical level of language as the consequence of categorial-evaluative activities of a certain language community as the source of their knowledge, perceptions, experience, and worldview identity.

Since the peculiar language way of conceptualizing reality is partially universal as well as partially specific: the bearers of different languages see the world through the prism of their languages differently [4, 350-351], the investigation of the *linguo* – mental character of nominating processes helps to identify common as well as distinctive, unique features in the cultural and ethnic space of language.

The important role in the context of these problems belongs to the study of the composition and structure of groups of vocabulary, denoting the inner world of a person, specifically, his or her emotional state, as well as the analysis of the semantic motivation of such lexemes.

The study of different linguistic world models through the prism of the collective consciousness of ethnic representatives is now becoming one of the topical problems of the anthropocentric linguistics. Its solution is possible only through a detailed examination basic concepts in general making up a single ethnic conceptsphere. The promising research direction within the boundaries of which the present investigation has been carried out, determines the **topicality** of the research.

The **object** of the undertaken research is the semantic field of lexemes denoting HATRED.

The **subject** of the study is the concept HATRED, and namely its semantic, speech, systemic and functional characteristics.

The total selection of the **material under study** comprises 146 nominative units designating HATRED taken from lexicographical sources as well as utterances containing nominations of HATRED in the discourse comprising 267 units.

The **aim** of this investigation is the complex study of lexical items nominating the concept HATRED in Modern English.

In accordance with the aim of the research the following range of assignments is put forward:

- 1) to identify the scope of the concept HATRED, its semantic characteristics and stereotypical notion of HATRED in the English world model;
- 2) to determine the means of linguistic realization of the concept HATRED;
- 3) to study the features of linguistic conceptualization of the concept HATRED in English;
- 4) to establish the peculiarities of the secondary nomination of the concept HATRED in the text.

The main **research methods** that have been used in the work include: techniques of structural and semantic analysis, the method of seme analysis, contextual analysis, as well as the method of interpretation.

The **novelty** of the investigation: the analysis of the lexicographical data, carried out in the semantic and cognitive aspects, allows us to trace the dynamics of the representation of the concept HATRED at different language levels. Until recently the concept HATRED has not received much attention of cognitive linguists.

**Theoretical value** of the investigation is determined by its contribution to cognitive semantics. The results of the research expand the knowledge about the cultural concept HATRED in English world model.

**Practical value:** the results of the research can find their application in lecture courses on General Linguistics (section “Semantics”), Lexicology (sections “Lexical Semantics” and “Synonymy”), in courses on cognitive linguistics, in students’ scientific investigations, and lexicographic practice.

The investigation consists of the Introduction, two chapters, General Conclusion, the List of Literature Used and Appendix.

The Introduction dwells on the subject, aim and tasks of the research, it also determines the topicality, novelty, theoretical and practical value, and characterizes the material and methods of the investigation.

Chapter I deals with the notion of concept in accordance with the cultural trends in modern science of language.

Chapter II offers the integrative cognitive analysis of the lexical concept HATRED and the means of its nomination.

General Conclusion contains the summary of the main findings of the investigation and the perspectives of the further research.

## GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

“Concept” is a term that serves as an explanation of units of mental and psychological resources of our consciousness and the information structure, which reflects the knowledge and experience of the person; substantial operational unit of memory, mental lexicon, the conceptual system and language of the brain (*lingua mentalis*), the entire picture of the world, reflected in the human psyche.

Hate or hatred is an emotion of intense revulsion, distaste, enmity, or antipathy for a person, thing, or phenomenon; a desire to avoid, restrict, remove, or destroy its object. Hatred can be based on fear of its object, justified or unjustified, or past negative consequences of dealing with that object. Hatred is often described as the opposite of love or friendship; others consider the opposite of love to be indifference.

The data of the above mentioned dictionaries allows us to determine the semantic structure of the lexeme *hatred*, which includes the following components:

- 1) hatred is an extremely aggravated and intense emotion;
- 2) hatred is usually a long-lasting emotion;
- 3) hatred suggests the desire to harm the object;
- 4) hatred leads to the injury and destruction;
- 5) hatred suggests malevolence;
- 6) hatred can be based on personal enmity.

According to the data of the thesauri of the English language, the following senses, included into the semantic structure of the lexeme *hatred* have been singled out: hatred implies a total unacceptance of the object by the subject; hatred breeds a desire to inflict evil on the object; hatred involves hostility; hatred leads to alienation in the relationship between subject and object; hate leads to the alienation in the relationship between the subject and the object; hatred may have the intellectual basis and be accompanied by a negative evaluative judgment;

hatred can have an emotional basis, and represent a feeling of disgust or loathing toward anyone or anything; hatred leads to jealousy.

The following conceptual features of the concept HATRED based on the data of combinatory dictionaries have been determined: the intensity of the feelings of hatred in emotional plane; hatred can be induced by any qualities or activities of the object; hatred can be open; the feeling of hatred can totally overwhelm a person; hatred is usually irrational; hatred suggests the absence of mercy towards the object; hatred can be maintained.

The following semes of the lexeme *to hate* have been singled out: lack of the recognition of the value of properties and qualities of the object; lack of positive emotions in relation to the object; reluctance to contact the object.

The following semes in the composition of the lexeme *hateful* have been determined: lacking external attractiveness; lacking positive inner qualities; having no sympathy, wishing evil; incompatible with anything / anyone.

The cognitive and semantic analysis of the data obtained from English dictionaries and thesauri gives us the opportunity to identify the peculiarities of frame formations in the structure of the concept HATRED in the English language consciousness, and to define the limits and main characteristics of the lexical-semantic fields of this concept in the linguistic consciousness of the English language bearers.

The data obtained from the thesauri allowed us to identify the following cognitive features, which form the structure of the lexical-semantic field of the concept HATRED:

- 1) the absence of any kind of contact between the subject and the object;
- 2) hatred can be based on the feeling of resentment;
- 3) hatred implies hostility;
- 4) hate leads to lack of sympathy to the object;
- 5) hatred involves an extremely negative evaluation of the properties and qualities of the object;

- 6) hatred can have a physiological basis;
- 7) hatred leads to the desire to cause harm to the object;
- 8) hatred can produce related emotional states;
- 9) hatred does not involve the care of the object;
- 10) hatred may be reverse side of love.

The following conceptual features of the concept HATRED have been determined in the process of the investigation: hatred suggests the emergence of the desire to harm the object; mutual hatred is not a way out of the situation; hatred leads to lack of sympathy to the object; hatred causes a variety of negative emotions in a subject; hate leads to low estimates of the properties and qualities of the hated object; hatred can lead to the contempt of the hated object; hatred often results in an extreme degree of rejection of the hated object; hatred can evoke the feeling of fear; according to its properties hatred correlates with mental disorders; hatred involves conflicting relationship between the subject and the object; hatred can cause suffering; the object of hatred is usually socially ignored.

From the obtained material, we have identified such cognitive features of the peripheral part of the concept being studied, such as:

- hatred is often based on fear;
- real hatred is not often experienced;
- hate is a strong dislike of the object;
- hatred suggests malevolence towards someone;
- hatred may be based on envy;
- hatred implies a divergence of views;
- hatred is natural for a person;
- hatred usually has a reason;
- hatred is a feeling opposite to love.

Based on free associative experiments conducted by American psycholinguists, we identified these additional cognitive features of the concept



HATRED in the English language: hatred is similar to the following emotions, feelings and states; hatred can be caused by any actions and properties; hatred can have an active character and can be expressed by the actions of the subject; hatred is opposed to the positive emotions.

Metaphoric models of the concept HATRED include the following metaphors: HATRED IS POISON; HATRED IS DISEASE; HATRED IS A LIVING BEING; HATRED IS SUBSTANCE; HATRED IS ENTITY WITHIN A PERSON; HATRED IS LIGHT/HEAT; HATRED IS HOT FLUID IN A CONTAINER; HATRED IS OBJECT; HATRED IS CONTAINER; HATRED IS LOCATION. The analysis of metaphorical models has allowed us to single out the following additional cognitive features at the periphery of the concept HATRED in the English language: hatred is a very intense emotion; hatred is manifested on a person's face; hatred is destructive to a person experiencing it; a person cannot restrain hatred; hatred should be sometimes concealed; hatred is a long-lasting emotion; a person experiences hatred with his/her whole body; hatred may be sustained; hatred is an irrational emotion.

Based on the cognitive analysis of English proverbs and sayings, we have identified the following conceptual features of the concept under study: hatred can destroy the person who is experiencing it; it is impossible to get rid of the feeling of hatred; the envy or the desire to succeed can be a source of hatred; hatred presupposes unfair treatment of the hated object; hatred can be directed onto actions of the object; hatred may arise between relatives; object must deserve hatred.

The carried out analysis of the means of verbalization of the concept HATRED in the English language has allowed defining the model of the concept under study. The core sphere of the concept HATRED includes the following cognitive features:

- 1) hatred excludes the positive emotional attitude towards the hated object;
- 2) hatred can be caused by certain characteristics and qualities of the object.

The basic layer is represented by the following cognitive features:

- 1) hatred does not imply kindness and care, aimed at the hated object;
- 2) the object of hatred can not possess positive characteristics and qualities;
- 3) hatred can be manifested at the physiological level;
- 4) hatred can cause a variety of negative emotions.

The near periphery includes the following cognitive features:

- 1) hatred involves the ill-wishing to the object;
- 2) hatred entails the social ignoring of the hated object.

The distant periphery consists of the cognitive features, such as:

- 1) hatred does not serve as a way out of the conflict;
- 2) hatred implies a negative evaluation of the object.

In the process of our investigation we have noticed the close relationship of the notion of hatred and its opposing notion of love. Thus, the topic of the further investigation might be the research of the concept HATRED in the comparison with its binary concept LOVE.



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