

В связи с тем, что языковая личность писателей-билингвов формировалась в условиях межкультурной коммуникации на территории Казахстана при активном функционировании русского языка во всех сферах жизни; когнитивные процессы отражают сложный интегрированный синкретизм языкового сознания русскоязычных национальных писателей-билингвов. В связи с чем индивидуальность творчества каждого писателя достаточно ярко выражена в их произведениях, интересна языковой картиной мира, системой изобразительно-выразительных средств, комплексом образных единиц, оригинальными формами образования метафор, метонимий, сравнений. Их произведения отличает опора на широкий культурный контекст, начиная с библейских легенд и мифов разных народов, до религиозно-философских учений Древнего Востока, своеобразной сенситивностью, сцепленностью образной системы.

Таким образом, язык и стиль национальных писателей, чье творчество осуществляется на русском языке отличается следующее: индивидуально-авторская картина мира в художественных произведениях неповторима в своей оригинальной интерпретации; язык отражает сложный синкретизм авторского мышления; образная система произведения отражает национально-культурную специфику двух-трех народов; интересен языковой материал произведений, отражающий проблему стереотипизации и идентификации авторов.

Считаем, что данный аспект исследования картин мира в языковом, когнитивном, лингвокультурологическом, стилистическом, социологическом, психолингвистическом, литературоведческом аспектах может быть безграничным.

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THE FUNCTIONS OF EXAMPLES IN THE CASE CATEGORY DESCRIPTION (IN THE SPANISH GRAMMARS OF THE GOLDEN AGE)

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Abstract

The article analyzes examples as an integral part of a grammar. The functions of examples in the case category description in the Spanish grammars of the Golden Age are under consideration. It is pointed

out that the functions of the examples in the case category description differed greatly from those in the description of other grammatical categories.

Keywords: exemplification, Spanish grammars of the Golden Age, grammatical category, example, functions of examples.

There is no doubt that any grammatical description is based on two things: rules and examples which illustrate these rules. As N.Y. Bokadorova notes, theoretical and practical recommendations of using certain language forms don't provide a necessary clarity and accuracy of the grammatical description without examples used in grammars [1].

Despite an obvious significance of examples in the grammatical description of a language, the interest in studying exemplification arose not long ago. One of the researches of this problem was conducted in 1935 by the Italian scholar G.G. Ferrero who interpreted those examples from Dante's works which were included in early Italian grammars. A new stage in solving this problem is connected with the names of scholars such as B. Quemada (1967), J.-Cl. Chevalier (1976), K. Percival (1983, 1988, 1996), S. Auroux (1992, 1994), etc. Their works considered the problems such as correlation "rule-example" in the system of grammatical description, typology of examples, literary sources of examples, the way of example functioning in grammars.

Recently there have been appeared interesting investigations devoted to studying the exemplification principle as applied to Spanish grammatical tradition starting with the treatise by A. Nebrija and finishing with the works of the XIXth century. The research of the primary period in the history of Spanish grammar, i.e. the XVI-XVIIth cc., occupies a significant place. The investigation of exemplification principle in the grammars of the Golden Age helped the contemporary historiographers of linguistics reveal literary sources of examples in the Spanish grammars (Niederehe 1994; Lliteras 1997; Pérez Priego 1998), perform a statistical analysis of a lexical nature of examples (Esteba Ramos 2005), study a way of example functioning in the Renaissance grammars (Кистерева 2010).

Meanwhile, we can't but notice that despite the present considerable achievements in solving this problem, a lot of aspects are beyond the conducted researches. One of them is to reveal the regularity and peculiarity of the exemplification principle on the categorical level of grammatical analysis. In this meaning the role of examples in the description of the case category – one of the most controversial grammatical categories within not only Spanish but also West-European grammatical tradition of that time – is of great interest.

The special status of the case category in early Spanish grammars is connected with the fact that the Greco-Latin canon worked out for the flexional languages served as a model of grammatical description for them. In spite of the fact that some canonical categories were not found in the usage of a new language, they continued being incorporated in the grammars and sometimes got a rather detailed description. The case took the first place among these categories. The grammarians of that time noted that although a Spanish noun had no case, nevertheless, it was expressed by articles and prepositions. But not only this contradiction between theory and practice of the description is originality of this category. The principles of example selection and presentation to illustrate the describing phenomenon also mark the case out of other grammatical categories borrowed from the canonical works served as models to emulate in writing Spanish grammars.

M.E. Kistereva notes that in the Renaissance an example as an illustration of rules came to replace grammatical comments and glosses of the preceding tradition. In some degree it was connected with the grammar character change where an axiomatic system gave place to an empirical one [2]. Taking into account this grammar character change the researcher defined the following example functions: demonstrative, didactic, prognostic, stylistic, each of them stresses an important place of the example in the grammatical description of a vernacular language [3]. Let's find out which of the mentioned functions the examples in the case category description in the grammars of the Golden Age performed.

While analyzing the grammars we revealed a lot of points when the description of this category was represented only by the examples of declension paradigms without any explanations of the case category itself. In the system of scientific description these points are called ostensive definitions, i.e. those when the example performs not only the function of illustration but also that of explanation of the describing phenomenon. L. Olshki noticed in his time that the ostensive definitions were a peculiar sign of that time and reflected the main principle of the Renaissance scientific description – demonstrativeness [4]. These points are of a special interest for a historian of linguistics, because only the examples make the principles of systematizing describing phenomena understandable.

The case category description in the Spanish grammars of the Golden Age most often starts not with the rule but with the remark that there is no case in the Spanish language. After the remarks like these and sometimes immediately after the title of the part the examples of the case paradigm modeled the Latin declension follow. Here is what this description looks like in the grammar by J. Luna:

Declinacion del Nombre

Maſculino.

Los Nombres tienen feys Caſos, y fe declinan aſi.

Nominatiuo	el cauſallo.
Genitiuo	del cauſallo.
Datiuo	para el cauſallo.
Acuſatiuoa,	o al cauſallo.
Bocatiuo	o cauſallo.
Ablatiuo	con, o por el cauſallo.

Plural.

No.	los cauſallos.
Ge.	de los cauſallos.
Dat.	para los cauſallos.
Acu.	a, o a los cauſallos.
Bo.	o cauſallos.
Ab.	con, o por los cauſallos. [5].

As we see, along with the illustrative function which first of all the example performs in the system of grammatical description it also does the explanatory function which means that an extended system of examples presents the phenomenon considered an obligatory attribute of the grammatical description of the nominal parts of speech in any language. At first glance it implies a contradiction between theory and practice of grammatical description. But it gets its explanation in the peculiarity of language situation not only in Spain but also beyond its boundary.

By scholars' evidence, a multilingual situation as a sign of the Renaissance Europe led to the introduction of many bilingual and multilingual grammars which represented parallel description of different languages. This rather evident boundary between the describing languages resulted in the fact that the case category had one more function in the system of grammatical description – a didactic one. As G.A. Padley writes, the first testimony of a new pedagogical method was the grammar by Nebrija who declared that the Latin language teaching would be more effective if a vernacular language was used [6]. But in his Latin grammar this thought didn't get its explicit reflection – only Latin forms were represented in the case paradigm examples.

The teaching of a foreign language by means of a native one was supported by the following grammarians who tried to facilitate the understanding of phenomena in the foreign language by searching their equivalents in the native one. That led to the introduction of the so called parallel or translated paradigms. A bright example of this paradigm is represented in Correas' multilingual grammar (1627), where case forms in Latin and Spanish are given:

Singular.

N. Muſa	La Muſa.
G. Muſæ	De la Muſa.
D. Muſæ	A la muſa, para la muſa.
A. Muſam	La muſa, a la muſa.
V. Muſa	O muſa, ola m.
Ab. Muſa	En la muſa,
	de, por, ſin, fo.

Plural.

N. Muſæ	Las Muſas.
G. Muſarum	De las muſas.
D. Muſis	A las muſas, para las muſas.
A. Muſas	Las muſas, a las muſas.
V. Muſæ	O muſas, ola m.
Ab. Muſis	En las muſas, cõ
	de, por, ſin, fo. [7].

As for prognostic and stylistic functions which were rather evidently represented in the description of other categories (for instance, gender and number of a noun or person of a pronoun), the analysis of grammars shows that they didn't get its reflection in the description of the case category. This very thing describes a considerable difference of the exemplification functions as applied to the case category. The fact that in its description in early grammars the emphasis shifted to illustrative and didactic functions was explained by its special status – the status of the universal grammatical category.

Hence, the analysis of the Spanish grammars of the Golden Age showed that in the case category description the example performed illustrative and didactic functions. Differing from other

categories, in the case description prognostic and stylistic functions were not involved. The difference of grammatical systems of Spanish (as an object-language of grammatical description) and Latin (as a standard-language of grammatical description) led to the fact that the examples of declension paradigms performed one more significant function – an explicative one. The peculiarity of exemplification as applied to the case category is caused by, firstly, its special status in the system of categorical signs on early stage of the Spanish grammatical tradition, secondly, grammarians' intention to follow the postulates of the Greco-Latin canon as closely as possible, thirdly, a landmark on the vivid spoken speech. The revealed regularities testify a dissimilarity of the principles used by the grammarians in the description of not only different parts of speech but different grammatical categories.

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CONSIDERATIONS ON STRUCTURAL AND SEMANTIC MODELS IN PHRASEOLOGY

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Abstract

The article considers notions of model and modelling in phraseology, analyzes traditional terminology and suggests the terms “one-plane phraseological model” and “two-plane phraseological model”. One-plane models are represented by the models of plane of expression and the models of plane of content, two-plane models cover both planes. Phraseological model is understood as any regularity in the structure of a set of phraseological units on any level (levels) of plane of expression or plane of content. Comprehensive model of the phraseological unit uses several different phraseological models.

Keywords: phraseological unit, plane of content, plane of expression, one-plane model, two-plane model, phraseological model.

Аннотация

В статье рассматривается понятие модели и моделирования в применении к фразеологии, анализируется принятая в описании фразеологии терминология и предлагается использование