

**LEXICAL MEANS OF REPRESENTATION OF CONCEPTS FATE /
FORTUNE IN «THE HISTORY OF TOM JONES, A FOUNDLING» BY HENRY FIELDING****DARYA KULIKOVA, ZOYA TRATSIK****Polotsk State University, Belarus**

Not so long ago, scientists have paid their attention to the concept of fate. Different cultures have the steady understanding of this concept. However, there are some specific differences among their understandings. In this research, we analyze defining features of the concept of fate in English culture.

In modern linguistics, the concept takes one of the most important places. Linguists cannot define the exact quantity of concepts. However, there are concepts, which are called the universal concepts. They can be found in different cultures. The concept of fate is the universal one. Despite the fact that this word is universal, the concept can be understood in various ways in different cultures. We can explain this fact by using the definition of the concept. V.A.Maslova in her research notes: «The concept is the semantic formation which has some linguistics specific features and characterizes the representatives of a certain ethnic culture» [1, c. 50]. Every culture has its own unique picture of the world, thus when scientists consider the same concept, they can have different views on the meaning of the concept.

J.S.Abajeva has defined synonymic series of the concept of fate in English culture: «destiny – lot – fate – fortune – portion – kismet – doom – fatality» [2, c. 10]. We can divide these lexical units into two groups according to their lexical meaning. The meanings of the first group have the idea of the inevitability, completeness and that God is the root cause of everything in the world. The second group of the words has the idea of the fortuity, variability, luck, prosperity. God is not the reason of changes in people's lives. Words from both groups have different lexical meanings but at the same time, they are used to express the concept of fate. This is the feature of English culture. In this research, we consider two variations of fate, namely, fate and fortune. These lexical units are translated into Russian as one word – fate (судьба) and have no differences, but in English culture, we can differentiate them. The first lexical unit has the meaning of ineluctability, and the second one has the meaning of contingency.

In different periods of the development of literature, authors used the concept of fate. Henry Fielding wrote his works in the XVIII century. J.S.Abajeva notes that the synonyms of fate had the steady position at those days. H. Fielding used this concept. After having analyzed his novel «The history of Tom Jones, a Foundling», we have found out that the author used different lexical units to express the concept of fate. The central feature of Fielding's novel is that he used all synonyms of fate which are suggested by J.S.Abajeva. We have already determined that this concept has two main meanings and in order to reveal the difference between them we have to analyze at least two lexical units – fate, fortune.

Due to the fact, the concept is the leading term in linguistics. There are a lot of different methods which can be used to study the concept. In our research, we use the method which was suggested by R.M. Frumkina. She thinks that the concept has the core and the periphery. The core of the concept includes the meaning which is given in the dictionary. The periphery includes a certain culture subjective experience and associations [1,c.65]. Getting to the conceptual analysis, we consider the definitions of fate and fortune:

1) Fate – [mass noun] The development of events outside a person's control, regarded as predetermined by a supernatural power [3].

2) Fortune – [mass noun] Chance or luck as an arbitrary force affecting human affairs [4].

Having analyzed only these two definitions, we can make a conclusion that the main things which characterizes fate are supernatural powers, predetermination, in its turn, the luck and chance characterize the concept of fortune. In case of fortune, we understand that there is some power which leads to different events, but there is no the idea of the predetermination. The person is able to fight for his life, to look for better fate. In H. Fielding's novel, characters are not afraid of challenging their fortune: «If ever Fortune makes a broken merchant of me afterwards, I will forgive her» [5, c. 256].

I.A. Gurjeva in her research outlines another basic components of the fortune's core: 1) Good or ill success; especially, favorable issue; 2) Happy event; 3) Prosperity as reached partly by chance and partly by effort; 4) The arrival of something in a sudden or unexpected manner; chance; accident; luck; hap [6, c.2]. These components prove the idea of the eventuality of fortune, but at the same time they do not deny the possibility of a person to change his life. Analyzing Henry Fielding's novel, we can suggest that the author demands from his characters the active struggle for their lives and he does not support characters who prefer going with the flow. «Fortune loves to play tricks with those gentlemen who put themselves entirely under her conduct» [5, c. 295].

Although the concept of fate is also the universal concept, A. Vezhbitska notes the basic components of fate which are different from fortune's components. In her research she writes: 1) Different events, which are bad for people happen in the world; 2) These events happen, because other events have happened; 3) People can do things which are meant to do [7, c.41]. Here we should pay our attention to the phrase «meant to do». Relying on this fact we can say that the concept of fate has no luck in its meaning, and in comparison with fortune, people can not change their life. People in the novel just have to accept their fate, to reconcile to an outcome of different events, because there is a predestination and we can do nothing. In H. Fielding's novel we have found some examples. «Partridge and his wife were therefore both obliged to submit to their fate; which was indeed severe enough» [5, c. 63]. «Since therefore their hard fates had determined that they must separate, he advised her to bear it with resolution» [5, c. 129].

There is one more feature which differentiates the concept fate from fortune. It is the negative character of fate. In «The history of Tom Jones», and in English literature in general, the lexical unit fate has the negative meaning. It is only the fate's feature. «His fate was a just punishment for his ingratitude» [5, c.135]. «He could not, however, help complaining a little against the peculiar severity of his fate» [5, c.140]. In the novel, we can find the concept of fortune with the negative meaning too: «Fortune, however, who was not his friend, produced the tragical incident» [5, c. 470]; «Fortune tried a new method to put a final end to it, by throwing a temptation in his way» [5, c. 445]. However, more often this concept has the positive meaning. «In which light their wretchedness appeared now to Fortune herself; for she at length took pity on this miserable couple, and considerably lessened the wretched state of Partridge» [5, c. 64]. «At last, whether it was that Fortune relented, or whether it was no longer in her power to disappoint him, he came into the very street which was honoured by his lordship's residence» [5, c. 370].

Analyzing the lexical unit fortune in the novel, we can note another feature which is special for this concept. Fortune unlike fate is used by Henry Fielding always with the capital letter. The concept of fortune is presented as a character in the novel: «And now, Fortune, according to her usual custom, reversed the face of affairs» [5, c. 377]; «Fortune couldn't have culled out a more improper person for Mr. Jones» [5, c. 414]. Fate, in its turn, is not presented as a character, it is presented as a subject, the result of the predestination and it is written in this novel only with a lowercase letter.

Thus, having studied the usage of the concepts in H. Fielding's novel, we have found out, that in spite of fate and fortune are translated into Russian in the same way, we should differentiate them. In «The history of Tom Jones», the concept of fortune is used more often than fate, this fact can be explained by understanding the Englishman's view on his fate. To be active and to believe in lucky events, to be ready to fight problems off are the components of English culture. Therefore if to consider that the concept of fate is still used, we can seldom find it out in the novel.

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