**LANGUAGE OBJECTIVIZATION OF THE ADJECTIVAL PHRASE
OF CONCEPT “SUCCESSFUL WOMAN” IN UKRAINIAN PROSE
OF THE END OF THE XX – BEGINNING OF THE XXI CENTURIES**

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Introduction. In modern times the research in the sphere of the Ukrainian language system formation focuses mainly on the word stock, which, as a rule, is labelled as “linguistic world concept” after L. Weisgerber (Weisgerber, 2004). The analysis of linguistic world concept, its separate fragments according to some scholars (Melnyk & Ohui, 2004) should be carried out in three directions: lexicographical, textual and literary. While the first direction is based on lexicographical sources (dictionaries), i.e. language facts, textual and literary approaches ground on the facts of speech – texts, studied from two angles: one text and a number of texts for a certain period, etc. Every approach has its advantages. Linguistic approach allows distinguishing the original and objective status of vocabulary, which is, in fact, a universal abstract scheme of Ukrainian linguistic world concept. Textual approach is the study of the textual material, extensive enough to distinguish certain semantic groups, covering corresponding fragments of linguistic world concept (Melnyk & Ohui, 2004). Literary approach is applied by the scholars to describe literary works, speaking in the author’s key terms or concepts, peculiar for different periods. In some cases scientists detect the distinctive features of their representation in words, belonging to different parts of speech, i.e. verbalization (Cherska, 2014). Every approach has its advantages and, beyond a doubt, disadvantages. Solely and exclusively lexicographic approach does not meet the cognitive needs of the sensemaking, whereas textual and literary analyses, in case objective formalized criteria of erection not used, contain a lot of subjective writing style. Although, each of them has a range of strengths: literary analysis allows distinguishing essential concepts in the texts of different historical periods, textual – peculiar means of realization of a certain concept in the text through the language means, and lexicographic – typical language means (nouns, verbs, adjectives or their combinations), as the speakers can express their ideas in different texts through diverse utterances, grounding on different parts of speech. The investigation under consideration focuses on adjectives as the language means, used to fill in the sprachraum, as, comparing to the other parts of speech, adjective is characteristic of better potential and functional abilities to enter the synonymic relations and create new lexico-semantic groups of the concept under discussion.

Methods and methodology of investigation. In the present research we have applied the methods, belonging to lexicographic approach to the language facts study, namely – *continuous lexicographic sampling method* and *the method of contextological analysis*, feeding into the overall paradigm of the investigations, dedicated to the text study as of a complicated communicative unity. It should be noted, that within the given scientific intelligence the methods of literary approach have not been taken into consideration, as, in our opinion, they are characteristic of high level of author subjectivity.

Results and discussion. The peculiarities of concepts verbalization in Ukrainian artistic, poetic discourse, phraseology, linguistic world concept, etc. have been the focus of numerous researches in contemporary linguistics (Ohar, 2011; Rudiuk, 2010; Khomenska, 2016; Cherska, 2014; Yakovleva, 2008). Special attention has been paid to the study of adjectives as a means of concept verbalization in novels by various authors, including the foreign language discourse (Horofianiuk, 2017; Mokrivska, 2010; Morozenko, 2013; Semak, 2014).

Despite the numerous researches of concepts and their verbalization in language, adjectival phrase of concept **successful woman** appears to be of interest, namely – comparison of dictionary definitions, found in the literary texts, with proper author ones.

The topicality of the given research is predetermined by the fact, that successfulness of woman seems to be one of the most mysterious, contradictory and ambiguous phenomena in the life of the contemporary society. Dynamic driving force of a woman in the Ukrainian society, transformation of the nature of woman's success and its role in the public life of the Ukrainian society requires particular attention from the linguists in terms of the study of its language objectivization. In spite of the fact, that the Ukrainian language is immediate to react upon the change of gender function in the social life (актор / акторка, керівник / керівниця, директор / директорка), there are still the so-called “mixed” unidentified zones (unisex), which are common for men and women. Their study promotes the understanding of the linguistic world concept of Ukrainian people of the end of the XX – beginning of the XXI centuries.

The purpose is to reproduce the peculiarities of the language objectivization of the linguocultural concept **successful woman** in Ukrainian prose of the end of XX – beginning of XXI centuries.

The tasks of the research under consideration are:

- reproduction of the linguocultural concept **successful woman**, applying the theory of conceptual blending on conceptual level;
- investigation of concept **success**, regarded as a component of the complex concept **successful woman**, using the method of analysis of the dictionary definitions;
- analysis of the facts of the dictionary definitions application concerning the adjective “successful” and their comparison with the real cases of usage;
- representation of the language objectivization of the adjectival group of concept **successful woman**.

The material of investigation has been Ukrainian prose of the end of the XX – the beginning of the XXI centuries – namely, the works by Yu. Vynnychuk, L. Deresh, P. Zahrebelnyi, L. Kohut, A. Konotop, V. Lys, Kh. Lukashchuk, Maikl (Mykhailo Myshkalo), M. Mednykova, V. Moroz, L. Ovsianynkova, N. Pilhuk, I. Rozdobudko, H. Tarasiuk. The language representation of the adjectival group of concept **successful woman** is quite distinctive in the works of the authors under consideration, and it allows distinguishing the differentiative features of the stated concept.

Language recreates the world, but simultaneously – subordinates it to its own organization. When linguists (Gumboldt, 1984; Guillaume, 1992), after F. de Saussure (1998) focused on the language “in itself and for itself”, they recognized the principle, which later became the leading principle for the contemporary Language Studies: language forms a system. This principle is the defining one for any language. It is also peculiar to the development of Ukrainian linguistic world concept of the end of the XX – beginning of the XXI centuries, which ensures the birth and preservation of the logical, analogous and alogical, regular and frequent, rare and separate in language. By studying the language “in itself and for itself” (Saussure, 1998), it seems difficult to explain the meaning of a number of key terms of the period of the national language early days. Semantics of the notion and word appears to be motivated by the material aspect of human life. Within the article under consideration the contemporary state of the language objectivization of concept **successful woman** in Ukrainian prose of the end of the XX – the beginning of the XXI centuries has been recreated.

V. Nikonova (2007) believes that the perception of every nation culture occurs through the ideal of this culture, reflecting the “face” of the national mentality, collective ethnic identity.

In course of time, such notions as “worldview”, “linguistic world concept” or “linguistic world model”, “universal conceptual worldview”, “individual conceptual worldview”, “ethnic conceptual worldview”, “worldview of a certain historical era”, “artistic worldview” or “artistic world model”, “artist's worldview” have become stable in the linguistic usage. Whereas such terms as “linguistic world concept” or “linguistic world model” concern the peculiarities of the reality representation in different ethnic groups (Ukrainian linguistic world concept, American linguistic

world concept, etc.), the terms “artistic worldview” or “artistic world model” reflect the peculiarities of linguistic reality representation in the literary text. Artistic worldviews, in their turn, are distinguished according to the literary trends or literary schools. Thus they can be signature, genre, etc., as, for instance, common romantic worldview, artistic worldview of a certain author, etc. (Nikonova, 2007: 12–13). Consequently, artistic worldview in the author’s representation should be regarded as the reflection of the overall condition of the linguistic world concept of all speakers. Thanks to the speech from the author, the language objectivization of concepts and terms may solidify (or not) in the linguistic consciousness, gaining new wording, which sometimes can substitute the existent language instrumentarium. Such notions include, for instance, “adventurism”, “patriotism” and, of course, “successfulness”. The rapid change of the social paradigm of the thematic gender-specific salience of the personality has brought to the fore the characteristics of efficiency, performance and aggressiveness, typical of both men and women.

Successfulness belongs to the gender-specific notions. The definition of successful woman and successful man will be different in Ukrainian linguoculture. For instance, concept **successful man** contains the following components: achieves results, has money, high position, status, prestigious job or own business, power and authority, is respectful. Thus, the social success factors appear to be the crucial ones. Among the components of concept **successful woman** we can find those, which intersect the “male” ones: achieves results, has high position, money, status, but, especially for Slavic mentality, the factor of relations with man and a happy family appears to be of importance. In this case the social characteristics include the family ones, making both the woman’s way to success, and also the structure of the concept more complicated. As opposed to the successful men, “playing hosts” with genetically predetermined fight and everlasting competitiveness, successful women are always “renegades”, having resolved upon the risky game of playing “away, on the men’s pitch” (Snizhko, 2009: 181). It seems obvious, that this “nature” of woman’s success is somewhat stereotypical and, in our view, in diachronic perspective seems to become out of date, archaic to a degree.

According to the theory of conceptual blending by G. Fauconnier and M. Turner (2002), new conceptual construct is the integrative model, consisting of input space 1, input space 2, generic space and output or blended space.

Input space is used to describe the real situation, so it is familiar to the interlocutors. Generic space contains knowledge, common to input spaces. It acts as a certain coordinative space of the common reflected elements to construct the new output – blended space, blend. Blend is a new conceptual construct, keeping the peculiarities of input spaces, but does not resolve itself into the assembly of elements (see Fig. 1). According to M. Turner, blend is an emergent, self-developed structure, obtaining its own identity without regard of input spaces. Blend forms the “amalgam”, “fusion” of mental spaces, capable of evolution and change in the process of development, widening or narrowing the concept (Fauconnier & Turner, 2002: 41).

The output spaces are divided by the so-called interspatial reflection, uniting the similar elements (fatherhood→motherhood) with the general space, containing the elements, common to both emergent spaces at a certain moment of conceptual integration development, and makes the part of the blend. This is the way the new blended space is constructed by means of background knowledge and cultural models addition. The development predetermines the following mental modelling of the blended space according to the logical structures.

Fig. 1. Scheme of *successful woman* blended space model

Among all the definitions of adjective “successful” several semantic types can be distinguished. Some of them emphasize the final outcome, long-awaited well-earned summary. The others focus on inherent nature of success, requiring no effort, the rest – stress the here-and-now unexpected lucky hit. Nevertheless, all definitions have the common final invariant peculiarity of *efficiency*. Psychology dictionary definitions make a separate group. Thus, the dictionary definitions of the notion “success” can be divided into two groups.

The first group of definitions is formed by the sources, the definitions of which contain such key notions of success as “result”, “positive outcome of work” (Busel, 2005: 1516; Bilodid, 1979: 493; Slovnky Ukrainy on-line; Tolkovyj slovar’ S. Ozhegova), and interpret the notion of “success” as “achievement”, “record”, “accomplishment”, “win”, “advance”, “triumph” (Полюга, 2006: 332; Словники України).

Attention should be paid to the interpretations of success like “good luck”, “faith”, not conveying the meaning of certain activity to achieve success, but meaning the desirable result, lucky coincidence or the character, peculiarity of a person (Busel, 2005: 1516; Bilodid, 1979: 493; Slovnky Ukrainy on-line), they have the shade of unexpectedness, chance, accidentalness in their semantics.

Those reflections of the notion “success” are accompanied by a large group of *adjectives*, defining the stated nouns in the elevated way, for instance: абсолютний, безсумнівний, безумовний, блискучий, божевільний, бурхливий, великий, величавий, видатний, визначний, винятковий, випадковий, вражаючий, галасливий, голосний, грандіозний, гучний, деякий, завидний, запаморочливий, зворушливий, казковий, камерний, колосальний, легкий, майбутній, малий, малоймовірний, міцний, надзвичайний, надійний, наочний, небачений, невеликий, незвичайний, незначний, немалий, неослабний, неочікуваний, нестримний, нечуваний, однаковий, очевидний, певний, перемінний, повільний, повний, порядний, рішучий, сенсаційний, серйозний, скороминущий, скромний, справжній, тріумфальний, фантастичний, феноменальний, хвилює, частковий, шалений, широкий, яскравий (Bybuk, Yermolenko, & Pustovit, 1998: 373–373). This range can include the following adjectives: бажаний, відомий, довгожданий, заслужений, здобутий, науковий, непередбачений, обґрунтований, очікуваний, переконливий (Poliuha, 2006: 332).

“Dictionary of Current Ukrainian Language” (Busel, 2005: 1516) and “Ukrainian Dictionary in 11 volumes” (Bilodid, 1979: 494) point out, that noun “successfulness” (“успішність”) derives from adjective “successful” (“успішний”), i.e. the one, containing success, achieving success. According to these dictionaries, “successful – is accompanied by or resulting in success, benefits”. So, following this definition, the synonymic row to the notions “успішний / успішна” should include adjectives *щасливий, вдалий, удачний, благополучний, блискучий, тріумфальний, результативний, плідний* (Karavanskyi, 2000: 433; Poliuha, 2006: 332; Slovnky Ukrainy on-line) (see Fig. 2).

Within the framework of the given research we are to follow the stated logic concerning the construction of the synonymic row of adjectival group of concept **successful woman**.

Fig. 2. Verbalization of the notion “successfulness”

The second group consists of psychology dictionaries definitions, emphasizing the nature of effort, put to achieve the stated aim, and their correspondence to initial intent, purpose or motive (Voitko, 1982: 198). In this case special attention is paid to the nature of effort, conveyed by the author through such characteristics as physical, nerve, moral and psychological, for instance: cast-iron will, steady pursuit of ambition. Success is a complex contradictory phenomenon, belonging to the sphere of the humanities – Philosophy, Theory of Education and Psychology. Philosophy and psychology regard “success” as “human destiny”, “composite of ideas, grounding on the social requirements”, “social acknowledgement of real and potential achievements of individual”, “value, connected with realization of one’s position in struggle for survival” (Kupriienko, 2015). According to V. Voytko (1982: 198), success is a large generator of new energy. This definition contradicts to an extent the definitions of the first group, which emphasize the final, result characteristic of success definitions.

Taking into consideration the stated definitions, it seems obvious, that linguistic definition of notion “success” differs from this term definition in the theory of education and psychology, as linguistic definition of success contains the final result with “positive” sign, and psychological definition of the same notion focuses on the initial favourable grounds of it.

The image of successful woman in Ukrainian prose of the end XX – the beginning of XXI centuries constructs certain language means, describing peculiar traits and characteristics. The choice of language means is predetermined by their socio-evaluative characteristics and possibilities, in terms of efficient and purposeful impact on the mass audience. In the actualization of the successful woman image components important role belongs to the means, conveying the notion under discussion:

– nominative groups: *жінка з привабливою, романтично-таємничою зовнішністю, в якій приємно поєднані аскетизм і сексуальність, мудрість і наївність, стриманість і пристрасність... Якби ти, Марсалько, зорієнтувалася і пішла в політику, ти б уже була Президентом. Уся б Україна пішла за тобою. А так... мусиш грати роль новоявленої Богородиці. Що теж – дуже почесно...* (Tarasiuk, 2006: 50);

– verbs: *Хотіла, могла, працювала завжди. Хотіла, вчилась, стала, працюєш – архітектором, там, далеко в Торонто. Так пише facebook, і я йому вірю. [...] Кохана, забудь. Ти щаслива, ти в царстві успішних людей, кіп смайлінг, ти нічого не втратила. Втратили ми, тобто я* (Maikl, 2013: 110);

– metaphorical means of description: – *Але ж поглянь на неї... – Асура Махарадж провів Дашу поглядом. Здавалося, за нею тягнеться невидимий шлейф весняних ароматів. Асура Махарадж прикрив очі і вдихнув цей запах глибоко всередину, аби зберегти його надовше. – Вона – мов прекрасний світанок... Наче незвіданий острів... Хіба ти не бачиш цього? Від неї йде світло...* (Deresh, 2013: 27);

– contexts: *Ви – жінка моєї мрії. Коли я вас вперше побачив, я зрозумів, що хочу змінити все своє життя, а потім – весь світ. Я не знаю більшої сили, ніж та, яку я відчуваю, коли дивлюся на вас. Одна лиш думка про те, що ви є, освітлює найтемніші закутки мого серця світлом любові...* (Deresh, 2013: 71).

The most typical language means, used in the process of a successful woman creation in the contemporary Ukrainian prose, are the lexical means, which form evaluation (expressive vocabulary). It should be noted, that “emotiveness of the utterance is always connected with the realization of subjective axiological status. Evaluation – is the idea of the subject about the value of the object for them, and emotion is subject’s experiencing this idea” (Shahovskij, 1988: 14). Evaluation is one of the global categories of literary text, characteristic of the speech of the author.

Taking this into consideration, we can come to the conclusion about rather high evaluative peculiarities of such parts of speech as adjectives. These lexical means play an important role in formation of cognitive stereotypes. As contrasted with other parts of speech, they do not refer to the thing, action or state of the thing, but attribute a certain distinctive feature, characteristic, quality. They are quite various in their semantics and can be connected with subjective modal characteristics, such as speaker’s evaluation, granting a certain status, denial or, in contrast, exaggeration of some features, which is conveyed by lexical or syntactic means of the Ukrainian language. Therefore, the categorical meaning of this part of speech is the broadly defined characteristic. In the structure of meaning of the adjectives under consideration this meaning becomes more detailed due to the semes of the respective nouns, determining the peculiarities of the development, perception and reflection of the female successfulness.

The analysis of the language material made it possible to draw the conclusion that the adjectival group, forming a synonymous row to the notion “successful” (“успішний / успішна”) (see Fig. 2), stated in the dictionaries, is hardly found in the literary prose: we have not found the adjectives like *вдалий, удачний, плідний, результативний, тріумфальний*; only rare cases of usage of adjectives *благополучний, ефективний, блискучий* and it is only the adjective *щасливий* has been used in a number of cases, leading us to the conclusion about the change of conceptual saturation of the adjectival group of concept **successful woman**. Let us give some examples: *Якби тиждень тому їй, блискучій викладачці математичного ліцею, хтось напророкував, що шлюбне оголошення в газеті заворожить, вона спопелила б його зневагою* (Pilhuk, 1997: 30); *Тепер вона щаслива, успішна, спокійна, їй є що робити – наприклад, збиратися в подорож, купувати купальник, сонцезахисні креми і нові босоніжки* (Роздобудько, 2010: 92); *Флора була щаслива. Вчора на вернісажі її картини користувались шаленим успіхом. Всі були в захопленні. Нарешті, перед нею відкриваються нові шляхи!...* (Moroz, 2006: 53); *Насті саме запропонували видати курс лекцій. Вона була безмежно щасливою, і сім’я, і робота, і все, як в людей* (Konotop, 2015: 58).

In contrast, a lot of other adjectives, verbalizing concept **successful woman**, have been found in the extracts, we have analysed. First of all, we should give prominence to the adjectives, the semantics of which contains various evaluative meanings, describing professional, social, moral and psychological, business qualities and mental capacity of a successful woman: *енергійна, талановита, активна, гарна*, etc., for instance: *Іван і Дарця – щаслива сім’я, в якій дружина була талановитим диригентом свого маленького родинного оркестру. Вона була типова жінка Овен – активна, енергійна та динамічна. ... Була щедрою і щирою в усьому* (Kohut, 2010: 18–19); *Гришо, я стала зовсім не такою, якою ти мене знав, – раптом сказала дівчина. – Не квапся з зайвими для себе клопатами. Я не немічна, не безпомічна. Зрозумій, я сильна, енергійна, заповзятлива жінка* (Ovsianynkova, 2008: 129); *Вона рятує від принизливої бідності, хвороб, ба й смерті купу людей. Дітей. Дає роботу вчителям і обслузі. Стане доладним мером. Енергійна, завзята, хазяйновита. З таких віталістичних жінок господарники й політики виходять – перша кляса. Її не одуриш, не зіб’єш з пантелику. На всіх манівцях вона знає геть усі секретні стежки. Слово тримає. Довкола неї все кипить вирує...* (Mednykova, 2005: 187); *Вона шокує. Безсумнівно, вона – гарна, талановита і досягне колосального успіху...* (Rozdobudko, 2006: 52).

Among the dictionary adjectives of the synonymic row to adjective *успішний* we have not found adjective *розкішний*, which apart from the first meaning “який відзначається розкішшю, багатством оздоблення, коштовністю і т. ін.”, has one more definition “який відзначається красою, пишністю, яскравістю; задовольняє найвищі естетичні вимоги, смаки” (Bilodid, 1977: 699). Although, this adjective has been widely used in the prose of the era under consideration to distinguish appearance, traits of character, attitude of others towards the female character of the written work, which is directly relevant to her successfulness. For instance: *Після цих слів Неля Павлівна прискіпливіше обдивилася свою співрозмовницю, помітивши нарешті, що має справу з цілком благополучною людиною, навіть більше того – з розкішною жінкою, від якої точиться дух заможності й безпроблемного існування* (Ovsianynkova, 2008: 257); *Досить було вже мені доцентів, генералів і невизнаних геніїв! Я незалежна жінка! Я розкішна жінка! В інші часи така жінка, може, могла б належати імператорам, великим полководцям, геніям?* (Zahrebelnyi, 2002: 74); *Сьогодні ця жінка справді мала розкішний вигляд. Смарадове сяйво, яке випромінювали її очі, надавало всьому обличчю містичного і неземного виразу* (Lukashchuk, 2014: 68); *Федоська таки з біса вродлива. Вродлива і розкішна. Як казали в них у селі – розкішна й до любові пишна* (Lys, 2016: 112).

We should emphasize the high frequency of the usage of adjective *кращий* / *найкращий*, denoting the quality, growing to the highest level of manifestation, and is the simple form of comparative and superlative degrees of adjective *гарний*, *хороший* (приємний зовнішнім виглядом; має позитивні якості або властивості, цілком відповідає вимогам, заслуговує схвалення (Bilodid, 1971: 34; Bilodid, 1980: 129), for instance: – *Вона у всьому була першою, – продовжувала говорити вона. – Краще за всіх танцювала, малювала, писала вірші, грала на фортепіано... І взагалі – просто кращою. ... І наречений у неї був найкращий з усіх. Алекс. Алекс Струтівський. Вона їхала від нас така щаслива...* (Rozdobudko, 2013: 168); *Тур, яку ми знали! Тур – кращу виконавицю східних танців, відмінницю, приклад для всього ЛСД! Тур, яка краще за всіх складала ікебану!* (Rozdobudko, 2010: 31); *Ти – найкращий скарб на цілому світі, і я взяв би тебе за жінку босу і в одній кофтинці, бо твоя душа і твоє кохання – це найбільше багатство, яке мріє мати кожен чоловік* (Kohut, 2010: 84).

Special attention should be paid to the usage of adjective *крутий*, which is defined in the jargonism dictionaries as “багатий, респектабельний, процвітаючий; про людину, яка досягла високого професіоналізму у певній сфері діяльності; оригінальний, екстраординарний; який переходить межі норми в чомусь” (Stavytska, 2003: 152), for instance: *Ти не розумієш, вона була крутою. Все моє дитинство всі мої рідні – усі, яких знала! – тільки про неї й говорили. Гафія вже тоді, у ту затуркану епоху, була крутою, і я хочу бути як вона* (Vynnychuk, 2016: 84). Nowadays this adjective has obtained a new meaning, not fixed in the given academic dictionaries, namely “така, що досягла результатів, яким можна заздрити”. Thus, for instance, in the novel by M. Mednykova “Cool plus, or Terrorist 2” (“Крутая плюс, або Терористка 2”) we find the usage of this adjective in the title to convey the evaluative characteristic of the female character, her activity, traits of character, intensifying the representation of her success: – *Лілія Крутая – жінка хазяйновита. Зробила свій бізнес, допоможе й нам. І діток бідних підтримує. – Крутая – це круто! Унс! Вау!* (Mednykova, 2005: 154).

Grounding on the results of analysis, the semantic volume of concept **successful woman** can be extended by the following adjectives: *гарна* (*краща*), *розкішна*, *енергійна*, *активна*, *талановита*, *завзята*, etc., extending their synonymic row to a degree. Adjective *крута* has already become the term of everyday speech, common to both youth and other narrow language groups, and the Ukrainian speaking community in general.

Conclusions. Having studied concept **successful woman** in Ukrainian linguistic worldview in the prose of the end of the XX – beginning of the XXI centuries, we have come to the following conclusions:

– from the perspective of the theory of conceptual integration (blending) in the role of methodological principle, concept **successful woman** is a blended space (output space or blend), formed from the generic term “успіх” through the agency of the input spaces “успішна людина”

and “жінка”, containing their conceptual features. Further study of the concept under consideration requires an insight into the structure of the concepts and their typology;

– the study of the dictionary definitions of notion “success” (“успіх”) has proved, that the notion of positive result (“позитивного результату”) of a certain activity is an important feature of the notion of successfulness. Successfulness as a social phenomenon is regarded from two sides – from the one of the speaker’s – as for their successfulness and from the point of view of the public opinion – concerning someone’s successfulness. It should be emphasized, that there is a difference between the definitions in the language dictionaries and in the psychology sources: success in psychology is a source, potential resource for further aim achievement, and success in language is a result, final stage of a certain business or activity.

– the investigation of the adjectival group of concept **successful woman** has demonstrated the semantic deviation between lexicographic data, obtained by the continuous sampling method and the data from illustrative sources. In particular, the row of the dictionary definitions to the notion “успішна” can be extended by the following adjectives from illustrative material: талановита, активна, енергійна, динамічна, щедра, щира, сильна, заповзятлива, завзята, хазяйновита, гарна, розкішна, крута, etc. As the analysis has proved, the adjectival group has conceptually changed – some adjectives have gone and the others – added.

Further prospects of the concept **successful woman** research lie in the analysis of such signs of lexico-semantic level, as nouns, participles, verbs, adverbs, and in the study of phraseological, morphological and syntax levels of this concept verbalization.

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Анотація

Постановка проблеми. Стаття містить аналіз словникових дефініцій прикметникової групи як засобу вербалізації концепту **успішна жінка** в сучасній українській мові на матеріалі української прози кінця XX – початку XXI ст. Виокремлені основні ознаки концепту **успішна жінка**, відтворена його модель із застосуванням теорії концептуального блендингу.

Метою статті є відтворення особливостей мовної об'єктивності лінгвокультурного концепту **успішна жінка** на матеріалі української прози кінця XX – початку XXI ст., аналіз словникових дефініцій до прикметника "успішний" і порівняння їх з реальними випадками вживання, а також репрезентація мовної об'єктивності прикметникової групи концепту **успішна жінка**.

У статті використано **методи**, що уналежнюються до лексикографічного підходу дослідження фактів мови, а саме – метод суцільної лексикографічної вибірки та метод контекстологічного аналізу, що вписується в загальну парадигму досліджень, присвячених дослідженню тексту як складної комунікативної єдності.

Основні результати дослідження. Установлено, що з позиції застосування теорії концептуальної інтеграції (блендингу) як методологічного принципу концепт **успішна жінка** являє собою змішаний простір (вихідний простір або бленд), утворений з родового поняття "успіх" через посередництво вхідних просторів "успішна людина" та "жінка", що ввібрав у себе їхні концептуальні ознаки.

Важливою ознакою успішності є поняття “позитивного результату” певної діяльності. Успішність як суспільне явище визначають із двох боків, двох поглядів – мовця про свою успішність та суспільної думки про чийось успішність. Наявна істотна відмінність між визначеннями лінгвістичних словників та психологічних джерел, яка полягає в тому, що успіх у психології – це джерело, потенційний ресурс для досягнення подальшої або наступної мети, а успіх у мові – це результат, кінцевий етап певної справи або діяльності.

Висновки. Вивчення прикметникової групи концепту **успішна жінка** засвідчило семантичне відхилення між лексикографічними даними, отриманими методом суцільної вибірки, та даними ілюстративних джерел. Зокрема, низку словникових дефініцій до поняття “успішна” з ілюстративного матеріалу можна доповнити такими прикметниками: талановита, активна, енергійна, динамічна, щедра, щира, сильна, заповзятлива, завзята, хазяйновита, гарна, розкішна, крута тощо. Як засвідчив аналіз, у складі прикметникової групи відбулися концептуальні зміни: група позбавлена одних прикметників і, натомість, поповнилася іншими.

Ключові слова: успіх, успішний, прикметник, бленд, вербалізація, жінка, концепт.

Abstract

Background. The article under discussion focuses on the analysis of the dictionary definitions of adjectival group as a means of verbalization of concept **successful woman** in Ukrainian prose of the end of the XX – the beginning of the XXI centuries. The major features of concept **successful woman** have been distinguished, its model has been recreated with the help of the theory of conceptual blending.

The **purpose** of the study has been to recreate the peculiarities of the language objectivization of linguocultural concept **successful woman** in Ukrainian prose of the end of the XX – the beginning of the XXI centuries, analyse the facts of usage of the dictionary definitions of adjective “successful” (“успішний”) and compare them to the real cases of usage, as well as represent the language objectivization of the adjectival group **successful woman**.

Methods. The methods, belonging to the lexicographic approach to the language facts study, have been applied in the investigation, namely – continuous lexicographic sampling method and the method of contextological analysis, feeding into the overall paradigm of the investigations, dedicated to the text study as of a complicated communicative unity.

Results. It has been found out, that from the perspective of the theory of conceptual integration (blending) in the role of methodological principle, concept **successful woman** is a blended space (output space or blend), formed from the generic term “успіх” through the agency of the input spaces “успішна людина” and “жінка”, containing their conceptual features.

An important feature of successfulness is the notion of “positive result” of any activity. Successfulness as a social phenomenon is regarded from two sides – from the speaker’s side – as for their successfulness and from the public opinion side – concerning someone’s successfulness. There is a substantial difference between the definitions in the language dictionaries and in the psychology sources: success in psychology is a source, potential resource for further aim achievement, and success in language is a result, final stage of a certain business or activity.

Discussion. The investigation of the adjectival group of concept **successful woman** has demonstrated the semantic deviation between lexicographic data, obtained by the continuous sampling method and the data from illustrative sources. In particular, the row of the dictionary definitions to the notion “успішна” can be extended by the following adjectives from illustrative material: талановита, активна, енергійна, динамічна, щедра, щира, сильна, заповзятлива, завзята, хазяйновита, гарна, розкішна, крута, etc. As the analysis has proved, the adjectival group has conceptually changed – some adjectives have gone and the others – added.

Keywords: success, successful, adjective, blend, verbalization, woman, concept.