CONCEPTUALIZATION OF THE LEXEMES HEART AND SOUL IN THE NOVEL «THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD» BY COLSON WHITEHEAD

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Introduction. The research focuses on exploring how the lexemes heart and soul are conceptualized in the novel «The Underground Railroad» by Colson Whitehead (Whitehead, 2016). The aim of the research is to study the peculiarities of conceptualization of the lexemes heart and soul and find out how similar and different conceptual meanings of the lexemes heart and soul are, based on the novel «The Underground Railroad» written by Colson Whitehead (Whitehead, 2016). The objectives of this study are: 1) to identify all the cases of the lexemes heart and soul used in the text functioning either within a phrase or as individual lexical elements; 2) to do a detailed analysis of each instance to figure out the peculiarities of conceptualization of the lexemes heart and soul; 3) to discover all the ways the lexemes heart and soul are conceptualized in the novel «The Underground Railroad» by Colson Whitehead (Whitehead, 2016); 4) to compare the similarities and differences in the conceptualization of the lexemes heart and soul.

To start analysis of the conceptualization of a certain lexeme or a lexical unit it is important to emphasize the nature of the term concept. A concept is a person's knowledge of reality in its elements and perspectives. (Polyuzhyn, 1999) A concept is a general idea that represents a class of objects, events or phenomena. Thus, it can be stated that it is the basic unit of thought that helps us categorize and make sense of the world around us.

According to the dictionaries, conceptualization is the act or process of forming an idea or principle in the mind, thus, conceptualization involves creating abstract mental representations of objects, actions, feelings, ideas, and other phenomena. (Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English, 2023; Macmillan Dictionary, 2023; Oxford English Dictionary: 2023)

The conceptualization of a lexeme in linguistics involves understanding and defining a lexeme as a fundamental unit in the lexicon of a language. A lexeme is a unit of meaning in a language, consisting of a word or group of words, regardless its different forms or variations (Cambridge Dictionary, 2023; Collins English Dictionary, 2023). Thus, it can be noted that a concept is a mental representation of a category or idea, while conceptualization is the process of forming that concept in the mind.

Research methods and methodology. The material of the research is the lexemes heart and soul which function in the novel «The Underground Railroad» written by Colson Whitehead (Whitehead, 2016). It should be noted that various methods have been used in this investigation to achieve the research objectives. The implemented methods are a descriptive method, a constructive method and a conceptual analysis.

Results and discussions. As it was stated above, the research focuses on the investigation of the peculiarities of conceptualization of the lexemes heart and soul in the novel «The Underground Railroad» written by Colson Whitehead (Whitehead, 2016). According to the British daily newspaper
«The Guardian», a historical fiction novel «The Underground Railroad» written by American author Colson Whitehead (Whitehead, 2016) has been included to the list of the 100 best books of the 21st century (Guardian, 2019). «The Underground Railroad» is a historical fiction novel by American author Colson Whitehead, published by Doubleday in 2016. The alternate history novel tells us the story of Cora, a slave in the Antebellum South during the 19th century, who makes a bid for freedom from her Georgia plantation by following the Underground Railroad, which the novel depicts as a rail transport system with safe houses and secret routes (Guardian, 2019).

The research starts from the analysis of the lexeme heart. Thus, having done the search for the number of examples with the lexeme heart used in the text, it has been found out that the lexeme heart is used 26 times in the novel. Moreover, it must be stated that the lexeme heart as a separate lexical unit is used 6 times, as a component of a phrase – 11 times, as a derivative – 4 times and as a compound noun – 5 times. The investigation reveals that the lexeme heart has a number of conceptual meanings which are reflected in the novel through the lexeme heart. Thus, in the process of studying 10 different conceptual meanings of the lexeme heart have been sorted out. The article presents how all the revealed cases of use of the lexeme heart are grouped according to the uncovered conceptual meanings of the lexeme heart. By conceptual meaning we understand the meaning which the lexeme verbalizes.

To start, it should be mentioned that the conceptual meaning of the center of different feelings is prevailing in the novel under study as 10 different cases of use with the lexeme heart with this conceptual meaning have been singled out. Thus, it is important to mention that the phrase in the heart has been used twice in the novel and the lexeme heart conceptualizes the center, so in the example «The ground had been turned and tamped to make a nice yard for the mutt’s house, which sat in the center of her plot like a grand mansion in the heart of a plantation» (Whitehead, 2016: 21) heart represents the center of plantation and in the example «It was as far from the park, the miserable thumping heart of the town, as she could get» (Whitehead, 2016: 134) heart is the center of a town.

Moreover, it should be stated that the conceptual meaning of the center expressed by the lexeme heart has been applied four more times in the novel. Thus, the sentence «This night the feeling settled on her heart again» (Whitehead, 2016: 33) shows that a particular feeling has taken an important place in her emotions or state of mind. The use of the lexeme heart in this sentence symbolically refers to the center of emotions or feelings. Another example «The heart was a broad intersection where ravaged avenues had converged in enterprise, now gone. A baker’s oven in the ruins of the shop like a grim totem, human remains bent behind the steel of a jail cell» (Whitehead, 2016: 176) shows that the lexeme heart is used metaphorically to describe a central part of a specific location. This metaphorical use of heart refers to the most important or central part of something similar to the heart is essential to the functioning of a living being. One more example which conveys the conceptual meaning of the center – «She could not see it, but she felt it, moved through its heart» (Whitehead, 2016: 248). It uses the lexeme heart metaphorically, referring to the central and most essential part. Furthermore, the phrase deep in one’s heart conveys a conceptual meaning that refers to someone's most sincere feelings or beliefs. It is used to express the idea that heart is a center of emotions, feelings or beliefs – «You’ve seen them here, receiving the gift of this place but unable to fit in. They always disappear in the night because deep in their hearts they know they are unworthy. It is too late for them» (Whitehead, 2016: 232). Thus, the lexeme heart as a component of the phrases in the heart of something, on one’s heart, through one’s heart and deep in one’s heart represents the conceptual meaning of a central and the most significant thing of something. So, the lexeme heart is used to conceptualize both the center of something material and the center of emotions.

Furthermore, there are four more examples which show the heart as a center of emotions and feelings of a human being. In the sentence «She wanted every bad thing for Ridgeway and Boseman. And Homer? She didn’t know what her heart wanted for the strange black boy, who seemed an emissary from a different country» (Whitehead, 2016: 187) the lexeme heart is used in a figurative sense to represent the character's inner feelings, emotions, or desires. The heart here symbolizes the deeper and more complex part of emotional and psychological self, as a center of emotions and feelings. In addition to, the phrase to keep something in one’s heart means to preserve it in a special,
often secret place inside. This could be referred to a range of things, such as a secret, belief, memory, love or affection for someone or something. Thus, the heart is considered to be a center of emotions and feeling, so in the example «The secret triumph you keep in your heart» (Whitehead, 2016: 248) the lexeme heart represents the secret hidden place of some feelings and emotions. Moreover, in the extract «Terrance died in New Orleans, in a chamber of a Creole brothel. His heart relented, weakened by months of dissipation» «Or even his heart was tired of his wickedness», Cora said. As Sam’s information settled, she asked about Ridgeway» (Whitehead, 2016: 221) the lexeme heart conceptualizes emotional center of a person.

The second conceptual meaning verbalized by the lexeme heart is complete involvement into the situation. The lexeme heart has been used twice in the text as a component of an idiom with all one’s heart. The idiom with all one’s heart means with all your strength, energy, or emotion with complete sincerity and devotion, thus, the following two examples present the conceptual meaning of complete involvement into something: «Her mother had protected it with all her heart. The most valuable land in all of Georgia» (Whitehead, 2016: 240) and «And America, too, is a delusion, the grandest one of all. The white race believes – believes with all its heart – that it is their right to take the land. To kill Indians. Make war. Enslave their brothers. This nation shouldn’t exist, if there is any justice in the world, for its foundations are murder, theft, and cruelty. Yet here we are» (Whitehead, 2016: 234).

The third conceptual meaning conveyed by the lexeme heart is feeling of fear. This conceptual meaning has been illustrated by the phrases someone’s heart thuds, someone’s heart quickens and something hooked someone’s heart. The phrase someone’s heart thuds means that the heart beats strongly because someone is excited or frightened. In the example revealed in the text «But the song was a work song Cora knew from the cotton rows, drawing her back to the Randall cruelties and making her heart thud» (Whitehead, 2016: 223) the phrase her heart thud is used to express strong feeling of fear. So, the lexeme heart as a component of a phrase someone’s heart thuds expresses feeling of fear. The word combination someone’s heart quickens in the example «The events of that night still made her heart quicken» (Whitehead, 2016: 211) is used to describe a physical and emotional reaction to present feelings of excitement, nervousness, fear, or anxiety. And the phrase something hooked someone’s heart in the context of «He handed her a flier. It was one of the bulletins Fletcher had described in his cottage, with one change. Now that she knew her letters, the word murder hooked her heart» (Whitehead, 2016: 110) is another metaphorical expression used to convey a strong emotional reaction of fear.

The fourth revealed conceptual meaning is sincerity of a human being. The following phrase with sincerity of heart is used to say that when someone is sincere and really means what they are saying: «Niggers, obey your earthly masters in everything and do it not only when their eye is on you and to win their favor but with sincerity of heart and reverence for the Lord» (Whitehead, 2016: 152).

The fifth conceptual meaning expressed by the lexeme heart is enthusiasm and energy. The lexeme heartily, a derivative of the lexeme heart, is used to describe actions done vigorously or to express something done with enthusiasm. In the sentence «Content to leer at his brother’s women, he grazed heartily upon the women of his own half» (Whitehead, 2016: 30) the lexeme heartily suggests that the action is done with enthusiasm, energy and employment. To continue, a word combination a hearty debate, which consists of the lexeme hearty, derivative from the lexeme heart, used in the example «There was a hearty debate in the village over the spirit of the goofers» (Whitehead, 2016: 39) refers to a discussion that is happy, friendly and usually loud or enthusiastic and is done with a great deal of energy, commitment and a strong display of emotions or convictions. Another phrase which consists of the lexeme hearty, derivative from the lexeme heart, hearty stuff used in the following sentence «Her indomitablety, her perseverence. But there was a plot three yards square and the hearty stuff that sprouted from it» (Whitehead, 2016: 240). The phrase hearty stuff in this context seems to be a figurative way of describing plants or crops that are strong and vigorous. In a metaphorical sense, it could be referred to the resilient or substantial nature of what is growing in that three-yard-square plot of land. Thus, it can be stated that the lexemes hearty and
heartily, derived from the lexeme heart, indicate something that is energetic and enthusiastic as in the example: «There was a hearty debate in the village over the spirit of the goofer» (Whitehead, 2016: 39), something that is strong and vigorous as in «Her indomitable, her perseverance. But there was a plot three yards square and the heartily stuff that sprouted from it» (Whitehead, 2016: 240) or something that is done with enthusiasm, energy and employment as in «Content to leer at his brother’s women, he grazed heartily upon the women of his own half» (Whitehead, 2016: 30).

Unlike the fifth conceptual meaning which reveals energy and enthusiasm, the sixth conceptual meaning expressed by the compound lexeme halfhearted, formed from stems half and hearted, implies an action or effort lacking in enthusiasm or commitment. In the sentence «Homer remained at his side despite Ridgeway’s halfhearted attempts to shoo him away» (Whitehead, 2016: 167) the lexeme halfhearted conceptualizes a lack of energy, interest, or willingness in doing something and implies that it is done in an indifferent or unenthusiastic manner. And another compound lexeme halfheartedly is an adverb, a derivative of the adjective halfhearted and conceptualizes the manner in which an action is performed, it shows that the action is done without much effort and without much interest in the result: «So bored was the trader with the display, one he had witnessed countless times before, that he only halfheartedly beat the distraught family» (Whitehead, 2016: 46). Thus, the derivative lexemes halfhearted and halfheartedly from the lexeme heart conceptualize the lack of enthusiasm and interest.

To continue, the seventh conceptual meaning is expressed by the compound lexeme kindhearted which is made from stems kind and hearted and describes someone who is caring and compassionate. The lexeme shows that a person is kind and generous which it is presented in the extract: «Slave owners who refused to comply – from sentiment or a quaint notion about property rights – were strung up, as well as kindhearted citizens who hid niggers in their attics and cellars and coal bins» (Whitehead, 2016: 139). On the other hand, the eighth conceptual meaning expressed by the compound lexeme coldhearted which is a compound adjective formed by combining stems cold and hearted is used in the example «Cold nights for the coldhearted» (Whitehead, 2016: 201) to indicate someone behaving in a way that shows no pity or sympathy, showing no understanding or feeling sorry about another person’s suffering.

To continue, the ninth conceptual meaning is conveyed by the compound noun heartbeat. It is formed by combining two separate lexemes: heart and beat. The lexeme heartbeat in the following extract «She arranged herself on the bench, her head pulsing in agony with every heartbeat» (Whitehead, 2016: 156) presents the action or sound of a heart as it pumps blood through the body, that is, heart is conceptualized as an organ of a human being which pumps blood through the body. Moreover, the following extract taken from the novel also shows conceptual meaning of the lexeme heart as an organ in the chest which pumps blood through the body: «From which tribe did her ancestors originate and what did she know of their constitutions? Had she ever been sick? How was the condition of her heart, her lungs?» (Whitehead, 2016: 87). Thus, the ninth conceptual meaning of the lexeme heart is the physical organ of a person.

The lexeme hearten is one more derivative from the lexeme heart used in the novel. The conceptual meaning of the lexeme hearten indicates the influence on someone’s emotional or moral state positively, in line with the heart’s metaphorical role as the center of these feelings. The example «I heartened her to see her friend happy and fat. So many of those who had helped Cora had come to awful fates. She had not got him killed» (Whitehead, 2016: 221) shows that the conceptual meaning of the lexeme hearten is to make someone feel happier and more hopeful.

Having dealt with the analysis of all the cases, where the lexeme heart has been used either as a component of a phrase or as a part of other compound words, the following 10 peculiarities of conceptualization of the lexeme heart have been counted: 1) center; 2) complete involvement; 3) feeling of fear; 4) sincerity; 5) enthusiasm and energy; 6) unconcern; 7) kindness; 8) indifference;
9) body organ; 10) hopefulness. The following results are illustrated in Figure 1 «Peculiarities of conceptualization of the lexeme heart»

To continue, it should be mention that the lexeme soul has been mentioned 21 times in the text of the novel. The lexeme soul has been used 19 times as a part of word combinations and 3 times as an element of the phrase look into one’s soul. It is important to mention that the lexeme soul conceptualizes the meaning of a person, a human being of a particular type. Thus, it should be stated that in 19 out of 21 cases revealed in the novel the lexeme soul conceptualizes a person or people of a stated type. The lexeme soul refers either to the number of people or is used alongside with adjectives to give a description to a human being. Thus, the following five extracts from the text show that the lexeme soul is used to refer to the number of people: «It was hard to say how much they paid for her in Ouidah as she was part of a bulk purchase, eighty-eight human souls for sixty crates of rum and gunpowder, the price arrived upon after the standard haggling in Coast English» (Whitehead, 2016: 8); «By the time a loose shingle undid him, Donald had conveyed a dozen souls to the Free States» (Whitehead, 2016: 147); «Valentine no longer kept count of how many families lived on his land. One hundred souls was a sturdy number to stop at – a fantastic figure by any measure – and that didn’t account for the colored farmers who’d purchased adjacent land and got their own operations going» (Whitehead, 2016: 202); «Up close, it was plain the burden of so many souls had exacted its toll» (Whitehead, 2016: 226); «Who stood with all those other souls who took runaways into their homes, fed them, carried them north on their backs, died for them» (Whitehead, 2016: 247); «At the auction block they tallied the souls purchased at each auction, and on the plantations the overseers preserved the names of workers in rows of tight cursive» (Whitehead, 2016: 177). In the other two extracts the lexeme soul is used to refer to everyone: «When the creatures strained against their leather straps and pawed at the air, their barking made every soul in the quarters want to run to their cabins» (Whitehead, 2016: 39); «He introduced himself as Jamison, though every soul in the park was aware of his identity» (Whitehead, 2016: 132) or to state the absence of people: «Was there anyone left who was loyal to her grandmother? Cora made a canvass of the village: Not a soul. They were all dead» (Whitehead, 2016: 17).

Moreover, the novel presents 9 examples which present the lexeme soul being used to describe and state a characteristic to people: «On the second day a band of visitors arrived in a carriage, august souls from Atlanta and Savannah» (Whitehead, 2016: 44); «The tunnel, the tracks, the desperate souls who found salvation in the coordination of its stations and timetables – this was a marvel to be proud of. She wondered if those who had built this thing had received their proper
reward» (Whitehead, 2016: 62); «They’d never seen the likes of this, but they’d leave their mark on this new land, as surely as those famous souls at Jamestown, making it theirs through unstoppable racial logic» (Whitehead, 2016: 70); «By their reckoning, the music and dancing, the food and punch, all unfolding on the green in the flickering lantern light, were a tonic for the battered soul» (Whitehead, 2016: 89); «She was locked in Life on the Slave Ship after the museum had closed, ever between ports and waiting for the wind while hundreds of kidnapped souls screamed belowdecks» (Whitehead, 2016: 120); «The engineer would not judge her; their secret enterprise was a fraternity of odd souls» (Whitehead, 2016: 122); «One day another desperate soul might use that route. To a better outcome, fortune willing» (Whitehead, 2016: 174); «Running away was a transgression so large that the punishment enveloped every generous soul on her brief tour of freedom» (Whitehead, 2016: 178); «A beautiful soul like Caesar could be anything he wanted here, all of them could be: own a spread, be a schoolteacher, fight for colored rights» (Whitehead, 2016: 223). Thus, a lexeme soul has been used to conceptualize the type and kind of a human being and as it has been mentioned above the 19 cases of use of the lexeme soul exemplify this conceptual meaning of the lexeme soul.

To add, there are three more cases of use of the lexeme soul as a part of a phrase look in one’s soul: «He’s going to look in your soul and see what you done, sinner, He’s going to look in your soul and see what you done» (Whitehead, 2016: 175); «Boseman whimpered. He burbled, ‘He’s going to look in your soul and see what you done, sinner...’» (Whitehead, 2016: 187). According to the dictionaries, the lexeme soul means the part of a person that is not physical, and that contains their character, thoughts, and feelings. (Macmillan Dictionary, 2023) So, the lexeme soul as a part of the phrase look in one’s soul conceptualizes the spiritual part of a person that knows everything about a person.

Thus, according to the conducted analysis, it can be stated that the lexeme soul used 21 times in the text of the novel conveys two main conceptual meanings: 1) a person; 2) nonphysical part of a person. The results of conceptualization of the lexeme soul are illustrated in Figure 2 «Peculiarities of conceptualization of the lexeme soul»

Figure 2. «Peculiarities of conceptualization of the lexeme soul»

Conclusion. Having analyzed all 26 examples of use of the lexeme heart in the novel as a separate lexical unit, as a component of a phrase, as a derivative and as a compound noun, the following 10 peculiarities of conceptualization of the lexeme heart have been counted: 1) center; 2) complete involvement; 3) feeling of fear; 4) sincerity; 5) enthusiasm and energy; 6) unconcern; 7) kindness; 8) indifference; 9) body organ; 10) hopefulness, whereas the lexeme soul used 21 times in the text of the novel conveys two main conceptual meanings 1) a person; 2) nonphysical part of a person. Thus, the number of the lexeme heart and the lexeme soul used in the novel is not significantly different, the lexeme heart is used 26 times, and the lexeme soul is implemented 21 times but the number of the conceptual meanings verbalized by the lexemes heart and soul is drastically different as the lexeme heart expresses 10 conceptual ideas, whereas the lexeme soul counts 2 main conceptual meanings. So, the lexeme heart conveys 8 more conceptual meanings in comparison with the lexeme soul which counts only 2 conceptual meanings in the novel «The Underground Railroad» by Colson Whitehead (Whitehead, 2016). This result can be explained by the fact that the research has focused on all the cases of the use of the lexeme heart in the novel and as it has already been mentioned, the
lexeme *heart* has been used 6 times as a single lexical unit, 11 times as a component of a phrase, 4 times as a derivative and 5 times as a compound noun, whereas the lexeme *soul* has been used 19 times as a part of word combinations and 3 times as an element of the phrase *look into one’s soul*.

To conclude, one of the reasons of this huge difference in number of the revealed conceptual meanings of both lexemes used in the novel can be explained by the use of the lexeme *heart* as a stem of compound nouns and as a root of derivatives which also influences the number of conceptual meanings the lexeme *heart* reveals. Such results might be also explained by the specificity of the genre of the novel or author’s own choices of lexical elements. This topic requires further investigation of other novels of other authors to reveal more peculiarities of conceptualization of the lexemes *heart* and *soul*.

**REFERENCES**


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Концептуалізація лексем Серце і Душа в романі «Підземна залізниця» Колсона Вайтхеда

Анотація

Постановка проблеми. Статтю присвячено аналізу концептуалізації лексем *heart* та *soul* в англійській мові за мотивами історичного фантастичного романа американського письменника Колсона Уайтхеда «Підземна залізниця». Незважаючи на те, що існує низка досліджень, присвячених дослідженню природи концепту та концептуалізації, ця тема все ще лише висячий шматочкою актуальною.

Метою статті є вивчення особливостей концептуалізації лексем *heart* і *soul* та підрахувати їх концептуальні значення на основі роману Колсона Уайтхеда «Підземна залізниця».

Методи дослідження. Для досягнення мети були використані такі методи: описовий метод, порівняльний аналіз, конструктивний метод, когнітивний аналіз.

Основні результати дослідження. За результатами дослідження лексема *heart*, яку було вжито в романі 26 разів як окрему лексичну одиницю, як компонент словосполучення, як похідне слово та як складний іменник, репрезентує 10 концептуальних значень: 1) центр; 2) повне залучення; 3) відчуття страху; 4) щирість; 5) ентузіазм і енергійність; 6) відсутність бажання чи інтересу; 7) доброта; 8) байдужість; 9) орган тіла; 10) надія.
Згідно дослідженню лексема soul, яку було вжито 21 раз в тексті роману передає два основних концептуальних значення: 1) людина; 2) нефізична частина людини.

Висновки і перспективи. Дослідивши всі 26 приклади вживання лексеми heart та 21 випадок вживання лексеми soul у романі Колсона Уайтхеда «Підземна залізниця», можна зробити такий висновок: кількість вжитих разів лексеми heart та лексеми soul у романі суттєво не відрізняється, лексема heart вживається 26 разів, а лексема soul — 21 раз, але кількість концептуальних значень, вербалізованих лексемами heart та soul, значно відрізняється, оскільки лексема heart виражає 10 концептуальних ідей, тоді як лексема soul налічує 2 основних концептуальних значення. Цей результат можна пояснити використанням лексеми heart як основи складних іменників і як кореня похідних слів, що також впливає на кількість концептуальних значень, які розкриває лексема heart, а також результати можна пояснити специфікою жанру роману.

Ключові слова: концептуалізація, лексема heart, особливості лексеми soul, англійська мова, роман, фраза, концептуальне значення.

Abstract

Background. The article deals with the analysis of the conceptualization of the lexemes heart and soul in the English language based on a historical fiction novel «The Underground Railroad» written by American author Colson Whitehead. Even though there is a number of research dedicated to investigation of the nature of concept and conceptualization this topic is still of paramount importance.

The purpose. The purpose of the investigation is to study the peculiarities of conceptualization of the lexemes heart and soul and count their conceptual meanings based on the novel «The Underground Railroad» written by Colson Whitehead.

Methods. To reach the aim of the research the following methods have been chosen: the descriptive method, the comparative analysis, the constructive method, the cognitive analysis.

Results. Due to the results of the investigation, the lexeme heart which has been used 26 times in the novel as a separate lexical unit, as a component of a phrase, as a derivative and as a compound noun represents 10 conceptual meanings: 1) center; 2) complete involvement; 3) feeling of fear; 4) sincerity; 5) enthusiasm and energy; 6) unconcern; 7) kindness; 8) indifference; 9) body organ; 10) hopefulfulness. According to the conducted analysis, the lexeme soul used 21 times in the text of the novel conveys two main conceptual meanings: 1) a person; 2. nonphysical part of a person.

Discussion. Having researched all 26 examples of use of the lexeme heart and 21 instances of use of the lexeme soul in the novel «The Underground Railroad» written by Colson Whitehead, the following conclusion is formed: the number of the lexeme heart and the lexeme soul used in the novel is not significantly different, the lexeme heart is used 26 times and the lexeme soul is implemented 21 times but the number of conceptual meanings verbalized by the lexemes heart and soul is dramatically different as the lexeme heart expresses 10 conceptual ideas, whereas the lexeme soul counts 2 main conceptual meanings. This result can be explained by the use of the lexeme heart as a stem of compound nouns and as a root of derivatives which also influences the number of conceptual meanings the lexeme heart reveals, and the results can be also explained by the specificity of the genre of the novel.

Keywords: conceptualization, lexeme heart, lexeme soul, peculiarities, the English language, novel, phrase, conceptual meaning

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