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**FLORISTIC VOCABULARY AND ITS FUNCTIONING  
IN THE NOVEL BY H. G. WELLS “THE TIME MACHINE”**

The article is devoted to the study of floral vocabulary in the fantastic novel by H. G. Wells “The Time Machine”. The work is aimed at determining the role of floronyms functioning in the literary work, which they carry out by modeling the possible world. The functional approach in linguistic research is based on the

understanding of function as the target and purpose of linguistic units. The research was conducted within the framework of the modern concept of possible worlds, developed in relation to the artistic world of a literary work.

Literary studies examine the artistic world of a work as a certain reality, viewed through the prism of the worldview of the author of this work. Linguistic research is based on the study of the text of the work, relying on the semantics of the possible worlds, considering the possibility of its opposition with actual reality. One of the approaches to the study of the artistic world as a possible world can be its representation as a constructed world modeled through language.

In this paper, the possible worlds presented in the novel by H. G. Wells are analyzed using modeling, which is a method of cognition, which consists in exploring an object by constructing its model. The modeling process consists of three main stages: the transition from a real area to a virtual one, the decomposition of the studied object into its constituent elements and the subsequent construction of an analog based on these components.

Four possible future fantasy worlds are clearly distinguished in the work, in the three of them the main character will appear due to the time machine he had created, on which he will leave his world of England, the first of those modeled in the novel by G. Wells. Each of the worlds presented in the novel finds its expression in the linguistic structure of the text. Lexical units belonging to different lexical and semantic groups are involved in the creation of language models of possible worlds into which the hero falls.

A lexico-semantic group is an association of lexical units with the same subject orientation and homogeneous semantics, which have a common semantic invariant, and relate to one part of speech. Lexical units belonging to the lexico-semantic group of floronyms play an important role in the construction of a language model of possible worlds in the analyzed novel. Floronyms are the names of plants and their constituent parts.

In this paper, the lexico-semantic group of floronyms included names in the dictionary interpretations of which the semantic component (seme) 'plant' was isolated. As an example, we will give some floronyms and their definitions: *nettle* – wild plants which have leaves covered with fine hairs that sting you when you touch them. The noun 'nettle' is used in the text in combination with the adjective 'derelict', emphasizing the abandonment of the Eloi garden; *reeds* – tall plants that grow in large groups in shallow waters or on ground that is always wet and soft; *grass* – a low, green plant that grows naturally over a lot of the earth's surface; *turf* – a piece of earth with the short grass (a low, green plant); *greenery* – attractive green leaves and plants; *fern* – a plant with large attractive leaves and no flowers that grows in wet areas or is grown in a pot; *bush* – a large plant which is smaller than a tree and has a lot of branches; *scrub* – short trees and bushes (plants with many small branches), growing on dry ground of low quality; *tree* – a tall plant that has a hard trunk, branches, and leaves; *shrub* – a large plant with a rounded shape formed from many small branches; *hawthorn* – a small tree (a tall plant) which has sharp thorns; *flower* – the coloured part of a plant from which the plant's fruit develops; *fruit* – the soft part containing seeds that is produced by a plant.

Traveling by time machine, the protagonist of the novel by H. G. Wells makes his first stop and finds himself in the world of the distant future on the very hill on which his house in England stands, but after 800 thousand years. Here he sees garden trees (apple-tree, fruit-tree), wild shrubs (bush, nettle, hawthorn), grass (fern, turf), flowers. Note that in the name of flowers there are both the hyperonym 'flowers' and its hyponyms, naming varieties of flowers, such as acacias, hollyhocks, rhododendrons: here too were acacias; white mallows; rhododendron bushes.

The inhabitants of the terrestrial world eat exclusively fruits and berries (apple, orange, raspberry). In this future world, the climate is so warm that the Eloi, its inhabitants, do not see the need to engage in agriculture and agriculture in order to get and make their food diverse. They are content with juicy, huge fruits. The fruits mentioned in the text have a similar visually rounded shape and a bright warm color – red or orange, as evidenced by dictionary interpretations of language units: apple – a hard round fruit a smooth yellow or red skin; raspberry – a small round or oval soft red fruit; orange a round sweet fruit that has a thick orange skin.

The fruits of the future are described using adjectives (delightful, floury, convenient, hypertrophied), bearing connotations of beauty, juiciness, ease and convenience of use, as well as the enormity of the size of the fruits. It should be emphasized that the names of garden trees and fruits are repeatedly mentioned in the text, and they are given in a positive context, describing the process of eating by eloi and the positive emotions they experience at the same time: "But the fruits were very delightful; one, in particular, that seemed to be in season all the time I was there – a floury thing in a three-sided husk – was especially good, and I made it my staple."

A separate group of paronymic vocabulary consists of the names of parts of plants, such as root, trunk, branch, stem, leaf, outer shell of the plant (peel, husk). The presence of the seme 'plant' in their semantics or in the meaning of the nouns tree, fruit, with which they are interpreted, makes it possible to conclude that such lexical units as root, branch, husk, peel, etc. are floronyms: tree – a tall plant that has a hard trunk, branches, and leaves; fruit – a type of food that grows on trees or plants. It tastes sweet and contains seeds or a stone; three-sided husk – a usually dry outer covering of various seeds and fruits; peel – the skin of fruit and vegetables, after it has been removed; root – the part of a plant that grows down into the earth; stalk – the main stem of a plant; tree-bole – a tree trunk; stick – a woody piece or part of a tree or shrub; branch – a part of a tree that grows out of its trunk; foliage – the leaves of a plant or tree, or leaves on the stems or branches on which they are growing; leaf – the part of a tree or a plant that are flat, thin, and usually green.

The second subgroup of phloronyms, namely, the names of the constituent parts of plants, is represented by a small number of word uses: stick, branch, foliage and husk, peel, root, stalk, bole, leaf. The stick and branch lexemes are used in the context where we are talking about the wood and forest plant arrays. The mentioned tokens are used mainly in a negative context when a traveler is in danger.

Here is an example of the use of floronyms denoting the constituent parts of plants, namely, the roots and trunks of trees that hindered the movement of the protagonist in a dense forest thicket: “There would still be all the roots to stumble over and the tree-boles to strike against”. It is noteworthy that the text of the novel does not mention anything about vegetation in the underground dwellings of the Morlocks, since the lack of light and fresh air makes it impossible for plants to grow and develop.

Once in the third possible world, the main character notes the scarcity of vegetation, the whole world is covered with rocks and hills, on which mosses and lichens grow thickly. The same ‘plant’ is also present in the definitions of the floronyms of the third and fourth worlds: lichen – a grey, green or yellow plant-like organization that grows on rocks, walls and trees; moss – a very small green or yellow plant that grows especially in wet earth, on rocks, walls and trees; vegetation – plants that are found in a particular area. Vegetation in this world grows in constant semi-darkness, as indicated by the adjective perpetual, meaning “eternal”, “unceasing”, “eternal movement”. Here is an example of the use of an adjective characterizing the conditions of vegetation growth in this distant future world: “It was the same rich green that one sees on forest moss or on the lichen in caves: plants which like these grow in a perpetual twilight.”

And finally, the fourth and last possible world demonstrates complete withering and fading, all vegetation is just algae on red rocks. ‘Weed’ – any wild plant that grows in water and forms a green floating mass (algae).

So, the study of the lexico-semantic group of floronyms gives grounds to assert their importance in building a language model of possible worlds in H.G. Wells’ novel “The Time Machine”. The floronymic vocabulary used in the text of the work constructs a linguistic model of possible worlds in the distant future, characterizing the worlds as being in a constant process of gradual disappearance of vegetation. The impoverishment of the plant world is primarily due to the degradation of humanity, which abandoned agriculture and agriculture, eating only the fruits of garden plants that grow without any human involvement. Even more distant worlds are practically devoid of any vegetation. They also complete the history of mankind, which once cultivated plants and enjoyed the fruits of its labor.