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LINGUISTIC MARKEDNESS OF AXIOLOGICAL DOMINANTS IN THE TONGUE-TWISTERS OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Annotation. *The article describes axiological dominants in the English tongue-twisters and their linguistic markedness. The representation of value components in tongue-twister texts is examined based on their lexic-semantic, linguacultural and structural features. It has been established that the holistic content is expressed through core lexical markers, ethnolinguistic markers and peripheral grammatical means.*

Keywords: *tongue-twister, axiological dominant, linguoaxiology, value, folklore.*

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INGLIZ TILI TEZ AYTISHLARIDA AKSIOLOGIK DOMINANTLARNING LINGVISTIK BELGILANISHI

Annotatsiya. *Maqolada ingliz tili tez aytishlarining aksiologik dominantlari va ularning lingvistik belgilash usullari tavsiflangan. Tez aytish matnlarida qadriyat komponentlarining aks etishi ularning leksik-semantik, lingvomadaniy va tarkibiy xususiyatlari asosida ko'rib chiqilgan. Yaxlit mazmun yadroviy leksik markerlar, etnolingvomarkerlar, shuningdek, periferik grammatik vositalar yordamida ifodalanishi aniqlangan.*

Kalit so'zlar: *tez aytish, aksiologik dominanta, lingvoaksiologiya, qadriyat, folklor.*

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ЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКАЯ МАРКИРОВАННОСТЬ АКСИОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ДОМИНАНТ В СКОРОГОВОРКАХ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА

Аннотация. *В статье описываются аксиологические доминанты англоязычных скороговорок и способы их языковой маркированности. Рассмотрена репрезентация ценностных компонентов в скороговорочных текстах на основе их лексико-семантических, лингвокультурных и структурных особенностей. Установлено, что целостное содержание выражается с помощью ядерных лексических маркеров, этнолингвомаркеров, а также периферийных грамматических средств.*

Ключевые слова: *скороговорка, аксиологическая доминанта, лингвоаксиология, ценность, фольклор.*

Introduction. A tongue-twister in the English linguistic tradition is understood as a genre of folklore that looks like a short piece of text that is difficult to say out loud quickly. It has been used for training elocution (enunciation), as well as a form of language play. The reason why tongue-twisters have had these two purposes lies in the fact that their structure is phonetically challenging, which makes them good didactic material for pronunciation training, apart from which, saying it quickly opens space for competition if several people try to do so. The term itself appeared in the literature at the end of the 19th century; however,

individual examples and collections of tongue-twisters were published even earlier and either originated in oral folk tradition or entered it right after being made public.

Literature review. In English folklore tradition, tongue-twisters are often included into the category of nursery rhymes. Hawkins believes that despite seeming meaningless, nursery rhymes reflect the unique features of the society they belong to as well as can show a lot about its worldview, including economics, street life and crafts [1]. When tongue-twisters were studied comparatively and ethnolinguistic approach was applied, it was demonstrated that in many cultures, the texts of the tongue-twisters contained culture codes – images that are easily recognizable because they reflect examples of everyday life, trades and norms of behavior – an important feature of axiological analysis because it looks at the cultural values of the language and how they are represented in the text [2]. It is important because the lexis used in tongue-twisters show which spheres of life and activity are important for the delf-identification of ethnos. Modern linguistics often studies axiological dominants – the way in which values and beliefs of society are reflected in its language. Starostina, Chekulay, Prokhorova believe that axiological dominants are fundamental elements of the discursive-communicative space and that they describe its sotial-regulatory, motivational and cultural-integrative functions [3]. Shpilnaya studies axiological dominant in everyday speech of students [4]. Kochetkova and Popov use corpus linguistics to automatically identify key values in press-releases [5]. Genres of folklore have also been analyzed from the point of view of axiological dominants – Nelyubova compare the hierarchy of values in the culture of Tuvans, Russians and French through their proverbs and sayings [6]. This article aims to analyze English-language tongue-twisters to identify the markedness of axiological dominants in them.

Research methodology. We adopt the basic core-periphery framework for marking axiological dominants from paremiological methodology (proverbs) applied by Denisenko, Lomakina and Nelyubova to study French-language paroemias, adapting it for use with tongue-twisters [7;21–23 p.]. For the tongue-twisters chosen, we extract the following:

- **Core**: (1) explicit nominations of values and related concepts; (2) implicit images that indicate the values connotatively; (3) ethnolinguistic markers (nominations of flora/fauna representatives, measures, toponyms, etc.)
- **Periphery**: general evaluative lexemes, grammatical scenario (modality, interrogativeness, degrees of comparison, quantification)

A corpus for research comprised 593 tongue-twisters acquired from the 1st International Collection of Tongue Twisters, available online at https://www.tongue-twister.net/en.htm.

Analysis and results. 1) General distribution of axiodominants. We have identified six main categories of the concepts dominant in the texts of the tongue-twisters of the English language.

Category	Quantity	Examples and comments
Animals and nature	111	Zoonyms (*rat, cat, dog, duck, snake*, etc.) - often create microscenarios of how people think through an animal image
Measure and quantity	52	Quantifiers – *How much/how many, thirty-three, peck*
Everyday life and tools	45	*Saw, wench, hammer, watch, coffee pot,* etc.
Food and drinks	40	*Butter, bread, cookies, coffee, jam, grapes, eggs, fish,* etc.
Labor and trade	33	*Sell, shop, tailor, sew, packers*
Place-identity	20	*New York, Washington, Arkansas, London, Scarborough*

Animals and nature being the most widely presented category in the English language tongue-twisters illustrates two important points about the English society. First, the prominence of animals in English tongue-twisters is consistent with a broader British history of culture where they play an important role in domestic life and public concern regarding animal welfare. Strange points out that it is impossible to understand a British home without animals – this is how natural and widespread petkeeping was in family life. [8] Pet ownership is associated with stronger general values and better attitude towards animals and animal protection.[9] Second, nature and animal Imagery serve as a mirror through which human behaviour is reflected. Such animals as rat, duck, dog, cat are used to create microscenarios in which the social roles, conflicts and characteristic traits typical to people are performed by said animals. Thus, nature is metaphorically used for the cognition of what humans are. Li and Dreyfus analyze how animal metaphors are used to evaluate people, to position them in society and to create ideological divisions. They state that "animal metaphors are important devices for expressing judgement of human behaviour" [10].

Wide variety of nominations belonging to the category of Measure and quantity identifies that pragmatism and analytical approach to life is typical for the anglo-saxon mentality. It is important for those belonging to this cultural community not only to record an action or an object, but also to measure it and to identify its volume and boundaries. This desire to quantify everything around demonstrates the fact that order, precision and rational control over surroundings are valued in society. This is supported by sociolinguistic studies – the modern industrial society in England has precision and measurable control central to social life, which is being described as 'bourgeois exactitude' by Thompson [11]. Besides, according to Collins, English national character was modelled by the figure of the English gentleman, which, in turn, is described as someone who has such virtues as self-control, reticence, restrain and self-discipline [12].

Next two categories, everyday life and tools and food and drinks together form a large layer of axiological dominant of the society. English linguistic picture of the world is "won-to-earth" – everyday materialistic comfort is highly valued alongside with stability and tangible results of work. Attention paid to such details of everyday life as food (*butter, bread, cookies, jam*) and tools (*saw, hammer*) underlines the importance of home, everyday rituals and the concept of privacy.

The lexemes related to trade and crafts are the next category of core axiological dominants within the English tongue-twisters. The presence of such vocabulary (for example, *sell, shop, tailor, packers*) matches with a wider value – the Protestant Ethics, which has labor, professional calling, discipline and rational organization of daily life as the main Christian duty [13].

Finally, abundance of toponyms in English tongue-twisters shows the importance of homeland. Folklore studies show that place-identity items in the folklore texts also perform a symbolic function, as they link the plot to an easily recognizable cultural geography and help preserve collective memory by supporting local legends [14];

2) Peripheral markers. In the corpus of English tongue-twisters peripheral markers are presented in three ways: 1) Syntactic markers (interrogation). Present in 16% of corpus (95 items). Interrogative constructions activate logic and attention in someone who uses a tongue-twister and performs as a code for the scenario of counting/checking; 2) Modality (would/could/should/must/may/might). Quantity is the following: could – 34, would – 25, should – 10, may – 5, must – 1, might – 1. Modality in tongue-twisters moves their focus and function from pure didactics to modelling hypothetical situations; 3) Evaluative lexemes. Direct criticism or praise *(better/best*) is rare (4 items). Instead, implicit evaluation is used with the help of such lexemes as *proper, right, true*. This aspect underlines how everything should follow particular rules and traditions.

Conclusions and recommendations. Tongue-twisters of the English language regularly code values of the everyday pragmatics, such as labor, trade, measurement, quality, place-identity, nature. Linguistic-axiological markedness is presented in two ways: core – with the help of thematic lexemes (e.g., *peck* as a measurement, zoonyms, toponyms); periphery – with the help of interrogative constructions, modality and comparison, which creates normative scenarios, deciding what is right or better, how much of something there should be and how to measure it, what to choose, etc. Ethnolinguistic markers, such as zoonyms, toponyms and measures, create bundles of values.

For future research and results application, systematization and didactic adaptation of the studied material is necessary. First, further corpus verification is needed, together with increasing the number of sources in the database, which will allow specification of the lexis of tongue-twisters via cross-tabulation of parameters. Apart from that, it will allow to further categorize the corpora based on such factors as the volume of texts, the fact of belonging to a particular folklore group or any other author's methodology. Secondly, from the point of view of lingvodidactics, tongue-twisters can be used as cases or microplots when teaching terminology, measurements vocabulary or daily objects, as their texts create a wide cultural context which is useful in intercultural pragmatics.

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THE ROLE OF ONOMASTIC UNITS IN BILINGUAL LEARNER'S DICTIONARIES

Annotation. *This article explores the role of onomastic units in bilingual learner's dictionaries and their importance in language learning and intercultural communication. The study examines how proper names, including anthroponyms and toponyms, function as linguistic and cultural markers in bilingual lexicography. Special attention is given to the pedagogical value of onomastic units, their semantic and cultural significance, and the challenges of their representation in learner-oriented dictionaries. The research highlights the necessity of including pronunciation guides, etymological information, and cultural explanations to improve learners' comprehension and communicative competence. The findings demonstrate that effective treatment of onomastic units contributes to vocabulary enrichment, cultural awareness, and accurate cross-linguistic interpretation. The article concludes that bilingual learner's dictionaries should adopt more systematic and culturally informed approaches in presenting proper names to enhance language acquisition and intercultural understanding.*

Keywords: *onomastics, bilingual dictionaries, learner's dictionaries, anthroponyms, toponyms, lexicography, cultural competence, proper names, language learning, intercultural communication.*

IKKI TILLI O'QUV LUG'ATLARIDA ONOMASTIK BIRLIKLARNING O'RNI VA AHAMIYATI

Annotatsiya. *Mazkur maqolada onomastik birliklarning ikki tilli o'quv lug'atlaridagi o'rni va ularning til o'rganish hamda madaniyatlararo muloqotdagi ahamiyati tadqiq etiladi. Tadqiqotda antroponimlar va toponimlar kabi atoqli otlarning ikki tilli leksikografiyadagi lingvistik va madaniy funksiyalari tahlil qilinadi. Shuningdek, onomastik birliklarning pedagogik qiymati, semantik va madaniy xususiyatlari hamda ularni o'quv lug'atlarida ifodalashdagi muammolar ko'rib chiqiladi. Tadqiqot natijalari talaffuz ko'rsatkichlari, etimologik ma'lumotlar va madaniy izohlarni kiritish o'quvchilarning tushunishi hamda kommunikativ kompetensiyasini rivojlantirishda muhim ekanligini ko'rsatadi. Maqolada onomastik birliklarning samarali talqini lug'at boyligini oshirish, madaniy ongni rivojlantirish va tillararo talqinning aniqligini ta'minlashga xizmat qilishi ta'kidlanadi. Tadqiqot xulosalariga ko'ra, ikki tilli o'quv lug'atlari proper nomlarni berishda tizimli va madaniy jihatdan asoslangan yondashuvlarni qo'llashi zarur.*

Kalit so'zlar: *onomastika, ikki tilli lug'atlar, o'quv lug'atlari, antroponimlar, toponimlar, leksikografiya, madaniy kompetensiya, atoqli otlar, til o'rganish, madaniyatlararo muloqot.*

РОЛЬ ОНОМАСТИЧЕСКИХ ЕДИНИЦ В ДВУЯЗЫЧНЫХ УЧЕБНЫХ СЛОВАРЯХ

Аннотация. *В данной статье рассматривается роль ономастических единиц в двуязычных учебных словарях и их значение в изучении языка и межкультурной коммуникации. Исследуются лингвистические и культурные функции имён собственных, включая антропонимы и топонимы, в*