

## PHILOLOGY

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### **Semantic specifics of names of atmospheric phenomena in Early Modern and Modern English**

The article discusses some words denoting atmospheric phenomena. The Early Modern English period is characterized by active semantic evolutionary processes (narrowing, expansion of meaning, metaphorization, metonymization) and borrowing and word formation. The most common areas of metaphorization are speech, feelings, emotions of human beings and their life in the society. The narrowing (specialization) is associated with such areas as “oceanography”, “architecture”, “mechanics”, “aviation”, etc. Active word formation, in particular, term formation, is explained by the development of science and technology, the expansion of knowledge about the world and the celestial sphere, the discovery of new features of natural phenomena. The most productive methods of word formation are suffixation, compounding and conversion. In addition, cases of such word-formation methods as analogy are highlighted. The individual components of the word can act as a forming component. In the formation of new analogous names of atmospheric phenomena, a significant role is played by paradigmatic relations between the components, for example, synonymic or antonymic relations, belonging to a thematic group. The tendency toward the formation of new words by analogy intensifies towards the New English period. The study of the semantic and etymological features of names of atmospheric phenomena is relevant since it brings us closer to understanding how the English language evolves, the worldview of its speakers, how their worldview is changing with the development of the society.

Key words: names of atmospheric phenomena, term, semantic evolution, etymology, word formation, Early Modern English, Modern English.

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