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## POETONYMS AND GENRE-THEMATIC PECULIARITIES OF THE ENGLISH-LANGUAGE NOVEL OF THE XX CENTURY

The distinguishing feature of a literary text is that the «communicative function of onomastic material in a literary text is» complicated by «the poetic function, which comes here to the fore» [4, p. 3]. In addition, any literary text, depending on the author's choice of the genre, sub-genre and genre-thematic variety of his literary work, has its own peculiarities. Accordingly, all the elements of a literary text, including poetonyms, have not only «stylistic task» [4, p. 4], which is manifested in the implementation of its poetic function, but are initially aimed at mainstreaming the genre-thematic potential of the work of fiction.

In this paper, we will focus on establishing the correlation between the functioning of poetic proper nouns and such genre-thematic varieties of the English-language novel of the twentieth century as a political novel, a military novel, a novel about an artist and a business novel.

Political novels are «all novels about the country's political life, regardless of the ideological position of the author» [6, p. 116], including a political novel in its pure form and its modifications (a political detective novel, a spy novel, etc). The main feature of this novel is that «politics plays a decisive role in its problematics and composition» [5, p. 75]. Among other features of the political novel the most important are as follows: the historical and political background of the narrative, the documentary «recognition», a thrilling plot [5]; almost journalistic topicality, shifting the action to a foreign country, the clash of the warring parties, the use of the language as a means of ideological influence on the reader [6]. Despite a large number of characteristics, the best examples of political novels represent «the synthesis of different genre features that are subject to the dominant political theme» [5, p. 75]. All these genre-thematic features can't but influence the onomastic layer of the vocabulary in the structure of political novels, where one can evidently find the names of historical and political figures, names of historical and political documents, governmental institutions, political parties, means of mass media.

War novels of the twentieth century are primarily novels about World War I or II. Despite the diversity of specific approaches to the topic, any military novel contains a burning protest against the war as a source of enormous human sufferings. The war is presented «not in the solemn grandeur of elevated military feat, but in the daily dangerous military labor, bringing death to thousands of people at any moment» [3, p. 212]. War novels have much in common with political ones. They are characterized by the presence of historical background, documentary support of

narration, reportorial manner of presentation. Obviously, it happens because in reality the war is always the result of political conflicts. But war novels have their own peculiarities. In particular, the US military novel displays such features as grammatically simplified speech of characters, especially in the depiction of a soldier; endless repetition of curses, which indicates a complete loss of identity; availability of meticulously detailed descriptions of battle scenes, serving to inspire horror of war [3, p. 233]. In contrast to the American naturalism, in the English military novel the emphasis is laid not on the battle events, but on the moral conflicts of military days reality [7, p. 8]. But whatever the approach to the image of the war may be, the British and American war novels are united by one thing – a passionate protest against the senseless brutality of all wars in general.

A business novel is a phenomenon pertaining more to the American than to the British literary tradition. It is traced back to the so-called literature of «success» with its belief in the potential of every human being who, through hard work, thrift, and other virtues after heavy efforts and poverty can gain wealth and fame. But after the collapse of the «American Dream» in the early twentieth century this kind of fiction gives way to a business novel. «It has the detailed image of the activities of the characters, the presence of some central image of a businessman, a prominent entrepreneur» [6, p. 92]. There are some other characteristic features of this genre-thematic novel variety, such as multidimensionality, abundance of factual material, a reliable picture of the definite historical situation. As the center of this novel is an entrepreneur with the whole system of his professional and social relationships with other businessmen, social groups and institutions, this genre-thematic novel variety causes a high concentration of onomastic items designating social and professional activities. This is primarily the financial, business and socio-political lexicon. Quite often one can come across military, religious and legal terminology, the use of which suggests that the business relations penetrate into all spheres of life.

A novel about an artist is more widely spread in the English than in the American literature. The basis of this novel is the exacerbation of the conflict between art and society in which the lack of spirituality and immorality reign. The business world is opposed to the world of beauty and art. The central figure of the novel, as a rule, is an artist in the broadest sense of the word, trying to defend his creative independence, seeking his place in the society. In revenge, the society «supplies the artist with complete disregard and lack of recognition, dooms him to all sorts of tests, often – to the brutal poverty and death in oblivion» [1, p. 98]. That is why such a hero is often in a state of crisis – ideological, moral, creative. The way out of this crisis can only be found in truly humanistic values of life and art, in a truly moral position. Along with the main motive (the artist and the society) there are a number of adjacent ones peculiar to this genre-thematic variety. Among them one can find the following: art and humanism, art and «mass culture», realism and modernism, and so on. The plot and compositional structure of such a novel usually consists of a biography ( the

narrative of the life and career of the artist), the artist's works, given directly (verses, poems) or indirectly (music compositions, paintings), and arguments about art, which usually contain «reminiscences of artistic culture: the names and titles of works, hidden allusions and direct citation» [2, p. 19] with an abundant use of corresponding onomastic insertions.

So, all of these genre-thematic varieties of the English-language novel have their own characteristic features, which will obligatory affect the functioning of poetonyms in a literary text.

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