



МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ  
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение  
высшего образования

«РОССИЙСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ  
ГИДРОМЕТЕОРОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»

Кафедра английского языка и литературы

## ВЫПУСКНАЯ КВАЛИФИКАЦИОННАЯ РАБОТА

На тему: «Концепт, репрезентируемый глаголом to break »

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«К защите допускаю»

Заведующий кафедрой \_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_

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(ученая степень, ученое звание)

\_\_\_\_\_ Родичева Анна Анатольевна \_\_\_\_\_

« 3 » июля 2020 г.

Санкт-Петербург

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2.4	_____	40
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[47, с. 90].

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[49],

### 1.1.2

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[59, c. 3];

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4. [68, c. 43];

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[59, c. 7].

[53, c. 154].

1. « » [61, c. 119].

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, [40, c. 106–  
107].  
2. «  
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» [53, c. 154].  
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[39, c. 13].  
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 verbum;  
 - « » - « » (verbum)  
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» [34, . 142].

[60].

[35].

1982; , 1967; , 1988; ( , 1948; , 1996; Vendler, 1967 . . ).

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[71, . 303-316].

; 2) : 1) ; 3) [35].

... , , « , , , » , [25, . 43]. . .

» , [26, . 16-18].

[26].

» , . « . . » [47, . 205].

» , . ; ( , ), ( ). . . , , .

### 1.3



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[6] . , . . .  
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« » , ,  
[74,  
. 303].  
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« » , « » , « » ( . . . ) .  
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[44, c. 61].

- 1) ( , *to rain, to snow, to freeze*);
- 2) ( , *to travel, to bark, to blink*);
- 3) ( , *to answer, to attack, to begin, to love*);
- 4) ( , *to say, to tell, to give*).

### 1.4

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 » [48, . 86].  
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break,

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Oxford

break –

‘to be damaged and separated into two or more parts, as a result of force; to damagesomething in this way’; ‘to stopworkingas a result of beingdamaged; to damagesomething and stop it from working’; ‘to cut the surface of the skin and make it bleed’; break something to do something that is against the law; to not keep a promise, etc.; ‘to stopdoingsomething for a while, especiallywhen it is time to eat or have a drink’; ‘to manage to getaway from or out of a position in whichtheyhavebeencaught’; ‘to destroysomething or make somebody/s omethingweaker; to becomeweak or be destroyed’; ‘to changesuddenly, usuallyafter a periodwhen it hasbeenfine’ [81].

Macmillian

13

:

separateinto pieces; fail to obey rules; make a hole/cut; destroysomeone’sconfidence; whenpeople learn news; stop for a short time; make something bad end; when the daystarts; when weather changes; when a voicedeepens; whenwavesstart to fall; learn to understand; when a fever ends [78].

[35].

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1)

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break, to cut, to tear – ( );  
 ( : to ruin, to crush – )

## 2.2

## break

break

break.

1. We'll get right in, but when *the guards destroy the cart*, suddenly there's this real threat (Barnes, . 78).

2. Each Drowser release has the capacity to build worlds and *destroy them* in equal measure (Chase, . 15).

3. :





• A person who tramples on and *crushes with his feet* an artist's splendid artwork will have, according to the artist (Todd, . 639)

• You can't *fight fire with fire*. Everything just burns, and I've seen it all day (Barnes, c. 59).

• My heart is *completely broken* the teenage pregnancies statistics reported earlier this week (Gerritsen, . 59)

• I maybe had a chance to *hit whop*, but I wanted to keep the clock rolling if I wasn't going to (Rowling, c. 46)

• 'Well,' said Clive, with an air of satisfaction. 'There's nothing left to audition for. You've *destroyed it*.' (Munro, . 63)

[62].

5

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— «

» [41].

[19, c. 82]». [17, c. 78-79]

1.

– ( ) -

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7.

to cut – to make a narrow opening in(smth) *with a sharp edge or instrument*, accidentally or on purpose). (Oxford Online Dictionary).

*split, tear, shred*

: *cut, slash, rip, crack,*

:to cut, to rip, to split.

(smth) so severely that ( , to destroy – to damage it cannot be repaired).

: **break, disintegrate, ruin, destroy, wreck, demolish, collapse, burst, smash, burn, crash.**

destroy, :

You *break my heart* (Chase, c. 74).

He didn't want to have to make small talk with his oldest friend on the train while *his world collapsed around him* (Gerritsen, c. 113).

*She could change her name and change her voice and she would still be her, because she was a burning blue flame and nothing else, and the flame would burn her up unless it could find its way out* (Hornby, c. 52).

explode, , to

(to explode – to blow up or burst ( , esp. a bomb or other explosive).

: **blow up, explode** . . .

( , to damage - to cause damage to ( the process of spoiling the condition or quality of smth).

: **damage, hurt, hit, injur.** to damage.

*The Director-General apparently thought that Barbara (and Jim) was too nakedly political, and would damage the BBC's commitment to neutrality and impartiality* (Munro, c. 25).

kill. to

(to kill - to cause death or cause to die).

: *kill, shoot,*

*slaughter,* . . .

*punch), (gnaw, punch,*  
*scratch, pick) (kill, ruin, ashes), (hurt,*

break.  
( .2, 1).

: *beat, bomb, stab, crush, chop, pound, crush, drown* .

*break*

« »,

[75; 76; 78; 79; 81; 82]



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 ( ),  
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«break»

break

: *beat, bombard, bomb, rot, crush, gnaw, crush, hammer, tear, hole, eat (corrode), distort, pound, chop, shred, crush, break, grind, melt (melt), disassemble, crumble, erode, to smash, destroy, split, tear, cut, chop, crush, chop, ram, torment, heat, grind.*

«break»–

« » ,

«break»

Oxford Dictionary Online [81]:

1. *break down* :

break down – ‘to make something fall down, open, etc. by hitting it hard’:

Firefighters had to *break the door down* to reach the people trapped inside (Rowling, . 89).

‘to destroy something or make it disappear, especially a particular feeling or attitude that somebody has’

Attempts must *be made to break down* the barriers of fear and hostility which divide the two communities (Gerritsen, . 45).

2. *grind* :

grind – ‘to break or press something into very small pieces between two hard surfaces or using a special machine’:

The animal has *teeth that grind* its food into a pulp (Todd, . 63).

crush – ‘to press something so hard that it is damaged or injured, or loses its shape’:

The car was *completely crushed under the truck* (Hornby, . 389).

3. *kill* ,

:

- :

kill – ‘to make somebody/something die’:

Tiredness while driving can *kill* (Munro, . 18).

*Dozens of civilians were killed or injured in the attack* (Chase, . 85).

She was nearly *killed by a car bomb* (Rowling, . 256).

Both members of the crew *were killed* instantly when the missile hit their aircraft (Gerritsen, . 245).

Three soldiers *were killed* in action yesterday (Barnes, . 189).

She tried to *kill me!* (Chase, . 85)

The terrorists threatened *to kill* the hostages (Todd, . 458).

I bought a spray *to kill* the weeds (Kinsella, . 96).

- :

destroy – ‘to damage something so badly that it no longer exists, works, etc.’:

The building was *completely destroyed* by fire (Kinsella, . 86).

The earthquake damaged or *destroyed* countless homes (Gerritsen, . 58).

Some of the habitat has already been totally *destroyed* (Kinsella, . 285).

They've *destroyed* all the evidence (Munro, . 52).

4. :

spoil – ‘to change something good into something bad, unpleasant, etc.’:

Our camping trip *was spoiled* by bad weather (Hornby, . 89).

Don't let him *spoil* your evening (Todd, . 756).

The tall buildings have *spoiled* the view (Gerritsen, . 256).

5.

- :

rot out – ‘to decay, or make something decay, naturally and gradually’:

The window frame *had rotted* away completely (Hornby, . 25).

6. :

crush – ‘to press something so hard that it is damaged or injured, or loses its shape’:

The car was *completely crushed* under the truck (Barnes, . 114).

Several people were *crushed* to death in the accident (Chase, . 256).

pinch – ‘to take a piece of somebody’s skin and press it together hard with your [thumb](#) and the finger next to it’:

My sister's always *pinching* me and it really hurts (Gerritsen, . 96).

He *pinched* the baby's cheek playfully (Hornby, . 63).

7. :

nibble – ‘to bite something with small bites, especially food’:

He *nibbled* her ear playfully (Kinsella, . 115).

8. :

beat – ‘to hit a person hard and many times in order to hurt them’:

At that time children were regularly *beaten* for quite minor offences (Munro, . 80).

The prisoners *were beaten* into submission (Todd, . 563).

They *beat* him unconscious (Rowling, . 256).

The man took him out into the street and beat him senseless (Kinsella, . 93).

hit – ‘to bring your hand, or an object you are holding, against somebody/something quickly and with force’:

I was afraid he was going *to hit* me.

She *hit* him with her umbrella (Kinsella, . 115).

Someone *hit* him in the face (Hornby, . 86).

He hit the nail squarely on the head with the hammer (Rowling, . 296).

whip – ‘to hit a person or an animal hard with a [whip](#), as a punishment or to make them go faster or work harder’:

He was taken back to the jail and soundly *whipped* (Munro, . 20).

9.

burn – ‘to destroy, damage, injure or kill somebody/something by fire; to be destroyed, etc. by fire’:

Six million acres *have burned* this year in the United States (Chase, . 146).

The house *burned* to the ground (Munro, . 63).

Ten people *burned* to death in the hotel fire (Gerritsen, . 256).

10.

cut – ‘to make an opening or a wound in something, especially with a sharp tool such as a knife or [scissors](#)’:

She *cut* her finger on a piece of glass (Chase, . 146).

He *cut* himself shaving (Kinsella, . 114).

She suffered from mental health issues and started cutting herself (= deliberately, as a symptom of mental [distress](#)).

chop – ‘to cut something into pieces with a sharp tool such as a knife’:

He was *chopping* logs for firewood.

11.

tear – ‘to damage something by pulling it apart or into pieces or by cutting it on something sharp; to become damaged in this way’:

I *tore* a hole in my jeans (Gerritsen, . 256).

He *tore* the letter in two (Chase, . 146).

I *tore* the picture into pieces (Todd, . 50).

The letter *had been torn* to shreds (Chase, . 146).

12.

rub – ‘to move backwards and forwards many times against something while pressing it, especially causing pain or damage’:

The back of my shoe is *rubbing* (Chase, . 146).

Their perpetually wet clothes *rubbed* against their skin (Barnes, . 401).

13.

cripple – ‘to damage somebody’s body so that they are no longer able to walk or move normally’:

He was *crippled* by polio as a child (Munro, . 41).

She’s eighty and *crippled* with arthritis (Barnes, . 204).

14.

pick – ‘to pull or remove something or small pieces of something from something else, especially with your fingers’:

He *picked* the nuts off the top of the cake (Chase, . 146).

Names were *picked* at random out of a hat (Todd, . 190).

15.

exterminate – ‘to kill all the members of a group of people or animals’:

Fur seals were nearly *exterminated* a few years ago (Rowling, . 89).

»  
«break»

destroy

[29].

»  
«break»

explode – ‘to [burst](#) (= break apart) or make something [burst](#) loudly and violently, causing damage’:

A second bomb *exploded* in a crowded market (Kinsella, . 189).

The firework *exploded* in his hand (Munro, . 91)

execute – ‘to kill somebody, especially as a legal punishment’:

He was *executed* for treason (Todd, . 63).

The prisoners were *executed* by firing squad (Gerritsen, . 256).

## 2.4

perish – literary [8: 1310] [8], [3: 1070],

- 1) « .» ( ), « .» ( ), « .» ( );
- 2) « .» ( ), « .» ( );
- 3) « .» ( ), « .» ( ) . .» [8, . 48].

slay – ‘to kill somebody/something in a war or a fight’:

St George *slew* the dragon (Barnes, . 401).

cleave – ‘to split or cut something in two using something sharp and heavy’:

She *cleaved* his skull (in two) with an axe (Chase, . 50).

His skin was *cleft* with deep lines (Hornby, . 369).

excoriate – ‘to make a person’s skin painful, and often red, so that it starts to come off’:

only the discharge from the eyes is copious, watery and burning - the lachrymation burns the eyes and *excoriates* the cheeks, discharge from nose is bland like PULS.

rupture – ‘an injury in which something inside the body breaks apart or bursts (= explodes)’:

For much of its history, psychoanalysis has been strangely silent about sudden *ruptures* in the analytic relationship and their immediate and far-reaching effects for those involved (Kinsella, . 96).

– informal, chiefly. : slug

, *excoriates* the cheeks (Gerritsen, 73); *tore* the picture (Munro, 15); the window frame *had rotted* away (Kinsella, . 56) .

## 2.5

«break»

Mel used a survival-kit hunting *knife* to slash desperately, wildly, at his foot and the pedal (Barnes, . 52).

crystal vases break easily.

/  
: crystal vases can be broken easily

Will the white cups ..., that our Sarah *breaks* in shirelight-heartedness of spirit, be carefully mended? (Kinsella, . 200)

:  
This situation can be described by saying that John broke the window, where John is presented as the crucial contributory factor. It would be odd to say that the hammer *broke the window* (Gerritsen, . 76).

into pieces: The window broke *into pieces*.

: We were *nearly* smashed on the shore.  
The houses were *badly* smashed.

« »,

: *break, smash, blow, cut* ..

:  
Time was money, a beautiful crisp, new ten-pound note, and they weren't going to *break* into it (Munro, . 10).

Oh, but there was so much here she wanted to argue with him about; there was so much that made her want to grab him by his tie – yes, he was wearing a tie – and rock his head back and forth, and perhaps *smash it* on the table once or twice [78].

«Oxford» [81],

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Clive had been in plenty of student productions in which the object of the exercise was to *destroy one's friends*, classmates and contemporaries on stage, but he'd never experienced anything like this [78]

**to smash smth. to smithereens** –  
to destroy something by breaking it into very small pieces (

**to blow smth. to bits / pieces / smithereens** –  
to completely destroy smth. in an explosion, so that it breaks into many small pieces [78]

« »,  
to  
blow,

« ».  
:  
**to blow smb.'s brains out** (to kill someone by shooting them in the head from very close to them) [78];

**to blow smb.'s head off** to kill someone by shooting them in the head [78].

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( ),  
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.  
, *to tear smb. / smth. to pieces / shreds*

« ».  
1. to defeat or destroy someone / smth. easily: *They tore the opposition to shreds* [78];

2. to criticize smb. angrily, very severely: *Was it really necessary to tear his*

*work to pieces like that?* [7]

*to tear smth. apart*

,

.

1. to damage or destroy smth. completely; by breaking it into pieces;
2. to make people argue or damage their relationship;
3. to criticize someone or smth. very strongly [78].

*blow apart* (to destroy smth. with an explosion) «to show that an idea is completely false or wrong». *The book blew apart the myth of their perfect marriage* [78].

*blow smth. / smb. out of the water*

**1.** to show that smth. is completely false or wrong. We found evidence that blew the case out of the water

**2.** to defeat someone easily. They think they can blow their rivals out of the water with their product [78].

*Why didn't it blow apart when it hit Sarah or the wall?* (Bybee, . 300)

*to break one's slate,*

« *to burn one's bridges / boats* ».

**To burn one's bridges / boats** – to do smth. something that makes it impossible for you to return to the situation you were in before [78].  
*to break the back of smth.* (to finish the main part or the hardest, part of a piece of work)  
*break*

« »,  
*back,*

*To make sure there was no remaining structure on the far side, they would need to burn through both cables and pylons at that end, letting the bridge fall into the depths of the Fissure. ? (Bybee, . 302).*

break

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break

«break»,

«hit -

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2. , . / . // . .
3. , 1949. – 158–171.
4. . – : , 1949. – 158– 171.
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6. . – : , 1963.
7. , . . : / . . // . – : , 2009. – 568 .
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1979. – 184 .
15. , . . / . . //  
: « », 2009. – . 19–29.
16. , . . -  
/ . . . - , 1977. – 51 .
17. . . :  
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: - , 2016. – 229 .
18. . . : - / , 1995. – 140 .
19. , . . :  
/ . . : - 2- ,,  
. - - : - , 2016. – 229 .
20. , . . :  
/ . . . - : - . -  
, 2000. – 123 .
21. , . . - - : - /  
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22. / . . . .  
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24. , . . - - /  
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26. , . . . / . .  
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27. / . . // . - :
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 « » , 2016. 382 .
58. . . . , . — „  
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59. , . : . . /  
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60. . . . ( ) // . -  
 - : - , 2011. - . 38-42.
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theatre  
ticket booth  
continentalseating  
stage  
saloon  
dramatics

**1 -**

**2 –**

**break**

1.

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