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TPOLOGY AND USAGE OF THE NOMINAL BASES OF THE NEAR-CORE ZONE *AREAS, SAFETY, PASSENGERS* OF THE AIRPORT CONCEPT (BASED ON THE NOVEL “AIRPORT” BY ARTHUR HALEY)

ТИПОЛОГІЯ І ВЖИВАННЯ НОМІНАТИВНИХ БАЗ ПРИЯДЕРНОЇ ЗОНИ *AREAS, SAFETY, PASSENGERS* КОНЦЕПТУ AIRPORT (НА МАТЕРІАЛІ РОМАНУ АРТУРА ХЕЙЛІ «АЕРОПОРТ»)

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The article explores the AIRPORT concept based on Arthur Hailey's novel *Airport*, focusing on its near-core domain, which includes the nominal bases *AREAS, SAFETY, and PASSENGERS*. Within the genre of industrial fiction, the AIRPORT concept functions not only as a setting but also as a distinct character, embodying a complex mental structure with conceptual, axiological, and figurative components. The study examines the typology and usage of nominative units that objectify the concept at lexical, phraseological, and syntactic levels. Special attention is given to primary one-word nominations, complex phrase-level nominations, and contextual semantics that shape the conceptual field. The theoretical framework relies on the works of A. P. Zagnitko, A. M. Prykhodko, and V. I. Kononenko, who highlight various aspects of linguistic representation of concepts. The aim of the article is to identify and analyze the types of nominal bases within the near-core zone of the AIRPORT concept and their functional roles in the literary text. The analysis also considers the genre-specific features of industrial fiction, which emphasize detailed representation of professional environments and the use of terminological units that acquire figurative meaning in artistic discourse. The findings contribute to a deeper understanding of how professional environments are conceptualized in fiction, expand the perspective on linguistic objectification of complex mental constructs, and demonstrate the potential of linguistic analysis to uncover implicit semantic structures that shape the ideological and emotional layers of the text. This article may be of interest to scholars in cognitive linguistics, literary studies, and those researching the linguistic representation of professional concepts in fictional discourse.

Key words: AIRPORT concept, nominal base, near-core domain, nomination typology, linguistic objectification.

Стаття присвячена дослідженню концепту AIRPORT на матеріалі роману Артура Хейлі «Аеропорт», зокрема його приядерної зони, що включає номінативні бази *AREAS, SAFETY, PASSENGERS*. У межах індустріального роману концепт AIRPORT набуває статусу не лише художнього тла, а й самостійного персонажа, що втілює складну ментальну структуру з концептуальним, ціннісним і образним компонентами. Автор аналізує типологію та функціонування номінативних одиниць, які об'єктивують концепт на лексичному, фразеологічному та синтаксичному рівнях. Особлива увага приділяється первинній однословній номінації, складним типам номінації на рівні словосполучення та речення, а також контекстуальній семантиці, що формує смислове поле концепту. Теоретичну базу дослідження становлять праці А. П. Загнітка, А. М. Приходька та В. І. Кононенка, які окреслюють різні аспекти мовної репрезентації концептів. Метою статті є виявлення типів номінативних баз приядерної зони концепту AIRPORT та аналіз їхнього функціонального навантаження в художньому тексті. У процесі аналізу враховується жанрова специфіка індустріального роману, що передбачає високий ступінь деталізації професійного середовища, а також використання термінологічних одиниць, які набувають образного забарвлення в контексті художнього дискурсу. Результати дослідження сприяють глибшому розумінню механізмів концептуалізації професійного простору в художній літературі, розширюють уявлення про мовну об'єктивацію складних ментальних утворень, а також демонструють потенціал лінгвістичного аналізу для виявлення прихованих смислових структур, що формують ідеологічну та емоційну складову тексту. Стаття може бути корисною для дослідників у галузі когнітивної лінгвістики, літературознавства, а також для фахівців, зацікавлених у вивченні мовної репрезентації професійних концептів у художньому дискурсі.

Ключові слова: концепт AIRPORT, номінативна база, приядерна зона концепту, типологія номінацій, мовна об'єктивація.

Problem statement. The novel is set in the professional environment of a large international airport, and the characters are direct participants in production relations, either as employees of the airport and individual airlines or as passengers and customers for whose needs this powerful transport complex was created. The airport in the structure of this work of fiction, which belongs to the genre of industrial novels, acquires not only the features

of the environment in which the events of the novel take place, but also becomes a special character in the work. The defining role of the AIRPORT concept in the structure of the work is also evidenced by the inclusion of the lexeme *airport* in the title of the novel. The image of the airport is not just a figment of the author's imagination. Undoubtedly, A. Haley reflected his own idea of its work in the novel. However, the peculiarity of the writer's artistic style is

the maximum combination of artistic reinterpretation of life and the most documented reproduction of the everyday and professional realities of his characters' lives. The AIRPORT concept is a complex mental formation in the unity of its conceptual, value and figurative components. The architectonics of the AIRPORT concept is determined by the basic conceptual component – *a landing and taking-off area for civil aircraft, usually with surfaced runways and aircraft maintenance and passenger facilities* [5].

The near-core domain of the concept includes such clarifying concepts as AREAS, SAFETY, CARGO, PASSENGERS, AIRCREW, AIRCRAFT, AUTHORITIES, OPERATIONS & SERVICES, ATC TOWER, BUILDINGS.

Research analysis. The concept is objectified at the lexical, phraseological and syntactic levels. The actualisation of the concept at the level of a word/lexeme is qualified as a primary one-word nomination. A. P. Zagnitko defines nomination at the level of a phrase as a complex type of nomination [1]. A. M. Prykhodko considers concept nominations at the level of a phrase and at the level of a sentence as two different syntactic forms of concept objectification [3]. V. I. Kononenko draws attention to the peculiarities of the linguistic explication of the concept, the researcher notes that the reproduction of the concept at the basic level, i.e. at the level of the concept name, is not complete, since the linguistic means that complement it create a certain semantic field of the concept, the context within which it is reproduced [2].

The aim of the article is to determine and study the nominal bases of the near-core zone AREAS, SAFETY, PASSENGERS of the AIRPORT concept, their typology and usage.

Presentation of the main material. The model of the content of the AIRPORT concept in A. Haley's novel, refined in the course of the study, made it possible to determine the nominal field of this concept in the text of the novel, and the analysis of the nominal base of the concept's core zone is presented below.

Nominal basis of the AREAS near-core zone concept. The nominative base of the AREAS concept is summarized in Table 1. The nominative base of the AREAS concept consists of terminological phrases that indicate the intended purpose of certain areas of the airport infrastructure, in particular: 1) the terminological phrase *operating areas* is used twice – a) *Where its deficiencies lay were in operating areas, notably runways and taxiways*; b) *Usually, too much was spent on showplace terminals, too little on operating areas* – the first of the examples specifies what exactly is included in these operating areas: *runways*

and *taxiways* (taxiways used by aircraft to get to and from runways);

2) the terminological phrase *the aircraft parking areas* (areas of the airport territory used for parking of aircraft) is used twice – a) *The aircraft parking areas, he observed, were as fully occupied as when he left, and there was still a line of arriving aircraft waiting for gate positions to be vacated*; b) *There was a query about priorities in clearing the aircraft parking areas of competing airlines, which Mel settled, then checked on the situation concerning the blocked runway, three zero*;

3) the term *aeronautical areas* is used once – *Elsewhere around the airport, on roadways and areas which the public used, salt was added to the sand as a means of melting ice. But never for aeronautical areas* – in general, the term *aeronautical* refers to something that is directly related to the design and construction of aircraft (*involving or relating to the design and construction of aeroplanes*), its use to describe the production areas of the airport, where aircraft move and where they are serviced, emphasises the high level of complexity of the work on maintenance and repair of modern powerful aircraft;

4) the terminological phrase *ground holding areas* and the general terminological phrase, which is specified by the descriptive adjective *remote airport areas*, are used once each – a) *Meanwhile, terminal gates, taxiways, and ground holding areas were increasingly crammed with waiting aircraft, many with engines running*; b) *Some of these measures have already been mentioned, and there are others, such as using remote airport areas for the testing of engines, and even then during prescribed hours only*;

5) the terminological phrase *public areas* (areas of the airport territory open to the public) is used twice – *Most of Mel's work kept him behind the scenes, away from public areas, so that those who worked there rarely saw him*, the second time the invariant of this phrase is used – *areas which the public used*;

6) the term “*waiting areas*” is used three times – a) *Terminal waiting areas were jammed with thousands of passengers from delayed or canceled flights*; b) *In waiting areas, every available seat was occupied*; c) *Of gleaming glass and chrome, the terminal was impressively spacious, its thronged concourses adjoining elegant waiting areas* – the waiting areas described in the above examples are part of the main airport terminal, Therefore, formally, these terminological phrases should be attributed to the nominal base of the concept of the far periphery TERMINAL, however, the novel shows a conceptual opposition between “airport production areas” and “airport pas-

senger areas”, so we included these nominations in the concept AREAS.

The airport's production areas also include the airfield. The one-word term airfield is used 28 times in the novel, for example: 1) *From the opposite side of the **airfield**, above the wind, he could hear the thunder of jet engines*; 2) *<...> Joe Patroni was now on the **airfield** and had taken charge of attempts to move the mired Aéreo-Mexican 707 <...>*; 3) *Across the **airfield** occasionally, as the snow gusted and limits of visibility changed, the lights of aircraft taking off and landing could be seen <...>*.

The nominations of the airport's production zones prevail both in terms of variability (6 groups out of 8) and number (40 out of 45). This approach allows the author to reveal the theme of the crisis in the development of the airport – the neglect of the development of production zones due to the predominant financing of passenger zones – in more depth in the novel, and also contributes to the creation of a true picture of the professional world of the airport with its complex production problems.

Nominal basis of the SAFETY near-core zone concept. The nominal base of the SAFETY concept is presented in Table 2. The first group of nominations of the SAFETY near core zone concept consists of primary verbal nominations at the level of the lexeme safety, for example: 1) ***Safety** and training, however, required that memory should be supplemented and checked*; 2) *Reason: weather, **safety***; 3) *With more urgent matters – especially those affecting **safety** – word was passed from airline to airline in the same way, but without the day's delay*;

In terms of their semantics, these are the most comprehensive nominations, denoting aviation safety in general, safety of aircraft and ground equipment, safety of airports with all their infrastructure, safety of flight crew and passengers, etc. Other types of nominations in this core zone concept highlight certain aspects of the concept of security in the air transport industry.

The second group of nominations of the SAFETY near core zone concept includes 4 syntactic nominations at the level of a terminological phrase with the seme "aviation safety", namely: the terminological phrase aviation safety is used twice and its invariant air safety once: 1) *But we are in business as an airport and we cannot escape our basic responsibilities, plus our concern for aviation safety*; 2) *Therefore, those concerned with aviation safety and sabotage prevention should seek, not to abolish airport flight insurance, but to strengthen other precautionary measures in the air and on the ground*; 3) *They don't give a damn about air safety, or that we are risking*

your lives and ours. In the fourth case, there is a prepositional form of this terminological phrase: *The truth about the safety of flying, Demerest pointed out, was attested by insurance companies themselves*.

The third group is small and consists of one nomination at the level of a phrase airport safety: *"<...> Right now we've a runway out of use, there's a question of airport safety..."*.

The fourth group of nominations for the SAFETY core zone concept focuses on the safety of aircraft and people on board.

The fifth group is homogeneous – there are 3 cases of use of the nomination of the SAFETY core zone concept at the level of a terminological phrase public safety: 1) *Too much was at stake – public safety and high professional standards – for any mutual backscratching, or for weaknesses to be overlooked*; 2) *The FAA warned legislators: public safety was involved; controllers, after more than twenty years of service, were potentially unsafe*; 3) *But this time, he determined, he would make a fight of it – with plain, blunt words, warning of catastrophe if public safety were given lip service only, while vital operational needs were ignored or shelved*.

The sixth group of nominations of the SAFETY near core zone concept includes nominations at the level of terminological phrases that denote concepts related to ensuring an appropriate level of air transport security.

Of the 29 uses of the lexeme safety in the novel, the vast majority (28) are verbal (7) or syntactic nominations (21) of the near core zone concept SAFETY in the sense of "aviation/air transport safety". Only one use is indirectly related to this concept: the lexeme safety as part of the medical term safety valve conveys a complex psychological state of the character: *The theory that an overburdened, exhausted mind can exercise its own **safety valve** by retreating into passive semi-awareness was unknown to Inez Guerrero*.

The nominal base of the near core zone concept PASSENGERS. The nominal base of the near core zone concept PASSENGERS is formed on the basis of two lexemes: passenger(s) and traveler(s). The total number of nominations is 201, most of which – 193 – are nominations at the level of the passenger(s) lexeme. The nominative base of the PASSENGERS concept is summarized in Table 3, which presents generalized information on the types of PASSENGERS concept nominations and the number of their occurrences in the novel.

Air passengers make up the target audience of airport customers, so nominations at the level of the one-word lexeme passenger(s) are numerous – 108

uses in the text of the novel, for example: 1) <...> *the captain put it to the **passengers***; 2) <...> *and where a stewardess could not make change, her instructions were to give the **passenger** his or her drinks free*.

The phrases based on the lexeme *passenger(s)* are marked by structural variability and number of uses.

11 nominations are related to the character who brought the bomb on board the plane flying to Rome and who caused the disaster that occurred. Two instances of the use of the laconic noun form *the passenger*, which is a nomination for *Guerrero*, are indicated by the broader verbal context in which these examples are used: *The **passenger** had laid his briefcase on the counter in front of him*; 2) *I got the passenger a seat – on the extra section, 2122*.

Before the flight, *Guerrero* buys the most expensive insurance policy, his nervous, tense state causes some concern for the insurance officer, and hence the nominations *this Rome passenger* and a *keyed-up passenger*: 1) *The question was: How big an insurance policy did this Rome **passenger** want and, assuming it was less than the maximum, could Bunnie Vorbioff sell him more?*; 2) *Bunnie herself had never reported a keyed-up **passenger**, though she knew a girl who had, and the **passenger** turned out to be an airline vice president, excited because his wife was going to have a baby*.

When describing the events on board the plane where the bomb exploded, 14 nominations of the **PASSENGERS** concept were used.

Tourists make up a separate group of passengers, so in the scene of transferring passengers from the destroyed economy class cabin to the first-class cabin, a clarification was made as *tourist passengers*: *As many tourist **passengers** as possible were being moved into the first class section*.

Another option for nominating tourists as a separate category of passengers is the noun *traveler*. The noun *traveler* is used 14 times in the novel: 9 times as part of a phrase and 5 instances of the lexeme *traveler*. For example: 1) ***Travelers** on their way to departure gates were having trouble getting through*; 2) ***Travelers** and visitors at Lincoln International saw principally the main passenger terminal – a brightly lighted, air-conditioned Taj Mahal*; 3) *Their friends or relatives were **travelers**; as to themselves, the names of destinations were wistful not-quite-glimpses of faraway places they would never see*.

Conclusion. In total, the nominative base of the **AREAS**, **SAFETY**, **PASSENGERS** concepts comprised 148 single-word nominations based on single-word terms, 32 syntactic nominations based on terminological phrases and terminological vocabulary as part of free phrases (100).

Table 1

Nominations for the **AREAS** near core zone concept

№	Concept Nomination	Number of Usage	Example
1.	operating areas (термінологічне словосполучення)	2	Where its deficiencies lay were in operating areas , notably runways and taxiways
2.	the aircraft parking areas (термінологічне словосполучення)	2	There was a query about priorities in clearing <u>the aircraft parking areas</u> of competing airlines <...>
3.	ground holding areas (термінологічне словосполучення)	1	Meanwhile, terminal gates, taxiways, and ground holding areas were increasingly crammed with waiting aircraft, many with engines running
4.	airport areas (термінологічне словосполучення)	1	<...> as using remote airport areas for the testing of engines
5.	aeronautical areas (термінологічне словосполучення)	1	<...> salt was added to the sand as a means of melting ice. But never for aeronautical areas
6.	(terminal) waiting areas (термінологічне словосполучення)	3	Terminal waiting areas were jammed with thousands of passengers from delayed or canceled flights
7.	public areas / areas which the public used (словосполучення)	2	<...> away from <u>public areas</u> <...>
8.	airfield (однослівний термін/ лексема) airfield в складі словосполучення	285	Out on the airfield , runway three zero was out of use, blocked by an Aéreo-Mexican jet <...><...> the biting wind still sweeping icily across <u>the snow-covered airfield</u>
TOTAL:		45	

Tabel 2

Nominations for the SAFETY near core zone concept

№	Concept Nomination	Number of Usage	Example
1.	safety (однослівний термін)	7	Reason: weather, safety
2.	aviation safety (термінологічне словосполучення)	2	Therefore, those concerned with <u>aviation safety</u> and sabotage prevention should seek, not to abolish airport flight insurance
	air safety (термінологічне словосполучення)	1	They don't give a damn about <u>air safety</u> , or that we are risking your lives and ours
	the safety of flying (термінологічне словосполучення)	1	The truth about <u>the safety of flying</u> <...> was attested by insurance companies themselves
3.	airport safety (термінологічне словосполучення)	1	Right now we've a runway out of use, there's a question of <u>airport safety</u> ...
4.	aircraft safety (термінологічне словосполучення)	4	But in difficult weather, such as tonight's storm, pilots must be given leeway, and <u>aircraft safety</u> must come first
	the safety of the aircraft (термінологічне словосполучення)	1	<u>The safety of the aircraft</u> was paramount
	the safety of an airplane and passengers (термінологічне словосполучення)	1	It was human not to want to do that; yet, with <u>the safety of an airplane and passengers</u> involved, did making a fool of oneself matter?
	the safety of the airplane and its complement (термінологічне словосполучення)	1	Professional decisions, <u>the safety of the airplane and its complement</u> , came first
	the safety of those aboard (термінологічне словосполучення)	1	The reaction was natural, but was not through indifference to <u>the safety of those aboard Trans America Flight Two</u>
5.	public safety (термінологічне словосполучення)	3	The FAA warned legislators: <u>public safety</u> was involved <...>
6.	safety record (термінологічне словосполучення)	3	<...> <u>our safety record</u> is exceedingly good already <...>
	safety standards (термінологічне словосполучення)	1	<...> all airlines accepted such losses in pursuit of <u>high safety standards</u>
	safety limits (термінологічне словосполучення)	1	There were <u>safety limits for gross weights at takeoff</u> <...>
TOTAL:		28	

Tabel 3

Nominations for the PASSENGERS near core zone concept

№	Concept Nomination	Number of Usage	Example
1.	passenger(s) (однослівний термін)	108	<...> the captain put it to the passengers
2.	квантифікатор + passenger(s) (вільне словосполучення)	35	It carried a hundred and <u>ninety-nine passengers</u> <...>
3.	означення + passenger(s) (вільне словосполучення)	27	<u>Impatient passengers</u> , was an airline agent's nightmare <...>
4.	квантифікатор + означення + passenger(s) (вільне словосполучення)	7	<u>None of the aircraft's passengers</u> were aware that they were operating with three engines instead of four
5.	passenger + іменник (вільне словосполучення)	3	<...> airlines nowadays made a policy of not disclosing <u>passenger names</u>
6.	passenger's/passengers' + іменник (вільне словосполучення)	7	Accustomed to <u>passengers' peculiarities</u> , Gwen thought no more of it <...>
7.	passenger + уточнення (вільне словосполучення)	4	<...> " <u>...passengers holding confirmed reservations</u> please proceed to gate forty-seven, the Blue Concourse 'D'."
8.	passenger як сегмент багатокомпонентної лексики у складі сл./сп.	2	On his own regular flights he always kept <u>captain-to-passengers announcements</u> to the barest terse minimum
9.	traveler(s) (однослівний термін)	5	Their friends or relatives were travelers

Continuation of table 3

10.	air traveler (термінологічне словосполучення)	4	It was work which <u>air</u> travelers never saw at close hand because <...>
11.	(квантифікатор) + означення + traveler(s) (вільне словосполучення)	5	<u>Some regular</u> travelers had drunk free for years in tourist class
TOTAL:		207	

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