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О (могућем) опсегу категорије HOUSE[2]

Сажетак. У раду су представљени резултати испитивања чији је примарни циљ био да утврди да ли/потврди да категорији HOUSE, тј. денотационом подручју основног значења лексеме *house*, припадају и они грађевински објекти који се одликују већим / великим бројем засебних стамбених јединица и већим/великим бројем спратова, те да (ли) се, тиме, и овакви типови грађевина могу узимати у обзир приликом одабира „целине за разлагање" у испитивању меронимијског поља *кућа и њени делови*. Истраживање се заснивало на општим речницима енглеског језика, сликовним и архитектонско-грађевинским речницима, као и различитим неречничким изворима који за тему имају куће, зграде, грађевине и/или (само) нуде примере употребе лексеме *house* у релевантном значењу.

Кључне речи: лексема *house*, основно значење, денотација, категорија HOUSE, прототип.

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1. УВОД

У фази одабира грађе за испитивање меронимијског поља *кућа и њени делови* у енглеском и српском језику аутор рада суочио се с низом питања и дилема који су, у циљу њиховог (могућег) разрешења, наметали потребу за извршењем и нових, првобитно непредвиђених задатака.[3] Између осталог, избор *некоī* представника категорије кућа који би у даљем раду представљао „целину за разлагање" и поређење између две културе и језика, претпостављао је, најпре, добијање одговора на најмање два питања:

(а) Докле би уопште могла да досеже *тоīална* денотација глобалних холонима ***house*** и ***кућа***, одн. који би се то типови стамбених објеката могли сматрати егземпларима кућа у две културе и језика и, отуда, представљати *поīенцијалне* кандидате за избор тражене целине?

(б) Који би се то примери грађевинских објеката могли наћи и на самом подручју (*данашње*) *ценīралне* денотације речених лексема и, евентуално, у (могућем) пресеку тих денотација и тиме (вероватно) представљати *најдоље* кандидате за коначни одабир целине за разлагање и поређење између две културе и језика?[4]

Прво питање, везано за ширину посматране категорије у два језика, наметнуле су, у ствари, саме дефиниције основног значења ***house*** и ***кућа*** из општих речника двају језика које су, указујући на (далеко) ширу денотацију ових лексема од оне која је (до тада) била утемељена у „језичком осећају" аутора овог рада, нарочито побудиле дилему да ли денотационом подручју поменутих глобалних холонима припадају и сви они грађевински објекти који се одликују већим/великим бројем засебних стамбених јединица и већим/великим бројем нивоа, спратова. Иако се, при томе, из вида није изгубила и чињеница да је *речник* тај који је „*објекīивне* природе утолико што обједињује претежно знање о језику (дијасистему) *целокуīне* језичке заједнице, те је, идеално, свеобухватнији,

[3] Више у Дилпарић (2014).

[4] У дихотомији *ценīрална деноīација : тоīална деноīација* (Lyons, 1977, стр. 247) огледају се основне поставке теорије прототипа — постојање „средишњих тачака" (језгра, прототипа) категорије, с једне стране, и *не*могућност повлачења прецизних линија разграничења између суседних категорија, с друге стране — упркос томе што би се одређење *тоīална* (денотација) могло разумети тако да подразумева *јасну омеђеност* денотације једне лексеме.

исцрпнији и ауторитативнији од *лексикона*, било *индивидуалног* било колективног"[5] (Prćić, 1997, стр. 82), аутор је, ипак, користећи се неколиким поступцима, покушао да утврди / потврди припадност и таквих типова стамбених објеката посматраној категорији.

У овом раду представиће се део тог испитивања, онај који се односи на категорију HOUSE. У њему ће се, најпре, кроз анализу („читање") описних дефиниција основног значења лексеме ***house*** из већег броја општих речника енглеског језика[6] увести разлози настанка речене дилеме, а потом изложити и поменути покушаји њеног (могућег) разрешења уз помоћ сликовних и архитектонско-грађевинских речника, те различитих неречничких извора који за тему имају куће, зграде, грађевине и/или (само) нуде примере употребе лексеме ***house*** у релевантном значењу.

2. HOUSE у општим и сликовним речницима

Полазећи од тога да „лексикографске дефиниције, често, представљају декомпоноване семеме" (Гортан-Премк, 1997, стр. 90), из описних дефиниција двадесет пет општих речника енглеског јези-

[5] Сва истицања курзивом, аутор рада. Иако ће се поједини делови навођених цитата и надаље истицати на исти начин, у даљем тексту ће напомене о томе изостајати.

[6] Приликом „читања" речничких дефиниција у виду ће се имати основни лексикографски принципи који, између осталог, налажу и то да дефиниција одреднице треба да буде и „максимално уопштена" и „минимално специфична" (Geeraerts, 2006, стр. 351), тј. да укључи и „све појединачне могућности без посебног истицања" и да садржи „само најважнија семантичка обележја дефинисане лексичке јединице [...] довољна да би се [она] разликовала од других [лексичких] јединица" (Zgusta, 1971, стр. 253). Осим тога, описна дефиниција треба да буде и „организована тако да изрази *genus proximum* и *differentiu specificu* значења које обрађује" (Šipka, 1998, стр. 143): *genus proximum* ће указати на ширу, општију категорију којој означена класа ентитета припада, а *differentia specifica* оно по чему се та означена класа ентитета разликује од осталих чланова исте (опште, више) категорије. Рецимо, ако се лексема ***гавран*** дефинише као „крупна птица загаситоцрног перја и дугачког кљуна", онда је дефиницијски део „птица" *genus proximum*, из чега следи да је ПТИЦА шира / виша категорија којој ГАВРАН припада (и да је ***птица*** хипероним од ***гавран***), док је све остало *differentia specifica*, тј. оно по чему се ГАВРАН разликује од других чланова категорије ПТИЦА (Šipka, 1998, стр. 143). Иако се на тај начин лексикографска дефиниција донекле преклапа са логичком дефиницијом, у њој се, у ствари, на уму увек има типични узорак категорије, па се самим тим она приближава и когнитивним (прототипским) моделима категоризације (Bogutovac, 2008, стр. 53; Srebačić, 2010, стр. 11).

ка (в. неке од тих дефиниција у *Додатку 1*)[7] издвојене су све семантички релевантне информације о денотату основног значења лексеме ***house***, одн. сва денотативна обележја која, према датим речницима, имају дијагностичку улогу при утврђивању смисла ове лексеме (више у Prćić, 1997, стр. 42). Преглед тих информација, уз прецизније презентовање оне која се односи на укућане (јер су у њеном формулисању испољене и неколике варијације међу речницима), дат је у табели (i).

На основу датог прегледа може се увидети да категорију HOUSE сви консултовани речници сврставају у исту *надређену* категорију BUILDING,[8] која се, опет, (углавном доследно) сврстава у вишу категорију STRUCTURE.[9] При томе се BUILDING од осталих чланова категорије STRUCTURE одваја по томе што овакав тип грађевина (за разлику од, рецимо, BRIDGE или DAM) има *кров и зидове* и за своју основну *функцију*: "providing protection from the elements" (IERO), имплицирану, дакако, и у свим њеним *под*функцијама: "is used as a place for people to live, work, do activities, store things, etc." (MWLD). А како се управо на тој разлици у *под*функцијама базира и један од начина разврставања чланова категорије BUILDING у њене *под*категорије (тзв. *функционална класификација зграда*, о чему више у наредном одељку), HOUSE се — како нам то (и) сви речници казују: "(intended) for human habitation", "(made) for people to live in" и сл. — „везује" за подкатегорију RESIDENTIAL BUILDING и тиме раздваја од свих оних грађевина „са кровом и зидовима" које *нису* намењене за становање људи као што су CHURCH, FACTORY, SCHOOL, LIBRARY, CINEMA, MUSEUM, OFFICE BUILDING, RESTAURANT, RAILWAY STATION, GARAGE, HANGAR, BARN итд.

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7 Називи речника, као и осталих извора грађе, у раду ће се наводити у скраћеној форми; преглед њихових скраћеница, уз релевантне библиографске податке, дат је у засебном одељку на крају рада.

8 Лексикографске дефиниције лексеме ***building*** (дакле, *хиперонима* од ***house***) наведене су, такође, у *Додатку 1*.

9 Категорија STRUCTURE, тј. њен назив у релевантом значењу, углавном се дефинише као "something built or constructed, as a building or dam" (NWDEL); "something that has been built, especially something large such as a building or a bridge" (LDCEO); "something (such as a house, tower, bridge, etc.) that is built by putting parts together and that usually stands on its own" (MWLD) и сл.

(i) Информације о денотату основног значења лексеме ***HOUSE*** у општим речницима енглеског језика

		Речници								
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Својства денотата		COED EEBD EESD IERO LLCE NWDEL RHUD WICD	MWLD	AHDEL CCELD CDAE CDBE LDAE MED $OALD_2$	WCD WNDT	$OALD_1$	CLD ODAE	MWOD	ODBE	LDCE LDCEO
Припадност вишој класи (и наслеђена својства)	A BUILDING (HAS A ROOF AND WALLS; PROVIDES SHELTER)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Функција	FOR PEOPLE TO LIVE IN	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Типично у вези са укућанима	A FAMILY		*							
	USU / *ESP* ONE FAMILY			*						*
	USU A FAMILY OR SINGLE TENANT / *ESP* ONE PERSON OR FAMILY				*					
	USU ONE FAMILY (*OR* A FAMILY AND LODGERS, ETC)					*				
	ESP A FAMILY OR SMALL GROUP OF PEOPLE / *USU* ONE FAMILY OR GROUP						*			
Типично у вези са физичким изгледом објекта	ONE OR A FEW FAMILIES							*		
	ESP ONE THAT CONSISTS OF A GROUND FLOOR AND ONE OR MORE UPPER STOREYS								*	
	ESP ONE THAT HAS MORE THAN ONE LEVEL									*

Међутим, оно што се даље „дешава” у самој подкатегорији RESIDENTIAL BUILDING, а везано је за позицију HOUSE у њој, оставља извесну дилему. Наиме, судећи (најмање) по групи речника 1 (в. (i)), рекло би се да би нека даља дискусија о позицији HOUSE *унутар* RESIDENTIAL BUILDING била, у ствари, сувишна; јер, како се у де-

финицијама ове групе речника *generi proximo* "building" придружује још само једно обележје у функцији *differentiae specificae* "(intended) for human habitation", "(made) for people to live in" и сл., две речене категорије се, у ствари, изједначавају. Другим речима, имајући у виду то да се квантитет информација које чине смисао неке лексеме и њена денотација налазе у обрнутој сразмери — мањи број информација условљава обухватнију денотацију, тј. ширу класу ентитета на коју се лексема односи, и обрнуто (Lyons, 1968, стр. 454; Prćić, 1997, стр. 80), лексеми ***house*** додељује се статус *опшшеī* назива за *зīраде* намењене *за сшановање људи* (и синонима од вишечланог назива за посматрану подкатегорију зграда ***residential building***, чија дефиниција, међутим, у општим речницима изостаје).

Преостали речници пак дефиницију лексеме ***house*** обогаћују још најмање једним обележјем — оним који се односи на висину грађевине изражену кроз број нивоа (једино у 8 и 9) или/и оним које се односи на саме укућане (једини изузетак у 8) — чиме денотацију ове лексеме *и* сужавају, и то на *ниже* стамбене објекте или/и на оне који су намењени за становање, пре свега, „*једне ūородице*" (по чему се све дефиниције које обележје о укућанима садрже и слажу). Међутим, узевши у обзир да оба ова обележја готово редовно уводе језичком оградом ***usually*** или ***especially*** (изузеци 2 и 7), речници нам, у ствари, казују да она, ипак, „нису општа, већ да се њима првенствено идентификују *шūичне* [...] *карактерисшике* или *шūични ūримери даше кашеīорије*" (Geeraerts, 2006, стр. 356). Другим речима, и оваквим одређењем категорије HOUSE речници су присуство на њеној територији „дозволили" и оним примерима зграда за становање који од њеног прототипа (мање или више) одступају, што је, када је о укућанима реч, у неколицини дефиниција и забележено. Тако, у једној кући не мора увек да живи породица, већ то може бити и само „једна особа" (4) или пак нека непородична, „(мала) група људи" (6); такође, у истој кући не мора да живи ни само једна породица, већ то могу бити и њени „станари" (5) или пак — како речник 7, не користећи језичке ограде, ова одступања (можда) и ограничава — до „неколико породица". Ограничена или не, сва та „дозвољена одступања" у броју стамбених јединица и/или „врсти" укућана ((до неколико) породица / непородична (мала) група људи / једна особа) свакако не иду далеко од језгра категорије, нити, реално посматрано, морају да утичу на сам изглед, одн. „габаритност" грађевине. С друге стране, она ипак указују на могућност самог проширивања дефинисаног центра чиме, опет,

наводе и на питање „колико далеко та екстензија може и да иде" (Geeraerts, 2006, стр. 20), тј. да ли и толико да се HOUSE „на крају" заиста и поклопи са RESIDENTIAL BUILDING и тиме обујми и све оне *више* / (*изразито*) *високе* грађевине испарцелисане на (*далеко*) *већи* број стамбених јединица од тек „једне или неколико" њих.

Могућа припадност и оваквих типова стамбених зграда категорији HOUSE, при томе, у речницима није илустрована ниједним примером употребе лексеме ***house*** након лексикографских дефиниција, а приложене илустрације једног или више припадника ове категорије (каткад такође садржане у општим речницима енглеског језика) у огромној већини случајева приказују, опет, ниже грађевине, било самостојеће (тзв. *detached houses*), било припојене једна уз другу (тзв. *attached houses*), а намењене за становање чланова једног или малог броја домаћинстава (в. један од примера у *Додатку 2*). Ипак, два речника — Макмиланов MED и Лонгманов LDCE — од ове „праксе" јесу одступили и под заглављем HOUSE уврстили, између осталог, и илустрацију зграде коју MED именује називом ***block of flats*** (в. *Додатак 3*), а LDCE називима ***block of flats*** (BrE) / ***apartment building*** (AmE) (в. *Додатак 4*), што су уједно и уобичајени називи за управо "a *large* building containing *many* apartments" (LDCEO), који за своје (британске и/или америчке) варијанте имају и ***apartment block***, ***apartment house***, ***apartment*** и др. При томе, сама лексема ***block*** (као, такође, углавном британски назив за овакав тип грађевинских објеката) има и ширу денотацију јер означава: "a *large* single building subdivided into separate rooms, flats, or *offices*" (ODBE), док се импозантнији примери тих *великих* зграда са засебним (*стамбеним* или *пословним*) целинама именују и називима ***tower block*** (BrE) / ***high-rise*** (AmE) "a *tall* building with flats or offices on each floor" (MED), а они „најнадмоћнији" међу њима и називом ***skyscraper***: "a *very tall* building containing offices or flats" (MED). Коначно, један и од тих импозантнијих представника зграда, именован као ***high-rise apartment***, такође ће бити сврстан у категорију HOUSE (тј. њену подкатегорију CITY HOUSE), и то у само једном од накнадно консултованих и сликовних речника (DV5L; HPD; MVD; ODPD; OPD; OPhD) — Макмилановом MVD (в. *Додатак 5*).

Ипак, узевши у обзир то да овакав сликовни приказ категорије HOUSE међу свим консултованим (и многобројним) општим и сликовним речницима нуде свега три речника и, поготово, то да се сви поменути називи за велике (стамбене) зграде, па и сам (углавном амерички назив) ***apartment house***, у речницима *доследно* дефинишу као "a [...] *building* ..." (в. *Додатак 6*), а не (евентуално) као "a [...]

house ..." (како се то, иначе, *доследно* чини са називима за „несумњиве" припаднике категорије HOUSE),[10] правац потраге за одговорима на постављено питање био је надаље усмерен и ка другим врстама извора, о чему више у наредним одељцима.

Што се пак самих информација из општих и сликовних речника тиче, оне би се дале сумирати на следећи начин:

(а) *потенцијални* кандидати за избор тражене целине за разлагање *вероватно* су *сви* грађевински објекти који служе за становање људи, без обзира на њихову *сиратност* и *број стамбених јединица* (одн. *породица*, *домаћинства*) у њима;

(б) *најбољи* кандидати за избор те целине јесу *нижи* стамбени објекти који уједно представљају и *једну стамбену јединицу*, одн. стамбени простор за чланове *једног* (типично, *породичног*) *домаћинства*.

3. HOUSE и (RESIDENTIAL) BUILDING у стручним одређењима и/или таксономијама (стамбених) зграда

Према општим речницима енглеског језика дијагностичку улогу у утврђивању основног значења лексеме ***house*** имају [A BUILDING] и [FOR PEOPLE TO LIVE IN] — обележја која, како је у претходном одељку закључено, овој лексеми дају статус општег назива за зграде за становање људи и, отуда, синонима од ***residential building***. Али, како овај вишечлани назив за посматрану подкатегорију зграда у општим речницима није забележен, па ни дефинисан, „потврда" о (могуће) изједначеном, а не инклузивном односу између HOUSE и RESIDENTIAL BUILDING потражена је и у текстовима различитих струка које се, свака из себи својствене перспективе, баве темом (стамбених) зграда и њиховом класификацијом.

[10] На пример, ***detached house*** (BrE) "a *house* that is not joined to another house" (LDCEO) [= ***house*** (AmE), према $OALD_2$]; ***semi-detached house*** (BrE) "a *house* that is attached to another house on one side" (LDCEO); ***duplex*** (AmE) "a *house* that is divided into two separate homes" (LDCEO); ***two-family house*** "a *house* divided either vertically and designed for two families living side by side but separated by a party wall or horizontally and designed for two families occupying separate apartments one above the other – called also ***duplex house***" (MWOD); ***terraced house*** (BrE) / ***row house*** (AmE) "a *house* in a row of similar houses joined together" (MED); ***town house*** (AmE) "a *house* that shares walls with houses on either side of it" (MED); ***bungalow*** 1. (BrE) "a *house* that is all on one level", 2. (AmE) "a small *house* that is often all on one level" (MED); ***ranch house*** (AmE) "a *house* on one level, often with roof that does not slope much" (MED); ***cottage*** "a small *house* in the country" (LDCEO); ***mansion*** "a large *house*, especially a beautiful one" (MED); итд.

У најпре консултованим речницима архитектуре и/или грађевинарства (AIPD; DA; DABC; DABT; DAC; DCE; IDB; ODC; RSM; VDA) одреднице (***residential***) ***building*** и ***house*** и њихове (стручне) дефиниције, као и саме таксономије зграда, биле су, неочекивано, ретко садржане, а на основу оних расположивих утврђено је, прво, да међу реченим стручним и раније поменутим општим речницима енглеског језика не постоје неке битније разлике када је о одређењу опсега (највише посматране) категорије BUILDING реч.[11]

Што се назива ***residential building*** тиче, он је у свега два речника (и то истих аутора) добио и своју дефиницију и, уз њу, *синоним* ***dwelling house***:

residential building, ***dwelling house*** – a building which contains one or a number of dwellings, or one whose sole purpose is to serve as such (AIPD; DABC).

Овај синоним, ипак, ни у једној од функционалних подела зграда није послужио и као (евентуална) „замена" називу ***residential building***, тј. као назив за читаву класу зграда за становање (као што то уосталом није случај ни са „самим" ***house***), а у једној од тих класификација, штавише, приписан му је и статус *хипонима* од ***residential building*** када се, судећи по контексту, тј. напоредној упо-

[11] Одредница ***building*** у овим речницима дефинисана је као "any permanent structure which provides shelter, encloses space and can be occupied by people, animals, goods or services" (AIPD; DABC); "a more or less enclosed and permanent structure for housing, commerce, industry, etc." (DAC); "a structure used to provide shelter to humans" (ODC); "a structure having an external envelope that encloses spaces" (IDB). Извори из других струка који се такође баве темом зграда, међутим, показују да ***building*** може имати и шири смисао, одн. да BUILDING може укључивати и грађевине које имају *само кров, не обавезно и зидове*: "Buildings are roofed constructions which can be used separately, have been built for permanent purposes, can be entered by persons and are suitable or intended for protecting persons, animals or objects. Buildings do not necessarily need walls. It is sufficient for them to have a roof, but there must be a demarcation which constitutes the individual character of the building to be used separately. A separate building is any free-standing building; also, in the case of interconnected structures (e.g. semi-detached or terraced houses), any unit separated from other units by a fire wall extending from roof to cellar is considered an individual building. If there is no fire wall the interconnected building units are regarded as individual buildings if they have their own access (own entrance) as well as their own utility system and are separately usable. For technical reasons, buildings also include separately usable underground constructions which can be entered by persons and are suitable or intended for protecting persons, animals or objects (e.g. underground shelters, underground hospitals, underground shopping centers and workshops, underground garages)" (EUst, стр. 2).

треби са "*flat*, *institutional* and other residential", ***dwelling house*** ограничава на *не*испарцелисану зграду у којој живе чланови *приватног* домаћинства:

Purpose groups – The division of buildings according to their main use. Either *residential* such as *dwel ling house*, flat, institutional and other residential or non-residential such as assembly, office, shop, industrial and other non-residential (IDB).

Осим тога, упоређивањем више верзија таксономија (стамбених) зграда, датих што у појединим архитектонским и/или грађевинским речницима, што у другим врстама извора који се њима такође баве, увиђа се да управо дистинкција *приватно : институционално домаћинство*, која до сада није била предмет разматрања, представља, у ствари, пресудан узрок различитог тумачења и самог назива ***residential building***, тј. различитог повлачења „граница" и саме подкатегорије RESIDENTIAL BUILDING по територији BUILDING. Наиме, према једној групи таксономија (којој припада и горе наведена из речника IDB) RESIDENTIAL BUILDING обухвата не само зграде које су намењене за становање чланова *приватних* (типично, породичних) домаћинстава, већ и зграде које су намењене за смештај / становање чланова различитих врста *институционалних* домаћинстава (в. пример у *Додатку 7*),[12] док се према другој групи таксономија RESIDENTIAL BUILDING ограничава само на прве, „приватне" стамбене зграде (в. пример у *Додатку 8* и уп. рубрике *Residential buildings* и *Lodging*). Ипак, било да је реч о ширем, било о ужем одређењу подкатегорије RESIDENTIAL BUILDING, даља разврставања „приватних" стамбених објеката (за разлику од институционалних) увек се заснивају на физичким, грађевинским критеријумима (или пак некима од њих) који су садржани и у принципима и препорукама Уједињених нација везаним за класификацију стамбених зграда уопште: број стамбених јединица у објекту, његова (не)самосталност у односу на друге, суседне објекте и висина објекта изражена кроз број нивоа:

The following classification by type is recommended for buildings in which some space is used for residential purposes.

1. Buildings containing a *single* housing unit
    - 1.1 *Detached*
    - 1.2 *Attached*
2. Buildings containing *more than one* housing unit
    - 2.1 Up to 2 floors
    - 2.2 From 3 to 4 floors
    - 2.3 From 5 to 10 floors

2.4 Eleven floors or more
3. Buildings for persons living in *institutions*
4. All others (UN, стр. 209–210).

На тако испарцелисаној територији (RESIDENTIAL) BUILDING, међутим, простирање саме категорије HOUSE поново се није дало засигурно утврдити, чак ни у случају када су се у том покушају искључивала сва она значења лексеме ***house*** која општи речници бележе као *секундарна* а која су овој лексеми омогућила прожимање не само по рубрикама насловљеним као *residential buildings*, већ и по онима које обухватају тзв. *non-residential buildings*. Дакле, када је пажња била усмерена и само на „приватне" стамбене објекте, описи припадника њихових подгрупација углавном су садржавали већ разматране називе за различите типове зграда према грађевинској конфигурацији (*detached houses*, *semi-detached houses*, *terraced houses*, *row houses*, *blocks of flats*, *apartment buildings* и др.) који су, међутим, како је већ речено, у дефиницијама општих речника различито класификовани (једни у HOUSE, а други „само" у BUILDING) и/или називе за различите типове стамбених објеката разврстане према броју стамбених јединица (*one-family / two-family / multi-family buildings*) на основу којих је, опет, питање да ли HOUSE обухвата и

[12] Функционалне класификације зграда у којима се поткатегорији RESIDENTIAL BUILDING припајају и „институционалне" зграде у којима краткорочно или дугорочно бораве, живе људи, међутим, и саме испољавају извесне разлике. Рецимо, за разлику од класификације *Eurostata* (Завода за статистику Европске заједнице) дате у *Додатку 7* у којој се од „институционалних" зграда у RESIDENTIAL BUILDING укључују зграде које служе за смештај старих особа, монаха, бескућника, студената, сирочади, радника, док се из ње искључују хотели, мотели, одмаралишта, касарне, затвори, болнице и др., у таксономији стамбених зграда Министарства за националну безбедност САД-а (Одсек за заштиту од пожара) категорији RESIDENTIAL BUILDING припајају се сада и хотели и неколицина других „институционалних" зграда које су у претходној класификацији из ове категорије изопштене: "The term *residential buildings* includes what are commonly refered as *homes*, whether they are one- or two-family dwellings or multi-family buildings. It also includes manufactured housing, hotels and motels, residential hotels, dormitories, assisted living facilities, and halfway houses—residences for formerly institutionalized individuals (patients with mental disabilities, drug addicts, or those formerly incarcerated) that are designed to facilitate their adjustment to private life. The term *residential buildings* does not include institutions such as prisons, nursing homes, juvenile care facilities, or hospitals, even though people may reside in these facilities for short or long period of time" (USFA, стр. 63–64). Поред тога, болнице које су у свим наведеним класификацијама остале изван RESIDENTIAL BUILDING, у њој ће се на крају, ипак, наћи у речнику IDB, у оквиру објашњења одреднице ***residential***: "buildings where people live on the premises such as dwellings, hotels, boarding houses, *hospitals* etc."

велике стамбене зграде са више стамбених јединица остало без засигурног одговора.

Неколико релевантних информација за ово разматрање, с друге стране, понудио је следећи део текста из такође консултоване, иако не увек и поуздане, енциклопедије *Wikipedia*:

> *Residential buildings* are called *houses* or *homes*, *though* buildings containing *large* numbers of separate dwelling units are often called *apartment buildings* or *apartment blocks* to *differentiate* them from *'individual' houses*. Houses may also be built in pairs (semi-detached) or in terraces where all but two of the houses have others either side; apartments may be built round courtyards or as rectangular blocks surrounded by a piece of ground of varying sizes. Houses which were built as a single dwelling may later be divided into apartments or bedsitters; they may also be converted to another use, e.g. an office or a shop (WPB).

На основу датог текста — у коме се зграде за становање, дакле, описују искључиво са *физичког*, *грађевинског* аспекта, тј. без осврта и на дистинкцију између приватних и институционалних домаћинстава — може се закључити:

(а) да се ***house*** (као и ***home***) види као *синоним* од ***residential building***;

(б) да категорија HOUSE (као и HOME) *обухвата* и „зграде које се састоје од великог броја засебних стамбених јединица”;[13]

(в) да се такве зграде, ипак, често именују (специфичнијим) називима попут ***apartment building***, ***apartment block*** и др. како би се, између осталог, нагласила разлика између (тих) *испарцелисаних*, с једне стране, и „појединачних”, *неиспарцелисаних* типова стамбених објеката, с друге стране.

Наглашавање како поменуте, тако и других физичких разлика између стамбених зграда, штавише, доводи и до тога да се код саме лексеме ***house*** испољи и једна појава која се свакако не би могла „прогласити” полисемијом, али би се, с друге стране, могла окарактерисати као „варијација полисемијског типа” (Geeraerts, Grondelaers, Bakema, 1994, стр. 15) — појава у којој се нарочито испољава *прототипични ефекат*, одн. осветљавају прототипичне особености категорије. Наиме, иако са (вероватним) потенцијалом да под свој кров прими стамбене зграде било које грађевинске кон-

[13] За HOME се речено потврђује и у већ поменутој класификацији зграда Министарства за националну безбедност САД-а: “The term *residential buildings* includes what are *commonly* refered as *homes*, *whether they are one- or two-family dwellings or multifamily buildings* (USFA, стр. 63).

фигурације и величине / висине, ***house*** ће на то место, у ствари, често окупљати и само поједине групе тих објеката — и то оне који су по неким од својих атрибута врло блиски самом прототипу означене категорије — на шта, између осталог, указује и употреба ове лексеме у појединим таксономијама (стамбених) зграда (в. (1) и (2) доле), као и свега четири расположиве дефиниције њеног значења у архитектонским и/или грађевинским речницима (в. (3)):

(1) ***Building*** – The inclusive term for *houses*, *apartment houses*, commercial and industrial buildings,

garages, sheds and storage buildings (CHZ).[14]

(2) Two types of residential buildings can be distinguished:

• *houses* (*ground-oriented* residential buildings): comprising all types of houses (detached, semi-detached, terraced houses, houses built in a row, etc.) each dwelling of which has its own entrance directly from the ground surface;

• *other residential buildings*: comprising all residential buildings *other than ground-oriented* residential buildings as defined above (OECD, стр. 675).[15]

(3) ***house*** – a building for human habitation (DA);

house – a building or dwelling for human residence (DAC);

house – a small *two- or three-story* dwelling, normally used as a home for individuals or families (ODC);

house – a *freestanding* dwelling with living space for *one family unit*; often also called a *one-family*

house or *single-family house* (DABC, стр. 550).

Ова „варијација полисемијског типа" лексеме ***house***, при томе, не само да потврђује раније издвојене атрибуте прототипа означене категорије, већ тај прототип донекле и „изоштрава" атрибутима [UP TO THREE STOREYS] и [FREESTANDING / DETACHED].

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[14] Слично и са ***home*** у следећој класификацији стамбених зграда: "Residential: *Homes*, *apartment buildings*, and hotels" (BCI).

[15] Висина је, дакако, критеријум према ком се заснива и једна од подела *зграда уопште* — на *ниске* / *ниже* и *више* / *високе* (енгл. *low-rise buildings* наспрам *high-rise buildings*). Премда се и у овом случају границе између подкатегорија зграда неједнако повлаче, генерално се узима да „горњу границу" прве групе чине зграде са *два спрата* (одн. *три нивоа*), док другу групу чине зграде са *три или више спратова* (одн. *четири или више нивоа*) (REI, стр. 210). Архитектонски речник VDA, међутим, даје и нешто прецизнију поделу зграда према критеријуму висине: ***low-rise*** "describing a building having *one*, *two*, or *three stories* and usually no elevator"; ***mid-rise*** "describing a building having a moderately large number of stories, usually 5 to 10, and equipped with elevators"; ***high-rise*** "describing a building having a comparatively large number of stories and equipped with elevators" (VDA, стр. 14).

На крају овог излагања о домену (стамбених) зграда у архитектонским и/или грађевинским речницима и другим стручним текстовима уочене појаве могле би се сумирати на следећи начин:

(а) највиша посматрана категорија BUILDING углавном заузима исту територију грађевина и према популарној, и према стручним класификацијама, мада се међу другима налазе и оне које њено подручје проширују и на грађевине са кровом, не обавезно и зидовима (као што су, на пример, надстешнице на аутобуским стајалиштима (EUst, стр. 10)), и, наравно, са истом општом функцијом „склоништа за људе, животиње или ствари";

(б) разуђеност конкретних манифестација те опште функције представља један од критеријума класификовања чланова категорије BUILDING (тзв. *функционална* класификација зграда), при чему се већ на првом нивоу такве класификације групишу и зграде за становање људи — подкатегорија која се у *стручним* таксономијама *увек* именује називом ***residential building*** (не и ***house***), без обзира на опсег који јој се у њима додељује;

(в) у стручним класификацијама опсег категорије RESIDENTIAL BUILDING варира у зависности од тога да ли се зградама за становање чланова *приватних* (типично, породичних) домаћинстава прикључују и (поједине) зграде за смештај / становање чланова *институционалних* домаћинстава или не;

(г) према појединим изворима, ***house*** (као и ***home***) представља „обичан" назив за (најмање) прво, уже подручје категорије RESIDENTIAL BUILDING које, како индиферентно према физичким карактеристикама грађевине, обухвата (и) стамбене објекте различите *спратности* и различитог *броја засебних стамбених јединица* у њима (в. и одељак 4);

(д) међутим, при наглашавању дистинкције између *виших* и *нижих*, те *испарцелисаних* и *неиспарцелисаних* стамбених објеката, сам назив ***house*** преузима и улогу ознаке за онај део категорије који је ближи њеном прототипу; при томе, ***house*** „опонира" специфичнијим називима за више зграде са већим бројем стамбених јединица (в. и одељак 5);

(ђ) таква „варијација полисемијског типа" лексеме ***house*** у стручним текстовима уједно пружа и јасније обрисе прототипа означене категорије, којег одликују атрибути: [A BUILDING], [FOR

LIVING IN], [ONE DWELLING UNIT] / [ONE (FAMILY) HOUSEHOLD], [LOW-RISE] / [UP TO THREE STOREYS], [FREESTANDING].

4. КОЛОКАЦИЈЕ *broj-family* / *broj-stor(e)y* + *house* У РАЗЛИЧИТОЈ УПОТРЕБИ ЈЕЗИКА

Ако ***house*** представља један од општих назива за зграде за становање које се надаље могу разврставати и према *броју стамбених јединица* и/или према *броју нивоа* које садрже, у сада и различитим видовима (писмене) употребе језика — електронским корпусима (британског и америчког) енглеског језика, новинским чланцима, популарним часописима о кући и становању, белетристици, зборницима радова, часописима и монографијама различитих струка, извештајима и другим документима, (ређе) блоговима сајтова агенција за некретнине или правне савете у вези са њима итд. — испитивано је да ли ће речена лексема онда и реализовати додељени јој потенцијал колоцирања са свим атрибутима типа *broj-**family***[16] и *broj-**stor(e)y*** или ће се код неког већег броја породица (стамбених јединица) и/или код неког већег броја нивоа реализација тог потенцијала, ипак, „прекинути". Ово је, у ствари, био још један начин да се потврди ширина денотационог подручја лексеме ***house*** на коју су указивали општи речници, изостављајући притом сваки пример њене употребе којим би уједно илустровали и неко од дозвољених одступања од језгра овог подручја.

Претраживани текстови понудили су, између осталог, и следеће примере употребе лексеме ***house*** у комбинацији са атрибутом *broj-**family***:

They cross back to the right side and approach the first *one-family house*, a shadowy brown one (COCA).

The idea of the *one-family*, isolated *house*, whose charms may be obvious from the petit-bourgeois, individualist point of view, will no longer have the slightest justification in the agglomerations of the socialist type (BNC).

It is also in complete contrast to the city's master plan, which embodies quite consciously the traditional American dream: a *single-family house* in the suburbs, a front and back yard, a couple of cars in the driveway (COCA).

[16] У овом типу одредница за различите подкласе стамбених објеката компонента *family* се, како је до сада и наговештавано, не мора тумачити искључиво у свом дословном смислу, већ и као "an unlimited number of individuals residing as a *single housekeeping unit*" (AAp, стр. 109).

The Green Ridge development will be 207 two-story, *single-family houses* with 3 to 6 bedrooms (COCA).

It will include housing for low-income people: 600 row houses, 400 *single-family houses* and 200 *two-family houses* (COCA).

In Connecticut, a landlord of a *two family house* was arrested for failing to post warnings and submit an abatement plan as required by law (COCA).

We wanted people to feel just as good as the people living in *two-* and *three-family houses* around here (COCA).

He moved to a top-floor apartment in a *three-family house* in the heavily Italian north side of Williamsburg (COCA).

"These were built originally as *one-family houses*," said Gigi Zimmerman, the sales director of Brownstone Real Estate, "and after having spent generations as *two-*, *three-* and *four-family houses*, we're now seeing them converted back" (NYT_1).

I own a *four family house*, and I live on the first floor for fifteen years; I rent out the other three units (JAT).

I am single and own a *five-family house* in which I occupy the first floor; the other four floors are rented out (JKL).

Tracy Conroy is selling her converted bungalow because the two behemoth *five-family* and *nine-family houses* next door are just too much to bear (NYDN).

Pinado suggests a goal of about $500 a month for a *six-family house* (COCA).

In a letter published March 16, 2000 in the "Our Neighborhood" column, Arthur Schneider, Jr. mentioned living in the early 1950s in a "cold water flat" in a *six-family house* on Bleecker Street between Onderdonk Avenue and Woodward Avenue in Ridgewood (TNO).

To the west is the contrasting Silver Lake area, with the comparatively modern bungalows and *six-* and *eight-family houses* built within the last quarter of a century to house that section of the Italian population which first became economically able to move from the downtown slum area (NJS, стр. 314).

Current listings at Diane Turton Realtors include a *seven-family house* with six one-bedroom apartments and one two-bedroom apartment, new porches and siding, five-and-a-half blocks from the ocean (NYT_2).

Jersey City firefighters were called to Summit Avenue in the Heights yesterday morning on a report of a sinkhole, but instead they found a three-story, *seven-family house* on fire, according to a fire official (NJN).

He said that when he looks out his windows, he sees the neighbor's houses, and then trees. He doesn't care if they're *two-family houses* or an *eight-family house*, he doesn't want to see nothing but trees (whm).

... in Prospect Park West, from Fourth to Fifth Street, four *eight-family houses*, four stories in height, have just been finished (NYT_3).

The list includes the following: *One-family houses*, 26; *two-family houses*, 18; *three-family houses*, 2; *four-family houses*, 2; *six-family houses*, 3; *eight-family houses*, 2; store and tenement buildings, 2; foundry, 1; garages, 3; service station, 1; storage buildings, 2; stores, 1; miscellaneous buildings, 7 (MRS, стр. 427).

We lived at 216 Avon, a *nine-family house* right across the street from the school (ONG).

St. Gilles-Lez-Bruxelles has constructed 5 *one-family houses*; 5 *eight-family houses*; and 5 *ten-family houses*, and has created 130 lodgings to be let (HSC, стр. 245).

Bergen Bros., of New York City, were awarded the plumbing contract for twelve *eleven-family houses* to be erected at Loring Place and Andrews Avenue (DE, стр. 241).

We hear from Mr. and Mrs. Warren Moore, that they arrived in Unatilla, Florida, on Saturday evening. [...] They are living on the second floor of a *twelve-family house*, and are enjoying themselves (NRC).

Charles H. Jennings of Boston has bought [...] the property numbered 15 and 19 Lucas street. It consists of a *twelve-family house* and 4700 square feet of land (BET).

In 1948, No. 269 was converted from a *one-family* to a *thirteen-family house*; at this time the entrance was moved to the basement level (CHD, стр. 47).

Dear Sir: In answer to your Article Four in The Tribune of August 22, will say that I am the owner of a *thirteen-family house* with two stores. The apartments are four rooms and bath and the location below 140th Street, on the West Side, and I find it necessary to increase my rents (NYTb).

In part payment the puchaser gave [...] the *fourteen-family house* at 801 East Eight Street, New York (NYT_4).

The *Fourteen-Family House* on West Main Street is Finished (FWN).

Coffin Leighton has just completed a *fifteen-family house* at 132 Oxford street (CCh).

Bowman's Main Floor was fined $300 for failure to provide heat of sixty-five degrees in the *fifteen-family house* owned by him (HbT).

Whitten's follow-up discussion suggests that he assumed lots of 1,250 square feet or less would be used for multifamily housing requiring a smaller footprint. For example, in his explanation of a 312-square-foot lot, he comments that a *sixteen-family house* would be appropriate (COP, стр. 253).

The inspectors found twenty-one families living in *sixteen-family houses*, eighteen in *ten-family houses*, thirty-nine in twenty-six family units and so on (AMC, стр. 41).

Five houses were planned at a cost stated at less than $1.000 per flat. Of these, one was an *eight-family house* [...], two were *sixteen-family houses*, [...]

one a *seventeen-family house* [...], and one an *eighteen-family house* (HRp, стр. 23).

'Co-op' for Jersey City; Architect Gets F. H. A. Approval on *Eighteen-Family House* (NYT_5).

The tenants came from the eight *twenty-family houses* in Forty-second Street, Borough Park, Brooklyn, which are owned by David Becker [...], who, they complained, is trying to raise rents (NYT_6).

Many years ago two maiden Irish ladies owned a *twenty-family house* known as Buttermilk Flats. The house, which was located in Knickerbocker Village, derived its name from the fact that the owners would daily supply the children of their tenants with buttermilk, or milk if they preferred, without cost (OK, стр. 29).

In June 1942, David Tanenbaum [...] rebuilt the Floridian into a *twenty-one-family house* (SGR, стр. 226).

Since the building crumpled on the ninety-five residents of the *twenty-two-family house* early yesterday, rescuers had been pain-stakingly slowly, removing the debris with their hands (OTH).

Brownsville, East New York, and South Brooklyn — The four-story, *twenty-three-family house* on a 50 foot lot with a density of 200 families per acre (NYT_7).

George Satirion was somewhat out of place. He read, understood, and quoted from the ancient Greek philosophers. And he accepted the life of respectable unimportance in Apartment 1-A of the *twenty-four-family house* on 34th Street in Long Island City (ACC, стр. 157).

This type of dwelling once won a prize in a contest for suitable dwellings for the poor. [...] The *twenty-four-family house* came to stay (JES, стр. 263).

James F. Meehan sold to Frederick Hrown [...] a five-story *twenty-five-family house* (NYT_8).

The fact that a *fifty-family house* has been built where only a *twenty-five-family house* should have been erected has the effect of obliging one lot to remain vacant (PCTP, стр. 38).

As time goes on the number of *twenty* to *thirty-family houses* will increase in all sections tributary to the Williamsburgh Bridge (BDE_1).

Joseph G. Abramson purchased [...] two five-story *thirty-family houses* (NYT_9).

Williamsburgh — The six-story, *thirty-five-family house* on a 50-foot lot with a density of 305 families per acre (NYT_7).

Firebug in a Tenement. Two Attempts Made to Burn a *Forty-Family House* After Owner Ignored "Black Hand" Letter (BDE_2).

Klein & Roth sold the Lyndon Apartments, a *forty-family house*, renting for $12,000 annually, at 158 and 160 Sherman Avenue, to an out-of-town investor who is a client of Frank Voiz (NYT$_{10}$).

Sam Lipshitz bought the forty-four-family building at 1384 Grand Concourse, the Bronx, from Mrs. Annie Birnbach and gave in part the *forty-one-family house* at 2088 Mohegan Avenue (NYT$_{11}$).

... who lived with his wife in a $63.25-a-month four-room apartment on the fifth floor of the *forty-two-family-house* (RSUN, стр. 20).

Here [...] I can get you a *forty-two-family-house* with a seven-thousand-dollar down payment (StB, стр. 216).

John J. Tully purchased from the M. M. K. Realty Corporation [...] a *forty-four-family house* (NYT$_{12}$).

Because a building houses fifty families, it does not necessarily follow that there are builders anxious to buy all the vacant plots in the neighborhood with a view of erecting *fifty-family houses* on them (PCtP, стр. 38).

Meanwhile, nearly all the tenants of the *fifty-family house* were either leaning out the windows or standing in the street and courtyards (DSt).

... Russians erect a large apartment dwelling made entirely of pre-fabricated concrete sections. The *one hundred family house* is built in one hundred and two days by fifteen men (BOF).

Inside and outside, abstract design, which would have been equally suitable in a bank, a mortuary, or a *five-hundred-family house*, testified in its anonymous power to the rule of the species, of the institution (Gk, стр. 29).

Консултовани извори показали су не само то да је број породица, одн. стамбених јединица, један од врло честих критеријума диференцирања чланова категорије house, већ и оно што је за речени циљ претраге било знатно битније — да су се овој категорији заиста прикључивале и зграде намењене за становање далеко већег броја породица (домаћинстава) од тек једне или неколико њих.[17]

[17] Ипак, учесталост употребе приказаних колокација ни у ком случају није била подједнака. Генерално узевши, она је била обрнуто пропорционална броју садржаном у посматраном типу одредница — што већи број, све мања учесталост — тако да су, рецимо, последње две колокације из горњег пописа у претраженим текстовима потврђене само једном, у већ наведеним примерима. Сходно томе, одреднице овог типа које се најчешће комбинују са именицом ***house*** јесу ***one-family*** и ***single-family***, упућујући заједно са њом не само на оне примере кућа које и већина консултованих речника издваја као *прототипичне*, већ и на једну од свега две подкласе посматране категорије које се добијају на првом нивоу разврставања њених чланова према реченом критеријуму — *single-family* / *one-family houses* наспрам *multi-family houses*, о чему такође говоре или пак само потврђују и следећи примери: "Although every country has its own characterisation and description of residential buildings, there

Имајући, међутим, у виду и то да "the number of families does not measure the size of the building" и да су "some multi-family houses [are] smaller than some one-family houses" (AAp, стр. 109), у текстовима је, као што је речено, испитивано и да ли ***house*** реализује своју колокацијску везу и са свим атрибутима типа *број-**stor(e)y***. Добијени резултати били су, између осталог, и следећи:

... it was a straight terrace of some thirty tiny *one-storey houses*, each fronted by a strip of grass and hedged railings (BNC).

Richard lives in a spacious *one-story house* by the Back River on the rim of Montreal (COCA).

Brick suburbs gave way to big wooden houses, then *single-storey houses* which became more and more isolated (BNC).

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are nevertheless fundamental common points which reflect the differentiation between *single* and *multi-family houses*" (RDs, стр. 192); "In the many cases where only two classes were reported — dwellings or residences and flats — these terms were taken to mean *single-family* and *multi-family houses*" (PhP, стр. 5); "The final assessment database contained 7357 residential parcels of both *single-* and *multi-family houses*" (LRA, стр. 13); "... a *SFH* is defined as a property (can be a detached house, condo, townhouse, row-house, etc.) that has only *1 unit* and thus only *1 family* living in it. A *MFH* [...] is defined as any property that has *more than 1 unit / family* living in it. Thus, it could be a house with a basement suite (2 units), a duplex (2 units), a triplex (3 units), etc." (RNY).

У таквим, двопартитним расподелама кућа, дакле, "the *multi-family* category includes all buildings containing at least *two housing units* which are adjacent vertically or horizontally" (MA). Ипак, у грађи се среће и један број извора који под *multi-family houses* окупљају само зграде са *три или више* стамбених јединица, при чему се куће са *две* стамбене јединице или у потпуности пренебрегавају или се на њих гледа као на још једну напоредну подгрупу кућа — *one-/single-family houses* наспрам *two-family houses* наспрам *multi-family houses*: "In the East *multi-family houses* (houses with *3 and more households*) still dominate, with 65 per cent of all households in such houses compared to 50 per cent in the West. Thus, *one-family houses* are rather rare in the East –a relic of the socialist policy favouring *multi-family houses*" (NFP, стр. 55); "The percentage of *one-family houses* in the United States, according to the 1930 Census, was 76.4, against 89 in England and Wales in 1921. Dwellings in *multy-family houses* (i.e., houses built for *three or more families*) numbered 12.1 per cent. in the United States, compared with 4 per cent. in England and Wales" (spt); "While 1993 the major effort was the erection of *multy-family houses* (57%) and only 29% *single-family houses* and 14% *two-family houses* were built, this ratio changed over the following years" (COST, стр. 60); "... the MPS model applies an analogous causal chain beginning from the mortgage yield [...] to determine separately expenditures on *one-* to *two-family houses* and on *multi-family houses*" (FFA, стр. 435); "But even important from the standpoint of wood use has been the shift from *one-* and *two-family houses* towards *multi-family houses*" (FAO, стр. 12); "... the number of families provided for in residential construction from 1921 to 1928, 77.63% were in *single-family houses*, 8.42% in *two-family*, and 13.95% in *multi-family houses*" (PhP, стр. 5).

She was grateful her yard was enclosed by solid wooden fencing and that none of her immediate neighbors in this little Phoenix development had more than a *single-story house* (COCA).

Houses of this type had been built in rural areas for decades as a means of reducing taxes: *storey-and-a-half houses* paid less tax than *two-storey houses*, while containing the same amount of floor space (VAL, стр. 381).

They turned in at the yard of a *two-storey* stone *house* which had a red tiled roof (BNC).

It was a *two-story house* near the town with a sugar plantation next to it (COCA).

After years in a nondescript cinder-block building on Kent Street, the restaurant will move to a delightful old *2 1/2-storey house* on the corner of Somerset and O'Connor (HOtw, стр. 5).

About 1769, Samuel Wallis built a substantial *two-and-a-half-story house* at the foot of High Street (COCA).

Neighbours in other flats at the *three-storey* detached *house* raised the alarm at 3 am (BNC).

Our apartment on the first floor of a *three-story house* was only blocks away from Dari's (COCA).

She lives in a new *four-storey house* on a recently completed private estate (BNC).

French novelist Victor Hugo [...] spent nearly 15 of his 19 years as a political exile living in this white *four-story house* up a steep hill from St. Peter Port (COCA).

West Kensington itself was made up of rows of *five-storey* peeling stucco *houses* (BNC).

Looking up at the building in front of her, she saw a *five-story house* that was only two windows wide (COCA).

Notting Hill, Lancaster Gate and Earl's Court with *five* and *six storey houses* [...] are among the most densely populated neighbourhoods in the country (CST, стр. 11).

... his political aide Louis Howe took over the front bedroom – leaving Eleanor to bunk down in one of the children's dressing rooms. The *six-story house* came with an elevator (COCA).

I've worked with Gary Edgar refurbishing about 40 properties over 15 years, from tiny local flats to *six-storey houses* in Holland Park (GJE).

The Shabolovka housing estate with its *five-* to *seven-storey houses* included communal facilities as well as balconies and courtyard gardens (MCH, стр. 216).

Squatters have taken over two *seven-storey houses* on Park Lane in London (Tgr).

One seemingly potent design influence was her grandfather, a collector of antiques who lived in a *seven-story house* in Philadelphia's Society Hill (COCA).

Prince Charles' foundation says *five* to *eight-storey houses* could solve the crisis (BBC).

Eight story houses must have been a product of our later civilization, for, when asked about the heights of the buildings at that time, the old gentleman replied that most of them were two stories high; but few were as high as three stories (GBN, стр. 79).

The Soviet way of life is as much a product of its revolutionary building technology as of its social and political systems. The development of that technology has taken place with stunning speed, stunning advances and stunning disasters in the last decade. [...] In 1962, the switch was made from *five-story* to *nine-story houses*. [...] In 1964 [...], plans were made for the *16-story houses* appearing now (SAE).

Great *nine-story houses* were wrecked with amazing accuracy by the big German Junkers, the Ju-52, three-motor, rather slow, bombers which did most of the destruction of Madrid (SPR, стр. 266).

Adjoining Trinity church, this terrace of five *ten-storey houses* forms an infill development (SVL).

It's rumoured that the origins of the skyscraper lie in the *eleven-storey houses* that were built in the 16th century within the narrow confines of the city walls as the population expanded (ECH).

It was not only roofs that one was looking at; one could see the entire buildings in their grandeur, as they border upon wide streets—and then again the difference in lights; here a *three-story*, there a *five*, another a *twelve*, and even *eighteen* and *twenty-story houses* (SMS).

Sixteen-, *twelve-* and *nine-storey houses* will go up. *Five-storey houses* are now being very frequently and quite convincingly criticized. [...] Yet it turned out that *five-storey houses* have a full right to exist as well (DRW).

... on the adjoining southwest corner of the avenue and Eighty-third Street is a new *thirteen-story house*, built and sold over a year ago by Bing & Bing (NYT_{13}).

A *Fourteen Story House* — If La Nature is correct, a large house with no less than fourteen stories has been built in London, in a new quarter formed near Westminster Abbey (MLM).

Eighty-four apartments are a lot for a *fifteen-story house*, even one with so much blockfont (PAV, стр. 100).

He also built a *sixteen-story house* at the northwest corner of Eighty-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue and a nine-story building at 133-136 West Seventy-first Street (NYEP).

In the *seventeen-story house* at Seventy-ninth Street, erected by Bing & Bing, the seventeen suites were rented early at from $12,000 to $14,000 per year (HBX).

Her experience in the Art of Gardening was on the roof of an *eighteen story house* in New York (CAG, стр. 8).

They are building *nineteen-story houses* in New York, with several stories under ground (RTS).

Jules Huret described it [the City of New York] in 1904 as an infantile pile of blocks: "agglomerations of domino towers like children make" in which "*twenty-story houses* [...] are not uncommon" (AMEN, стр. 348).

Perhaps — as the *twenty-storey houses* here were meant to be beautiful — but they're not, are they? The architect no doubt has the best intentions — but there are so many interests to consider! (GT, стр. 11).

This large *21 story house* stood near SH 183 about 35 miles northwest of Austin for 100 years. It was vacant and in a sad state of neglect for many years. It burned in 1979 (WCH).

Cooperative Site Acquired Uptown; *22-Story House* in Inwood to Be Built with State Aid; Sale on E. 59th St. (NYT_{14}).

Detroit has the most classic of apartment developments in Lafayette Park with the opening of two new *22-story houses* and a 30-story unit still to come (PBP).

Designing a *23-story house* [...], ADM came up with an elegant solution to this problem – a solution that let them provide little green yards for almost every apartment (CA).

This luxury apartment for rent [...] is situated in a *twenty-four-storey house* on the fifteenth floor (HAW).

Archeologists [...] made a clearing [...] to be faced by colossal mounds of rubble and immense buildings [...]. The tallest measured 230 feet, equivalent to a *twenty-five-storey house* (ISQ, стр. 89).

Within the project it is scheduled to build four multi-storey dwelling houses alongside with trade and of-fice buildings as well as a recreation centre. Currently, the building of the first *25-storey house* and second *30-storey house* take place as well as flats are sold (SCT).

26-Story House Planned (NYT_{15}).

The pride of the place, of course, is Mukesh Ambani's Antilla, one of the seven most expensive homes in the world. The *27-storey house* is 570 feet tall and was built at an estimated cost of $1 billion. [...] But it could soon have competition from JK House, the *40-storey house* that Gautam Hari Singhania is building on Bhulabhai Desai Road, not far from Antilla (BS).

New York has quadrupled its area and population and more than quadrupled its wealth, and the *thirty* or *forty-storey houses* are among the present possibilities (otj).

If you had been in Florida in any way this past year, it had been difficult not to see a large number of super cranes going concerning the process of creating *20* to *50-story houses* (mant).

This *60-storey house* is for just one family. India's richest man, Mukesh Ambani, is planning a palace in the heart of Mumbai with helipad, health club, hanging gardens and six floors of car parking (mlo).

Unfinished *90-storey house* No1 on 57th street, which promises to become the most expensive habitat in Manhattan, now is a new tourist attraction in New York (mhs).

The shutting out of sunlight and fresh air will be the subject of compensations to be presently explained, and *thirty*, *forty*, *fifty* or *a hundred-storey houses* [...] will, by virtue of the same compensations, house a vast, concentrated population impatient of daily travel (hyh, стр. 15).

Tochi, a boy who likes watching stars, receives a letter from someone living at the top of a *100-storey house* (hhs).

Судећи по представљеним примерима лексичких спојева, висина коју егземплари категорије HOUSE могу досегнути, као и број стамбених јединица који у њима могу бити садржани могли би се „описати" истим идиоматским изразом — *the sky's the limit*. Другим речима, посматрано искључиво кроз два речена обележја самих грађевинских структура (уз, дакако, функцију становања), може се потврдити да категорија HOUSE обухвата грађевине и са једном, и са две, и са далеко више стамбених јединица, као и оне које јесу, али и оне које нису „оријентисане ка земљи" (позиционирана, свакако, на различитим подручјима њене територије), чиме се ова категорија, онда, одиста и поклапа са RESIDENTIAL BUILDING — и то (најмање) у оном случају када се тој другој категорији додељује раније поменуто уже подручје.

5. ОДНОС ИЗМЕЂУ *house* И СПЕЦИФИЧНИХ НАЗИВА ЗА ВЕЛИКЕ (СТАМБЕНЕ) ЗГРАДЕ У РАЗЛИЧИТОЈ УПОТРЕБИ ЈЕЗИКА

У различитој употреби језика утврђивано је, такође, да ли лексема ***house*** реализује и свој *хиперонимијски* однос са специфичним називима за велике (стамбене) зграде — ***block*** (***of flats***), ***apartment block / building / house***, ***tower block***, ***high-rise***, ***skyscraper*** — упркос томе што им речничке дефиниције тај хипероним и не додељују. За идентификацију хипонимијског односа између референтног хиперо-

нима ***house*** (*A*) и осталих наведених назива као референтних хипонима (*B*) углавном су послужили неколики лексичко-граматички обрасци преузети од Орна-Монтисинос (2011, стр. 219) који „сигнализирају" хипонимијску релацију у домену зграда уопште:

B_1 [B_2, B_3 ...] + be + *A*;	B_1 [B_2, B_3 ...] + be + kind / type / sort of + *A*;
A (B_1, B_2, B_3 ...);	kind / type / sort of + *A* (B_1, B_2, B_3 ...);
B_1 [B_2, B_3 ...] + and other + *A*;	B_1 [B_2, B_3 ...] + or other + *A*;
B_1 [B_2, B_3 ...] + and other kinds + *A*;	B_1 [B_2, B_3 ...] + or other kinds + *A*;
A + include + B_1 [B_2, B_3 ...];	*A* + including + B_1 [B_2, B_3 ...];
A + such as + B_1 [B_2, B_3 ...];	such *A* as + B_1 [B_2, B_3 ...];
example of + *A* + be + B_1 [B_2, B_3 ...];	B_1 [B_2, B_3 ...] + be + example of + *A*;
A + for example + B_1 [B_2, B_3 ...];	*A* + for instance + B_1 [B_2, B_3 ...];
A + e.g. + B_1 [B_2, B_3 ...];	*A* + i.e. + B_1 [B_2, B_3 ...];
A + especially + B_1 [B_2, B_3 ...];	*A* + like + B_1 [B_2, B_3 ...].[18]

Мада се све наведене хипонимијске „формуле" нису потврдиле и у претраживаним текстовима аутора овог рада, посматрани семантички однос међу поменутим називима се, ипак, јесте испољио, у следећем примерима:

If the *block* is a *house* which has been converted entirely into self-contained flats the conversion will be regarded by local housing authorities as an HMO [house in multiple occupation] (HMO).

We are almost close to completing the modernization of the cities and to solving the housing problem. Practically eighty per cent of the town population lives in new *houses*, i.e. *blocks* (BNC).

[18] Из корпуса сачињеног од текстова грађевинске струке, Орна-Монтисинос (2011) издваја и читав низ других лексичко-граматичких образаца за утврђивање не само хипонимијског, већ и меронимијског односа између именице ***building***, с једне стране, и већег броја назива за поједине типове, те делове зграда, с друге стране. У истом чланку, такође, представљена је и учесталост употребе издвојених „формула" у датом корпусу на основу које се уочава убедљива надмоћ *such as* у односу на типичне хипонимијске сигнализаторе *be* и *kind / type / sort of*. Друго пак истраживање истог аутора (Orna-Montisinos, 2010) показује и то да од свих хипонима назива ***building*** који се јављају у испитиваном грађевинском корпусу убедљиво највећу фреквентност употребе има управо ***house***.

The contract for sale related to a *block of flats* and other *houses* and also to certain other property of small value, and the purchase price was £800,000 (LWJ, стр. 802).

As a type, the *apartment-block* is a single *house* belonging to a community of dwellers. This *house* is further divided into smaller dwelling compartments called flats (ICORD, стр. 294).

... the excavations are hemmed in by *apartment blocks* and other *houses*, and a road runs over an important section (shv, стр. 113).

Talk about the different kinds of *houses* (*apartment blocks*, bungalows, cottages, log cabins and mud houses) (Rab, стр. 1).

Fortaleza has about 25 kilometres [...] of urban beaches [...] The high *apartment buildings* are *houses* with fantastic ocean view (IST).

Using [...] different kinds of streets [...] and different kinds of *houses* (*apartment buildings*, semi-detached houses, and *skyscrapers*), we can build a huge variety of different looking suburbs (GPO, стр. 10).

In addition to Central Headquarters, Party leaders operated out of *apartment buildings* and other *houses* to throw off police (BKP, стр. 83).

... generally speaking, the common acceptation of the term, an *apartment house*, is a *house* where separate residences are furnished for families (CVrg, стр. 233).

The lattice represents the conceptual inclusion relationships *apartment house* is-a *house* [...] which are important for ontologies (KBI, стр. 290).

An *apartment house* is a *house* built to accommodate a number of families each in its own set of rooms, which form a separate dwellings with an entrance of its own. The term is chiefly used in America, where such dwellings were introduced quite late, houses of this kind have long been built in Europe, though in London, as in the United States, they were still somewhat of a novelty at the start of the 20th century – a situation which changed rapidly during 1960's (PbE).

A method for alarming vibration or noise in a home server is provided to effectively prevent a dispute among neighbors due to the generation of excessive vibration or noise in multi-family *houses* such as *apartment houses* (DPt).

In Korea [...] *apartment houses* occupy about 52% among the entire *houses* (RSE).

The *tower blocks* and other *houses* were all deserted – there was no one there (TfA).

Nine of the floats will showcase different *houses*, such as *high rises* or small homes (DH).

PV facade systems are common for large modern *houses* such as *skyscrapers* and commercial buildings (DEG, стр. 52).

У претраженим текстовима, међутим, далеко чешћи били су примери једне од раније поменутих „варијација полисемијског типа" лексеме ***house***, оне која ову лексему ставља не више у надређени, инклузиван, већ у *напоредан*, *инкомпатибилан*, *кохипонимијски* однос са посматраним специфичним називима за велике (стамбене) зграде:

Moves to demolish a historic former engine shed near Whitby railway station and to build two *blocks of flats* and a *house* on the site have been given the thumbs down by the Department of the Environment (BNC).

He would probably choose a *block of flats* rather than a *house*, and fire from an unoccupied flat in another, nearby block (TAC, стр. 96).

Millions of pounds have been spent demolishing *houses* and *blocks of flats* that were built using concrete with too much calcium chloride in it (BNC).

A concrete possibility of disposal of funds acquired from housing savings is the acquisition of the ownership of a flat, *house* or *block of flats* (*apartment block*) (HFM, стр. 145).

You would have to describe each road, one by one: how long it is, which direction it goes in, whether it is straight or curved, what kinds of buildings are on it (*houses*, *apartment blocks*, shops, offices, factories, public amenities, etc.) (UTh, стр. 64).

New *apartment blocks* and *houses* spring up where the money and land allow (COCA).

Provide students with a variety of building materials such as blocks, boxes, and Lego. Have them build *houses*, *apartment blocks*, bus shelters, picnic/park shelters, and other structures that protect people (HOS, стр. 199).

Planning laws have been ignored across the country – *houses*, *apartment blocks* and hotels have been built with abandon, unrestrained by environmental concerns or planning laws (SCS, стр. 167).

Most of the great city was still physically there, [...] the numberless streets, avenues, and boulevards, [...] the miles and miles of shops, sheds, mills, tracks, stations, *apartment buildings*, *houses*, [...] the neighborhoods, the suburbs, and exurbs (COCA).

In contrast to the rest of Iraq, hotels, offices, *houses* and *apartment buildings* are going up at a frenzied pace (COCA).

We delivered our manifestos and meeting dates by hand, walking from *apartment buildings* to *houses* to bars (COCA).

Whether they had been built as *houses*, *apartment buildings*, hotels, or institutions of some kind, these buildings were adapted, as well as possible, to their new use (PPS, стр. 219).

... in cold regions, *houses*, *apartment houses*, office buildings, hospitals, etc., have a great annual heat demand (FCM, стр. 17).

In place of agricultural plots, *houses* and *apartment houses* dot the hillside running all the way from the harbor to the crest of the hills (TMP, стр. 37).

Houses and *apartment houses* of various sizes account for a range of incomes along the avenue (StD, стр. 71).

As many developing countries have sought to 'develop', an obvious manifestation of the process has been the building of new capitals and redevelopment of existing cities to form a series of glass and concrete office blocks, *houses*, *tower blocks* and airports (PLE, стр. 1).

Hazlehead is an area in the west of the Scottish city of Aberdeen. [...] Hazlehead comprises a mixture of flats, *houses* and residential *tower blocks* (WPH).

He was an artist for most of his life; he trained as an architect and designed the widest range of buildings including *houses*, *tower blocks*, churches, public buildings, and his own house (AD, стр. 88).

Sao Paolo is made of cheap concrete. Millions of tons, poured in a hurry, spewed forth to make *houses*, *tower blocks*, factories, and flyovers (FLA, стр. 38).

Walsall County Borough built 17,000 dwellings in *houses* and *tower blocks* (WMl, стр. 364).

Since it was established, ASDA has carried out full interior design services – today it specialises in residential *high rises*, *houses* and villas as well as hotels, with a specific focus on restaurant design (HAT, стр. 68).

Cops were chasing groups of Yippies up and down the streets [...] and citizens, weeping and choking with the gas, looked out the windows of their *houses* and *high-rises* at the wild beatings in the streets (NOK, стр. 121–122).

It varies in quality, improving as it continues north and blending into expensive residential areas consisting of restored *houses* and *high-rises* (NDt, стр. 310).

CHA has 2,200 units of public housing consisting of apartments, *houses* and *high rises* (CDC).

... it's after this stage that the designers of Klik reckon that their product simplifies designing, procuring and building a *house*, hotel or residential *skyscraper* (Giz).

I saw endless view of buildings; *houses* and *skyscrapers* that disappear into the clouds as the airplane descend onto the runway (MLG, стр. 145).

The World Wide Web is like a city, with all the variety of *houses* and *skyscrapers* (EPI, стр. 164).

But the light came slow, painting its rosiness on the *houses* and *skyscrapers*, giving them shape and conformation, sinking gradually down toward the streets, at first only striking the top stories of the buildings (BN, стр. 4).

На основу (и) ових примера употребе лексеме ***house*** и низа специфичних назива за велике и умногоме испарцелисане (стамбене) зграде закључује се следеће:

(а) с обзиром на то да се, поред атрибута [BUILDING], одликују / могу одликовати и атрибутом [FOR LIVING IN], посматрани типови грађевина могу се сматрати припадницима категорије HOUSE;

(б) њихова (све већа) одступања од прототипичних атрибута посматране категорије [ONE DWELLING UNIT] / [ONE (FAMILY) HOUSEHOLD] и [LOW-RISE] / [UP TO THREE STOREYS], међутим, потискиваће их (све даље) ка периферији речене категорије; како су, при томе, периферни делови једне категорије уједно и подручја која се преклапају са подручјима других, суседних категорија, ови периферни чланови кућа могли би се, такође, видети и као припадници других издвојених категорија зграда; другим речима, имајући у виду то да, како каже Тејлор (Taylor, 1995, стр. 75), „лексички и синтаксички ресурси језика намећу дигиталистичко, пре него аналогистичко, енкодирање искуства", неко ће, упућујући на зграде овог типа, или употребити лексему ***house***, одн. те зграде сврстати у категорију HOUSE, или пак неће;

(в) тиме се, ипак, у хијерархијској организацији лексикона по принципу „је врста" лексеми ***house*** („зграда за становање") не може и одређи статус (једног од) хиперонима специфичнијих назива за поменути тип (стамбених) зграда;

(г) али, имајући у виду и то да се код лексеме ***house*** испољава и „варијација полисемијског типа" која њен смисао сужава и само на „(обично *нижу*) зграду за становање чланова *једноī* домаћинства / зграду која чини *једну* стамбену целину" и, даље, у америчком енглеском на „*индивидуалну*, *самосшојећу* (и обично *нижу*) зграду за становање чланова *једноī* домаћинства", лексема ***house*** може се видети и као *кохипоним* специфичних назива за веће / велике стамбене зграде, имајући за свој хипероним ***residential building*** (и виши ***building***), те (ауто)хипероним ***house*** „зграда за становање".

6. ЗАКЉУЧНИ ОСВРТ

Испитивање представљено у овом раду имало је за циљ да потврди / утврди да (ли) категорија HOUSE, тј. денотационо подручје основног значења лексеме ***house***, обухвата и све оне више / (веома) висо-

ке грађевинске објекте који су намењени за становање већег / великог броја домаћинстава и да (ли) се, тиме, и такви типови грађевина могу узимати у обзир приликом одабира „целине за разлагање" у испитивању меронимијског поља *кућа и њени делови*. Резултати испитивања заснованог на општим, сликовним и архитектонско-грађевинским речницима, као и бројним неречничким изворима који се баве темом кућа, зграда, грађевина или/и (само) нуде примере употребе лексеме ***house*** у њеном основном значењу показују да ова лексема јесте успела да под свој денотациони кров „обгрли" сваку промену коју је временом зграда за становање претрпела у посматраном *физичком*, *грађевинском* смислу. Осим тога, захваљујући уоченој „варијацији полисемијског типа" лексеме ***house*** у овом испитивању издвојени су и поједини атрибути *центра*, *језгра* означене категорије на основу којих се закључује да прототип категорије HOUSE јесте засебна (самостојећа) и не тако висока зграда (не виша од два спрата, тј. три нивоа) намењена за становање једног породичног домаћинства.

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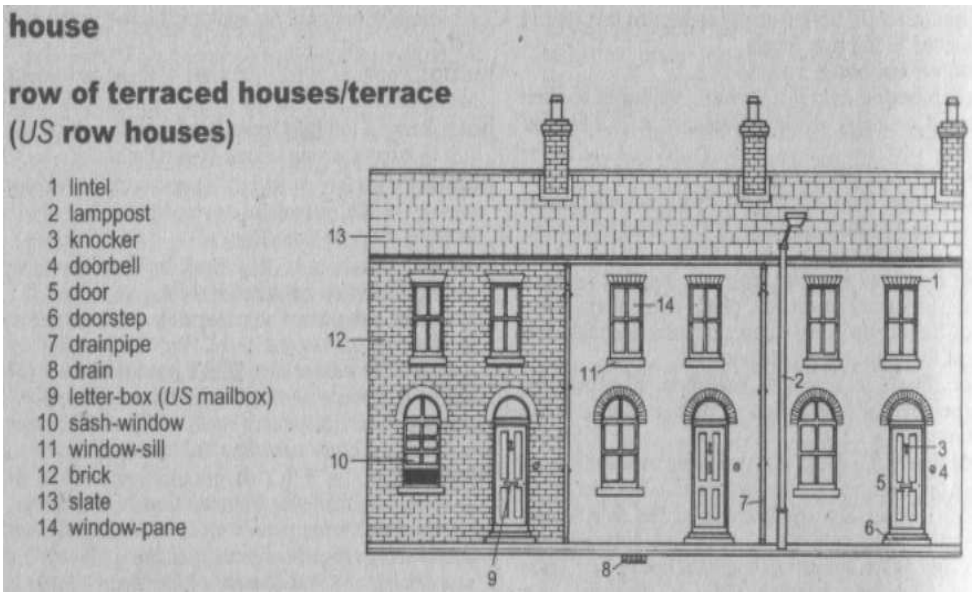
ПРИЛОЗИ

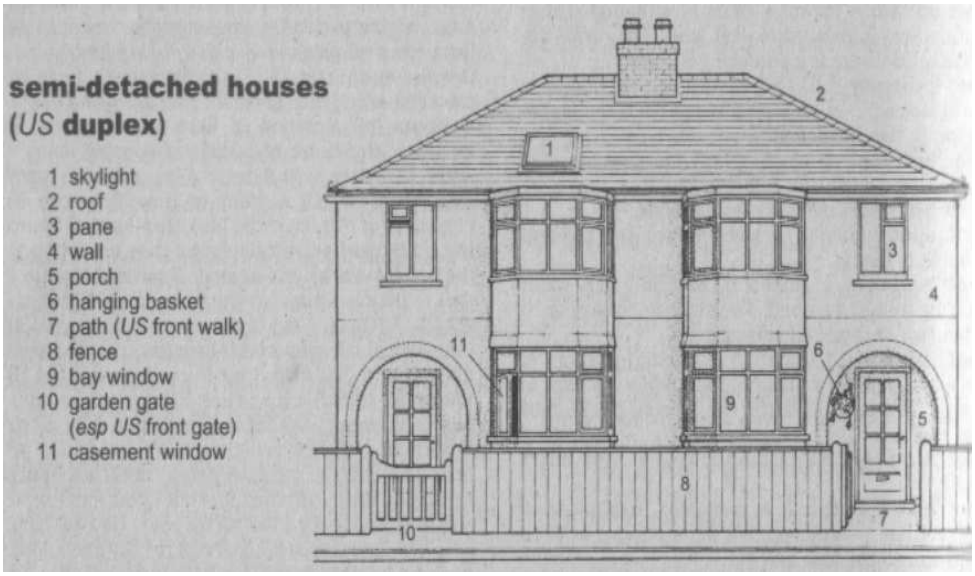
Додатак 1: Дефиниције основног значења ***HOUSE*** и ***BUILDING*** из општих речника

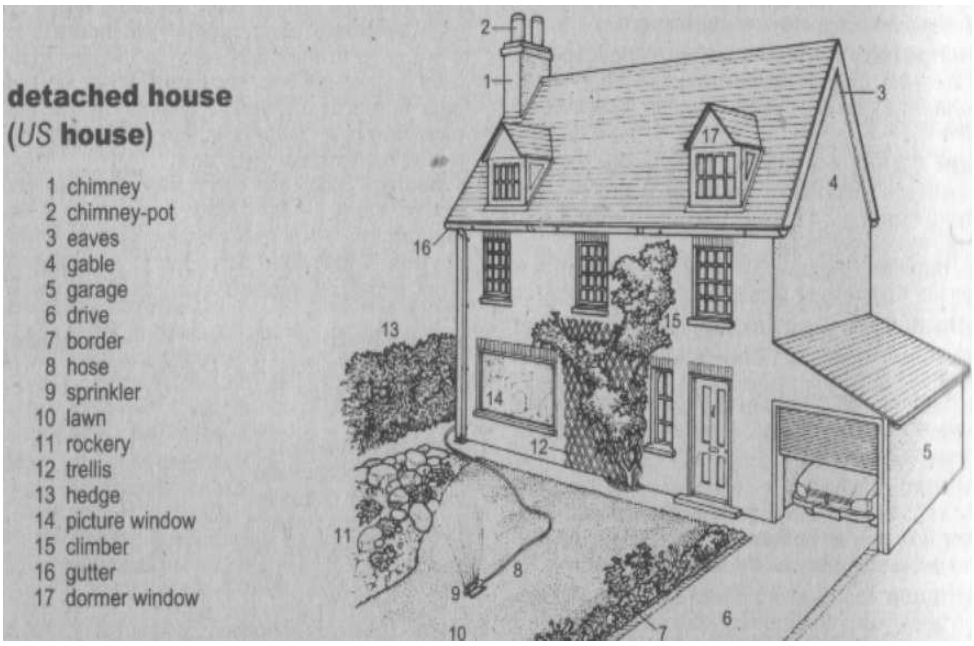
Речници:	HOUSE	BUILDING
COED	a building for human habitation	a structure with a roof and walls
EESD	a building in which someone lives: *He has bought a house in London.* • *He has a small flat in town and a large house in the country.* • *All the houses in our street look the same.*	something which has been built, such as a house, railway station or factory: *The flood washed away several buildings.* • *His office is on the top floor of the building.*
IERO	a building for human habitation	a permanent fixed structure forming an enclosure and providing protection from the elements etc.
WICD	a building intended for human habitation	a structure, usu. having walls and a roof, as a house, a place of work, etc.
MWLD	a building in which a family lives: *Would you like to come to my house for dinner?* • *a two-family house* • *I spent the weekend just puttering around the house.*	a structure (such as a house, hospital, school, etc.) with a roof and walls that is used as a place for people to live, work, do activities, store things, etc.: *My office is in that small brick building.* • *office / apartment buildings* (= buildings with offices / apartments inside)
CCELD	a building in which people live, usually the people belonging to one family: *He has a house in Pimlico.* • *I don't think I can stand being in the house with him for another minute.* • *It only takes 35 minutes from my house.*	a structure with a roof and walls, for example a house, a hotel, or a factory: *a small farm building about fifty yards off the road* • *There were still people trapped inside fallen buildings.*
MED	a building for living in, usually where only one family lives: *I'd love a house with a garden.* • *a three-bedroom house*	a structure made of a strong material such as stone or wood that has a roof and walls, for example a house: *The church is the only ancient building in the city to survive.* • *a group of farm buildings* • *The town hall was a huge imposing building.*
$OALD_2$	a building made for people to live in, usu for one family: *He went into / came out of his house.* • *a two-bedroom house* • *What time do you leave the house in the morning* (ie to go to work)*?*	a structure with a roof and walls: *Schools, churches, houses and factories are all buildings.*
WCD	a building intended for human habitation, especially one used as the residence of a family or single tenant	an edifice for any use; that which is built, as a dwelling house, barn, etc.
$OALD_1$	a building made for people to live in, usu for one family (or a family and lodgers, etc): *New houses are going up everywhere.* • *I've bought a house.*	house or other structure: *Houses, schools, churches, hotels, factories and sheds are all buildings.*
MWOD	a building that serves as living quarters for one or a few families	a usually roofed and walled structure built for permanent use (as for a dwelling)

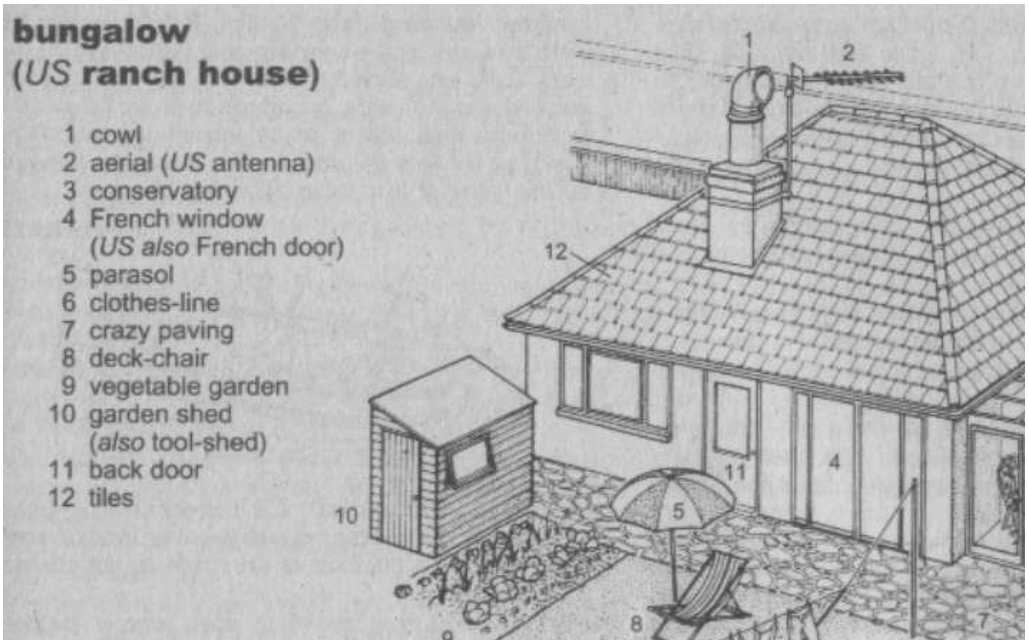
CLD	a building where people live, usually one fam-ily or group: *a three-bedroomed house • We went to my aunt's house for dinner.*	a structure with walls and a roof, such as a house, school, etc: *an office building*
ODBE	a building for human habitation, especially one that consists of a ground floor and one or more upper storeys: *a house of Cotswold stone*	a structure with a roof and walls, such as a house or factory
LDCEO	a building that someone lives in, especially one that has more than one level and is intended to be used by one family: *a four-bedroom house*	a structure such as a house, church, or factory, that has a roof and walls: *They need money to pay for new buildings. • The offices are on the top two floors of the building. • a farmhouse and other farm buildings*

Додатак 2: Сликовни приказ чланова категорије house у *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* (OALD$_2$, стр. 578–579)

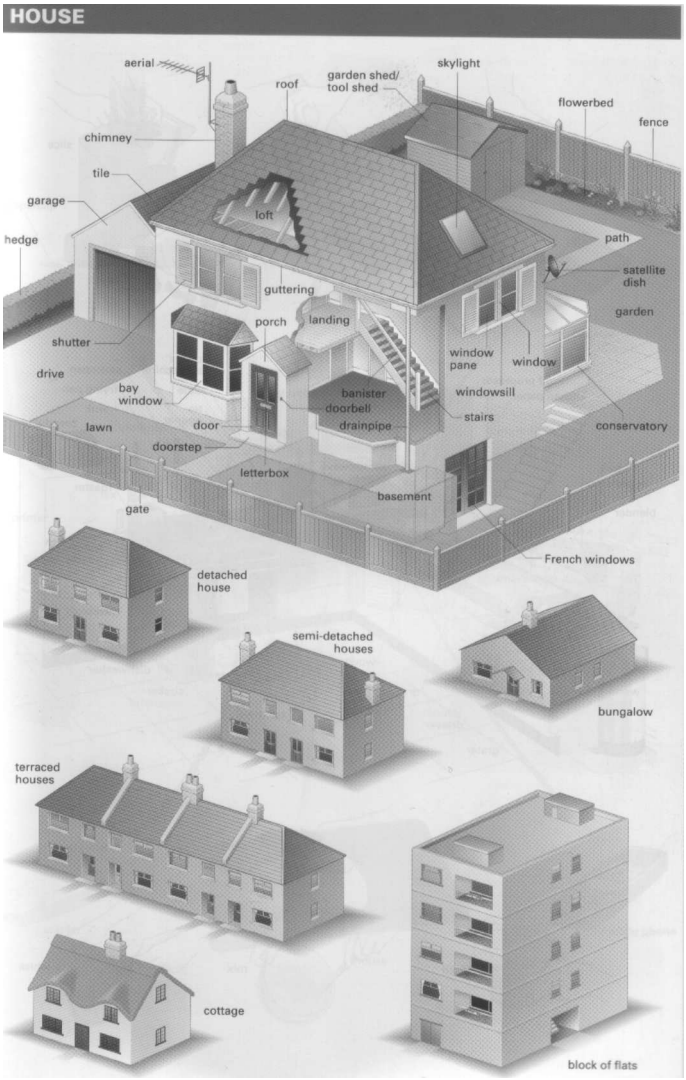




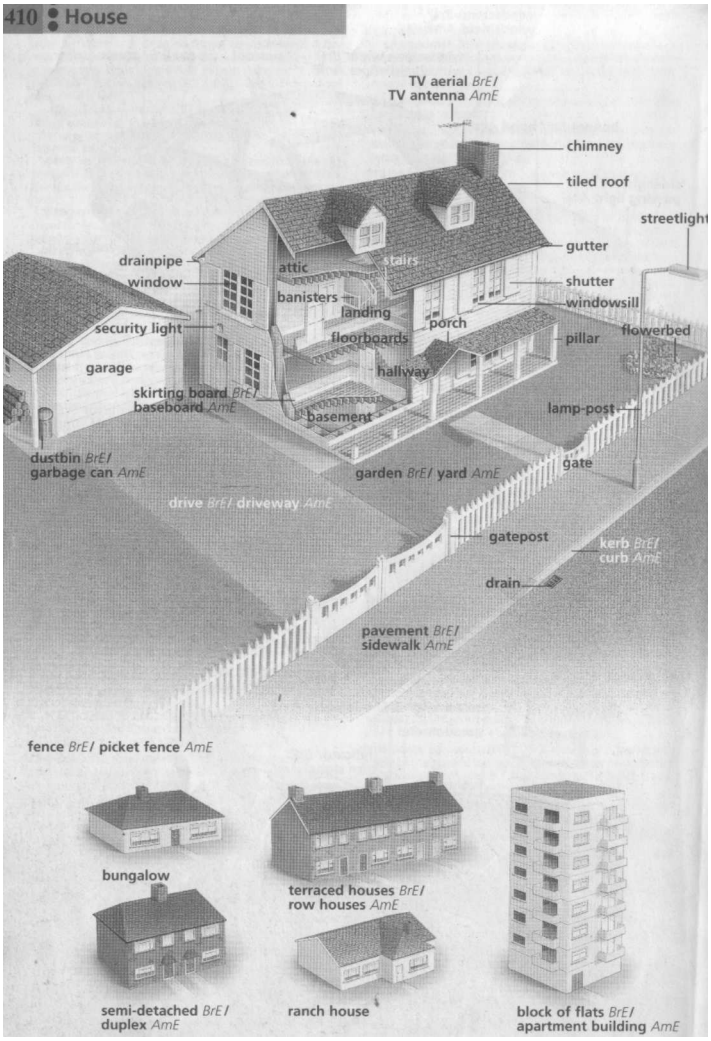

detached house
(US house)
1 chimney
2 chimney-pot
3 eaves
4 gable
5 garage
6 drive
7 border
8 hose
9 sprinkler
10 lawn
11 rockery
12 trellis
13 hedge
14 picture window
15 climber
16 gutter
17 dormer window


bungalow
(US ranch house)
1 cowl
2 aerial (US antenna)
3 conservatory
4 French window
(US also French door)
5 parasol
6 clothes-line
7 crazy paving
8 deck-chair
9 vegetable garden
10 garden shed
(also tool-shed)
11 back door
12 tiles

Додатак 3: Сликовни приказ чланова категорије HOUSE у *Macmillan English Dictionary for Advanced Learners* (MED, стр. C1)



Додатак 4: Сликовни приказ чланова категорије house у *Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English* (LDCE, стр. 410)



Додатак 5: Сликовни приказ чланова категорије (city) house у *The Macmillan Visual Dictionary* (MVD, стр. 187)

Додатак 6: Речничке дефиниције енглеских назива за више / високе (стамбене) зграде испарцелисане на већи / велики број засебних (стамбених) јединица

LDCEO	– ***block*** a large building divided into separate parts: *a block of flats • an apartment block • an office block • the school science block* – ***apartment block*** (*BrE*), ***apartment building***, ***apartment house*** (*AmE*) a large building containing many apartments – ***tenement*** (= ***tenement building / house / block***) a large building divided into apartments, especially in the poorer areas of a city – ***tower block*** (*BrE*), ***high-rise*** (*AmE*) a tall building containing apartments or offices – ***high-rise*** (adj) high-rise buildings are tall buildings with many levels – ***high rise*** (n) *They live in a high rise on the East Side.* – ***skyscraper*** a very tall modern city building
CBELD	– ***block*** a large building of offices, flats, etc: *Christian found a parking space right outside the block of flats where the bedsit was. • He drove home, parked up in the garage underneath the apartment block.* – ***apartment building*** or ***apartment block*** or ***apartment complex*** or ***apartment house*** *a building divided into several apartments: Rubbish thrown onto a communal pile behind a large multi-tenanted apart ment building might not require such a warrant. • A man was pulled alive from beneath a flattened four-storey apartment block in the city of Boumerdes. • Tara stood at the door of the apartment complex and watched the storage lorry trundle off down the road. • the Manhattan apartment house where they live* – ***mansion*** (*pl.*, *BrE*) a block of flats – ***tenement*** (= ***tenement building***; now esp. in Scotland) a large building divided into separate flats – ***tower block*** (*BrE*) a tall building divided into flats or offices: *But a bit of a problem, maybe, if you're* stuck living on the 14th floor of a tower block in Plaistow. • a 23-storey tower block – ***high-rise*** A *high-rise* is a modern building which is very tall and has many levels or floors: *That big high-rise above us is where he lives.* – ***skyscraper*** a very tall multistorey building: *The devices are designed to act as a means of escape of last resort for upper-floor skyscaper residents.*

CAELD	– ***block*** (mainly *BrE*) a large building with many units in it, or a group of buildings regarded as a unit – ***apartment building*** (= ***apartment house***) a building in which the rooms are arranged in suites as apart ments: *Jeff works as a doorman on the graveyard shift at a big Manhattan apartment building.* – ***apartment*** (*AmE*) an apartment house: *Neither the victim nor the suspects lived at the apartment where the shooting took place.* – ***mansion*** (*pl.*, *BrE*) an apartment house – ***tenement house*** (*AmE*) a building divided into tenements, or apartments, now specif. one in the slums that are run-down, overcrowded, etc.: *... in 1985, a bizarre sect called MOVE barricaded itself into a tenement house on the west side of town.* – ***tenement*** a tenement house: *Take the apartment, up on the top floor of a smelly tenement on Prospect Avenue.* – ***tower block*** (*BrE*) a high-rise apartment or office building – ***high-rise*** (adj) designating or of a tall apartment house, office building, etc. of many stories (n) a high-rise building: *Meanwhile, an acre in the city is allowed one hundred apartments in a high-rise.* – ***skyscraper*** a very tall building: *Philadelphia's skyscraper wars dominated a real estate conference that attracted 500 paying participants yesterday.*
MED	– ***block*** a large building with a lot of different levels: *There's a flat available in the block where I live. • an apartment/office/high-rise block* – ***block of flats***: *The whole block of flats was destroyed.* – ***apartment block*** a block of flats – ***apartment building*** or ***apartment house*** (*AmE*) a block of flats – ***tenement*** a large building in a city, containing several flats – ***tower block*** (*BrE*) a tall building with flats or offices on each floor. The American word is ***high-rise.*** – ***skyscraper*** a very tall building containing offices or flats
ODBE	– ***block*** (*BrE*) a large single building subdivided into separate rooms, flats, or offices: *a block of flats* – ***apartment building*** (***apartment block*** or chiefly *AmE* ***apartment house***) a block of apartments – ***apartment*** (*AmE*) a block of apartments: *a district of six-storey apartments arranged along narrow streets* – ***mansion*** (= ***mansion block***) (*BrE*) a large block of flats – ***tenement*** (also ***tenement house***) a house divided into and let as separate residences – ***tower block*** (*BrE*) a tall modern building containing numerous floors of offices or flats – ***skyscraper*** a very tall building of many storeys
ODAE	– ***block*** (chiefly *BrE*) a large single building subdivided into separate rooms, apartments, or offices: *an apartment block* – ***apartment building*** (***apartment block*** or ***apartment house***) a large building divided into separate apart ments – ***tenement*** (also ***tenement house***) a house divided into and rented out as separate residences, especially one that is run-down and overcrowded – ***tower block*** (*BrE*) a tall modern building containing numerous floors of offices or flats – ***skyscraper*** a very tall building of many stories

CDBE / CDAE	– ***block*** a large, usually tall building divided into separate parts for use as offices or homes by several different organizations or people: *an office block • a tower block* (*BrE*) *• a block of flats* (*BrE*) – ***block of flats*** (*BrE*) (= ***apartment building*** (*AmE*)) a large building that is divided into apartments – ***apartment building*** (*AmE*; also ***apartment house***) a large building that is divided into apartments – ***tenement*** a type of apartment building, esp. one with many small apartments that is in a poor area – ***tower block*** (*BrE*) / ***high-rise*** (*AmE*) a tall building divided into apartments or offices – ***high-rise*** a tall modern building with many floors: *She lives in a high-rise overlooking the river.* – ***skyscraper*** a very tall modern building, usually in a city
MWOD	– ***block*** a large building divided into separate functional units – ***apartment building*** (also ***apartment house***) a building containing separate residential apartments: *We lived in an* apartment building *for several years before buying a house.* – ***apartment*** a building containing several individual apartments – ***tenement house*** (= ***tenement***) an apartment building, esp. one meeting minimum standards of sanitation, safety, and comfort and usually located in a city – ***tower block*** (chiefly *BrE*) a tall building (as a high-rise apartment building) – ***high-rise*** (adj) being multistory and equipped with elevators: *high-rise apartments*; ***high-rise*** (n) – ***skyscraper*** a very tall building in a city [the term originally applied to buildings of 10–20 stories, but now generally describes high-rises of more than 40–50 stories]
AHDEL	– ***block*** a large building divided into separate units, such as apartments – ***apartment building*** (also ***apartment house***) a building divided into apartments – ***apartment*** an apartment building: *a row of high-rise apartments* – ***tenement*** a rundown, low-rental apartment building whose facilities and maintenance barely meet minimum standards – ***high-rise*** (adj) relating to or being a tall building that is equipped with and usually has at least six stories: *a high-rise apartment building* – ***high rise*** (n) a high-rise building – ***skyscraper*** a very tall building
WNWCD	– ***block*** (now *BrE*) a large building with many units in it, or a group of buildings regarded as a unit – ***apartment building*** (also ***apartment house***) a building in which the rooms are arranged in suites as apartments – ***apartment*** an apartment house – ***mansion*** (*BrE*) an apartment house – ***tenement house*** (= ***tenement***) a building divided into tenements, or apartments, now specif. one in the slums that are run-down, overcrowded, etc. – ***tower block*** (*BrE*) a high-rise apartment or office building: *They are still concerned at the height of the residential tower block, which is even higher now because of a public observation deck.* – ***high-rise*** (adj) designating or of a tall apartment house, office building, etc. of many stories – ***high-rise*** (n) a high-rise building – ***skyscraper*** a very tall building

Додатак 7: Функционална класификација категорије building Завода за статистику Европске заједнице (EUST)

Buildings	
Residential buildings	Non-residential buildings
One-dwelling buildings: – detached houses such as bungalows, villas, chalets, forest lodges, farmhouses, country houses, summer houses, weekend houses, etc.; – semi-detached or terraced houses, with each dwelling having its own roof *and* its own entrance directly from ground surface. [This class excludes non-residential farm buildings]	Hotels and similar buildings: – hotels, motels, inns, pensions and similar lodging buildings, with or without restaurants; detached restaurants and bars; – other short-stay accommodation buildings: youth hostels, mountain refuges, children's or family holiday camps, vacation bungalows, holiday and rest homes and other lodging buildings for holiday makers, not elsewhere classified. Office buildings: – buildings used as places of business, for clerical and administrative purposes, e.g. banks, post offices, municipal offices, government department offices, etc; also, conference and congress centers, law courts, parliament buildings.
Two- and more dwelling buildings: Two-dwelling buildings: – detached houses, semi-detached or terraced houses, with two dwellings. [This class excludes semi-detached or terraced houses, with each dwelling having its own roof and its own entrance directly from ground surface]	Wholesale and retail trade buildings: – shopping centers, shopping malls, department stores, detached shops and boutiques, halls used for fairs, auctions and exhibitions, indoor markets, service stations, etc. Traffic and communication buildings: – buildings of civil and military airports, rail stations, bus stations, harbour terminals, etc. – radio and television broadcast buildings, telephone exchange buildings, telecommunication centers, etc.; – garage buildings: garages (overground or underground) and roofed car parks; also, bicycle sheds.
Three- and more dwelling buildings: – other residential buildings such as flat blocks, apartment houses, with three or more dwellings. [This class excludes: residences for communities, hotels, youth hostels, holiday camps and vacation bungalows]	Industrial buildings and warehouses: – buildings used for industrial production, e.g. factories, workshops, slaughterhouses, breweries, etc.; – reservoirs, silos and warehouses. Public entertainment, education, hospital or institutional care buildings: – cinemas, concert halls, opera houses, theaters, etc.; – casinos, circuses, music halls, dance-halls and discotheques, bandstands, etc.; – sports halls: buildings used for indoor sports, e.g. basketball and tennis courts, swimming pools, gymnastic halls, skating or ice-hockey rinks, etc. – museums, art galleries, libraries and resource centers; also, archives buildings;

Residences for communities: – residences and service residences for the elderly, students, children and other social groups, e.g. retirement homes, worker's hostels, fraternity homes, orphanages, hostels for the homeless, etc. [This class excludes: hospitals and clinics, institutional buildings with nursing or medical care, prisons, barracks]	– school, university and research buildings: nursery schools, kindergartens, primary / secondary schools, colleges, grammar schools, technical schools, higher educational establishments, research laboratories; – institutions providing medical and surgical treatment and nursing care for ill or injured people, sanatoria, long-stay hospitals and nursing homes, dispensaries, maternal and child welfare centers, etc. Other non-residential buildings: – (non-residential) farm buildings and storage buildings used for agriculture farming, e.g. cowsheds, stables, pig houses, sheep-folds, studs, kennels, granaries, greenhouses, etc. – buildings used as places of worship and for religious activities, e.g. churches, chapels, mosques, synagogues, funeral parlors, crematoriums; – historic or protected buildings, of any kind, not used for other purposes; – penitentiaries, prisons and remand centers, barracks for armed forces, police or fire services.

Додатак 8: Функционална класификација категорије building Министарства за енергетику САД-а (usde)

Residential buildings		
Building type	Definition	Specific buildings
Single-family detach	A single-family house is contained within walls extending from the basement (or the ground floor, if there is no basement) to the roof.	–
Single-family attached	Attached houses are considered single-family houses as long as they are not divided into more than one housing unit and they have independent outside entrances.	Townhouses, rowhouses, or duplexes
Multi-family 2-4 units	A structure that is divided into living quarters for two, three, or four families or households in which one household lives above or beside another. This category also includes houses originally intended for occupancy by one family (or for some other use) that have since been converted to separate dwellings for two to four families. Typical arrangements in these types of living quarters are separate apartments downstairs and upstairs or one apartment on each of three or four floors.	–
Multi-family 5+ units	A structure that contains living quarters for five or more households or families and in which one household lives above or beside another.	–
Mobile homes	A housing unit built on a movable chassis and moved to the site. It may be placed on a permanent or temporary foundation and may contain one or more rooms. If rooms are added to the structure, it is considered a single-family housing unit. A manufactured house assembled on site is a single-family housing unit, not a mobile home.	–

Commercial buildings		
Building type	Definition	Specific buildings
Lodging	Buildings used to offer multiple accommodations for short-term or long-term residents, including skilled nursing and other residential care buildings.	Motel or inn; hotel; dormitory, fraternity, or sorority; retirement home; nursing home, assisted living, or other residential care; convent or monastery; shelter, orphanage, or children's home; halfway house.
Education	Buildings used for academic or technical classroom instruction, such as elementary, middle, or high schools, and classroom buildings on college or university campuses. Buildings on education campuses for which the main use is not classroom are included in the category relating to their use. For example, administration buildings are part of "Office", dormitories are "Lodging", and libraries are "Public assembly".	Elementary or middle school; high school; college or university; preschool or daycare; adult education; career or vocational training; religious education.
Food sales	Buildings used for retail or wholesale of food.	Grocery store or food market; gas station with a convenience store; convenience store.
Food service	Buildings used for preparation and sale of food and beverages for consumption.	Fast food; restaurant or cafeteria.
Health care (inpatient)	Buildings used as diagnostic and treatment facilities for inpatient care.	Hospital; inpatient rehabilitation.
Health care (outpatient)	Buildings used as diagnostic and treatment facilities for outpatient care. Medical offices are included here if they use any type of diagnostic medical equipment (if they do not, they are categorized as an office building).	Medical office (see previous column); clinic or other outpatient health care; outpatient rehabilitation; veterinarian.
Mercantile (retail other than mall)	Buildings used for the sale and display of goods other than food.	Retail store; beer, wine, or liquor store; rental center; dealership or showroom for vehicles or boats; studio / gallery.
Mercantile (enclosed and strip malls)	Shopping malls comprised of multiple connected establishments.	Enclosed mall; strip shopping center.
Office	Buildings used for general office space, professional office, or administrative offices. Medical offices are included here if they do not use any type of diagnostic medical equipment (if they do, they are categorized as an outpatient health care building).	Administrative or professional office; government office; mixed-use office; bank or other financial institution; medical office (see previous column); sales office; non-profit or social services; research and development; city hall or city center; religious office; call center.

Public assembly	Buildings in which people gather for social or recreational activities, whether in private or non-private meeting halls.	Social or meeting (e.g. community center, lodge, meeting hall, convention center, senior center); recreation (e.g. gymnasium, health club, bowling alley, ice rink, field house, indoor racquet sports); entertainment or culture (e.g. museum, theater, cinema, sports arena, casino, night club); library; funeral home; student activities center; armory; exhibition hall; broadcasting studio; transportation terminal.
Public order and safety	Buildings used for the preservation of law and order or public safety.	Police station; fire station; jail, reformatory, or penitentiary; courthouse or probation office.
Religious worship	Buildings in which people gather for religious activities (such as chapels, churches, mosques, synagogues, and temples).	—
Service	Buildings in which some type of service is provided, other than food service or retail sales of goods.	Vehicle service or vehicle repair shop; vehicle storage / maintenance (car barn); repair shop; dry cleaner or laundromat; post office or postal center; car wash; gas station; photo processing shop; beauty parlor or barber shop; tanning salon; copy center or printing shop; kennel.
Warehouse and storage	Buildings used to store goods, manufactured products, merchandise, raw materials, or personal belongings (such as self-storage).	Refrigerated warehouse; non-refrigerated warehouse; distribution or shipping center.
Other	Buildings that are industrial or agricultural with some retail space; buildings having several different commercial activities that, together, comprise 50 percent or more of the floorspace, but whose largest single activity is agricultural, industrial / manufacturing, or residential; and all other miscellaneous buildings that do not fit into any other category.	Airplane hangar; crematorium; laboratory; telephone switching; agricultural with some retail space; manufacturing or industrial with some retail space; data center or server farm.

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Summary

On the (Possible) Range of the Category house

This paper reports a study whose aim was to determine whether / confirm that the category house also includes those buildings divided into (many) separate dwelling units and consisted of a (very large) number of storeys and whether / that they can also serve as a whole decomposed in the research on the house meronomy. The study was based on general dictionaries of the English language, picture dictionaries, dictionaries of architecture and building construction, as well as various non-dictionary sources dealing with houses, buildings, structures and/or offering examples of use of the lexeme ***house*** in its basic sense. The results of the study show that 'house' is indifferent to the observed physical features of the structures made for human habitation.

Key words: lexeme ***house***, basic meaning, denotation, category house, prototype.