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PARADIGMATIC TYPOLOGY OF LEXICO-SEMANTIC VARIANTS OF THE WORD

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ABSTRACT

The emergence of new meanings in words or, conversely, the transition of any meanings to passive, is because of both linguistic and extralinguistic factors. Sometimes a new lexical meaning of a word arises in the name's transfer of one reality to another for various reasons. In the word's semantics itself, there are genuine opportunities for the development of a figurative meaning: hearth (family hearth), cream (society). The main difficulty in mastering vocabulary is not so much to comprehend and remember the word but to learn how to use it in speech. Each word should be overgrown with associative links, thanks to which it is recalled from memory and combined with other words. In the context, one or another meaning of a word is revealed, i.e., when combined with one or another circle of words, a given word appears in one meaning, combined with another circle of words, a lexeme appears in a different meaning, etc.

KEYWORDS: *Monosemants, Polysemy, LSV, Lexemes, Phraseological, Consonant Sound, Lexical Position*

INTRODUCTION

Monosemia has one meaning: window sill - a board or slab embedded in the lower part of the window opening; corduroy - dense cotton ribbed fabric with a thick short pile. Monosemy is such a quality of a word in which a word in discourse fully realizes the entire volume of the meaning assigned to it: sword, chintz, TV, electrification. It opposed monosemies to polysemantic words - words that have two or more meanings.

Polysemy is an incomplete realization in a speech of the entire volume of the traditional meaning assigned to a word. Using words in various lexico-semantic positions does not destroy its semantic, meaningful identity, but makes it possible to establish its individual meanings. Several

meanings are assigned to one word, and all these meanings are interrelated, the semantic relationship between different meanings ensures its unity. The semantics of polysemantic is a complex structured structure presented in different ways in different words. The meanings of a polysemantic word are in the relation of additional distribution, and there is a paradigmatic relationship between them.

The semantic structure of a monosemy is reduced to its seed composition. The simplest unit, an element of the content structure of a polysemant is its lexical meaning associated with other lexical meanings by certain relationships, the main ones of which are based on the hierarchy, on the expression of the subordination of the dependent lexical meanings of a word to the main one. In the semantic structure, words are connected with each other due to the common internal form, their mutual motivation, derivability of meanings from each other.

There is a strict relationship between the meaning of a word and the possibilities of its connection with other words. Word combination is a linguistic indicator of the meaning of a word. In the context, one or another meaning of a word is revealed, i.e., when combined with one or another circle of words, a given word appears in one meaning, combined with another circle of words, a lexeme appears in a different meaning, etc. The context, as a rule, usually eliminates the ambiguity of words, and it is thanks to the context that the communicative function of the language is possible.

Polysemy is one of the most important ways of grouping in the structure of a word. The unification of the variation within the framework of the polysemant occurs on the basis of their formal (sound, graphic) identity and different, but related meanings (seem):

Earth - 1) planet; 2) reality; 3) land; 4) soil, the top layer of the bark; 5) solid surface; 6) country, state; 7) territory, ownership; 8) the name of the various paints (special).

Life and language are constantly in development, which leads to various linguistic phenomena; a stationary system is symmetrical, evolving - it always includes something new, some options that express new or necessary meanings for a given situation and thereby violate strict symmetry, which is a manifestation of asymmetry. Variations, always associated with the expression of new meanings, appear and exist in the language, however, the equilibrium of the system tends to restore. This kind of fluctuation of a linguistic sign is one of the fundamental reasons for the phenomenon of formal differentiation of a lexeme.

The main meaning is the primary semantic function of the word, the particular meanings are its secondary semantic functions. Along with the usual dictionary meanings - the particular - in the semantic structure of the word, the general meaning is distinguished as its invariant, opposed to the variant meanings: this is the coinciding part of the content of all the meanings of the polysemant, something constant, unchanging in them. The ratio of the meanings of a lexeme to the general content of all its variants allows us to establish their semantic hierarchy according to closeness to it: the central, dominant meanings turn out to be semantically the simplest, while the peripheral meanings are more complex and therefore farther from the general, invariant meaning of the word than the former.

They associated the question of the typology of the LSV word with various grounds, including their syntagmatic and paradigmatic properties. The syntagmatic classification of V.V. Vinogradov, who distinguishes three main types of meanings: free (forest - 1) "a lot of trees

growing in a large space with closed crowns"), phraseologically related (a bosom friend), syntactically conditioned (My brother is a real beast) and constructively limited (playing football - play the guitar) [1, p. 162-189].

In the paradigmatic classification, semantic relations between LSV are described, based, according to L.A. Novikov, on the oppositions of exclusion, intersection, and inclusion [2, p. 203-205].

On the basis of exclusion, a purely semasiological one is distinguished, i.e. associative polysemy: audience 1) "lecture room" - audience; 2) "listeners of lectures, reports, speeches".

There is a semantic closeness of the LSV of many polysemantic, which is noted in the analysis of polysemy but is not associated with the peculiarities of paradigmatics, where this feature is the main property characterizing synonymous series: old - 1) old, existing for a long time, long: friend, 2) old, ancient: old book, and synonyms old: old friend, old: old book.

Polysemy is created in the following ways: a) over time, a word, at first unambiguous, can acquire a new meaning: manger - 1) animal feeder); 2) children's institution; guest - a visiting merchant, later a visiting (coming) person; b) there is a reduction in the concept (a city is something that is fenced off); the volume is narrowing (a German in the 17th century - not speaking Russian); kvass is an acid in general, a special drink; beer - any drink; nowadays beer is a certain drink made with the use of malt; c) there is an increase in the scope of meanings of words: weapons in the Old Russian language had the meaning of "stick, stake as a means of pain"; gradually this word began to call all types of emerging weapons. The word labor has a modern meaning "business, work", but it had an outdated meaning - "suffering, grief, illness" (difficult life); d) there is a change in the direction from a concrete meaning to an abstract (abstract) one: to grieve is bitter food; nonsense - in the 18th century - a sliver (ice breaks into nonsense from the wind); nonsense.

Sometimes there is a transfer of the name of an inanimate object, a sign into the human world and vice versa:

Black earth - black conscience

BLACK, oh, oh; black, black, black, and black. 1. Colors of soot, coal. C. crepe (funeral). Black pieces (in chess). Black eyes. Give black (nouns) as white (lie, distort the truth). 2. full f. Dark, in contrast. Chemoun. lighter, called white. Ch. Bread (rye). C. Mushrooms. Ch. Coffee (without milk). 3. Accepted a dark color, darkened. H from sunburn. Hands black with mud. Face black with grief. 4. full f. In the old days: the same as the chicken. Black bath. Heating in black (adv.). 5. transfer. Gloomy, bleak, heavy. Black thoughts. Black days. To depict something in black paint. Seeing everything in black light. 6. full f., transfer. Criminal, malicious. Black soul. Black treason. Someone did a dirty deed. Black forces of reaction. 7. full f. Not the main one, but the back one (about the entrance, the course). Black porch. Enter from the back door (also trans.: To bypass legal routes). 8. full f. About work: physically difficult and unskilled. Dirty work. 9. full f. Belonging to the underprivileged, exploited classes of society (obsolete). Ch. People. Black bone. 10. full f. Russia in 1217 centuries: state, not private. Black lands. Black peasants. 11. full f. Dark-skinned (as a sign of race) and black. The black population of the USA.

Steel knife - nerves of steel

STEEL, oh, oh. 1. see steel. 2. transfer. About color: silver gray. Steel waters of the bay. 3. transfer Very strong, sturdy (high).

Angry Man - Angry Wind

Evil, wicked, wicked; evil, evil, evil; angrier; worst. 1. Containing evil (in 1 and 2 meanings). H. intent. Z. rock (unhappy fate). 2. Full of anger, anger. Z. boy. Worst enemy. Z. look. Evil (adv.) Make a joke. 3. transfer. Causing severe nuisance, pain, burning; strong, extreme in the degree of its manifestation (colloquial). Angry longing. Z. frost. Bad mustard (very hot). 4. short. f., on someone. Angry, full of anger. Pissed off at everyone. 5. to what and to what. Doing something. enthusiastically, with passion (simple). Angry about work on or before work.

Affectionate mother - gentle waves.

LASKOVY, oh, oh; ov. Full of affection, expressing affection. L. child. L. look. L. wind (trans.).

The types of polysemantic are widely used in discourse, since they are bright and powerful means of creating expressiveness and imagery of the text, through the metaphorical and metonymic meaning of words and phrases, the uniqueness, individuality of objects or phenomena is conveyed. Metaphors serve as an important means of expressing the author's assessments and emotions, author's characteristics of objects and phenomena; the author's metaphors are often found in humorous and satirical texts. It is necessary to pay attention to the cases of using metaphors as an expressive means of figurative speech, when the author deliberately "collides" several meanings, deliberately drawing the attention of readers:

And a passion for poetry flared up in my heart, like smallpox flares up (Chekm.).

FLASH, well, don't you; owls. 1. (1 and 2 sheets not used). Flare up suddenly, ignite. A fire broke out. A light flashed. 2. (1 and 2 pages not used), translation. About feelings, shocks: to arise suddenly. Passion flared up. War broke out. 3. transfer. Suddenly become agitated, irritable. V. from resentment. B. with anger. 4. transfer. Blush (from excitement, embarrassment). V. for joy.

It (a miracle) appeared to Arkasha in the form of a middle-aged man in a soft ratin coat and with soft, intelligent manners (S. and Sh.);

SOFT [hk], oh, oh; gok, gk, gk, gk and gk; softer; softest. 1. Easily under pressure, compression, low elasticity, elastic. M. bread. M. sofa. Soft wool. Soft hair. Soft shoes. 2. It's nice to feel, not annoying. M. light. M. voice. 3. Smooth and measured. Soft movements. Step gently (adv.) Soft landing (about aircraft: at minimum speed). 4. Meek, devoid of rudeness, harshness. M. character. Make a mild comment. 5. Not very strict, condescending, not harsh. M. verdict. 6. Warm and pleasant. M. climate. 7. About water: low in calcium and magnesium salts, easy to wash off soap, not harsh (5 values). 8. full f. On vehicles: with soft seats or designed for soft seat use. M. Carriage. Soft reserved seat. 9. full f. About consonants: pronounced with the approach of the middle part of the tongue to the hard palate; against. hard (in 5 digits) (special).

In figurative speech, chains of metaphors, or expanded metaphors, are common. Such metaphors form words that in their direct meaning are closely related in meaning. When used figuratively, they create a number of interdependent, interconnected links:

"Curly lamb - the month walks in the blue grass" (Yessen.).

LAMB, nka, pl. nyat, nyat, m. Sheep cub. Pretended to be a lamb (pretended to be meek, gentle).

MONTH, ah, pl. s, ev, m. 1. The unit of time calculation according to the solar calendar, equal to one twelfth of the year (from 28 to 31 days); period of 30 days. Calendar m. (January, February, March, etc.). Vacation for m. For months (for whole months) does not write (for several months). 2. Thirty days dedicated to someone. public event, propaganda of something, month. 3. The disk of the moon or part of it. Full m. Sickle of the young month.

So, polysemy is linguistic wealth, a means of expressiveness. The main difficulty in mastering vocabulary is not so much to comprehend and remember the word but to learn how to use it in speech. Each word should be overgrown with associative links, thanks to which it is recalled from memory and combined with other words. This provision takes on particular relevance when enriching speech with ambiguous vocabulary. The polysemant is, as it were, a bundle of several meanings, LSV, which are semantically related to each other and realized in various typical contexts: Big - 1) significant in size, in size: big school; 2) large, important: big task; 3) an adult, grown-up: a big girl; 4) large family. In a certain context, the polysemant appears in one of its meanings, it is a consequence of the completely regular relationships of the given word with the words combined with it, i.e. is determined by the lexical position of the given word.

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