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ON THE NATURE OF THE SYSTEM-STRUCTURAL ORGANIZATION OF SEMANTIC FIELDS OF LACUNAE IN THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

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As you know, words do not live in isolation, but enter into certain relationships with each other, which clarify the function and meaning of these words. Ferdinand de Saussure defines these relations as paradigmatic (associative) and syntagmatic. Paradigmatic connections combine words by proximity of meaning into so-called lexico-semantic groups or semantic fields. Syntagmatic connections in the language are manifested in a combination of words.

V.G.Gak believes that the reflection of an element of a situation in terms of content forms a semanth – the core of the meaning of a word, the reflection of an aspect -a semantic category, the reflection of a distinctive feature – a semantic component or feature (semu).

According to O.S.Akhmanova, "sema is the smallest (marginal) unit of the content plan that can be correlated with the corresponding units (elements) of the expression plan in a syntagmatic series, a linguistically relevant unit of meaning."

The semantic centers of the studied lacunae - categorical-lexical semes - correlate with the identifiers of dictionary interpretations expressing the most common features of these concepts. The distinguishing elements of the specific meaning - differential semes of lacunae - act as direct refiners of categorical-lexical semes.

French linguists distinguish in the semantic structure of the meaning of the word archisemes, differential semes and virtuems (potential semes). Along with these families, they also distinguish a class.

Differential semes can be descriptive and relative. Descriptive semes reflect the external features of an object (size, appearance, device, etc.). Relative semes reflect the relationship of a given object to another (purpose, functions, location, etc.). Potential semes reflect various secondary, sometimes optional features of the subject, various associations with which this element of reality is associated in the minds of speakers. Potential semes play an important role in speech, and the appearance of figurative meanings in words is associated with their functioning.

O.S.Akhmanov identifies the virtual sign with the potential sign. She believes that a potential sign is a virtual sign.

Archisemes, according to V.G.Gak, reflect the features peculiar to entire classes of objects. Differential semes, which name descriptive and relative signs of meaning, are a way of clarifying, defining a single, sometimes several semes–nuclei or nuclear semes for a certain

value. For example, for the lacuna "girl", differential semes: serf (girl), girl of the lower classes, etc.

Here are examples from the works of Russian classics:

Our serf, Petrusha, met me with a candle and wanted to help me undress, but I let him go (L.N. Tolstoy. "After the ball"). A red-haired policeman walks behind him with a sieve filled to the brim with confiscated gooseberries (A.P. Chekhov "Chameleon").

The above-mentioned data allowed us to identify the following semantic fields: educational institution, clothing, living quarters, forced labor, drinking establishment, landowner's land, trade, means of transportation, military rank, army, military uniforms, title, food and drink, plants and trees, etc.

 When identifying semantic fields, we determined that the field approach was first proposed by I. Trier. According to his theory, the plan of conceptual content is represented by conceptual (semantic) fields parallel to the plan of linguistic expression represented by verbal fields."

The term "semantic field" was first introduced by G. Ipsen. By "semantic field" he meant a set of words having a common meaning (i.e., he assumed that words combined into a particular semantic field should not only have a common meaning, but also belong to the same part of speech). I. Trier's concept is based on the concept, and G. Ipsen's concept is based on the meaning.

O.S.Akhmanova gives the following definition of the semantic field: 1) a piece ("piece") of reality, isolated in human experience and theoretically having a correspondence in this language in the form of a more or less autonomous lexical system;

2) a set of words and expressions that make up a thematic series; words and expressions of a language that collectively cover a certain area of meaning. We understand by a semantic field a group of words of the same language that are sufficiently related to each other in meaning.

In determining the semantic fields, which could include such lexemes as lacunae rakita, prince, sheepskin coat, armyak, girl, etc., we were guided by the definition of O.S.Akhmanova, which characterizes the semantic field or thematic series by the adjacency of meanings combined by attribute. For example, the semantic field "clothes" includes the following lexemes: caftan, armak, sheepskin coat, salop, jacket, skirt, burka, pantaloons, shushun, sundress, vest, elegant, festive, new, old, fashionable, old-fashioned, put on, take off, warm, thin, male, female, cloth, wool, silk, white, red, green, black, etc.

According to the researchers, semes relate to the content plan: they represent the result of reflecting in the speaker's mind the various properties of the designated objects.

The attitude to the semantic analysis of vocabulary does not coincide among different researchers. Here, for example, one can observe the desire of some researchers to analyze lexical meanings only from the side of the most "general" semantic features, while others believe to include in semantic analysis even such features that can be gleaned only from special dictionaries.

Examining the semantics of verbs, we saw that the semantic properties of verbs can be considered as nuclear constructions and associate these properties with the semantics of verbs. O.S.Akhmanova, defining the essence of component analysis, concludes that this is "the identification of the ultimate components (components) language units as differential features, the ability to distinguish different language units of the same level from each other."

By component analysis, following V.G.Gak, we understand that "the reflection of an element of a situation in terms of content forms semantics - the core of the meaning of a word, the reflection of an aspect - a semantic category, the reflection of a distinctive feature - a semantic component or feature (semu). In terms of reflection, a lexeme corresponds to a semanth, the semantic component is often indicated by a separate lexical morpheme (root morpheme, prefix, suffix). The meaning of a word, in which the mental representation of phenomena and objects of reality is fixed, can be represented as a set of more specific meanings - semes that separate it from the meaning of other words and reflect those properties of the designated objects that distinguish them from each other in our consciousness. Since different signs may have different significance for the classification and distinction of objects, the semes reflecting them receive a different specific weight in the structure of the meaning of the word."

We identify two of the most common types of word groupings: One type is logical, it reflects the logic of human cognition of the world. Grouping words into logical categories describes this logic (for example, "a person as a living being: gender, race, body parts, sleep, health and illness, etc."). Another type is associative, it is based on psychological associations of both objects and concepts, and associations of their signs – the words themselves, on a peculiar the "attraction" of words to each other. The second type of grouping is based on the reverse effect of language on consciousness.

We have identified several semantic fields of lacunae based on the material of the Russian language: serfdom (peasant, serf, serf, girl, headman, clerk, yard, yard, footman, peasant); clothing (burka, armak, caftan, lapel, braid, cap, papakha, sundress, sheepskin coat, jacket); tableware (plate, saucepan, ladle, charm, pot); secular society (count, lady, hall, cavalier, piano, orchestra, ball, young lady, mazurka, footman, servant, quadrille, etc.); administrative-territorial division (province, village, settlement, estate, farm). Thematic groups within semantic fields were also identified.

Thus, the data obtained made it possible to establish the nature of the system-structural organization of semantic fields of lacunae related to history, culture, ethics of behavior, art, and everyday life. The unification of sem into thematic groups takes place against the background of their semantic connections, i.e. against the background of their differential sem.

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