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THE RESEARCH OF ASSOCIATIONS IN LINGUISTICS**I. M. Akhmad***Kyiv, National Technical University of Ukraine**“Kyiv Polytechnic Institute”*

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The paper deals with the characteristics of the associative-semantic relationships lexemes. Traditionally, the study of lexical system is carried out by examining the lexico-semantic paradigms, most of which are formed on the basis of integral-differential constraints lexemes. Furthermore, these lexical categories are related to the situation themed items. Different nature organizations have union-associated words. Their comparison with conventional paradigms is very difficult. However, studies have shown that the relationship between the associated words can also have a semantic basis.

The study of semantically close and associated words is an actual objective of linguistics at the moment. Scientists reveal the principles of classification-associated units of language, their typology, semantic relationships between associations and associates. As a result of these studies, together with the generally recognized rules and definitions, there is a new type of lexical paradigm which is introduced by associative-semantic group, whose members are parts of the associative field and thus contain the same semantic structure of semes.

Semantic approach to the study of associated words is promising because it allows a researcher to expand understanding of the lexico-semantic paradigmatic, the principles of the systematization of vocabulary. In the future, there are prospective of studying associative-semantic links between members of different thematic, lexico-semantic groups of words of different parts of speech.

Key words: associative-semantic group, kauzema, reflexema, seme, lexico-semantic paradigm.

Introduction. The term “association” (from Latin “association” – “connection”, “binding”, “synthesis”, “connection with something”) is often used in the language of science, e.g. chemistry, astronomy, botany, and psychology, where the “association” is understood as the connection and the image of under certain conditions between two or more mental formations (sensations, motor acts, perceptions, ideas, ideas, etc.). The effect of this connection is the actualization of association that means that the appearance of a member of the association regularly leads to another one. Psychophysiological basis of the association is considered as a conditioned reflex.

The aim of the article is in covering the issue of associations, relative issues and defining their overall significance in linguistics. The topic comprises the most significant aspects of associations and their types. Consequently, due to the aim there are following tasks to fulfil:

- to find out and cover the crucial role of associations;
- to analyze the phenomenon of associational relation between words;
- to consider the features of associations and their peculiarities;
- to view different approaches to semes and semantic relationships between lexis defining temporal and qualitative temporal semantics;
- to study the nature of the temporal and qualitative-temporal lexis.

We will focus on the associations that are the subject of the study whereas the object of the research is the temporal and qualitative temporal groups of lexis.

Introduction to association as an object of scientific research. It is well known that every word in the language does not exist in itself, but as a part of the lexical system. Within this system, the elements are connected to certain relations, forming various kinds of paradigm. Systematic study of the vocabulary, the description of lexical paradigms has been presented by Z.E. Alexandrova, Y.D. Apresian,

R.A. Budagova, L.M. Vasiliev, V.A. Zvyagintsev, Y.N. Karaulova, S.D. Katznelson, A.M. Kuznetsov, L.V. Malachowski, L.A. Novikov, M.M. Pokrovsky, A.I. Smirnitsky, J.P. Sokolov, A.A. Ufimtseva, D.N. Shmelev and others.

The sphere of associations was even investigated by Aristotle and Plato, however purposeful process of associating only began to be explored in the 18th century by J. Locke. In linguistics, the first scientists to draw attention to the words of associative links were Sh. Bally, Ferdinand de Saussure, and the Ukrainian linguist A.A. Potebnya. Ferdinand de Saussure distinguished two types of relations between units of language, such as syntagmatic and associative ones. That is, according to what the researcher said, the basis of paradigmatic relations where lexemes are those or other associations (contiguity, similarity, contrast, etc.).

In the second half of the twentieth century, scientists finally came to the conclusion that the associatively related words may be connected also semantically. Moreover, the presence of common elements in the “image” of words is one of the factors determining the occurrence of associations. Even Ferdinand de Saussure noted that “the association can bring together the words associated with each other only by their shared sense” [8, p. 84].

Association as a linguistic and cognitive phenomenon. The study of associations as a phenomenon of human perception of the world has a long history. According to A.A. Zalewski, “the idea of the association is almost as eternal as the problem of thinking” [2]. The ancestor of associative theory is Aristotle, who developed the main types of associations: the similarity, contrastivity, contiguity in space and time. Later the problem of association moved to the periphery of scientific inquiry, and then again became the object of systematic research (mainly in psychology).

M.V. Lomonosov called the rule of associations “the rule of co-imagination” which summarizes all the “memory deposits”, distributing them accordingly to the similarity or proximity in time and space. The scientist indicates that an association is “a mental gift with imaginary background, somehow associated with it, for example, when the ship appears in mind – along with always appears the sea on which it floats, the sea goes with storm, the storm brings waves, the waves are connected with the noise in the banks, and the banks are filled with stones and so on” [8, p. 102].

Generally, the description of language is based on the theory of the semantic structure of the word. In most cases, one paradigm joins together the words containing in their structure general archy- or hypersemes. For example, the integrated archeseeme like “movement” combines such verbs as “walk”, “run”, “fly”, “swim”, “trot”, “trudge”, “stand” in the appropriate synonymous and antonymous paradigm. Hypersema “clothing” is integral to the next thematic row: “coats, dresses, pants, sweater, and blouse”. Paronyms are semantically related to each other through these nuclear things, explicated in the root morphemes (“water” in the words “water, watery”).

However, the part of lexical paradigms is determined solely within the relationship of semes. Furthermore, it can be taken into account that the situational connections between objects of extra linguistic reality (subsumption relationships in the allocation of thematic and hyper-hyponimic groups), causal and associative relationships of words (in the construction of associative rows and fields) are also the determiners. Combining of proper linguistic and extra linguistic approaches to the classification of vocabulary allowed the researcher T.V. Sliva to stand out paradigm of associative-semantic group (LRA), which “represents a set of lexemes denoting

concepts combined cause-and-effect relationships, while also having the same semantic structure in lexemes, that are in a special kind of relationship” [7, p. 38].

Kauzemas and semes. Ju. Karaulov draws attention to the fact that members of traditional lexical-semantic paradigm act as the integral nuclear semantic feature, peripheral meanings are differential. In the associative-semantic group lexemes are combined on a “core-periphery”: nuclear semes of initial word (kauzema) correlate with peripheral semes, members of a paradigm (reflexsemes). In their turn the semes, represented as a nuclear in the semantic structure of reflection, are on the periphery of the semantic structure kauzema [4].

As an example, T.V. Sliva considers the associative-semantic links that are the members of a closed lexico-semantic group “*seasons*”. The scientist examines the names of the parts of the day, which, like the names of the seasons, form a closed lexical-semantic group, but, unlike the latter, have not been the object of such a study yet [7].

In our mind, a day is divided into four parts, therefore, respectively there are lexemes like “*morning*”, “*afternoon*”, “*evening*” and “*night*”. As a result of component analysis of the names of the day stands out archesema “*time*”, hyperseme “*part of the day*”, as well as a number of differential seme “*after a night*”, “*before the coming of the day*”, “*sunrise*”, “*sun*”, “*dawn*”.

In semasiology the first to speak about the representatives of associations of psychological direction was the scientist W. Wundt, who explained the change of the general laws of the association, bringing the latter to the three above-mentioned basic processes such as connection by similarity, spatial-temporal contiguity and communication opposites [3, p. 14]. This theory, in spite of the critical responses, influenced the subsequent work in the field of semasiology (N.I. Marr, I.I. Meshchaninov, H. Sperber and others).

Contributions in the field of the study of associations. During the study of lexical meaning there were various hypotheses based on associative rules, for example, in connection with the problem of speech and communication (S. Ullmann), or in the study of the word structure, particularly, its connotations (E. Vellander).

It should be noted that V.A. Zvegintsev expressed extremely negative attitude to the use of psychological techniques for language learning. Taking into account the fact that the word and its meaning are the elements of the language, the word in speech is a psychological phenomenon, and the problem of words and concepts are included in the range of interests of philosophy, the scientist notes that the study of words can be investigated from a linguistic, psychological and philosophical sides, but at the same time every science must use its own methods of studying. Thus, V.A. Zvegintsev believes that semasiology as a branch of linguistics should be guided by linguistic methods “as a linguistic discipline should be distinguished from philosophy and psychology” [3, p. 323].

However, subsequent studies have proved the illegality of the negative categorical ones. Due to an open and dynamic nature of the lexical system of conditionality and its development as proper linguistic and extra linguistic factors, considerable attention has been paid to integration of linguistic processes with thinking activity (person’s life experience, values, amount of knowledge, communicative needs). According to Yu.N. Karaulov, only in our time linguists have become fully capable of defining associate concepts of internal and external structures of the language to communicate with its social functional features [4].

The other researcher, Sh. Bally, noted that “language system is taken for the form of an extensive network of permanent mnemonic associations that are very similar to each other of all speaking subjects-associations that apply to all parts of the language syntax, style, vocabulary and word formation that are the main forms of pronunciation” [1, p. 209].

In Ukrainian linguistics one of the first researchers who paid attention to the study of a number of words combined in a variety of systems based on associative and psychological bonds was A.A. Potebnya. He believed that “...different perceptions under certain conditions are connected to one another, so that one that we remembered, brings to mind the other” [6, p. 112].

The system is based on systematic vocabulary relations of realities. Therefore, linguistic studies should take into account that the relationship between the reflection of reality and lexical-semantic system is in the mind of the individual. Actually, in the semantics of names there is the fact that all entities are basically similar to a greater or lesser extent at different levels of aggregation of one world and all entities interact with each other directly or indirectly, at different levels of relationships of holistic world.

Conclusions. According to the mentioned above facts, we come to the conclusion that many semantic processes can be explained by the laws of the association and that the psychological and psycholinguistic methods significantly complement the image of the study. The study focuses on the actual semantics of linguistic methods and the ways of their division into groups.

Thus, the concept of association is widely studied in linguistics (semantics in particular), however it is still perceived as specific associative relationships that, in the formulation of M.A. Krongauz, “stand out” [5]. In linguistics, there is no clear definition of this concept; there is no common vision of what linguistic phenomenon should be designated as the term of “associative connection”. Consequently, as the future prospect of our research we consider the expansion of practical material in different types of discourse.

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І. М. Ахмад. Дослідження асоціацій у лінгвістиці.

У статті аналізуються особливості асоціативно-семантичних зв'язків лексем.

Традиційно вивчення лексичної системи здійснюється шляхом дослідження лексико-семантичних парадигм, більшість з яких утворюється на основі інтегрально-диференціальних зв'язків лексем. Поряд з цим лексичні угруповання розглядаються і з ситуативно-тематичних позицій. Інший характер організації мають об'єднання асоціативно пов'язаних слів. Порівнювати їх із загальноприйнятими парадигмами досить складно. Проте дослідження показали, що відношення між асоціативно зв'язаними словами також можуть мати семантичну основу.

Вивчення семантичної близькості асоціативно зв'язаних слів наразі є актуальним напрямом у лінгвістиці. Учені виявляють принципи класифікації асоціативно зв'язаних одиниць мови, їх типологію, семантичні відношення між асоціантом і асоціатами. У результаті таких досліджень поряд із загальновизнаними виділено новий тип лексичної парадигми – асоціативно-семантичну групу, члени якої є частиною асоціативного поля і при цьому містять в семантичній структурі однакові семі.

Семантичний підхід до вивчення асоціативно зв'язаних слів є перспективним, оскільки він дозволяє розширити уявлення про лексико-семантичну парадигматику, про принципи систематизації лексики. Надалі можливе дослідження асоціативно-семантичних зв'язків членів різних тематичних, лексико-семантичних груп, слів різних частин мови.

Ключові слова: асоціативно-семантична група, каузема, рефлексема, сема, лексико-семантична парадигма.

И. М. Ахмад. Исследование ассоциаций в лингвистике.

В статье анализируются особенности ассоциативно-семантических связей лексем.

Традиционно изучение лексической системы осуществляется путем исследования лексико-семантических парадигм, большинство из которых образуется на основе интегрально-дифференциальных связей лексем. Наряду с этим лексические группировки рассматриваются и с ситуативно-тематических позиций. Иной характер организации имеют объединения ассоциативно связанных слов. Их сопоставление с общепринятыми парадигмами весьма затруднительно. Однако исследования показали, что отношения между ассоциативно связанными словами также могут иметь семантическую основу.

Изучение семантической близости ассоциативно связанных слов является актуальным направлением лингвистике в настоящее время. Ученые выявляют принципы классификации ассоциативно связанных единиц языка, их типологию, семантические отношения между асоціантом и асоціатами. В результате таких исследований наряду с общепризнанными выделен новый тип лексической парадигмы – ассоциативно-семантическая группа, члены которой являются частью ассоциативного поля и при этом содержат в семантической структуре одинаковые семы.

Семантический подход к изучению ассоциативно связанных слов представляется перспективным, поскольку он позволяет расширить представления о лексико-семантической парадигматике, о принципах систематизации лексики. В дальнейшем возможно исследование ассоциативно-семантических связей членов различных тематических, лексико-семантических групп, слов разных частей речи.

Ключевые слова: ассоциативно-семантическая группа, каузема, рефлексема, сема, лексико-семантическая парадигма.