

General Information about the Lexicology of the Russian Language

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Abstract

The article reveals the structure and content of the author's manual on the lexicology of the modern Russian language. The main directions in the study of factual material are identified, one of them is the identification of the relationship between the morphemic structure and the lexical meaning of the word. The seminal typology is clarified, the semantic processes accompanying the functioning of both lexical and grammatical semes in speech are presented as an integral part of it. The necessity of isolating the process of polarization of the sem is justified. To demonstrate consistency in the vocabulary, a paradigmatic aspect is chosen, which is complemented by syntagmatic, derivational and variant relations. Tasks based on the onomasiological approach are also offered, which is inextricably linked with the national picture of the world. The presented model of systemicity contributes to the formation of students' holistic understanding of the lexical level of the Russian language.

Keywords: professional competencies, matrix description of vocabulary, lexical analysis, onomasiology, system relations in vocabulary, semantic processes, sema.

Introduction. Lexicology is a branch of linguistics that studies a word as a unit of the vocabulary of a language (vocabulary) and the entire lexical system (vocabulary) of a language. Lexicography – theory and practice of compiling dictionaries. A word is a linguistic unit that serves to designate (name) objects and attributes (actions, relationships, qualities, quantities). The meaning of the word is understood as the representation in the word of the realities of reality (objects, signs, relationships, processes, etc.). The main function of the word is to name the realities of reality (the so-called nominative function). But the word not only names, but also generalizes: by calling objects of different sizes, shapes, and purposes a table, we distract from the individual characteristics of specific objects and focus on their main features, which reflect not everything, but only essential signs of reality that allow us to distinguish one phenomenon from another (for example, objects called the word table from objects called the word stool). The meaning of the word may include emotional and evaluative components. For example, the words book and little book refer to the same subject, but the second word also has an additional emotional and evaluative component of meaning - it expresses a disparaging assessment of the speaker. The meanings of words are recorded in explanatory dictionaries.

A dictionary is a book containing a list of words or other linguistic units (morphemes, phrases, phraseological units) placed in a certain order, most often alphabetically. Dictionaries can be encyclopedic and linguistic. Encyclopedic dictionaries describe the object of extra-linguistic reality itself and try to present the maximum number of features of this object. Linguistic dictionaries describe linguistic units. Linguistic dictionaries can be divided into two groups: explanatory, describing the lexical meaning of words (along the way also reflecting its spelling, stress, part of speech, separate grammatical forms), and aspect, describing words from the point of view of their spelling (spelling), pronunciation (orthoepic), morphemic composition (morphemic), word-formation derivation (word-formation), grammatical forms (grammatical), origin (etymological,

foreign words), as well as from the point of view of their relationship with other words (dictionaries synonyms, antonyms, compatibility, etc.).

Material and methods. As the research material, exercises were used, including illustrations from modern and classical literature, and facts of linguistic training of speech skills and abilities of students of the Faculty of Philology in the study of the modern lexical system. A complex method of analysis was used, which is based on syntagmatic and paradigmatic connections of lexical units, their semantics implemented in the text, and includes techniques of component analysis, metalanguage description, contextual, distributive and morphemic-word-formation analysis.

Russian Russian Lexicology is included in the general course "Modern Russian Language". The task of the section is to study the vocabulary of the language and words as units of the lexical level of the language. By tradition, "Lexicology" includes "Phraseology" and "Lexicography". Each of the topics of the section is accompanied by theoretical questions and a system of original exercises. This manual pays great attention to independent work. Tasks for independent work are given at the end of each topic. In addition, one of the appendices offers a plan for two laboratory works "A word in the system of dictionaries of the Russian language" and "The meaning and form of a phraseological unit", the purpose of which is to master the skills of linguistic analysis and deepen knowledge in the field of lexicography. Additional tasks are offered for the school, provided with methodological comments and information in the form of references.

The word is an object of study in semasiology and onomasiology. Onomasiology correlates with the national picture of the world and is designed to answer the question: why is the subject so named? For example, the meaning of 'bulbous plant with white flowers blooming immediately after the snow melts' is called "snowdrop" by the Russians (a sign of being under snow), by the British - "snowdrop, or snow earring" (based on the sign of the shape of an unopened flower); by the French and Italians - "snow drill", since the plant, rushing to the surface, as if drills the soil; the Czechs have a "snowball", the Spaniards have a "white" (a color feature is highlighted).

In linguistics, the word is studied in its various manifestations, starting with the external sound shell (phonetics) and ending with the internal content (lexical meaning). One of the branches of linguistics is lexicology, which studies the words of a language as an integral system that has its own internal connections, functions, categories and concepts. This linguistic science explores not only individual words, but the entire vocabulary of a language in its interrelation as something integral, objectively existing and functioning according to its internal laws.

The subject of the study of lexicology is a word, first of all, in terms of its ability to name something. Any independent word in the language correlates with a certain object, feature, action, etc. It has a nominative function, which is interesting to lexicology from the point of view of the semantic content of the word, its lexical meaning. Lexicology finds out the connection of the meaning of a word with the concept that it expresses, and identifies various types of its meaning.

The figurative meaning of a word arises on its basis as a result of rethinking the connections between concepts or objects and establishing additional logical, metaphorical or metonymic relations between them. This is how ambiguous words arise, for example:

- bitter taste — bitter truth, bitter experience, bitter sobs;
- warm water — warm colors, warm attitude;
- black beard — black envy, black day, black gold, back door.

In addition, lexicology sets itself the task of solving problems related not only to its ability to designate an object or to the differentiation of the meaning of a word. The nominative function of the word is not limited to its study as the basic unit of the language. The meaning of words is the object of the most careful study of lexicology. According to semantics, lexico-grammatical groups of words are distinguished in relation to each other: synonyms, antonyms, homonyms and paronyms.

Lexicology studies words from the point of view of their origin. These studies are carried out by the section of lexicology - etymology. A lot of foreign words (iron, sundress, puree, match) have been added to the vocabulary as a result of contacts with other peoples, the exchange of household and cultural information, with the development of scientific and technological progress and the emergence of new concepts and realities of reality. We especially note borrowings from the Old Slavic language, which have received a second life in the Russian language and now form a significant part of the book vocabulary. The object of lexicology study is the active and passive vocabulary of the Russian language.

In the Russian language, we note a huge layer of popular vocabulary necessary for everyday communication of people. The active vocabulary includes words that are understandable to all speakers and are in constant use. Against the background of active vocabulary, obsolete words — historicisms and archaisms, which make up its passive layer, stand out. Passive vocabulary is understandable to all speakers, but is not used in ordinary speech communication. Neologisms also belong to it — new words that denote newly emerged concepts and objects. These words are distinguished by their novelty. They have not yet taken root in the language and have not become common and familiar in speech.

Lexicology is interested in the vocabulary of a language in terms of its use. The language distinguishes common vocabulary and vocabulary of a limited sphere of use (dialectisms, professionalism, jargon, slang, argot). The literary language also includes some regional words (dialectisms), the use of which was initially limited to the territory (pothole, flare, outskirts, plow, etc.) The vocabulary of the Russian language began to be studied in the 18th century. The Russian scientist M. V. Lomonosov made an invaluable contribution to the development of the science of vocabulary. He paid the closest attention to the stylistic stratification of the vocabulary of the Russian language, to the peculiarities of the compatibility of words and their use in public life.

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