



THEORETICAL BACKGROUND OF FUNCTIONAL SEMANTIC FIELD OF WORDS EXPRESSING COLOR AND IMAGE

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Abstract

The article considers about theoretical background of functional semantic field of words expressing color and image in literature. There are discussed about some opinions, viewpoints of researchers about the lexical-semantic field of "Color" and generalized as well.

Keywords: categories of culture, system of connotations, colorative, color designations, systemic relations, frequency of coloronyms.

Introduction

Color is one of the significant categories of culture. This category is the industry that attracts the attention of specialists from various fields: physics, psychology, art, philosophy, literature, linguistics and many others. Studies that investigate color are carried out in various directions and provide interesting, and in some cases, very unusual results. For this reason, this category is in the halo of a system of connotations, various interpretations, being the bearer of various moral, aesthetic and practical values.

Linguistic comprehension of color nominations (coloratives) contributes not only to the expansion and deepening of the understanding of color as a category of culture, but also to the opening up of broad prospects for the study of color designations that have not been subjected to scientific reflection in other branches of science. The basic definition of our research is the lexicosemantic field "Color", the problem of which is in the mainstream of research. The problem of the origin of color designations, their functional and semantic specificity has been the subject of scientific interest for a long time.

Linguists specializing in the study of systemic relations in vocabulary have substantiated that color designations are not separate "blotches in the palette." They presuppose a hierarchical system of words, a lexicosemantic field, consisting of separate micro fields, conjugated by an integral feature. In modern literature, various approaches to the establishment of the component



composition of the nucleus and the periphery of the lexicosemantic field are depicted. One of them is the structuring of the lexicosemantic field "color" taking into account the modification of human color perception and statistical information about the frequency of coloronyms.

The researchers found that a special aspect is used to describe the semantics of color designations, which is fundamentally different from the one used by lexicologists in other cases. The linguistic study of color is based on research comparing the corresponding words or mental images to specific physical objects - color shades.

The lexico-semantic system of the language can be represented as a field model. Taken together, the term "field" means "some organized space of particles, a set of elements, units, within which the laws of their systematization and functioning are realized" [3, p. 31].

However, the lexical-semantic field, exactly as if other concepts that denote field structures, has not acquired a specific definition in linguistics. L.M. Vasiliev points out the need to separate such concepts as the semantic field and the lexical-semantic field. The term lexico-semantic field makes it possible to introduce into the classification of fields the kind that Russian linguists called the lexical-semantic group, "consisting of polysemantics, united by their basic meaning" [4, p. 32].

B.Y. Gorodetsky gives the semantic field as a set of language units that have a certain similarity in some semantic component and are conjugated with special connotation relations. S.G. Shafikov reports that "the semantic field is an objective linguistic structure, the reality of which is confirmed by the action of mnemonic memory processes." The scientist gives the following definition of the concept under consideration: "the semantic field is a linguistic structure formed by a system of internal meaningful oppositions subordinated to the general (invariant) content" [5, p. 61].

Researcher E.I. Dibrova points out that "the semantic field is a hierarchical organization of words, which is united by one generic meaning and shows a certain semantic sphere in the language" [2, p. 28].

According to the judgment of S.V. Kezina, the semantic field is a collection of words that has at least one common thing and is in relation to each other in various connections. Y.N. Karaulov in his article "The structure of the lexical-



semantic field" wrote that the lexical-semantic field is a group of words of one language, which are quite closely related to each other in meaning. N.V. Artyomova argues that the lexical-semantic field is an ordered set of linguistic units of one part of speech with a single meaning, which reflect the conceptual, objective or functional similarity of the designated phenomena and are grouped around the nuclear sememe.

I.I. Chumak-Jun highlighted the most complete properties of the lexical-semantic field:

1. A semantic field is formed by a large number of meanings that have at least one common component (a common semantic feature). This component, as a rule, manifests itself as an archilexeme (hyperlexeme), that is, a lexeme with a more generalized meaning;
2. In the lexical-semantic field microfields are accentuated - semantic associations, the members of which are conjugated with an integral feature, which is usually expressed by the dominant of the microfield (nuclear lexeme). The outer structure of the microfield is the nucleus and several regions, some of which are located in the immediate vicinity of the nucleus (near periphery), and others on the periphery of the microfield (far periphery);
3. The internal structure of the field is understood as a set of correlations that unite semantic units;
4. The field is characterized by interdetermination of elements, which sometimes act as interchangeability of these components;
5. Lexical-semantic fields are not separated from each other in any way. Any word of the language is in a certain lexico-semantic field, and, largely, due to its polysemy, not only in one;
6. One semantic field can be included in another field of a more significant level [1, p.5].

In recent years, the field technique has been rapidly used in linguistic poetics with the aim of studying the idiostyle of the author or a separate work of fiction. The field method can help determine the characteristic features of the author's worldview, idiostyle dominants of creativity and, on the basis of highlighting the main lexical and semantic fields, draw a conclusion about the writer's linguistic picture of the world. The lexico-semantic field in a literary text in composition and structure has some differences from the general language.



In a literary work, changes in the lexical meaning of a word, semantic increments, an abundance of connotations, inter - textual connections of the word and other features associated with the peculiarity of the language of fiction are often traced. In the semantics of the artistic word, the transformative role of the artistic worldview becomes the main one, contributing to the formation of a special semantic structure. The lexico-semantic field in the poetic idiolect presupposes an organized structure of semantically conjugated linguistic units, one of the main features of which is considered to be associative semantics.

The lexico-semantic field of color is a group of words that denotes color and has a high degree of organization, and forms a system. An integral feature characteristic of any member of the system is the color value. The arch lexeme of the lexicosemantic field of color is considered to be the same color - the general seme of the generic meaning of the lexico-semantic field. This element is unifying and is included in the semantic set of each of the field members. As the initial constituent unit of the lexical-semantic field of color, the colorem is presented - a two-dimensional sign category, characterized both by the certainty of the color meaning and the certainty of its expression using a specific lexical morpheme.

I.I. Chumak-Jun highlighted the main properties of the lexicosemantic field "Color":

- 1) A large number of meanings that have a common component color form a lexical-semantic field;
- 2) Micro fields are distinguished in the lexical-semantic field - semantic groups that are connected by an integral feature, as a rule, by the semantics of a particular color, often expressed by the dominant of the field.

Arguing about the lexical-semantic field "Color" or simply about the color designation system, it should be noted that the color designation system in the modern language is represented by significant ramification and complexity, especially in that part of it, which is the name of color shades. On the one hand, it is possible to mark the center of many color designations, based on extralinguistic criteria - knowledge of physics, in other words, the main colors of the spectrum (red, orange, yellow, green, blue, violet) will represent the core of the lexical-semantic field "Color".



All other shades will make up the near and far periphery of this field. Similarly structured, the color field is represented by a reflection of the color perception pattern that is characteristic, with minor variations, for most people and, accordingly, for many languages. Nevertheless, there is a fundamentally different model for structuring the color field - based on statistical data on the use of a particular unit.

At first glance, both models should coincide, but evidence from practical research refutes this statement. According to F.N. Shemyakin, only four basic colors of the spectrum have the highest frequency of use - blue, green, red, yellow, and in addition, such adjectives as pink, bright red, gold and some others.

Relying on the theory of P. Kay and L. Muffy, which establish six fundamental colors (six basic color categories) corresponding in the language to two achromatic color designations: black and white, and four chromatic ones: red, yellow, green, blue, consider that lexico-semantic field "Color" in the language contains six microfields: red, yellow, green, blue, black, white. Without exception, all microfields intersect with each other, since some color designations refer not to one, but to two, and not rarely to three microfields.

Thus, the lexical-semantic field "Color" has a set of such properties as a common semantic feature; semantic associations, the members of which are linked by an integral feature; hierarchy, interdetermination, unevenness of elements. The color field is a systemic formation in which there are connections, relationships, a specific structure, characteristic of any field device.

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