

## Sound Designations in the Aspect of Semantic Derivations (in the examples of French verbs)

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### Abstract

The article explores the study of verbs sounding in French language in the aspect of semantic derivation. It studies description of the main mechanisms of semantic derivation of the shift in the focus of attention (metonymy) and categorical shift (metaphor), leading to the formation of sound designations in modern French.

**Key words:** Sound designations, derivation, semantic derivation, polysemantic word structures, dynamic models, implications.

### Introduction

Most researchers acknowledge that ambiguity is natural and necessary property of the language, providing performance of its main functions, in particular the nominative (V V Vinogradov, R A Budagov, V G Gak, N Goodman, I P Olshansky, A A Reformatsky, D N Shmelev and others) The main methods of description polysemantic word structures are a set of private values (traditional explanatory dictionaries), invariant (A E Kibrik, V A Lukin, NV Pertsov), semantic network (V A Plungian, E V Rakhilina, R Langacker, J. Lakoff), conceptual scheme (AnnaA Zaliznyak), etc.

We join the supporters of a dynamic approach to the semantics of vocabulary (E. V. Paducheva, G. I. Kustova, R. I. Rozina, etc.), which distinguishes between the original and derived meanings In this case, the derived meanings of the word are derived from original "root" according to certain rules, "dynamic models".

The most productive types of semantic derivation are metaphor and metonymy. Widespread in modern semantics, the concept of conceptual structure allows define metonymic transfer as a shift in the focus of attention when conceptualization of the real situation, and metaphorical transfer as categorical shift (E V Paducheva).

### Literature review

Most researchers understand lexical meaning as complexly organized content category, but in different ways or structures. Based on the research of Ch. Fillmore, Yud Apresyan, A Vezhbitskaya,

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E V Paducheva, R and Rozina, we take as a basis the position about the multidimensionality of the lexical meaning, in the structure of which layers of meaning presupposition, assertion, modal frame, observation frame.

The denotation of the verb is "folded", generalized, typified situation with a specific set of participants (V V Vinogradov, V G Gak, G V Kolshansky, A D Koshelev, E V Kuznetsova, G I Kustova, L A Novikov, E V Paducheva, R I Rozina, V G Khrakovsky, D. N. Shmelev and others).

Identification of participants and analysis of their semantic roles contribute to a deeper penetration into the semantics of the verb.

### **Main part**

The basis of the semantic development of a word is not only the initial meaning, but also the corresponding prototypical situation. In our opinion, the concept of sound is a multidimensional mental entity which in French is represented by verbs onomatopoeia ((beugler, meugler, miauler, tinter, craquer, ronfler, murmurer, remfler, peter, susurrer, chuchoter, gazouiller, jaser, vrombir, zozoter, aboyer, beler, zezayer, henmr, caqueter, hululer, piadler, roucouler, coasser, croasser, couiner, cracher, gronder) verbs of sound (sonner, siffler, bruiter, crier, chanter, chantonner, fredonner, brailler, resonner, carillonner, eclater, exploser, clapoter, rdler, siffloter, tambourner, trompeter, bruire, solfier, bourdonner, violoner, clamer, retentir, ronfler, bruissier, former, deloner, gemir, geindre and etc. ), speech verbs {converser, causer, parler, dire, raconter, bavarder, grommeler, balbutier, center, bredoudler, deviser, bafouiller, vocifdrer, gueuler, s'entretedr, conferer, prononcer, declamer, se declarer, proferer, reciter, discuter, bavasser, narrer, tchatcher.

These are verbs of sound with a direct meaning, which are clearly demarcated taking into account the subjective reference .

Denotative spheres "Human", "Animals", "Objects of inanimate nature", "Artifacts" and others are strictly differentiated.

The set of lexical units of the concept under consideration is replenished also due to verbs of speech action, more precisely their lexemes with the meaning "sounding speech" Verbs like affirmer, proposer, fehciter, assurer, informer, accuser, prier, ordonner, accepter, permettre, supplier, conseiller, recommander, exiger, mutter, autoriser, repondre, demander, deconseiller, persuader, etc. at least two-thematic one topic goal (for different subclasses different), and other speech (common for all subclasses).

Speech, as we know, can be carried out in oral or written form. Explicit indication in the dictionary definition of the method of implementation speech activity (un developpement oral, oralement, par icrit, etc.) are rare. Some interpretations contain a disjunction .

This actually means the combination of two values, since in real contexts, only one of the components is emphasized (“orally” or “in writing”) Since the question of the possibility of a single meaning with disjunction is debatable, we tend to admit that of the above verbs, two lexemes, and the primary lexeme with component “sounding speech” This is due to historical reasons writing arose much later than oral speech.

The lexical potential of the means of expressing the concept of sound is also supplemented with verbs like *applaudir, frapper, taper, gratter, sonner, siffler, toquer*, etc. in a semiotic sense.

A feature of the verbalization of the concept of sounding in French language, as the study shows, is an active the use of verbs of other thematic classes used in secondary semantic function.

Sources of replenishment of the quantitative composition of sound designations are related to the researched concepts (external source), as well as figurative meanings arising from verbs of sound within own concept (internal source).

It was found that close connections between the concept of sound and movement concepts (*courir, marcher, aller, venir, s'approcher, rentrer, partir, monter, descendre, traverser*, etc.), moving the object (*deplacer, bouger, remuer (v tr), avancer (v tr), trainer, rouler (v tr), porter, mettre, déposer* etc.), impact on the object (*taper, /rapper, battre, gratter, frotter, racier, heurter*, etc.), deformation/destruction of an object (*casser, detruire, briser, ddmoltr, ecraser, deformer, presser, s'ecrouler, s'effondrer*, etc.), emotions (*s'enerver, s'inquieter, se rejouir, s'indigner, se revolter, s'irriter, s'etonner, sefdcher, s'attnster, s'effrayer* and others), perceptions (*remarquer, noler, constater, observer, considered admirer, savourer*, etc.)

It is known from everyday experience that movement often causes sound, which appears as a result of friction between parts of a moving subject Thus, an important implication of situations of movement, movement of the object, impact on the object and similar sound. Therefore, in the structure of the original meaning of the verbs of the corresponding thematic classes, the semantic component “sound” has the status potential.

This connection is also expressed in speech. The process of sounding is often described by the verbs of movement, movement object, etc.

The semantic component “sound”, more precisely “speech”, as potential is also part of the structure of the lexical meaning verbs of perception and emotion. Both contain in their structure perceptual component and belong to the experiential sphere, i.e. describe the inner world of a person Emotional state, as it is known that it can be externally manifested, including speech actions.

Opinion can also be expressed through speech. In addition, according to G I Kustova, with internal states, speech connects the presence content valency. Used in a secondary semantic function

and designate sound can also be those verbs whose conceptual scheme, extracted from the original meaning and prototypical situation, one can rethink. For example, the metaphorical meaning of speech is possible with the verbs of movement object (jeter, lancer, pousser, glisser, etc.) when replacing an object with material to intangible (union, des mots, des reproches, etc.) an image arises. All of the above allows us to conclude that the implementation the sound meaning of the verbs "not sounding" indicates initially the sound potential inherent in their semantics or the "sound" component in as a potential, in the form of an implication, is included in the structure of the original meaning or the situation associated with it, or the idea of the original meaning and the original situation can be rethought and extended to new objects and situations. Both in the first and in the second case the basic conceptual the structure of the original value is subject to various modifications.

### Conclusion

Thus, we see that the connection of the sound concept with the concepts movement, impact on the object, displacement of the object, deformation / destruction of the object, perception, emotion is not random verbs, concepts that objectify these data have a common semantic the "sound/speech" component, which occupies a different position in the structure of their lexical meaning. In the structure of the lexical meaning of the verbs of movement, movement object, impact on the object, deformation / destruction of the object is included the semantic component "movement", although it occupies a different position in structure of meaning. It is central in the structure of the lexical meanings of verbs of motion. In the semantics of the verbs of moving an object, impact on the object, deformation / destruction of the object, it is also present, the laws of the physical world are such that for the mechanical impact on the object, contact is needed, and to ensure contact, it is necessary movement (moving towards an object or moving an object).

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