Superimposition Of Semantic Structures When Transfering The Meanings Of Words

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Abstract: This article discusses cases of overlapping semantic structures of units and the resulting language effect.

Key words: personification, animalization, reification, two-isotopy, classme, archiseme, virtuem, seme, anthroponym, non-anthroponym, faunonym, metatext.

With the figurative use of lexemes to obtain a stylistic effect, the semantic structure of the surface level unit is, as it were, superimposed on the semantic structure of the deep level unit - it is enriched, as a result of which a bi-isotopie appears in speech (bi-isotopie - 2.69-101). (With semantic transfers within semantic groups and thematic series, this two-isotopy corresponds to the categorical semes of these groupings and is not reflected in the classmes, so their consideration is beyond the scope of this work.)

When the semantic structure of an anthroponym is superimposed on the semantic structure of a non-anthroponym on the basis of a common seme, the personification of the non-anthroponym is observed. At the same time, the personified non-anthroponym receives a complete hierarchy of anthroponyms' semes. At the same time, a personified non-anthroponym does not lose its categorical seme, but, on the contrary, together with the categorical seme of the anthroponym, it creates a two-isotopy: text isotopy and metatext isotopy. The isotopy of the metatext indicates the object of speech, while the isotopy of the text indicates the attitude of the speaker to the given subject.

If, during the transfer, the passing unit loses one of its categorical semes (which usually happens when denoting an object or concepts that previously did not have their own names), then the so-called nominative metaphor is observed, the purpose of which is to form the missing values in the language, since a metaphor of this type creates value and gives it a name.

Usually inanimate objects, faunonyms and abstract concepts are personified, since it is the dominant semes of these semantic classes that are in equipotent and gradual opposition with the dominant seme "anthroponymic" of the anthroponymic semantic class. Consequently, a two-isotopy is created in speech: anthroponym-faunonym, anthroponym - an inanimate object, anthroponym - abstract concepts, where the anthroponym acts as a unit of the text, while the faunonym, inanimate object and abstract concept act as a unit of metatext.

When personifying a faunonym, the sematic structure of the anthroponym is superimposed on the semantic structure of the faunonym, and their semantic structures coincide in the archisemes "substantiality", "objectivity" and "animation" (they can also coincide in the semes "gender", "age"). However, their semantic structures diverge in their categorical semes "anthroponicity" and "faunonymicity", which, in turn, create a two-isotopy of speech: an isotopy of an anthroponym and an isotopy of a faunonym. When personifying a faunonym, the indicator of the isotopy of the anthroponym is the categorical seme, the "anthroponymicity" of the text unit, while the indicator of the isotopy of the faunonym is the seme "faunomism" of the metatext unit. Consequently, the categorical seme "anthroponymic" of a text unit is a personifying seme, which can be called a vertueme, i.e. a seme showing the speaker's evaluative attitude to the subject of speech. If the semantic structure of the faunonym is a€ f ≤an≤c≤s, which corresponds to direct nomination or deep structure, then the semantic structure of the anthroponym is equal to a€per≤an≤c≤s, which in turn corresponds to direct nomination, or deep structure. When personifying a faunonym based on

a common seme, a€(f+ per)≤an≤c ≤s, where the semantic structure of the anthroponym and faunonym merges in the meaning of "a". For example, in the sentence: Un lièvre qui passait, m'imita: sa lèvre était fendue, à force d'avoir ri (Rolland1, 102), the semantic structure of the anthroponym "man" is superimposed on the semantic structure of the faunonym "hare" on the basis of the general seme "position lips of a laughing person and a hare", expressed in the verb lexeme rire, denoting the activity of the anthroponym. Thus, in this case, the sematic structure of the hare faunonym formally looks like this: a€(f+per)≤an≤c≤s. Where the personification of the faunonym "hare" reaches thanks to the virtuem per.

If the categorical seme "faunonymy" is the seme of a text unit, and the categorical seme "anthroponymy" is a metatext unit, then the anthroponym is animated. At the same time, the role of vyrtuema is played by the seme "faunomity".

For example; Où vois-tu là du drôle et de l'inquiétant? Toi, tu voudrais l'avoir tout le temps dans les plis de ton caraco comme un petit garçon et qu'il te raconte : maman, j`ai ceci, maman, j`ai cela, comme s'il n`avait pas grandi , comme s'il n'était pas un homme fait, avec toute sa conscience et toute sa raison. Alors, laisse-lui donc sa liberté: les jeunes poulains, c'est fait pour galoper dans la savane (Roumain, 84). The semantic structure of the faunonym "foal" is superimposed on the semantic structure of the anthroponym "child" on the basis of the general seme "young", since the categorical seme "faunonymity" is the seme of the unit ("foal") of the text, while the categorical seme anthroponymy is the seme of the unit of the matatext. Therefore, the seme "faunonymity" is a virtuem that produces the effect of animalization – a€(per+f) ≤an ≤c ≤s.

When personifying inanimate objects, the semantic structure of the anthroponym is also superimposed on the semantic structure of a personified inanimate object on the basis of a common seme. In addition to the common seme, their semantic structures coincide in the archisemes "substantiality" and "objectivity" (they can coincide in groupmes and in temes). However, their semantic structures diverge in the semes "animate" and "inanimate". The categorical semes "anthroponymic" and "inanimate" create a two-isotopy of speech. When personifying an inanimate object, the indicator of the isotopy of an anthroponym is the categorical seme "anthroponymic" of a unit of text, while the indicator of the isotopy of an inanimate object is the seme "inanimateness" of a metatext unit. Consequently, in such cases, the categorical seme "anthroponymic" acts as a virtuem, producing the effect of personification as a unit of metatext (an inanimate object).

If the semantic structure of an inanimate object is a€ inan≤c≤s, which corresponds to a direct nomination or deep structure, then the semantic structure of an anthroponym is equal to a€per≤an≤c≤s, which in turn corresponds to a direct nomination or deep structure. When personifying an inanimate object on the basis of the general seme "a", a€(inan+ per≤an)≤c≤s is observed, where the semantic structure of the anthroponym of an inanimate object merges in the meaning of the seme "a", enriched by the categorical semes "anthroponymic" and "inanimate" ", which create a double-isotopy in speech: ...une grille qui grince et pleure interminablement sur ses gonds (Lanoux. 61). The semantic structure of the anthroponym is superimposed on the semantic structure of the inanimate object "lattice" on the basis of the general seme "to make a sound", expressed in terms of the verb lexeme pleurer.

At the same time, the semantic structure of the inanimate object "lattice" is enriched, merging with the semantic structure of the anthroponym, whose representative in this case is the verb pleurer. Consequently, the seme "anthroponymic" is the seme of a text unit, i.e. virtuem, while the seme "inanimate" is the very unit of the metatext. Thus, the semantic structure of a personified inanimate object "lattice" looks like in the formal notation, a€(inan+ per≤an)≤c≤s.

If the categorical seme "inanimateness" is the seme of the text unit, and the categorical seme "anthroponymic" is the metatext unit, ,t, e, if the semantic structure of an inanimate object is superimposed on the semantic structure of the anthroponym in the meaning of "a", then there is a reification of the anthroponym "since in In such cases, the role of the virtuem is played by the categorical seme of the text unit "inanimateness". For example: Je suis comme une éponge qui tète l'Océan. Ou bien plutôt, je suis une grappe ventrue, mûre, pleine a crever du beau jus de la terre (Rolland1, 73). The seme "inanimateness", expressed in the lexemes grappe and mûre, is the seme of the text unit, hence the vertueme, producing the effect of reification, while the seme "anthroponymic" is the seme of the metatext unit. Such cases in formal notation look like this: a€(per+ inan) ≤ c ≤ s.

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When personifying abstract concepts, just as in previous cases, semantic the structure of the anthroponym is superimposed on the semantic structure of the abstract concept on the basis of the general seme "a". In addition to this seme, their semantic structures coincide in the archiseme "substantiality". Their semantic structures diverge in the categorical semes "anthroponymic", "animate" and "objective". In the case of the personification of an abstract concept, the semantic structure of the anthroponym merges with the semantic structure of the abstract concept, thereby enriching the semantic structure of the latter. Their categorical semes "anthroponymic" and "non-objective" form a two-isotopy in speech: the isotopy of the anthroponym and the isotopy of the abstract concept. When personifying an abstract concept, the indicator of the isotopy of the text is the categorical seme "anthroponymic", while the categorical seme "non-objectivity" acts as part of the metatext unit. The categorical seme "anthroponymic" of a text unit in this case plays the role of a personifying seme of an abstract concept, it is a virtuem.

If the semantic structure of an abstract concept is equal to a€ab≤s, which corresponds to direct nomination, or deep structure, then the semantic structure of the anthroponym is equal to a€per≤an≤c≤s, which, in turn, corresponds to direct nomination or deep structure. The personification of an abstract concept in formal notation looks like this: a€(ab + per≤an≤c)≤s. The semantic structure of the anthroponym and the abstract concept merge in the meaning of "a", enriched by the categorical semes "anthroponymic" and not "objective", which create a two-isotopy in speech: the isotopy of the abstract concept in the metatext and the isotopy of the anthroponym in the text. In such cases, as in the previous ones, the seme of the text unit "anthroponymic" plays the role of a virtuem, producing the effect of personification. For example: Comme tu fuis, avril! Si tôt finie, journée: ... N'importe! J`ai bien joui de vous, je vous ai eus, et je vous ai tenus. Et j'ai baisé tes seins menus... Et maintenant, à toi! Bonjour, la Nuit! Je te prends. Chacune à son tour! Nous allons coucher ensemble... Ah ! sacrebleu, mais entre nous, une autre aussi sera couchée... Ma vieille rentre... (Rolland1, 78).

The semantic structures of anthroponyms denoting "girl" and "woman" are superimposed on the semantic structures of lexemes denoting, respectively, the abstract concepts "April" and "night". This correlation is based on the common seme "youth" for the lexemes "girl" and "April" (usually in April, nature awakens, and therefore this month is, as it were, the youth of the year) and on the common seme "lying in bed" for the lexemes "woman" and "night". These common semes are expressed by the text units les seins menus and coucher, as well as by the use of the second person and context. Consequently, the seme of the text producing the effect of personification is "anthroponymic", while the seme of the metatext is "non-objectivity". The semantic structures of the abstract concepts "April" and "night" can be written as a€ (ab + per≤an≤c)≤s.

If the categorical seme "non-objectivity" is the seme of the text unit, and the categorical seme "anthroponymic" is the metatext unit, then abstraction of the anthroponym is observed, and the role of the virtuem will be played by the categorical seme "non-objectivity". For example: Cet homme est la tristesse même (Bataille, 72), where the categorical seme "non-objectivity" is the seme of the text unit, while the categorical seme "anthroponymic" is the seme of the metatext unit. Therefore, the categorical seme "non-objectivity" of a text unit acts as a virtuem, producing an abstraction effect, which can be written formally as a€ (per+ab)≤s.

Thus, the study of the imposition of semantic structures allows a deeper study of the transfer of meanings of lexical units.

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