THE RESEARCH OF THE ASSOCIATION IN LINGUISTICS

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The paper deals with the characteristics of the associative-semantic relationships tokens. Traditionally, the study of lexical system is carried out by examining the lexical-semantic paradigms, most of which are formed on the basis of integral-differential constraints tokens. Along with these lexical categories there are considered and depending on situation themed items. Different nature organizations have union-associated words. 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 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 introduced - associative-semantic group, whose members are part 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 lexical-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, lexical-semantic groups of words of different parts of speech.

Key words: associative-semantic group, kauzema, reflexema.

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

Therefore, the article is aimed on covering the issue of associations, relative issues and their overall significance in linguistics. The topic considers 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 semas 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 research is the temporal and qualitative-temporal group of lexis.

Main part. The study of associations as a phenomenon of human perception of the world has a long history. According to A. Zalewski, "the idea of the association is almost as eternal as the problem of thinking" [1]. The ancestor of associative theory is Aristotle, who developed the main types of associations: the similarity, by contrast, contiguity in space and time. Later the problem of association moved to the periphery of scientific inquiry, and then again became the object of attention of scientists (mainly psychologists).

Lomonosov M.V. called the law of associations "law co-imagination" which summarizes all the "memory deposits", distributing them accordingly to the similarity or proximity in time and space. According to him, the association "is a spiritual gift with one thing already submitted, collectively imaginary with it, somehow associated with it, for example, when the ship appears in mind - with it 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".

Generally, the description of language based on the theory of the semantic structure of the word. In most cases, one paradigm connects together words that contain in their structure general archy- or hypersemes. For example, the integrated archeseme like 'movement' combines verbs walk, run, fly, swim, trot, trudge, stand in the appropriate synonyms and antonymous paradigm; hypersema 'clothing' is integral to the thematic group coats, dresses, pants, sweater, blouse; paronyms are semantically related to each other through this nuclear things, explicated in the root morphemes ('water' in the words water, watery), etc.

However, the part of lexical paradigms is determined solely within the relationship of semas, also into account may also be taken 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) etc. Combining of proper linguistic and extra linguistic approaches to the classification of vocabulary allowed T.V. Sliva to stand out paradigm – associative-semantic group (LRA), which "represents a set of tokens denoting concepts combined cause-and-effect relationships, while also having the same semantic structure in lexemes, who are in a special kind of relationship" [5, p . 38]. Researcher draws attention to the fact that members of traditional lexical-semantic paradigm acts as the integral nuclear semantic feature, peripheral meanings are differential. In the associative-semantic group tokens are combined on a "core - periphery": nuclear semas of initial word (kauzema) correlate with peripheral semas members of paradigm (reflexsemes). In

their turn semas represented as nuclear in the semantic structure of reflection, are on the periphery of the semantic structure kauzema [5].

As an example, T. Sliva considering the associative-semantic links members of a closed lexical-semantic group "seasons." We examine 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, has not yet been the object of such a study.

In our minds day are divided into four parts, respectively denote tokens morning, afternoon, evening and night. As a result of component analysis in the names of the day stands out archesema 'time', hypersema '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 (V.Wundt), explains the change of the general laws of the association, bringing the latter to the three above-mentioned basic processes: connection by similarity, by temporal or spatial contiguity and communication opposites. This theory, in spite of the critical responses, influenced the subsequent work in the field of semasiology (Marr N.I., Meshchaninov I.I., Sperber H. and others).

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

It should be noted that the V.A. Zvegintsev expressed extremely negative attitude to the use of psychological techniques for language learning. Given the fact that the word and its meaning are the elements of the language, the word in speech - psychological phenomenon, and the problem of words and concepts are included in the range of interests of philosophy, he notes that the study of words can be made from a linguistic, psychological and philosophical sides, but at the same time every science must use their own methods to study it. Thus, he believes, semasiology as a

branch of linguistics should be guided by linguistic methods and it's "as a linguistic discipline should be distinguished from philosophy and psychology."

However, subsequent studies have proved the illegality of the negative categorical. Due to an open and dynamic nature of the lexical system of conditionality and its development as proper linguistic and extra linguistic factors, there was a question about the need to integrate the study of linguistic processes real subject speech and thinking activity - a man with his life experiences, values, amount of knowledge, communicative needs. According to N. Karaulova only in our time linguists have become fully associate concepts of internal and external structures of the language to communicate with its social function "combatant" features [2].

Bally noted that "language system seems to us in the form of an extensive network of permanent mnemonic associations, very similar to each other at all speaking subjects - associations that apply to all parts of the language syntax, style, vocabulary and word formation is then up to the sounds and the main forms of pronunciation. "

In domestic linguistics one of the first researchers to pay attention to the study of a number of words that are combined in a variety of systems based on associative and psychological bonds was A.A. Potebnya who told "... different perceptions under certain conditions attached, are connected to one another, so that one that we remembered, brings to mind other "[4].

Since the system is based on systematic vocabulary relations of realities, linguistic studies should take into account that, as a member of one or another semantic area, which features items reflected in the names, that is, what is the relationship between the reflection of reality and lexical-semantic system in the mind of the individual. In fact, in the semantics of names there is the fact that all entities are similar to each other 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. Making the conclusion of the above mentioned the linguists (A.A. Zalevskaya, Y.N. Karaulov, A.P. Klimeneko, I.V. Rodneva and others) came

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 picture that emerges from the study of the actual semantics of linguistic methods and ways of their groups.

Thus, the concept of association is widely used in linguistics (semantics in particular), however is still perceived specialness associative relationships that, in the formulation of M.A. Krongauz, "stand out" [3]. 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 "associative connection".

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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 угрупування 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 семи.

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.

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 ассоциантом и ассоциатами. 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.