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The core and periphery of the lexical-semantic fields «күан, freuen (sich)– ызалан, entrüsten (sich)» in the Kazakh and German languages

Abstract. The article is devoted to the analysis of lexical- semantic fields in the Kazakh and German languages. The study of language vocabulary in different lexical- semantic fields allows us to identify similarities and differences between them. Fields are system formations, within which there are relations and connections, fields have their own specific features. The field is characterized by a special structure: the core of the field and the periphery are highlighted. All units of a language can be represented as a hierarchy of lexical and semantic fields. The field is characterized by the maximum concentration of field-forming features in the core and an incomplete set of these features with a possible weakening of their intensity at the periphery. The core of the field is formed by a unit that expresses the dominant value. There have been used the descriptive method and componential analysis method in this article. There have been analyzed the main lexical and semantic groups of the lexical - semantic fields with the meaning ‘күан, freuen (sich) -ызалан, entrüsten (sich)’ on the material of the Kazakh and German languages.

Keywords: lexical-semantic field, the core, the periphery, meaning.

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Introduction. The concept of system in linguistics are associated with the concept of structure. N. F. Alefirenko points out that the diversity of views on the relationship between the concepts of system and structure can be grouped as follows: the concepts of system and structure are not differentiated, and sometimes they are used as synonyms [1]. These concepts are differentiated, and both terms are used for their designation in two identical meanings; the terms differ, but in linguistics, some researchers understand the structure as a system, some understand the structure as a system.

The field model of a language system allows us to represent a language as a system of systems that interact with each other. As a result, the language appears as a functioning system in which there are constant changes.

A language field is represented in linguistics as a set of elements connected by system relations, characterized by a concentric structure consisting of a core and peripheral regions. The core elements are most closely related to each other, and the connection between them is weakened towards the periphery. The core elements are systematically used, perform the function of the field most uniquely, are most frequent in comparison with peripheral elements, and are mandatory for this field.

The transition to the periphery is carried out gradually, with the separation of a number of peripheral zones.

There are the micro fields in the field structure, which intersect with other fields. The units of periphery can enter into other fields by establishing the connection between the fields, forming a common zone.

The questions of the description of lexical system of language are considered in modern linguistics from the point of view of the field structure, which contribute to the detection units forming a certain semantic field and the semantic processes that determine the preservation of

the unity of the field. Analysis of relations around the semantic field and its functioning in the language is necessary to recreate a particular fragment of the national language picture of the world. The volume of the lexical-semantic field depends on the lexical-grammatical restrictions on the inclusion of specific words in its composition. Word-building nests and root communities of words play an important role in the system organization of the lexical-semantic field. The first property of the lexical-semantic field reflects the system organization of the field, the relationship of the system and its elements. A word can only be understood on the basis of the entire set of lexical units included in this field.

The structural characteristic of the field model of the language is the identification of the core and periphery. Core units are the most specialized for performing field functions and are characterized as the most frequent. The elements of the periphery have an incomplete volume of features; the intensity of these elements is weakened. The transition from the core to the periphery is gradual, and several peripheral zones are distinguished (near-core, non-core, near, far, and extreme periphery).

Research in the field of semantics shows that the relationship between words in a language is much more complex: they are multidimensional and, consequently, multidimensional. Similar words in meaning, representing a kind of nest, or micro-fields of the lexical system, are also characterized by complex, multidimensional relationships between their constituent units. In synonymous groups as micro fields of the language system, these relations between language units consist of diverse features of their similarity and difference. Synonymous groups of linguistic units represent a kind of micro field semantic fields of the language system.

Fields are structural formations that have a center-core and periphery. The lexical-semantic field is based on the semantic principle, when words are combined on the basis of the meaning they express. Thus, the lexical-semantic field property reflects the system organization of the field, the relationship of the system and its elements. Between the elements of the field there are connections and relationships. Core units have clear signs. Units of the periphery are characterized by the presence of more individual features.

The aim, tasks. The aim of the article is to investigate the lexical - semantic fields ‘қуан, freuen (sich) -ызалаң, entrüsten (sich)’ in the Kazakh and German languages.

The description of the lexical meaning allows us to establish the relationships between the meanings of different words. In this approach, the meaning of a word is not defined as an independent unit, but as a set of relations with other meanings. The description of lexical-semantic fields are one of the ways to solve this problem. There have been used the descriptive method and componential analysis method in this article.

The discussion. Let's analyze the composition of the lexical - semantic fields ‘қуан, freuen (sich) -ызалаң, entrüsten (sich)’ in the Kazakh and German languages. The fields include verbs and idiomatized verb phrases.

The material for the investigation are the verbs and idiomatized verbal phrases with the meaning ‘қуан, freuen (sich) -ызалаң, entrüsten (sich)’. In the lexical-semantic fields of ‘қуан, freuen (sich) -ызалаң, entrüsten (sich)’, nuclear and peripheral constituents are distinguished. The entire vocabulary of the analyzed field is specific. The main criterion for determining the core of the lexical-semantic field is frequency.

The units of the core are the most frequent. The least frequent units are peripheral. At the same time, attention is paid to the specifics of their semantics. It should be noted that the boundary between the core and the periphery is not always clearly defined. The distinction between the core and periphery is based on the frequency counts of the semantic content.

Next words with the meaning ‘қуан, freuen (sich) -ызалаң, entrüsten (sich)’ in the Kazakh and German Languages build the lexical-semantic fields: begeistertsein, sichvergnügen, sichbelustigen, frohsein, sicherfreuen, heitersein, auskosten, genießen, huldigen, prassen,

sich'swohlseinlassen, schwelgen, sichsonnen, schlemmen, essichschmeckenlassen, ausnutzen, sichergötzen, sichausleben, essen, in Saus und Brausleben, ausleben, ausschöpfen, behagen, luxuriösleben, essenwieeinFürst, frönen, sichlaben, gütlichtun, gut leben, begeistern, beseligen, entzücken, erregen, beflügeln, mitreißen, Stimmunghervorrufen, anstacheln, aufmuntern, ergötzen, jemandenSpaßmachen, entbrennen, gefallen, zünden, anfeuern, anregen, bezaubern, erheitern, aufregen, fortreißen, faszinieren, packen, beglücken, belustigen, wohltun, berauschen, entzünden, hinreißen, Begeisterunghervorrufen, anheizen, aufheitern, erfreuen, glücklichmachen, entflammen, freuen, verlocken, befeuern, fesseln, amüsieren, grienen, grinsen, den Mundverziehen, schmunzeln, feixen, lachen, lächeln, jubeln, sichweiden, sich ins Fäustchenlachen, triumphieren, sich die Händereiben, strahlen, frohlocken, spottenüber, auftrumpfen, lachenüber, sichheimlichfreuen, jauchzen, schadenfrohsein, juchzen, juhuen, hurraschreien, jemandemlacht das Herz, Luftsprüngemachen, einenFreudentanzaufführen, jubilieren, jubeln, glücklichsein, Freudenschreiausstoßen, sicherfreuen an, sicherbauen an, sichlaben an, sichaufrichten an, sichweiden an, sichergötzen an, entrüsten, sich, brüskieren, empoeren, schockieren, veraergern, vor den Kopf stossen, wuetendmachen, zornigmachenaufbrausen, s.empoeren, s. erbittern, s.erbosen, s.ereifern, s. erregen, s. erzürnen, heftigwerden, boesewerden, wild werden, seinenUnwillenaussern, aufgeregтsein, empoertsein, erhitzt sein, indigniert sein, schockiert sein, wütend sein, ausser sich sein; ызалан, шамырқа, шақарлан, қаһарлан, кіжін, кіжікте, кіжірей, бұлан-талан болды, бұлан-таланы шықты [етті], бұлқан – талқан [бұрқан-тарқан] болды, ерін бауырына [мойынынан] алды, захар шашты, қабағы жабылды [қарс жабылды, түйілді, түнерді], қабағын жапты [түйді, тастай түйді, түкситті, қарс жапты], қабағын аузына түсірді, қаһарға мінді, қаһар көрсетті [қылды, тікті, төкті, шашты, келді], нар бурадай шабынды, наурыздағы шабынған [бұрқылдаған] бура тәрізді, терісіне сыймады, терісі тарылды [тарылып келеді], ақшаңда,ақыраңда, ашулан, бадыраңда, бажалақта, байбаламда, барылда, бәсекелес, божылда, бұртаңда, долдан, долылан, дүмпі, дүңки, запылан, зәрлен, зығырлан, кейіңкіре, кейкеңде, кейки, кейігенсі, кейікейіңкіре, кейістен, кекенде, кекши, кекіренде, керди, керки, керкілде, кеселден, кикілжіңде, көнтектен, күбін, күжди, күжірей, күйіп-піс, күрби, кіжіңде, кірбіңде, қаталдан, қатыбаста, қатыгезден, қожырай, құжырлан, мыржин, ойыстан, о жарлан, оқыраңда, шадырлан, шытын, жер- көкті басына көтерді [көшірді], күйіп кетті, қабағынан қар [қан] жауғандай [жауып отыр], қатты келді, нар бурадай шабынды, тұлтан тұтты, шырт ете қалды, шытынай қалды, араздас, бағжаңда,бажылда, барбаңда, барби, барқылда, барпылда, бартылда, бұлаңда, бұрқылда, бұрти, быжылда, дікілде, дікіренде, дінкілде, дүрсілде, едіренде, ежіренде, жарыл, құшырлан, мөңкі, қыржыңда, одырай, одыраңда, тебін, қоқанда, томсар, торсаң қақты,торсаңда, тортаңда, торти, тебін, тұла, құрыс, қоқыраңда, кесірлен, кескекте, күйін, күжілде, тұлдан, түрти,шатына, шытырла, қайқа-лақта, қайки, кеңки, қайқи, қалтыра, шытына қарады, алақайла, арсалақта, арсалаңда, арсаңда, далаңда, дарди, дәсерле, дели, жадыра, жайдарылан, жайнаңда, жайтаңда, жайраңда, жарқыра, жарыл, жетіс, жымыңда, зауықтан, көңілден, күл, күлімде, күлімсіре, күптен, қуан, қуанышта, қызықта, ләзаттан, мазаттан, масаттан, мастан, мәзден, мейрамда, мерейлен, мерекеле, насаттан, салтанатта, семір, сусында, сүйсін, сүйін, сүйіншіле, сықылықта, сылқылда.

Each lexical field isolates several semantic parts, or parcels, in its composition [2]. Parcels are determined by the presence of common components in the meaning of the word. The lexical - semantic fields қуан, freuen(sich), ызалан, entrüsten(sich)are divided into three parcels:

а) қуан, freuen(sich):

- 1) pleasure that causes joy
- 2) a sense of joy
- 3) to show joy: to be happy

б) ызалан, entrüsten(sich):

- 1) discontent that causes indignation
- 2) feeling of indignation
- 3) to show indignation

Lexical-semantic fields combine words that have a common meaning. All words included in this field, have one concept, adding special meanings to it. In semantic fields, each word has collection of features - elementary meanings-semes.

The comparison of lexical - semantic fields denoting the meaning of қуан, freuen(sich), ызалан, entruersten(sich) allows us to assume the universal nature of reflection of reality.

Conclusion. We analyzed the field organization of semantic groups of verbs қуан, freuen(sich), ызалан, entruersten(sich). The verbs with the meaning қуан, freuen(sich), ызалан, entruersten(sich) are investigated as special paradigmatic associations of lexical units. There has been defined the volume of lexical - semantic fields қуан, freuen(sich), ызалан, entruersten(sich); The words with the meaning қуан, freuen(sich), ызалан, entruersten(sich) build lexical - semantic fields. In both Kazakh and German, the lexical - semantic fields 'қуан, freuen(sich), ызалан, entruersten(sich)' are characterized by a homogeneous structure that includes the following zones: the core and the periphery. However, the distribution of constituents within each zone in these languages is different. Typological differences between the Kazakh and German languages determine the structure of lexical - semantic fields in the studied languages, the composition of structural components and their place in the lexical and semantic fields. As the language of the description of core units we have used the set of indexes that allow investigation of the meanings of verbs and idiomatized verb phrases within lexical-semantic fields, the emotional state of Ego in a certain situation using the following formula, which is considered in the work as tertium comparationis: «the Ego in the situation Z feels A because of B, shows A as C (or does not show A as D)».

The meanings of the indexes of this formula are described as follows: Z-situation; A-feeling; B-condition of manifestation of A; C-external manifestation of A; D - internal manifestation of A.

When considering verbs with the meaning қуан, freuen(sich), we assume that the Ego is in an active-positive emotional state, which is caused by the fact that the Ego likes something pleasant happening to him or to people he likes, or that something unpleasant is happening to people he dislikes, he expresses his feelings - laughing, jumping, shouting, admiring, or does not show his feelings, because showing feelings may be inappropriate to ethical norms.

When analyzing verbs with the meaning ызалан, entruersten(sich), we assume that the Ego is in an active-negative emotional state, which is caused by the fact that the Ego believes that some undesirable things are happening to him, that they are contrary to the norms of etiquette, the Ego wants to show that these actions are undesirable for him and he sometimes wants to do something against it [3].

For example the description of the verb ызалан: – The ego feels discontent, anger, hatred, indignation, excitement, because the Ego's desire has not been fulfilled, the event has done the Ego harm, the situation is not desirable for him; the Ego grumbles, shouts loudly, frowns. The name of the lexical-semantic field is- (sich) freuen. The lexical-semantic field (sich) freuen in German includes verbs and idiomatized phrases with the meaning to rejoice. The field's name in German is (sich) freuen.

The core of the field includes verbs- (sich) freuen/(sich) erfreuen, frohlocken, jubeln, triumphieren, jauchzen, jubilieren, schadenfroh sein, (sich) die Hände reiben, (sich) ins Fäustchen lachen, seine (helle, liebe) Freude haben/empfinden, Freude haben/empfinden, (sich) im stillen freuen, außer (sich) sein vor Freude, (sich) freuen wie ein Schneekönig, vor Freude an die Decke springen, Freudenschreie ausstoßen, (sich) heimlich freuen, einen Jubelruf ausstoßen, vor Freude (ganz) aus dem Häuschen geraten, vor Freude närrisch werden, sprachlos sein vor Freude, (sich) schadenfroh freuen, einen Freudentanz aufführen, hell jubeln, jubeln und jauchzen, jubeln und frohlocken, j-m Beifall jubeln/jauchzen, (sich) vor Freude kaum zu fassen wissen.

The zone close to the core build the words: juchzen, juhuen, froh sein, glücklich sein, begeistert sein, heiter sein, hurra schreien, in Gefühlen schwelgen, jmdm. hüpft das Herz /lacht das Herz im Leibe, Luftsprung machen, j-d ist überglücklich, j-d ist selig, j-d ist heilfroh, in sich hinein lachen, (sich) freuen wie ein Stint, (Wohl) gefallen haben/finden an, j-m verschlägt es vor Freude die Sprache, (sich) der Fröhlichkeit hingeben, j-m springt das Herz vor Freude.

The periphery of the field: (sich) ergötzen, (sich) vergnügen, jodeln, genießen, schwelgen, strahlen, (sich) an seinem Erfolg berauschen, in Wonne schwelgen, sich sonnen, (sich) nichts abgehen lassen, zu leben verstehen, etwas vom Leben haben, Genuß empfinden, (sich) delectieren, lachen, (sich) erquicken, (sich) berauschen, seine Lust an etw. (D). haben, (sich) unterhalten, (sich) amüsieren, schmausen, zechen, feiern.

The core of the lexical-semantic field is represented by verbs characterized by the maximum concentration of indignation signs. As for the verbs of the near-nuclear zone, their intensity decreases in comparison with the units of nuclear zone. The periphery was made up of units which characteristics are weaker in comparison with the near-nuclear zone. Periphery units combine the features of the lexical -semantic field with the meanings of other fields. The periphery zone is the area where the field features are most poorly expressed.

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Ядро и периферия лексико-семантических полей «куан, freuen(sich), ызалан, entruersten(sich)» в казахском и немецком языках

Аннотация. В данном исследовании рассмотрены лексико-семантические поля «куан, freuen(sich), ызалан, entruersten(sich)» в казахском и немецком языках и проанализированы сходства и различия между ними. Особенное внимание уделяется лексико-семантическим полям как системным образованиям, внутри которых существуют отношения и связи. Поле рассмотрено как особая структура, имеющая ядро и периферию. Все единицы языка могут быть представлены в виде иерархии лексических и семантических полей. Лексико-семантические поля «куан, freuen(sich), ызалан, entruersten(sich)» в казахском и немецком языках характеризуются максимальной концентрацией признаков рассматриваемых полей в ядре и неполным набором этих признаков с возможным ослаблением их интенсивности на периферии. Ядра полей сформировали единицы, которые выражают доминирующее значение. В данной работе были использованы описательный метод и метод компонентного анализа.

Ключевые слова: лексико-семантическое поле, ядро, периферия, значение.

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«Қуан, freuen(sich), ызалан, entrüsten(sich)» лексика-семантикалық өрістерінің ядросы мен перифериясы

Аңдатпа. Зерттеуде қазақ және неміс тілдеріндегі лексикалық-семантикалық өрістерді талдау қарастырылған. Лексика-семантикалық өрістердің арасындағы ұқсастықтар мен айырмашылықтары анықталған. Өрістер – бұл жүйелік білім, олардың ішінде қарым-қатынас пен байланыс бар, өрістердің өзіндік ерекшеліктері бар. Авторлар ‘қуан, freuen(sich), ызалан, entrüsten(sich)’ лексикалық-семантикалық өрістерін қарастырған. Өріс ерекше құрылыммен сипатталады: өріс ядросы және периферия бөлінеді.

Тілдің барлық бірліктері лексикалық және семантикалық өрістердің иерархиясы түрінде ұсынылуы мүмкін. «Қуан, freuen(sich), ызалан, entrüsten(sich)» лексикалық-семантикалық өрістерінің ядросында өрістің атына жақын мағыналы сөздер жатады, периферияға мағынасында басқа өрістердің компоненттері бар сөздер жатады.

Өрістің ядросы басым құндылықты білдіретін бірлікпен қалыптасады. Бұл мақалада сипаттамалық әдіс және компоненттік талдау әдісі қолданылған. Қазақ және неміс тілдерінің материалдарында ‘қуан, freuen(sich) - ызалан, entrüsten(sich)’ мәні бар лексикалық – семантикалық өрістердің негізгі лексикалық - семантикалық топтары талданған.

Түйін сөздер: лексикалық-семантикалық өріс, ядро, периферия, мағына.

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