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THE SEMANTIC STRUCTURE OF NAMES OF APPARATUS WITH THE MEANING OF LOW TEMPERATURE IN MODERN RUSSIAN AND AZERBAIJAN LANGUAGES

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ABSTRACT
One of the significant problems of modern anthropocentric linguistics is the reconstruction and description on the basis of the analysis of the linguistic structures of the cognitive and linguocultural content of language pictures of the world of different peoples. This article is devoted to a comparative analysis of the semantic structure of adjectives with a low temperature in modern Russian and Azerbaijani languages. The adjectives of modern Russian language are of particular interest, since they have specific features of the semantic organization and are heterogeneous in composition and quite significant in terms of quantity of vocabulary. Considering that one of the important tasks of modern linguistics is the study of the lexical system by isolating and describing individual groups of words that are semantically related to each other, we decided to select the lexico-semantic group of adjectives with a low temperature value as a little studied class of words. To these words, scientists were referred to as illustrative material in connection with the study of various structural morphological, lexical and grammatical questions of language. In modern linguistics, comparative study of languages is given great importance. And it is no accident, the deepening of economic integration of a number of countries and regions urgently requires the cooperation of peoples in many spheres, including in the field of culture and language. In the conditions of increasing interest in foreign languages and in connection with the mass striving to master them, problems of comparative study of languages become even more urgent.

Keywords: *semantic structure; adjectives; nouns; low temperature; compatibility of adjectives; Russian language; Azerbaijani language.*

Introduction

The unity of the conceptual basis of the lexical meanings of the names of adjectives as identifying words in the studied languages predetermines the existence of general laws of their semantic development (Karabulatova, 2013). However, the implementation of specific models of polysemy occurs under the influence of a number of systemic and random factors that do not always contribute to the emergence of equivalent in meaning multi-valued words. Nevertheless, in the languages studied there are also adjectives that have a generally lexical meaning. The specific weight of semantically correlative many-valued units in the adjectival vocabulary of the languages studied can serve as one of the indicators of the typological characteristics of different-system languages, in which the adjectives are not identical in their grammatical nature (Ebzeeva, Karabulatova, 2017).

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The urgency is determined by the theoretical and practical value of the typological comparison of categorically identical phenomena in different-system languages. A comparative analysis of linguistic facts makes it possible to penetrate deeper into the lexical and grammatical systems, broadens our knowledge of the specifics of the internal arrangement of each of the compared languages, enriches linguistic theory with new data on universals. The study of polysemantic adjectives in Russian and Azerbaijani languages will also contribute to the description of one of the most complex lexical and semantic phenomena - polysemy.

Hard core

The world picture is based on the repeatedly tested collective experience, which was a model and an example for the model, a program in human life (Fayzullina et al, 2016). Adjectives that describe a differentiated approach to the designation of temperature are especially important in conditions of sharp fluctuations in climate, air temperature. These designations are important for peoples oriented both to a sedentary and nomadic way of life (Yusupov and Karabulatova, 2014). Therefore, we see a diversity in the designation of temperature in the Turkic and Slavic languages.

THE SEMANTIC STRUCTURE OF NAMES APPROPRIATE STYLE / STYLY, RANDOM/ ZYABLY, FROZEN/ MOROZNY, COOLING/ OKHLADITEL'NY IN THE PRESENT RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

In each specific language similar words are represented differently not only quantitatively, but also qualitatively. In this paper, we analyze adjectives with a low temperature value. The considered subgroup includes the following words: APPROPRIATE STYLE / STYLY, RANDOM/ ZYABLY, FROZEN/ MOROZNY, COOLING/ OKHLADITEL'NY. The corresponding adjectives of the Azerbaijani language will be matched with the lexico-semantic group of adjectives of the Russian language with a low temperature.

The main tasks of this section are to identify and distinguish the meanings of multiple-valued adjectives based on the analysis of the compatibility of words, to determine the content of each selected value, to establish the types of lexical meaning and the nature of the semantic connection between them.

Let's pass to the analysis of adjectives denoting a low temperature.

Semantically significant environment of the adjective adjective form the following groups of nouns:

a) metal (cast iron, slag);

b) elements (air);

c) various time intervals (night).

The adjective adjective is represented in the LAD as having 1 meaning and 1 semantic nuance.

LAD

1. Ostyvshiy, okhladivshiysya. Stylyy chugun. Stylyy shlak. // Kholodnyy, studenyy. Stylyy vozdukh [LAD, 1986: 4: 296].

BAD

1. Ostyvshiy, okhladivshiysya. Stylyy chugun. Stylyy shlak. // Kholodnyy, studenyy. Stylaya noch'. Stylyy vozdukh [1965: 14: 1122].

Comparing semantically the volumes of the adjective "stylyy", the data in the MAS and BAS, we select the following number of values:

1. Ostyvshiy, okhladivshiysya. Stylyy chugun. Stylyy shlak/ Cooled down, cooled. Fused cast iron. A light slag.
2. Kholodnyy, studenyy. Stylyy vozdukh. Stylaya noch'/ Cold, cold. Stewed air. A furious night..

The first meaning "cooled down, cooled" is combined with nouns cast iron, slag: Stylyy chugun. Stylyy shlak/ Fused cast iron. Stuck Slag . The second non-nominative meaning is combined with the nouns air, night: Stylyy vozdukh. Stylaya noch'/ Stewed air. A furious night.

The second non-derivative-nominative value depends entirely on the first derivative-nominative value, thereby including this " okhladivshiysya/ cooled".

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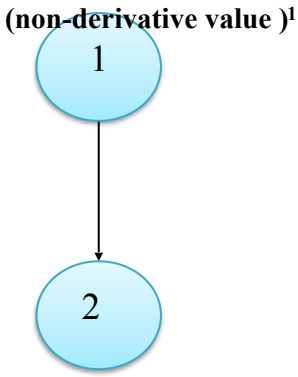
The type of semantic structure is radial.



Semantically significant environment of the adjective " zyablyy/ chilly" form the following groups of nouns:

a) personal pronouns (i);

b) nouns that imply a person (someone) (staruchka/old woman);

c) solid and liquid food (onion, seeds).

In the semantic scope of the adjective "chilly" in the LAD, there are 2 values:

1. Povrezhdennyy morozom. Zyablyy luk. Zyablyye semena. 2. Chuvstvitel'nyy k kholodu. Zyablaya starushka. Uzh bol'no ya zyablyy! (Chekhov. Van'ka)/ Damaged by frost. A chilly onion. Chilly seeds. 2. Sensitive to cold. Chilly old woman. I'm sick and cold! (Chekhov, Vanka) [v. 1, p. 625].

BAD

1. Povrezhdennyy kholodom, tronutyy morozom. Zyablyye semena. Zyablyy luk. 2. Chutkiy k kholodu; zyabkiy. Zyablomu i letom kholodno [V. 1, s. 1363]/. Damaged by cold, touched by frost. Chilly seeds. A chilly onion. 2. Sensible to cold; chilly. Zyablomu and the summer is cold [V. 1, p. 1363].

As a result of the analysis of comparison of the semantic volumes of the adjective, the following number of values are allocated to the LAD and BAD:

1. Povrezhdennyy kholodom, tronutyy morozom. Zyablyye semena. Zyablyy luk./ Damaged by cold, touched by frost. Chilly seeds. A chilly onion.
2. Chuvstvitel'nyy k kholodu. Zyablaya starushka. Ya zyablyy./ Sensitive to cold. Chilly old woman. I'm cold.
3. The adjective is chilly in the first sense "Damaged by the cold, touched by the frost" combines seeds and onions with nouns. Chilly seeds. A chilly onion. The second meaning "Sensitive to cold" is combined with nouns that imply a person (someone). "Zyablomu" and the summer is cold. I'm sick and cold.

[1] NDV is a non-derivative value, the PMV is a portable non-derivative value, a portable-metaphorical value.

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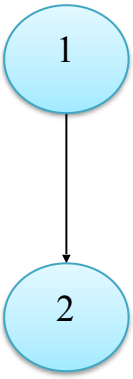
The type of semantic structure is radial.



The semantically significant environment of the adjective frosty name is formed by the following groups of nouns:
a) various time intervals (day, night, morning, autumn);
b) elements (air);
c) particles that accumulate on the surface (dust);
d) drawing (pattern);
e) glassware (window).

ADJUSTABLE WITH THE MEANING OF LOW TEMPERATURE IN CONTEMPORARY AZERBAIJAN LANGUAGE

In the Azerbaijani language, in the lexico-semantic group of adjectives with a low temperature, the adjective soyumuş (cooled, shy) and soyuq (cold) correspond to the Russian adjective, the adherent chilly correspond to the combination of words tez üşüyən (quickly freezing) and soyuga davamı olmayan (not resistant to cold), the adjective frosty corresponds to şaxtalı (frosty) and the combination of the words bərk soyuq (strongly cold), and the adjective cool corresponds to the noun soyuducu (fridge).

The adjectives of the Azerbaijani language with a low temperature value are also multivalued and contain the semantic classes of nouns that make up the environment.

The semantic structure of the names of the adjectives of the Azerbaijani language was studied in the same way as the semantic structure of the adjectives of the Russian language in the construction consisting of the adjective and the noun - (A + N).

The name adjective soyumuş (shy) is not reflected in the explanatory dictionary of the Azerbaijani language. And the adjective soyuq (cold) is represented in the explanatory dictionary of the Azerbaijani language as having 4 meanings and 5 semantic nuances.:

1. Hərarəti olmayan, temperaturu aşağı olan (hava və s. haqqında) (Not emanating heat, having a low temperature (about the weather, etc.)). ***Soyuq külək (Cold wind). Soyuq hava (Cold weather). Soyuq qış (Cold winter). Soyuq tər (Cold sweat).***
2. Qızdırılmamış, qızdırılmayan, yaxud istini saxlamayan (Non-heated, unheated or non-heat-retaining). ***Soyuq otaq (Cold Room). Soyuq zal (Cold hall)***. ***Soyuq tövlə (Cold Stall)*** // Bədəni soyuqdan qoruya bilməyən, soyuq keçən, istiliyi olmayan; nazik (Not protecting the body from the cold, letting cold pass without heat; thin). ***Soyuq paltar (Cold clothes)***. ***Soyuq yorğan (Cold blanket).*** // Soyumuş, lazımınca isti olmayan (Cold, not hot enough). ***Soyuq çay (Cold tea). Soyuq xörək (Cold dish). Soyuq samovar (Cold samovar).*** // Soyudulmuş halda hazırlanan və yeyilən (Cooked and eaten in a cold state). ***Soyuq qəlyanaltı (Cold appetizer). Soyuq yeməklər (Cold food).*** // Şimali (Northern). ***Soyuq ölkələr (Cold countries)***.

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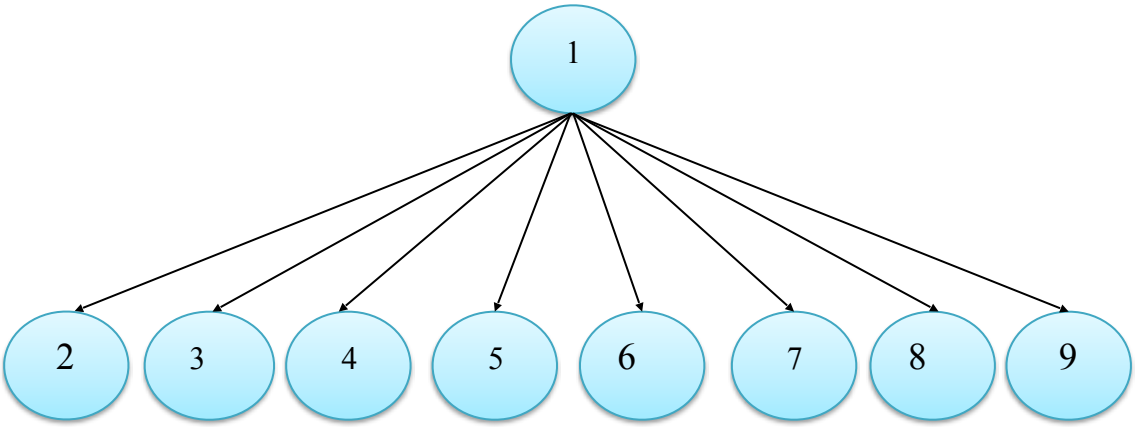
3. məc. Sərt, riqqətsiz, etinasız (*перен.* Severe, unkind, disparaging). ***Soyuq rəftar, münasibət (Cold behavior, attitude). Soyuq cavab (Cold answer)***. // məc. Coşğunluğu, ehtirası, hərarəti olmayan; ehtirassız, üzügülməz (*portable meaning: Not temperamental, not passionate, not warm; impassive, gloomy*). ***Soyuq qəlb (Cold soul). Soyuq adam (Cold-tempered man). Soyuq baxış (Cold look).***
4. məc. Darıxdırıcı, usandırıcı, ürəksıxan, cansıxıcı, maraqsız, süst (*trans. Boring, tiring, heartbreaking, uninteresting, dull*). ***Çox soyuq məclis. (Очень холодный прием)*** [Vol. 4, p. 142].
The adjective soyuq (cold) in the second and third values contain values with their own lexical compatibility, so these values are separate.

In the semantic structure of the adjective soyuq (cold), the non-derivative (1), the derivative (2, 3, 4, 5, 6) and the metaphorical (7, 8, 9) values are distinguished.
The type of semantic structure is radial.



The name adjective şaxtalı (frosty) is presented in the explanatory dictionary of the Azerbaijani language as having 1 meaning.
Bərk soyuq (Extremely cold). ***Şaxtalı günlər (Frosty days). Şaxtalı gecə (Frosty night)***. ***Şaxtalı qış (Frosty winter)*** [vol.4, p. 186].
The combination of this non-derivative meaning "Bərk soyuq (" Strongly cold ")" is expressed by nouns günlər (days), gecə (night), qış (winter).
The phenomenon of "temperature" was previously examined in docognitive linguistics. From the standpoint of traditional semantics, the temperature was studied as a separate semantic category of LD. Tarasova and T.E. Tokareva, in the framework of other semantic categories - V.V. Leschenko and TA. Shido, in the composition of more general classes of qualitative or quantitative words - S.V. Postnikova, N.F. Spiridonova, A.N. Scramm.

From the point of view of the linguistic cognitive approach, the temperature was studied as a fragment of adjacent cognitive categories. Galich, L.V. Laenko, A.Kh. Merzlyakova and in the perspective of studying the situation of perception in the language - T.B. Boreyko.

Semantics of individual temperature nominations in the traditional or cognitive plans were described by S.V. Gornik, I.B. Levchin, E.V. Ra-hilina, W. Khas, N. Zink. As a separate concept on the material of the English and Russian languages, the temperature was studied by V.A. Kalugina. In the work of N.Yu. Shnyakina this concept was analyzed on the material of the another language, along with other perceptual concepts, primarily in terms of its imaginative potential.

Based on the materials of the explanatory dictionaries, the semantic volume of the adjectives' names is analyzed and the quantitative composition of the meanings of each word is determined. When establishing the semantic volume of the adjective, the method of component analysis was used, involving the decomposition of meaning into elementary components and the identification of semantic relationships and connections between words and lexical-semantic variants. The method of distributive analysis allows us to reveal the valence of the adjective. The main examples were comparison and comparison.

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Conclusion

The content of the studied concept is not homogeneous. It fixes the notion of temperature as a static or dynamic feature, on the one hand, and as a parametric perceptual and parametric precisely quantified attribute, on the other. At the heart of the second dichotomy lay two procedural aspects of conceptualization that form two different strategies for cognition of temperature-empirical perceptual and scientific-experimental.

The concept of "low temperature" is characterized by a complex structure and can be represented as a set of temperature zones that form the scale of the temperature signature increase, and also how the movement of the temperature characteristic according to this scale. In the aggregate, the zones of the concept are organized according to a prototype principle, and their gradual content is oriented to a neutral temperature in a broad sense.

In the semantic structure of adjectives that denote temperature, the following types of values are distinguished: non-nominative, derivative-nominative and metaphorical. The main leading word in the word is a non-nominative value, and the remaining values are directly or indirectly related to it.

It was possible to reveal that the naive and scientific world pictures interpret the concept "Temperature" differently, as a result, the components of the same concept in different world pictures differ from each other. In the course of the work, the following conclusions were reached: the scientific picture of the world reflects as much as possible the objective reality, when both the language contains the accumulated experience of cognition of the world; the positions of the scientific picture of the world are formulated in a clear form, while the linguistic picture of the world exists in the mediated; for understanding the concept it seems expedient to find and collect the maximum number of phraseological units, stable metaphorical combinations, cliched phrases; the scientific picture gives the most complete picture of the world; the scientific picture of the world rests on important scientific achievements and regulates knowledge of various properties and laws, hence its main characteristic is systemic; in the analysis of the two languages, it was possible to establish that in the concept of "temperature" there are identical nuclei; analysis showed that in the Azerbaijan concept of "temperature" there are the core zones, which are similar to those zones that exist in the concept of "temperature"; the original and new conceptual areas of both concepts coincide; Russian adjectives with the concept of "temperature" include a lot of metaphorical transfers; in Azerbaijani adjectives with the designation "temperature" a wide fan of semantic sound; "Frames" and typical slots of the Azerbaijan concept "temperature" differ from the Russian ones. So, in the course of work theoretical and practical sources on this topic were studied, features of the concept "temperature" in Russian in naive and linguistic pictures of the world are designated, and the concept "temperature" in Russian and Azerbaijani languages is analyzed. All assigned tasks are covered and implemented.

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