

SEMANTIC SYNCRETISM OF TASTE AND TACTUAL ADJECTIVES

Sobirova Hilola Soibjon qizi

ASU Masters

ANNOTATION

The article reveals the varieties of semantic syncretism in the meaning of an empirical adjective and examines the functional and semantic features of taste and tactile adjectives with a syncretic meaning.

Keywords: semantic syncretism, taste adjectives, tactile adjectives, psychology, semantic combinations, polyfunctionality

INTRODUCTION

There are several interpretations not only of linguistics of the inherent concept of "syncretism" (from the Greek "connection"). A large psychological dictionary presents several meanings of this term, emphasizing the connection, merging of differences. In the Russian language, for example, case syncretism is observed (one ending has the meaning of different cases) or syncretism of different grammatical categories (one ending has the meaning of a certain gender, number and case). Some scholars attribute syncretism to grammatical homonymy, others to polysemy (polyfunctionality) of grammatical form. Some scientists associate the concept of syncretism with irreversible systemic shifts in the process of its development (sometimes it is called "irresolvable", that is, irremovable, syncretism), distinguishing it from contamination, diffuseness (sometimes it is called "resolvable" syncretism, that is, eliminated during analysis). However, the phenomenon of syncretism is less considered at the semantic level. For our work, the clearly expressed position of V.V. Levitsky is important, who proposes to consider syncretism at all levels of the language, including the lexico-semantic one, understanding semantic syncretism as "the combination of several semantic components in one meaning". In our work, the concept of "semantic syncretism" is used as a generic one in relation to such phenomena as the direct synesthetic meaning of the type smooth skin; "syncretic epithet" (A.N. Veselovsky) in its varieties: synesthetic (golden voice) and non-synaesthetic (subtle humor) metaphor (G.N. Sklyarevskaya); - lexico-semantic diffuseness and other phenomena related to the indicated phenomena, indicating the semantic convergence of empirical and rational-evaluative adjectives. Thus, in modern Russian studies, syncretism is explained not only as a factor of grammar (homonymy, ambiguity of grammatical form), but also as a "combination of semantic features of language units", the phenomenon of transition, the facts of semantic hybridity (contamination, diffuseness) are emphasized.

The manifestation of semantic syncretism is due to the semantic mobility of qualitative (empirical) adjectives in their meanings. The very concept of "empirical adjectives" (from the Greek *empeiria* - experience, perception) [1, p. 716] came from the works of A.N. Shramm. These are adjectives denoting signs "perceived by the senses and realized by a person as a result of a single-stage mental operation of comparison with the" standard ". Empirical (perceptual) adjectives denote their own characteristics of specific objects, their content is in full accordance with the logical-philosophical category of quality.

Less studied are empirical gustatory and tactile adjectives that are oriented towards contact sensations and perceptions, while visual, auditory and olfactory adjectives correspond to distant perceptions [2]. Words with the semes "taste" and "touch" are also approaching on the basis of the physiological factors reflected in them: the sensory channels of the human oral cavity are both tactile and gustatory [3].

Appeal to the study of the semantic and functional features of empiric adjectives with syncretic semantics is due, on the one hand, to "universal semantic compliance" (A.N. Shramm), "signification and multivalency"

(A.A. Ufimtseva), "semantic mobility" (E.Yu. Bulygina) of a qualitative adjective. Evidence of the "semantic mobility" of adjectives, their "universal semantic malleability" is the abundant replenishment of quality adjectives with figurative metaphorical meanings of relative adjectives, which is associated with the development of the category of quality in the Russian language, on the other hand, the desire to clarify the status of these indicative words in the language and the proposed in the scientific literature, the division "empirical - rational adjectives".

The object of the research is vocabulary materials and text fragments, including empiric adjectives. The subject of our study is the features of the manifestation of syncretism in the semantics of gustatory and tactile adjectives in the language and literary text.

Varieties of "semantic combinations" of a syncretic nature have a field structure. The central region of this phenomenon is associated with:

1) the presence of semantic contamination (layering, overlapping), which to a greater extent reflects the characteristic of the concept of "syncretism" that exists both in linguistics and in psychology (visual-tactile synesthesia - loose snow, visual-auditory synesthesia - blue ringing); 2) the juxtaposition of perceptual meanings at the level of a compound word, phrase, phrase - these are peripheral areas of semantic syncretism (bitter-salty taste, "hot orange sun rang in fragrant lilacs").

2. Taste and tactile adjectives correspond to specific sensations. Features of the manifestation of syncretism in their content are: 1) in the merging of perceptual semes in direct or metonymically figurative meanings (ripe fruit, sour smell); 2) in the dominant use of emotional-evaluative non-synaesthetic metaphor involved in the expression of mental states or behavioral characteristics of characters in a literary text (cold look, slippery person).

The syncretism of empiric gustatory and tactile adjectives is also associated with the manifestation of a gradual feature (bringing rationality to empiric semantics), most often expressed word-formation (sour), as well as a gradational synonymic series or intensifiers (completely icy). In the field of tactility, temperature sign and taste in a literary text, other parts of speech with perceptual semantics are actively and naturally "drawn in" ("... it was hot and light from the low sun").

3. In the course of the work, we identified the following patterns of the presence of "semantic combinations", layers in the meanings of empirical adjectives: 1) semantic syncretism is characteristic primarily for elements of the quality category (V.V. Vinogradov), which have high semantic mobility, semantic interdependence of adjective and noun ; 2) to a greater extent, semantic syncretism is characteristic of derivational non-derivative adjectives that have an abstract meaning; 3) the features of the manifestation of semantic syncretism in different

groups of adjectives are due to the psychological basis of the meaning of perceptual words. Thus, gustatory and tactile adjectives, corresponding to contact perceptions, approach each other functionally: 1) they show synesthesia at the level of direct meaning (poured apple, thick porridge); 2) often participate in metaphorical transfers that reflect the axiological side of the psychological existence of a person (warm meeting, bitter suffering); olfactory, color, auditory adjectives, which usually reflect distant perception, show this property less often; for color and auditory adjectives, to a much greater extent than for the others, a synesthetic metaphor or metonymy is characteristic (blue chimes, white cry).

There are certain trends in the use of empiric adjectives in works of art of the 20th century: if at the beginning of the century the semantic syncretism of taste, tactile and temperature meanings was mostly manifested within the framework of poetic language or among writers who were both poets and prose writers, then by the end of the 20th century this phenomenon much more often it began to appear in a prose text (for example, in the texts of V. Astafiev). Moreover, writers, using empiric adjectives with syncretic semantics, not only “translate” ordinary meanings into contextual authorial ones, but often transform the evaluative potential of perceptual words (cold sweet dew of nights).

REFERENCES

1. Современный словарь иностранных слов. 2001: 716.
2. Величковский Б.М. Современная когнитивная психология. – М.: Издательство МГУ, 1982.
3. Кузин В.С., Ломов Б.Ф. Психология. – М.: Высшая школа, 1982.