

Фразеологічні одиниці з ономастичним компонентом являють собою багатий матеріал, на прикладі якого можна продемонструвати, як оніми конотують різні ознаки, які не входять у значення слів. Конотації власних імен є оцінними і здебільшого характеризують людину за різними ознаками. Вони виникли на основі певних ознак носіїв цих власних імен, властивостей їх характерів, звичок, діяльності.

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LEXICAL-SEMANTIC RELATIONS: PRACTICAL PERSPECTIVES

Language, “conceived as a functional inheritance of a civilization’s history” [1, p. 36], mirrors the relationships between the people and the ambient world. It is the instrument used for articulating, communicating, and reflecting human experience, which “endows nature with meaning” [3, p. 222]. Furthermore, language replicates the structure of reality, acting as a “self-sufficient system” [6, p. 9].

Words present a specific metalanguage binding the linguistic and extralinguistic worlds together. Lexical-semantic relations between them

profoundly affect the way we represent the relations between objects, entities, and phenomena in the real world. The former play a significant role in human reasoning and comprehension, providing structure to vast lexicons. In this respect, the research into the complex peculiarities of the lexical-semantic relations established between the words denoting *good* in three distantly related languages seems relevant and can disclose national idiosyncratic mental representations.

The study aims to determine the lexical-semantic relations between the nouns denoting *good* in modern Ukrainian, English, and French.

The research material is represented by 776 nouns denoting *good* (217 in Ukrainian, 411 in English, and 148 in French). The latter are collected from the most authoritative explanatory dictionaries of Ukrainian, English and French languages [4; 5; 7].

Applying an interdisciplinary approach opens a new perspective, providing a remarkable insight into the internal structure of the human lexicon and the information stored in it. The formalized analysis of lexical semantics, integrating mathematical and purely linguistic methods, serves as an indispensable tool for our research. The former opens “new possibilities for treating both related and unrelated languages as systems possessing definite structures composed of hierarchically placed elements” [2, p. 177]. The matrix method entails presenting the lexical-semantic relations between the nouns denoting *good* in Ukrainian, English and French in a formalized way. The matrix itself presents the table with rows and columns, where the intersection of the words and their meanings is indicated by a sign (+). The former helps trace the paradigms which the units of the same word class form in the lexical-semantic system. In other words, their meanings arise from the networks of relations in the lexicon.

The analysis of the language data shows that the nouns under study form hierarchical systems. The latter are internally structured by the lexical-semantic relations of inclusion and exclusion. For instance, the French words *fortune* and *veine* establish synonymous relations, denoting a favourable occasion (*chance ou hasard favorable*). On the contrary, the relations between the English nouns *goodness* and *lot* are defined by their binarity since they represent two opposing notions (*good – evil*). The paradigmatic organization of the lexis denoting *good* in Ukrainian, English and French is maintained by meronymy, causation, and hyponymy. Viewed in this way, each word can be seen in many lexical-semantic relations. Thus, the whole lexicon can be treated as a network of semantically related units based on

similarity or contrast. Furthermore, the lexical-semantic relations contribute to interaction of both semantically related and non-related lexical units.

The prospects for further research lie in presenting a new, pragmatic approach to lexical-semantic relations to show how they are relevant to the structure of language and thought.

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