

COGNITIVE STRUCTURE OF UNDERSTANDING OF LEXICAL DERIVATION IN THE STRUCTURE OF LINGUISTICS DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract: *Lexical derivation remains a possible source of difficulties in formalising the processes of linguistics development. Lexical structure is based primarily on understanding of the sources to overcome derivation and forms of its formation on the basis of heterogeneous structures. In particular, the relevance of the research is determined by the fact that it is necessary to identify and determine the sources of derivation and the basis for the formation of the lexical system in these conditions. Each of the participants of the process of derivation realises that its lexical basis is formed both within the related and within the identical language. The novelty of the research is determined by the fact that the structure of lexical derivation is defined as an additional structure of cognitive construction of the lexical picture. The authors of the article determine that the possibility of forming and structuring dissipative forms of vocabulary does not completely depend on the language perception and picture of understanding and can be based primarily on the integral understanding of overcoming derivation. The practical significance of the research determines the possibility of expanding the use of methods of comparative linguistics research and forms an overall picture of understanding the structure of vocabulary development. The use of the research materials is possible both in the local study of aspects of comparative linguistics and in the general context.*

Keywords: semantic derivation, word formation process, cognitive linguistics, semantics of word.

Modern linguistic semantics defends the priority of the dynamic approach to the study of the meaning of language units. Asserting the idea of dynamic conceptualisation of the world of discourse (a certain situation or its fragment), this approach proclaims a new conception of modelling the content of language units, focused on the representation of multidimensional semantic space¹. Semantic modelling of language units is aimed at revealing the structures of knowledge representation reflecting the particularities of the national and language picture of the world, the specifics of ethnic mentality, and universal and unique characteristics of the subject and cognitive activity of representatives of different language communities². From this point of view, semantic modelling becomes an important tool of

¹ J. Cotterill, "Framing Courtroom Narratives through Strategic Lexicalisation: the Opening Statements", in *Language and Power in Court: A Linguistic Analysis of the O.J. Simpson Trial*, UK, Palgrave Macmillan, London, 2003, pp. 65-90.

² A. Alexiadou, E. Anagnostopoulou, C. Sevdali, "Opaque and Transparent Datives, and How They Behave in Passives", in *The Journal of Comparative Germanic Linguistics*, 2014, vol. 17, no. 1, p. 1-34.

interlanguage (comparable and typological) research, as it makes it possible to find out the characteristic ways of coding and the share of information distribution in the semantics of language units of related and unrelated languages³.

Semantic derivation is one of the aspects that reveals the dynamic nature of the language unit⁴. As a dynamic phenomenon, semantic derivation is understood in the aspect of models of semantic changes which reproduce the strategies of semantic development of a language unit in diachronic and synchronic aspects⁵. Modeling semantic derivation of vocabulary is already the subject of research in various linguistic directions and is considered in the aspect: historical (diachronic); cognitive; compositional; constructional; comparable and typological⁶.

According to these aspects, the particularities of regular semantic changes are investigated, the types and mechanisms of semantic expansion of language units are determined, dynamic models in the semantics of vocabulary of a certain semiological and / or thematic class are described, the types of argumentative alternations (actantial derivations) are determined), the features of the development of polysemy within constructions (in particular, in the aspect of grammaticalisation of constructions) are considered and typological features of semantic shifts in related and unrelated languages are established^{7;8}. Today, there is an issue of combining methodologically related directions dealing with the problems of modelling the semantic derivation within the description of a group of languages or human speech as such⁹. The expediency of this approach is

³ P. Saint-Dizier, "An Introduction to the Lexical Semantics of Predicative Forms", in P. Saint-Dizier ed., in *Predicative Forms in Natural Language and in Lexical Knowledge Bases*, Springer Netherlands, Dordrecht, 1999, p. 1-52.

⁴ Y. Yonah, "Well-being: Categorical Deprivation and Pleasure", in *Philosophia*, 2001, vol. 28, no. 1, p. 233-253.

⁵ R. Radel, L. Pelletier, P. Sarrazin, "Restoration Processes after Need Thwarting: When Autonomy Depends on Competence", in *Motivation and Emotion*, 2013, vol. 37, no. 2, p. 234-244.

⁶ K. Emmorey, "Processing a Dynamic Visual – Spatial Language: Psycholinguistic Studies of American Sign Language", in *Journal of Psycholinguistic Research*, 1993, vol. 22, no. 2, p. 153-187.

⁷ Z. Hamawand, "De-adjectival Nominalisers", in *Morpho-Lexical Alternation in Noun Formation*, UK, London, Palgrave Macmillan, 2008, p. 57-81,

⁸ M. Z., Yeskindirova, Z. K. Alshinbayeva, "Methodology of simultaneous translation: Some strategies and features", in *XLingua*, 2017, vol. 10, no. 4, p. 196-208.

⁹ M. L. Carlson, J.P. Morford, B. Shaffer, P. P. Wilcox, "The Educational Linguistics of Bilingual Deaf Education", in F. M. Hult ed., in *Directions and Prospects for Educational Linguistics*, Springer Netherlands, Dordrecht, 2010, p. 99-115.

determined by the provisions on the universal and integral nature of semantic derivation¹⁰:

–regular types of transition from one meaning to another can be manifested in many (if not all) languages of the world despite their genetic and cultural differences (the comparative assumption that polysemy is a semantic universal that is deeply rooted in the fundamental structure of language);

–ways of transition are the same for any level (lexical, word-forming, grammatical), given that these levels involve common semantic mechanisms.

Materials and methods

According to the original hypothesis of our research, it is assumed that modelling the semantics of a language unit or a class of language units is implemented on the model of a complex of alternative hierarchically ordered semantic representations of different language dimensions. On this basis, models of semantic derivation are interpreted as theoretical constructs that reflect different ways of conceptualising a certain situation or its fragment¹¹. In the aspect of interlingual research, models of semantic derivation are intended to identify the characteristic features of coding and methods of distribution of information about the particularities of human perception of the world in the semantics of the vocabulary of related and unrelated languages¹².

The purpose of the research is to characterise the types of models of semantic derivation of vocabulary and determine the ways of their linguistic explication (in the structure of related and unrelated languages).

The purpose of the research makes it necessary to solve such objectives:

–to highlight the state of development of problems related to the semantic derivation modelling in modern linguistics, and present the methodology for the analysis of semantic derivation in the aspect of interlanguage research;

¹⁰ I. Fine, “The Effects of Visual Deprivation: Implications for Sensory Prostheses”, in M. S. Humayun, J. D. Weiland, G. Chader, and E. Greenbaum eds., in *Artificial Sight: Basic Research, Biomedical Engineering, and Clinical Advances*, Springer New York., New York, 2007, p. 47-70.

¹¹ B. J. Dorr, M. B. Olsen, “Multilingual Generation: The Role of Telicity in Lexical Choice and Syntactic Realization”, in *Machine Translation*, 1996, vol 11, no. 1, p. 37-74.

¹² H. Babkoff, A. Goldstein, G. Zukerman, “Total Sleep Deprivation and Cognitive Performance: the Case for Multiple Sources of Variance”, in D. Lloyd & E. L. Rossi eds., in *Uladian Rhythms from Molecules to Mind: A New Vision of Life*, Springer Netherlands, Dordrecht, 2008, p. 343-389.

- to reveal the content of strategies for semantic development of vocabulary;
- to characterise the types of models of semantic derivation of vocabulary and ways of their explication in related and unrelated languages;
- to determine the prospects for the study of models of semantic derivation of vocabulary.

Results and discussion

The modern theory of linguistic semantics declares the necessity and expediency of modelling the content of a language unit or a class of language units on the model of a multidimensional type situation concept which reproduces the dynamics of the conceptualisation of the world of discourse (a certain situation or its fragment) in the aspect of different variants of human perception of the world. From this point of view, the semantics of the linguistic unit is interpreted as a multidimensional phenomenon that reflects the conceptualisation of the world of discourse from the perspective of different cognitive positions – the positions of different language groups. This approach is partially implemented in the theories of reductionism and neo-reductionism. The reductionist theory stands on the position that the primitive theoretical constructs are atomic¹³. From this perspective, atomic primitive units combined into more complex units are recognised as the main construct of the value model within the reductionist approach.

The model of semantic description, which is declared by the neo-reductionist theory, on the contrary, focuses on a certain complex construct¹⁴. It is obvious that the opposition of reductionist and neo-reductionist models of semantic description is not appropriate and within the framework of the dynamic approach, probably, will certify their mutual relevance in relation to modelling such a theoretical construct as semantic derivation¹⁵. The research of semantic derivation of vocabulary is focused on a number of methodological provisions:

- semantics of vocabulary encodes information about the features of human cognition of the world in the format of the concept of the situation;

¹³ N. Skotara, U. Salden, M. Kügow, B. Hänel-Faulhaber, B. Röder, “The Influence of Language Deprivation in Early Childhood on L2 Processing: An ERP Comparison of Deaf Native Signers and Deaf Signers with a Delayed Language Acquisition”, in *BMC Neuroscience*, 2012, vol. 13, no.1, p. 44.

¹⁴ K. Šojat, M. Srebačić, “From Morphology to Lexical Hierarchies and Back”, in Z. Vetulani, H. Uszkoreit, and M. Kubis eds., in *Human Language Technology. Challenges for Computer Science and Linguistics*, Springer International Publishing, Cham, 2016, p. 98-111.

¹⁵ Z. Hamawand, “De-adjectival Nominalisers”, in *Morpho-Lexical Alternation in Noun Formation*, UK, London, Palgrave Macmillan, 2008, p. 57-81.

- concept of a situation is a lexical representation (in a given language) of a certain fragment of reality;
- concept of a situation is multidimensional and reproduces the result of the conceptualisation of the world of discourse (a certain situation or its fragment) in the perspective of various variants of human worldview;
- multidimensionality of the concept of a situation provides for various ways of its lexical reflection;
- concept of a situation has the property of internal (implemented within a given concept) and external (directed to the boundaries of other concepts) expansion;
- there are similarities and differences in the language conceptualisation (lexicalisation) of a particular situation or its fragment.

In the aspect of these provisions, the procedure of interlanguage research of semantic derivation of vocabulary provides for the establishment of correspondences (similarities and differences) of the implementation of mechanisms and strategies for expanding the concept of a situation. The representativeness of the semantics of vocabulary in the format of the concept of the situation predetermines the choice of the basis of comparison.

We advocate the idea of using the situation model as a *tertium comparationis* in the comparison of semantic derivation of vocabulary in related and unrelated languages. The expediency of using the situation model as a basis for comparison is due to the factor of universality of conceptualisation of the situation, its schematisation in the aspect of basic cognitive strategies for pointing out, focusing the attention and defocusing¹⁶. The situation model is a standard on the basis of which the implementation of the concept of a situation is determined. As a metalanguage construct, the situation model reveals the signs of a prepositional function in which arguments represent the result of the subject's realising the object of perception, and the predicate is the cognitive representation of the very act of this realising. From this point of view the situation model represents the semantic derivation of vocabulary as the implementation of relations of key participants of the given situation¹⁷.

The dynamic approach to modelling the meaning of vocabulary encourages to consider semantic derivation as a multidimensional (multiparadigmatic) phenomenon. As a multiparadigmatic phenomenon, semantic derivation is a complex multifaceted process of generating new

¹⁶ M. de L.R. da F. Passos, M. A. Matos, “The Influence of Bloomfield’s Linguistics on Skinner”, in *The Behavior Analyst*, 2007, vol. 30, no.2, p. 133-151.

¹⁷ B. B. Kachru, “The Bilingual’s Linguistic repertoire”, in B. Hartford, A. Valdman, and C. R. Foster eds., *Issues in International Bilingual Education: The Role of the Vernacular*, Springer US, Boston, 1982, p. 25-52.

meanings of a word that leads to the transformation of its (word's) semantic structure and affects the whole lexico-semantic system of the language, which makes it dynamic and able to quickly respond to changes in extralinguistic reality and reflect them¹⁸.

The transformation of the semantic structure of the word indicates changes in the configuration of its semantic components, which in the aspect of the phenomenon of semantic derivation (presumptively) suggests the existence of numerous ways (types) of combining the meanings of the language unit. Such kind of type of presumption presupposes the distribution of semantic derivation methods within the imaginary scale of the degree of connectedness of the original and derived values. Scale extremums specify situations in which the derived value in one case has minimal contact with the original value: the derivative choses an nonessential, although quite noticeable, and sometimes culturally significant sign from the associative zone of the original meaning, in the other, such a contact is maximal in the sense that both values represent the same situation, with the derived value containing the same components, actants and roles as the original. Different are only the configuration (internal syntax) of the components and their communicative perspective. The medium of the scale is represented by an intermediate type, which certifies the attraction of a derivative value of an essential part of the original value, while there is a change of the nature of the actants and the volume of their reference. The derivation of the intermediate type is represented by two types:

–derivation is implemented on the basis of a categorical shift – a certain physical feature or situation of the output value is used as a model of an abstract property or situation and applied to a referent with fundamentally different properties;

–the transfer takes place on the basis of the denotative identity of the fragment – the derived value has a different set of actants (and roles) and corresponds to a different situation, but inherits some (essential) components of the original value – the original and the derived value have a common assertive part, the denotative quality of the participants is preserved (both exercise physical influence), but there is a change in the Causer zone – "person" → "natural phenomenon").

As can be noticed, the procedure of semantic derivation is not reduced only to the phenomenon of trivial polysemy (polysemy which certifies the static combination of the original and derived values). The chosen derivational strategy reflects the relevant type (model) of semantic development of the word. Four models of semantic derivation can be

¹⁸ M. Moita, M.V. Nunes, "Disentangling Linguistic Modality Effects in Semantic Processing", in *Journal of Psycholinguistic Research*, 2017, vol. 46, no. 2, p. 311-328.

pointed out in the aspect of language vocabulary research: component, actantial, topological and constructional¹⁹.

The component model of meaning is based on the idea of element-by-element, atomic representation of language meanings and their combinatorics. It is believed that the semantic structure of a lexical unit consists of a bundle of semantic features that serve as elementary building blocks, the initial bricks of meanings that are given to a person in a holistic intuitive perception²⁰. In terms of comparable research, this view is consistent with the idea of a physical continuum within which languages can make the same or different distinctions. In particular, the characteristic of the phenomenon, which is interpreted within one meaning, as a rule, is implemented in the form of several variants – sememes which represent several points of view regarding the specified phenomenon. In summary, the lexicographic view of the phenomenon of white color is described within the imaginary scale reproducing the specifics of component (combinatorial) strategies: from the domestic, like the colour of chalk, to scientific, reflecting almost all the rays of sunlight²¹.

In the aspect of semantic derivation, component strategies characterise the specifics of the ways of transition from one meaning to another. Fixing the stable associations connected with the representation of the phenomenon the word denotes, such strategies show the connections between semantic components and their configurations. The following relations are pointed out:

–configurations of the semantic components of the source and derived lexemes coincide almost completely;

–semantic configurations literally do not coincide, but there are intermediate words-meanings, in which at a certain step of semantic reduction it is possible to identify common configurations. From this point of view, the component strategy approaches the procedure for "semantic bridges". By definition, a semantic bridge is configuration of semantemes common to lexicographic definitions of source and derived lexemes. The configuration qualifies as a semantic bridge provided that it contains important information and takes a central position (is a generic component) in the definitions;

¹⁹ S. Jimenez, Y. Sun, M.M. Saylor, "The Process of Active Word Learning", in M. M. Saylor and P. A. Ganea eds., *Active Learning from Infancy to Childhood: Social Motivation, Cognition, and Linguistic Mechanisms*, Springer International Publishing, Cham, 2018, p. 75-93.

²⁰ F. Katamba, "Insights from Lexical Morphology", in *Morphology*, London, Macmillan Education UK, 1993, pp. 111-132.

²¹ P. E. Fox, W. F. Oakes, "Learned Helplessness: Noncontingent Reinforcement in Video Game Performance Produces a Decrement in Performance on a Lexical Decision Task", in *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1984, vol. 22, no. 2, p.113-116.

–lexemes do not contain any common semantic configurations or intermediate word-meanings, but they have components (usually system-forming meanings) that regularly occur as part of two different lexemes of the same word – a semantic connection can be established on the basis of a counterpossessive meaning that does not have something. It is obvious that the semantic connection of this type tends to the minimum extremum of the scale, since this is evidenced by the combination of the original and derived values on the basis of the trivial part – the system-making meaning.

In the aspect of interlanguage research, the component model of semantic derivation of vocabulary reproduces the features (similarities and differences) of the implementation of component strategies for vocabulary in comparison languages. In particular, in the Russian and English languages, the similarity of strategies for semantic expansion of the concept of the situation "severity": the denotative potential of parametric nominations, "which has a weight greater than similar subjects usually do": in comparison languages it can reach the boundaries of semantics. At the same time, the comparative analysis reveals specific strategies for expanding the concept of a situation "severity". In particular, evaluation strategies are implemented in different ways in the selected languages. In the Russian language, the expansion towards behavioural assessment is noted. The actantial model of meaning reproduces the idea of the relationship between semantics (the requirement to describe all necessary differences at the level of meaning) and syntax (the requirement to describe syntactic differences at the level of generalisations necessary for understanding the phrase). In the aspect of harmonisation of vocabulary and grammatical types of information, semantics vocabulary, as believed, codes the information about the set and character of relations of participants of the situation (actants), as reflected in the content of the peak verb of a certain thematic class.

The elements of semantic description in the framework of the actantial approach are alternations – strategies that certify transformations in the configuration of the predicate structure implemented in the aspect of changes in the characteristics of the participants of the situation and their relations. These strategies determine the nature of semantic derivation of vocabulary. Actantant strategies for semantic derivation take place when the lexemes of a polysemantic word (prototypically predicate) manifest neither common semantic configurations nor regularly repeated opposition of components, however, they note the commonality in the actantial structure of predicates, in the scenarios they set. In the aspect of changing the profile of the situation (changing the point of contemplation of the subject of knowledge on the situation) actantial strategies for semantic derivation certify the change of the status of the participant of the situation, which in the aspect of the ratio of semantic and syntactic actants is qualified as a

phenomenon of actantial derivation. Depending on the nature of semantic transformation there are three types of actantial derivation:

- increasing (increase of the number of mandatory actants of the original situation);
- decreasing (decrease of the number of mandatory actants of the original situation);
- interpretative (change of reference characteristics or actant type of the original structure).

Decreasing actantial derivation is characteristic of so-called decausative nominations, which implementing a scenario according to which a situation that was originally positioned as agentive, that is, caused by the will of a certain person or an active force, turns into a non-causal situation that has no external agent and occurs as if by itself. One should note that arbitrariness is to some extent a conditional characteristic of the change of the perceptual state of patience, since background participants and their relations play a certain role in conceptualising the perceptual situation. In our opinion, in this case, there is a redistribution of the elementary semantic roles of the incorporated actants: the causer syntactically goes into the shade, the focus of attention shifts to the participant, the reason is the semantic role which concurrently iterates over the function of the causer. From this point of view, the reasoning regarding the role of external cause in case of decausativisation deserves the attention.

The removal of the peripheral causer eliminates the widespread idea that decausatives describe spontaneous changes that occur on their own, and to realize the fact that the absence of a peripheral causer in decausation quite often denotes the non-essential character of the external cause rather than its absence. Decausatives exclude only the agent from the situation, but not the external cause of the change. The provision on the implementation in this case of a quasi-passive construction certifying involuntary changes in the patient initiated by the agent is often substantiated.

The implementation of perceptual decausativisation should also be considered in the aspect of changing the deictic (positional) characteristics of the background participant of the situation, that is, an observer. The subject of observation reinterprets the situation as a process in which the agent changes its state by changing the value of a certain perceptual parameter. Interpretative derivation, as noted, is implemented in the aspect of changing the reference characteristics or type of participant in the initial situation. In particular, the change of reference characteristics of the participants of the situation is carried out along the line of reflexive and reciprocal coreference.

The topological model of meaning reproduces the idea of holistic ordering the content of a language unit in a format that emphasises the

claim to correspond to a certain reality (in memory) or psychological (human brain) or technological (artificial intelligence). The elements of semantic description in the framework of topological approaches are certain metaschemes, including image-schemes and topological schemes – dynamic repeating structures of sensory and motor experience, in terms of which both the experience itself and the mental content of the abstract concepts that these structures build are realised. Such schemes are models (patterns).

Topological strategies for semantic derivation are implemented in the aspect of transformations of basic image schemes. Transformations involve the deployment of a scenario that implements a dynamic contour of sequentially connected topological schemes which are defined by the concept of "transformational connection". In particular, this relationship is noted in the verbs of perceptual state, the semantics of which indicate a transformation between discrete plurality (image-scheme the calculated) and undifferentiated mass (image-scheme mass / fusion) – when removing from the observer, a group of individual objects acquires the shape of a solid mass (due to the difference between close-up and distant perspective). In the aspect of interlanguage research, topological strategies for semantic derivation reveal similarities and differences in the dynamics (content expansion) of image-schematic concepts. In particular, semantic derivation of situations "state of physical concentration → state of mental concentration" can be implemented based on two types of models:

–concentric model: "focus of objects – concentration of objects" (concentration of objects is interpreted as the accumulation of objects at a certain point – transformation connection "image-scheme of joining – image-scheme of focusing");

–cluster model: "focus of objects –accumulation of objects" (the location of objects close to one other is interpreted as a cluster of objects – transformation connection "image-scheme of joining – image-scheme adjacency (juxtaposition)").

The transformational configuration of image-schemes is considered as the reflection of the dynamic contour of conceptualisation ordered by the type of the relational relation trajectory and landmark alignment. Trajectory and landmark alignment are qualified as participants of the situation who are assigned the role of primary and secondary allocation focus (focal prominence). Attribution to the trajectory of the role of the most prominent participant of the situation is due to the tendency of the participant to manifest the properties of movement, evaluation, identification, etc. The role of the landmark alignment, respectively, is attributed to the participant who is less pointed out relative to the participant whose indicator is the trajectory. In other words, landmark alignment serves as a specific reference point against which a particular trajectory is localised or evaluated. In

particular, in the context of perceptual nomination yellow (The ball is yellow), trajectory and landmark alignment profile the "perceptual quality" situation in relation aspect: external stimulus (perceptual space) or internal response (sensory feeling).

Landmark alignment is qualified as an indicator of the perceptual sphere of color space, and the trajectory as a (atemporal) sign of color sensations. Moving the trajectory relative to the sphere of colour space indicates change of colour sensations in time, which is fixed by the semantics of verbal nomination yellow (Gradually the paper yellowed). This semantic transition is qualified as a transcategorical metonymy (conceptual recategorisation). The constructional model of meaning reflects the tendency to mixed representation of semantic description of language units, which is related to the development of the internal structure of a certain format of knowledge representation, in particular interpretation:

- frame with deep semantic cases;
- constructions by argumentative structures;
- conceptual category of functional and argumentative structure;
- complex primitives by a set of sentences;
- frame actants;
- valence frames.

The model defines the semantic center of the construction-complex ordered in the format of a sentence. The construction is a semantic scheme (semantic pattern) of P situation (situation of transformation, causalisation of movement) and a method of syntactic design of scheme elements in a sentence correlated with it. Semantic schemes are qualified as argumentative schemes that are functionally oriented towards types of predicate rather than the description of a particular peak verb. Examples of constructs are certain argument structures like X causes Y to receive Z, events that reflect a specific event fragment (dynamic scene).

In the perspective of interlanguage research, the constructional approach is focused on the establishment of language-specific constructions. The typology of such constructions is determined by the factor of arbitrary expansion (ranging over) within so-called syntactic space. This type of extension provides for the allocation of a certain portion of the conceptual space, which, in the form of a given (role) semantics of the syntactic structure, takes the form of a language-specific construction. The semantic derivation model, which is implemented within the framework of the constructional approach, reflects the extension of the original meaning (central sense) of a given construction based on semantic association, which motivates the syntactic form of this construction. Sometimes this motivation can be due to the factor of deeper systemic connections.

Let us consider the situation of discomfort implemented by the argumentative structure X moves to Y of the perceptual movement construction. In the original meaning, the construction describes the situation of uncomfortable sensations, the occurrence of which is caused by the factor of movement of the perceptual object in the internal systems of a person. This type of movement is qualified as a local expansion which certifies the manifestation of discomfort in a particular organ or part of the body of the subject of perception (exprener). The organ or body part, in this case is conceptualised as a potential receptacle of discomfort that can be (sequentially or in parallel) are involved in the dysfunction of other organ / body part or total failures in the original systems of ecopreneur. The emotional movement construct uses the same scenario as the perceptual construct, with the only difference that the taxonomic class of the participant of the situation (type of movable object) changes: physiological object → emotional object.

The theoretical and methodological basis for the research of models of semantic derivation of vocabulary is formed by the achievements of historical (diachronic), cognitive, compositional, construtional and comparative and typological semantics. Within the framework of these approaches, models of semantic derivation are considered as representations of semantic changes that reproduce the strategies of semantic development of the vocabulary of related and unrelated languages in diachronic and synchronic aspects. The research conducted appeals to the concepts that defend the idea of dynamic conceptualisation of the world of discourse (a certain situation or its fragment), focused on the model of multidimensional semantic space. Based on this model of semantic derivation, lexicons are interpreted as theoretical constructs that reflect different ways of tthe conceptualisation of a certain situation, meaningful from the perspective of different cognitive positions – the positions of different language groups. This approach makes it possible not only to systematise the strategies for semantic transitions within a certain group (related and unrelated) languages, but also to find out how this information is distributed in the semantic space of these languages.

Conclusion

The state of development of problems related to modelling the semantic derivation in modern linguistics shows a clear tendency to interpret the content of a language unit in the perspective of a cognitive and functional (such that supports the idea of functional and cognitive conditionality of language meaning) approach. This approach declares the necessity and expediency of modelling the content of a language unit on the model of a multidimensional situation concept, which reproduces the

dynamics of the conceptualisation of the world of discourse (a certain situation or its fragment) in the perspective of selected cognitive positions – the positions of different language groups. In the aspect of interlanguage (comparable and typological) research, modelling the semantic derivation reveals the characteristic features of coding and ways of distributing information about the particularities of human perception of the world in the semantics of the vocabulary of related and unrelated languages.

Four models of semantic derivation are pointed out in the aspect of language vocabulary research: component, actantial, topological and constructional. Component model reveals correspondences in the aspect of dynamics of changes of configurations of semantic components of lexical units of the compared languages. Actantial model certifies the correspondence in the aspect of dynamics of the correlation of semantic and syntactic participants of the situation. The topological model reveals correspondences in the aspect of the dynamics of the expansion of the content of image-scheme concepts. The structural model reveals similarities and differences in the aspect of dynamics and the original meaning of a certain language construction. The prospect of recreating the specifics of the national and language picture of the world determines the expediency of modelling the semantics of vocabulary in the aspect of comparative and historical linguistics. The choice of such an aspect is due to the tendency of modern semantic studios to in-depth analysis of the dynamics of semantic classes of words in related and unrelated languages.