

Lexical And Semantic Processes in The Modern Russian Language

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Annotation: So far, most languages have changed a lot. We can see these alterations in the lexical and semantic features of different languages. This article is dedicated to lexical and semantic processes in the modern Russian language.

Key words: Spoken words, word boundaries, speech, antonyms, lexical processing, semantic processing, grammaticalization.

There are aspects of lexical processing that are specific to the recognition of spoken words as opposed to written words (see Speech Perception). First, while most alphabetically written scripts physically separate each word within a sentence, the speech signal does not provide any reliable indication of word boundaries. Therefore, in the recognition of spoken words there is no guarantee that the sensory information being processed corresponds to a whole word: It may even be that what one initially processes as the beginning of a word is actually the end of the previous word. Unlike in reading, though, the physical signal contains prosodic features (notably patterns of stress) and these have been shown to be important cues in determining word boundaries (e.g., Norris et al. 1995).

The traditional system of education lags somewhat behind the needs of society. The concept of modern education has defined the goal of a teacher's professional activity – to form students' ability to successfully socialize in society and actively adapt to the labor market. The result is the development of innovative technologies in training. Innovative methods are characterized by a new style of organizing students' educational and cognitive activities [1].

A second feature of the speech signal is that its presentation to the sensory system is not under the control of the recipient: the acoustic features of the speech signal are exposed to the auditory system fleetingly and in a fixed temporal order. Therefore, these features must either be processed continuously on-line or accumulated within a memory buffer for later processing. When reading a text, on the other hand, one has the freedom to move one's eyes to wherever one chooses and it is possible to take in information from anywhere within a word. Furthermore, while processing a word in the foveal region of the eye, it is possible to begin parafoveal processing of the upcoming information, which can potentially influence subsequent foveal processing of that information (see Eye Movements in Reading). So, in speech comprehension, the temporal characteristics of the signal are likely to have a major impact on lexical processing and this is indeed a feature of models of spoken word recognition (see, e.g., Marslen-Wilson 1989).

All words of the English language are divided into certain lexical and grammatical categories, called parts of speech. Parts of speech are the main lexicographic categories into which words of a language are distributed based on the following characteristics: a) semantic (generalized meaning of an object, action or state, quality), b) morphological (morphological categories of a word), and c) syntactic (syntactic functions of a word) [2].

Semantic processing is the processing that occurs after we hear a word and encode its meaning. Semantic processing causes us to relate the word we just heard to other words with similar meanings. Once a word is perceived, it is placed in a context mentally that allows for a deeper processing. Therefore, semantic processing produces memory traces that last longer than those produced by shallow processing since shallow processing produces fragile memory traces that decay rapidly.

Semantic processing is the deepest level of processing and it requires the listener to think about the meaning of the cue. Studies on brain imaging have shown that, when semantic processing occurs, there is increased brain activity in the left prefrontal regions of the brain that does not occur during different kinds of

processing. One study used MRI to measure the brain activity of subjects while they made semantic decisions. The participants then took a memory test after a short period of time. When the subjects showed high confidence and correctly retained the information, the fMRI measured increased activity in the left prefrontal regions.

In historical linguistics and language change, grammaticalization (also known as grammatization or grammaticization) is a process of language change by which words representing objects and actions (i.e. nouns and verbs) become grammatical markers (affixes, prepositions, etc.). Thus it creates new function words by a process other than deriving them from existing bound, inflectional constructions, instead deriving them from content words. For example, the Old English verb *willan* 'to want', 'to wish' has become the Modern English auxiliary verb *will*, which expresses intention or simply futurity. Some concepts are often grammaticalized, while others, such as evidentiality, are not so much.[1]

Changes in language lead to the formation of synonyms, homonyms, antonyms.

As for synonymy, the enrichment of language with synonyms occurs continuously. Synonyms in linguistics are words in a part of speech that are different in sound and spelling but have the same or very similar lexical meanings. Each synonym has its own meaning shade that distinguishes it from other synonyms, for example:

There are also antonyms in the language. Antonyms are words that are different in sound and spelling in a part of speech and have directly opposite lexical meanings. Here are some examples: straight line - curve, large - small (Russian); weak - strong, long - short. At the heart of antonymy is an association of opposites that reflects significant differences in objects, events, movements, qualities, and signs of the same nature.

And finally, homonyms are different in meaning but the same in spelling, language units (words, morphemes, etc.). For example, a garment (clothing) is a garment (order), a horn (blacksmith) is a horn (a blower). Examples from in English: bow - a firearm, bow - a long wooden stick, bow - bow, bow - obedience, and so on. All homonyms believe that polysemous words have special meanings. In this case, polysemy is a special case of homonymy.

All of these phenomena in language (synonymy, polysemy, antonymy, homonymy) arose in connection with the linguistic activity of man in language. Language works and develops only with the intervention of people.

Consequently, different levels of internal changes occur in language under the influence of people of the same culture.

Abbreviations in English and how to translate them into Russian

According to O.S. Akhmanova, "Homonymy is a sound coincidence of two or more different linguistic units, for example, sound, lexical, homonymy of omans, phraseological units, as well as partial homonymy" [Akhmanova 2009: 287] ...

Homonymy should be distinguished from polysemy of linguistic and speech signs. Words do not exist separately in the vocabulary of the language, but they are included in this or that system group and have several different ...

The formal community of words unites them into a subsystem under the name of common homonyms (homonyms (Gk *homo* - same + *onoma* - name), т.е. слов, обладающих сходством формы при различном содержании каждого из них...

Lexical homonyms are words of the same part of speech, the pronunciation, spelling are the same, but the meanings are different, so they are different words.

Homoforms - both correspond to the grammatical forms of different words that can refer to a part of speech (e.g., the verbs to fly and heal, to lift and drive are the same in the form of 1 l. The present tense unit is i. I fly, I drive), so and different (simple - noun, simple - quality, a - alliance, a - cut)

Homographs are words that are spelled the same, but pronounced differently (usually with stress): sim-sim, wonderful - wonderful, chaos - chaos, dot - duck.

Homophones are different words or (often) forms of words that only match in pronunciation but differ in spelling: grip [grip] - fungus [catch], tinder [tinder] - labor [tinder].

The main difference from ambiguous words is that there can be no motivational relationship. Homonyms cannot have anything in common in terms of meaning. With homonyms there can be a common

part but a motivational relationship cannot be established. Stabbing (running), stabbing (with a needle) - moving with a sharp object, there is no productivity relationship, the corresponding component is insignificant.

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