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FEATURES OF SEMANTICS OF VISUAL PERCEPTION VERBS IN ROMANCE LANGUAGES

Abstract: This article discusses the semantic aspects of the verbs of building in Roman languages. This article examines the field of verbs of perception in onomasiological, cognitive, semasiological aspects.

The lexical-semantic field of perception is a multidimensional formation, including several microfields that correspond to five types of sensory perception - visual, auditory, gustatory, olfactory and tactile. The field of verbs of perception develops polysemy in spatially specific, temporal and conceptual directions [1.272].

The developed linguistic field concepts have significantly advanced our understanding of the individual subsystems of language and the patterns of its organization, turning this technique into one of the leading and productive areas of modern linguistic science.

Analyzing the relationship between the signified and the signifying sign, we can postulate that there is, first of all, a prototypical sign that names the main concept with complete symmetry of the two sides of the sign. It is obvious that the prototype has subtype signs, in which some shift (discrepancy) between the signified and the signifier is noted. In this case, the change in correspondence between the signified and the signifier marks a certain position on some periphery from the center [3.182].

When considering the connection of signs with higher cognitive processes, it is necessary to take into account the principle of generality, which presupposes the movement of thought from concept to concept, determining the measure of generality horizontally and vertically of the entire system of concepts. The dynamics of thought fixes the meaning of the sign; its signifier represents a particular linguistic category of the word, and the form of the sign is perceived as an iterative component within a particular linguistic category [Guillaume 1969: 225].

Analysis of the material showed that the field under study is a strictly organized system, the components of which are characterized by a common invariant feature. The field of perception is a multidimensional formation, including several microfields of limited size, corresponding to five types of sensory perception - visual, auditory, gustatory, olfactory and tactile.

The lexical-semantic field (LSF) studied in this work is characterized in Western Romance languages by signs of a diverse community. This commonality is determined to a large extent by the direct continuation in the Romance material of those properties that were inherent in the corresponding verbs in the source language.

The most important thing in the semantic structure of a field is its hierarchical organization - hypero-hyponymic or hyponymic semantic relations within the field, permeating the lexical system of any language. In a hierarchically organized grouping, the main word is the identifier (according to the terminology of Sh. Bally) [Bally 1955].

The identifier of the semantic field under study is the name of the field, which is the word with the most capacious meaning, reflecting, if possible in a general form, the content of the entire intended field. The requirements for the identifier boil down to the following: it should not be ambiguous and

emotionally charged, expressive, metaphorical, this word should not be a term and should not mean any specific denotation.

From a historical point of view, this verb is characterized by stability in material and semantic terms, has a fairly high frequency response and the necessary invariant features, it is capable of replacing verbs related to all other senses, as can be seen from the following French examples:

Il percevait son père, Mademoiselle, et la petite Gise, et son coeur débordait

de tendresse et de remords(du Gard). In this sentence, the verb percevoir is used in the meaning 'to see, imagine, remember a visual image' (syn. voir, imaginer).

Du logement de ses cousins, Olivier n'entendait pas les rumeurs comme il les percevait de la mercerie (Sabatier). In this case, the verb under study means 'hear' (syn. entendre, distinguer). We see the same meaning of the verb in the following example: **Il ne perçut pas immédiatement un gémissement tout proche, croyant peut-être qu'il venait de sa propre poitrine (Sabatier).**

Jacques est sorti dans la rue des Roses et soudain il a perçu l'odeur du printemps [du Gard]. In the above example, the verb percevoir is synonymous with the verbs 'to feel, smell' (syn. sentir, flairer).

The field research methodology suggests distinguishing between the core and the periphery in the semantic field of perception. The core of the perceptual field consists of names denoting the functions of the organs of perception, which are simultaneously hyperonyms of microfields.

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