Towards a Typology of Lexical Semantic Derivation Models: Linguistic and Psycholinguistic Aspects

Oleh Demenchuk
DSc. in Philology, Professor,
Head of the Department of Romance and Germanic Philology

E-mail: oleh.demenchuk@gmail.com
https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3218-6693
ResearcherID: A-9356-2018

Rivne State University of Humanities
31, Plastova Str., Rivne, Ukraine, 33000

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ABSTRACT

Objective. The paper focuses on lexical semantic derivation models and the ways they are explicated in experiential vocabulary. The study substantiates linguistic and psycholinguistic features of the models in the contrastive aspect (based on the Ukrainian and Polish languages).

Materials and Methods. The material for the analysis is the Ukrainian and Polish adjectives-stimuli that represent the concepts of experiential situation. The psycholinguistic validity of the models is verified based on the results of associative experiments. The results are supposed to help establish types of associations that underlie the experiential vocabulary extensions.

Results. The study appeals to the conceptions that uphold the idea of a dynamic conceptualization of the world of discourse (of a certain situation or its fragment).
On that ground, the lexical semantic derivation models are considered as theoretical constructs that represent information on derivational strategies in Ukrainian and Polish. Such an approach has allowed not only to reveal cognitive mechanisms that underlie lexical (experiential) items’ semantic extensions but also to systematize the semantic shifts that occur in the contrasted languages. The extensions are considered within four lexical semantic derivation models: componential (the level of semantic components and their configurations), actantial (the level of predicate-actant structures), topological (the level of image-schema transformations) and constructional (the level of lexical constructions).

**Conclusions.** The results show the relevance of both linguistic and psycholinguistic modelling in analysis of lexical semantic derivation. The choice of a semantic derivation strategy correlates with an informant’s response to a word-stimulus. The similarities and differences in semantic shifts are determined by constraints that set limits on the target situation extensions.

**Key words:** semantic derivation, model, experiential, situation concept, contrastive.

**Introduction**

Lexical semantic derivation modelling stems from a very long tradition, which underwent developments from historical (diachronic) to compositional, constructional, cognitive and typological semantics studies. Within the indicated approaches, characteristics of regular semantic shifts have been ascertained (Traugott & Dasher, 2005; Boleda, Schulte & Badia, 2012; Narrog, 2012), mechanisms of lexical items’ semantic development have been established (Kustova, 2004; Vanhove, 2008), dynamic models in lexical semantics have been characterized (Paducheva, 2004), types of argument alternations have been elaborated (Levin, 2015), features of semantic associations, occurring within constructions (including the cases of grammaticalization) have been considered (Goldberg, 1995; Eckardt, 2011; Traugott, 2011), typological features of semantic shifts in related and non-related languages have been revealed (Zaliznyak, 2013; Juvonen & Koptjevskaja-Tamm, 2016).

Of paramount importance at present is the issue of combining methodologically adjacent approaches on semantic derivation modelling. The relevance of such an approach is determined by the universal and integral nature of semantic derivation: (a) regular semantic shifts are found in many (if not in all) languages of the world, irrespective of their phylogenic and cultural differences (Wierzbicka, 1992), cf.:
Polysemy is in all probability a semantic universal inherent in the fundamental structure of language» (Ullmann, 1963: 183);

(b) semantic shifts are the same at any linguistic level (lexical, word-building, grammatical), as they use common semantic mechanisms (Rakhilina, 2002: 372); (c) semantic shifts are psychologically valid (Radden & Kövecses, 1999: 25), as lexical ambiguity is considered «a central problem of psycholinguistics» (Klepousniotou, Titone & Romero, 2008: 1534), cf.:

From a psychological and anthropological perspective, contiguity (and similarity/contrast) seem to be absolutely fundamental associative relationships» (Koch, 1999: 144).

According to the original hypothesis, the modelling of a linguistic item’s semantics is realized through a sampling of alternative, hierarchically established semantic dimensions. On that ground, the models of lexical semantic derivation are interpreted as theoretical constructs that represent various ways a certain situation or its fragment is reconceptualized. Within cross-linguistic studies, the models of lexical semantic derivation are supposed to reveal the ways the information on the worldview changes (shifts) is encoded and distributed in lexical semantics of related and non-related languages. Such an approach agrees with the idea of a segmentation of the physical continuum

within which languages may draw either the same or a different number of boundaries and within which they may draw the boundaries at the same or different places» (Lyons, 1968: 58).

The purpose of the paper is to characterize the types of lexical semantic derivation models and to substantiate the psycholinguistic validity of the models in the related (Ukrainian and Polish) languages.

The purpose is fourfold:

– to represent a methodological background and method for the analysis of lexical semantic derivation models;
– to characterize lexical semantic derivation models and to establish the ways they are explicated in the Ukrainian and Polish languages;
– to substantiate the psycholinguistic validity of lexical semantic derivation models in the contrasted languages;
– to outline the prospects for the study of lexical semantic derivation models.
Methodological Background and Method

The study of lexical semantic derivation models is presumably based on the following methodological prerequisites: (a) lexical semantic derivation models are models of situations; (b) a model of situation represents the content of a lexical item through a sampling of a multidimensional situation concept that encodes information on the ways a situation is construed; (c) a situation is construed based on the reconceptualization strategies a designator resorts to – identificational, evaluative, associative, etc. (those strategies determine the relations between the source and target states of affairs).

Lexical semantic derivation models are considered to correlate with a set of alternative, hierarchically established semantic dimensions – the aspects that specify the way the information on a situation reconceptualization is distributed in the semantic space of a lexical item. We claim the information to be distributed within four types of lexical semantic derivation models – componential, actantial, topological and constructional.

In order to substantiate the psycholinguistic validity of the models in the contrasted languages, we shall apply to the method of associative experiment. The experiment is supposed to establish (verify) types of semantic associations, as well as to reveal general cognitive mechanisms that underlie the experiential items’ semantic extensions.

Results and Discussion

We will make use of the results of the word association tests, carried out by the Department of Computational Linguistics at Jagiellonian University in Kraków (http://www.klk.uj.edu.pl/sssfp/en); see also (Gatkowska, 2017), and of those conducted at Nizhyn Teachers University (http://it-claim.ru/Projects/ASIS/SAS/index.html).

The material for the analysis is the Ukrainian and Polish adjectives-stimuli that represent various experiential situations, cf.: білий ‘white’, важкий ‘heavy’, черстий ‘stale’ vs. bialy ‘white’, ciężki ‘heavy’, czerstwy ‘stale’. The choice is determined by the specific feature of an adjective as a semiological subclass of words – adjectives consist of a list of argument positions and reveal dependency that usually holds
between the predicate and its actants (Dik, 1992: 21). This suggests the relational (situational) character of the semantic structure of an adjective.

The analysis provides for the evaluation of the responses in the highlight of reconceptualization strategies. The responses are paradigmatic and syntagmatic associations that characterize a situation by a certain semantic feature (paradigmatic associations) (see Table 1):

Table 1. Paradigmatic associations of the experiential terms білий vs. biały, важкий vs. ciężki, черствий vs. czerstwy

| Stimuli / Responses | Ukrainian | Polish |
|---------------------|-----------|--------|
| білий vs. biały      | чорний ‘black’ (29), чистий ‘pure’ (17), світлий ‘light’ (5), добрій ‘kind’ (4), байдужий ‘indifferent’, | czarny ‘black’ (131), jasny ‘light’ (13), pusty ‘empty’ |
| важкий vs. ciężki    | хворий ‘ill’ (5), великий ‘large’, швидкий ‘rapid’, лєкій ‘light’ (112), молодий ‘young’, поганий ‘bad’, слабкий ‘weak’ (1) | trudny ‘hard’ |
| черствий vs. czerstwy| гроші ‘money’ (1) | świeży ‘fresh’ |

or by an actantial position of a participant (syntagmatic associations) (see Table 2):

Table 2. Syntagmatic associations of the experiential terms білий vs. biały, важкий vs. ciężki, черствий vs. czerstwy

| Stimuli | Ukrainian | Polish |
|---------|-----------|--------|
| білий vs. biały | сніг ‘snow’ (188), колір ‘colour’ (37), śnieg ‘snow’ (181), orzel ‘eagle’ (137), день ‘day’ (12), ptak ‘bird’ (11), nanip kolor ‘colour’ (111), fartuch ‘apron’ ‘paper’ (10), як сніг ‘as snow’ (9), лебідь (66), ser ‘cheese’ (47), kruk ‘raven ‘swan’, хліб ‘bread’ (8), papuga ‘parrot’, (avis) (43), cukier ‘sugar’ (39), dom світ ‘world’ (6), дом ‘house’, одяг ‘house’ (34), mleko ‘milk’ (30), тіло ‘clothes’, прапор ‘flag’ (5), кінь ‘horse’ ‘bear’ (28), obrus ‘tablecloth’ (26), зась ‘hare’, кіт ‘cat’, світло дым ‘smoke’ (21), bielinek ‘cabbage ‘light’, халят ‘gown’ (3), ведмідь ‘bear’, white butterfly (20), koň ‘horse’ (17), віри ‘verse’, вороно ‘raven (avis)’, лист кіль ‘fang’ (15), dzień ‘day’ (13), letter’, Мерседес ‘Mercedes’, свито papier ‘paper’ (11), baran ‘ram’ (9), ‘feast’, стіл ‘table’, стіна ‘wall’ (2), owca ‘ewe’ (5), lerarz ‘doctor’ (4), бандит ‘gangster’, ворог ‘enemy’, голуб ‘dove’, завірюха ‘blizzard’, зірка ‘star’, symbol ‘symbol’ |
The interpretation of the associations provides for establishing:
(a) shifts that occur at the level of semantic components and their configurations (componential model); (b) shifts that occur at the level of predicate-actant structures (actantial model); (c) shifts that occur at the level of image-schema transformations (topological model); (d) shifts that occur at the level of lexical constructions (constructional model).

The componential model provides for the associative shifts that occur between the experiential items’ semantic components and their configurations.

The associative experiments in Ukrainian and Polish show that the primary responses to the stimuli are reduced to «typical», either
«prototypical» (of associations about the prototypical referents that are supposed to represent common experiences of people around the world), cf.: білий (чніс) vs. biały (śnieg), cf.: білий «який має колір снігу» vs. biały «маający barwę, така jak śnieg»; важкий (великий) vs. ciężki (ciężar), cf.: важкий «який має велику вагу» vs. ciężki «маający duży ciężar»; червоний (хліб) vs. czerwony (chleb), cf.: червоний «який став твердим, несвіжим, засох (про хліб, борошняні вироби)» vs. czerwony «о pieczywie: suchy, twardy, nieświeży», etc., or «stereotypical» (of the associations with the nearest analogues in human activities and their results), cf.: важка (праця; хворий) vs. ciężka (praca, choroba), cf.: важкий «який вимагає великого напружения, великих зусиль для здійснення, проведення, подолання і т. ін.» vs. ciężki «вymagający dużo trudu, wysiłku; mozolny, trudny do wykonania» senses. Henceforth, the situation concept extends to the semantics of «non-typical» states of affairs (see Fig. 1): (a) perceptual, cf.: білий (стіна, лелека, хмара, etc.) vs. biały (koń, obrus, jeleń); ciężki (камінь, młot, odważnik, etc.); (b) physical (physiological), cf.: важкий (хворий; ходьба) vs. ciężka (głowа); (c) cognitive (intellectual), cf.: ciężki (orzech do zgryzienia; twardy), cf. twardy orzech do zgryzienia «trudny problem do rozstrzygnięcia, trudna sprawa do załatwienia»; (d) identificational (of a conventionalized characteristics of an object, i.e. its individualizing or distinctive feature), cf.: білий (піч, світ, хліб, etc.) vs. biały (dzień, ser); (e) symbolic (of the associations with a stereotypical phenomena, characteristic of any culture, as of a formal authoritative statement or summary of the religious belief), cf.: важкий (обман) vs. ciężki (grzech), cf. grzech ciężki «в teologii chrześcijańskiej: całkowite i dobrowolne odwrócenie się od Boga poprzez złamanie jego zakazu w sprawach wielkiej wagi, niosące ze sobą ryzyko wiecznego potępienia»; білий (бандит, ворог, одяг, прапор, свято) vs. biały (orzel, symbol); (f) evaluative (of, pertaining to, or tending to evaluation), cf.: білий (гарний, байдужий; чорний) vs. biały (czarny); важкий (день, робота, ранок, etc.) vs. ciężki (praca, dzień, żywot); білий (прозорий, чистий) vs. biały (jasny). It is worth noting that the evaluative associations may not coincide in the contrasted languages. For example, in the Ukrainian language the situation concept reveals a broader extension what concerns the evaluation of person’s characteristics, cf.: червоний (душа). In Polish, the situation is rather gender-marked, cf.: czerwony мужczyzna. In order to make up for the extension, the Polish language construes the
situation either by means of a different term, cf.: oschly «nieskłonny do wzruszeń; nieczuły, oziębły, obojętny», or by idiomatic expressions like człowiek o twardym, zimnym sercu «człowiek nieczuły, niewzruszający się łatwo».

**TYPICAL → NON-TYPICAL**

Fig. 1. The extensions within the componential model

The actantial model is reduced to shift-in-focusing strategies. The strategies provide for the redistributions of attention on the situation participants, when one of the participants is foregrounded and focused upon, and the other is backgrounded and defocused (see Paducheva, 2004; Iriskhanova, 2014). The redistributions of attention may result in: (a) increase or decrease of obligatory participants in the target situation; (b) changes of the participant’s referential status or deictic characteristics. These characteristics determine the way a situation concept extends. As for the concept of experiential situation, the extensions occur on a «parameter» scale – from parametric entities to non-parametric ones (see Fig. 2):

**PARAMETRIC → NON-PARAMETRIC**

Fig. 2. The extensions within the actantial model

In differentiating between the parametric and non-parametric entities, we apply to the notion of «organic states», cf.:

«The organic states are intrinsic to the meaning of a predicate: the situation is conceptualized as an integral feature of its cardinal participant, and it is not a result of some other event (stone is heavy, grass is green). The derived states, on the contrary, are conceptualized as those obtained from a certain process or activity» (see Kibrik, 1992: 136).

From this viewpoint, the associations like важкий (великий; двері, земля) vs. ciężki (glaz, mebel, słoń, etc.); білий (колір, папір, птах; світлий, etc.) vs. biały (kolor, papier, obrus; jasny, etc.); черствий (хліб) vs. czerstwy (chleb) are conceptualized as «parametric» states of affairs. The states are identified so based on the observed parameters (size, magnitude, bulk, dimension, hue, brightness, etc.) an object
is attributed to. The situation reveals the presence of an experiencer-participant (the semantic role of Perceiver) who is supposed to experience an object by its «colour», «heaviness» or «staleness» parameter. On the contrary, the situations like *ciężki* (ółów); *bílí* (*níc, svít, hlíb, etc.) vs. *biały* (dzień, ser); *bílí* (неприродный, пустьй, скупий, etc.) vs. *biały* (pusty) are considered non-parametric. The reconceptualization provides for the changes in the experiencer-participant’s referential status – the participant acquires the features either of Cognizer, cf.: *ciężki* (orzech do zgryzienia), or of Emoter, cf. *черстый* (душа) vs. *czerstwy* (dowcip, żart, mężczyzna).

The topological model is reduced to the transformations that occur within basic image-schemas – the recurring patterns of our sensory-motor experience by means of which we make sense of that experience and reason about it (Johnson, 1987: 126). The partial list of schemata includes: PATH (a force vector moving from a source to terminal point), COMPULSION (experience of being moved by external forces), COUNTERFORCE (the head-on meetings of forces), BLOCKAGE (obstacles that block or resist our force), ENABLEMENT (a potential force vector and an absence of barriers or blocking counterforce), REMOVAL OF RESTRANT (an open way or path, which makes possible an exertion of force), etc.

The associative experiments show that the concept of a prototypical experiential situation in Polish and Ukrainian is characterized by the image-schema of SCALE. The image-schema encodes the information either on a potentially experienced value (i.e. value, experienced under certain conditions), cf.: *ważki* «тяжкий; в якому відчувається велика вага»: *ciężki* (dveri) vs. *ciężki* «duże ważący»: *ciężki* (dywan); *biały* «мающий bardzo jasną barwę» *biały* (jasny), or the opposite value, cf.: *bílí* (*чорний*) vs. *ciężki* (lekki); *biały* (czarny); *czerstwy* (świeży).

It is intensity of sensation that stands for the experienced value. For the experiencer, the value is a kind of a latent force that may become manifest in case of an actual experience. For instance, ‘light’ (bright, shining, luminous) may be conceptualized as ‘white’, if it is opposed to another value, cf.: *bílí* (*сірий*): *bílí* піск vs. *сірий* піск, and a ‘thing’ may be qualified ‘heavy’, in case the experiencer gets in touch with it, cf.: *ciężki* (przedmiot).

From this viewpoint, the extension of the experiential situation would be considered in terms of force dynamics interpretations – from a potential (latent) force to a non-potential (actual) one (see Fig. 3):
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Fig. 3. The extensions within the topological model

A non-potential force is qualified as an active entity, which may impose resistance, power, influence, etc. (features that underlie a certain image-schematic concept – *vide supra*) on an experiencer. For example, the situation of «heaviness» reveals the extension towards the imageschema of BLOCKAGE, as the object is conceptualized as a «resisting» entity, cf.: *ciężki «dający się z trudem podnieść», cf.: ciężki (bagaż)*. In both languages, the image-schema of COMPULSION underlies the extension towards a stereotypical situation – *vide supra*, cf.: важкий (робота), cf.: важкий «який вимагає великого напружения, великих зусиль для здійснення, проведення, подолання і т. ін.» vs. *ciężki (praca)*, cf.: *ciężki «wymagający dużo trudu, wysiłku»*. The languages also reveal some specific extensions within the realm of image-schematic concepts. For example, the extension towards the evaluative situation in Polish is provided within the image-schema of COMPULSION, cf.: *ciężki «uciążliwy (wymagający wysiłku)»: ciężki (los, żywot)*, whereas in Ukrainian the situation is likely to be construed within the schema of CONTAINER (FULL-EMPTY), cf.: важкий «сповнений труднощів, нестачів, горя»: важкий (життя, час, шлях).

The transformational configurations may also be modelled through a sampling of a trajectory-landmark alignment structure (Langacker, 1987: 227). Thus, in respect to the associations важкий (двері) vs. *ciężki (glaz)*, the Trajector and Landmark profile the experiential situation within the relation: external stimulus (perceptual space) vs. inner reaction (evaluative perception). The Landmark is interpreted as an indicator of a perceptual quality of an object (e.g. an object might look massive and solid), whilst the Trajector – as an (atemporal) feature of evaluative perception (the object is valued as being heavy), cf. важкий «вигляд якого (значні розміри, масивність, густота і т. ін.) свідчить про велику вагу» vs. *ciężki «o budowli, stroju itp.: zbyt masywny»*. The shift of the Trajector relative to the perceptual space provides for the changes in the space evaluation (e.g. getting in touch with an object, the object might prove to be light), cf. the responses важкий (легкий) vs. *ciężki (lekkí)*. The Landmark also represents the symbolic space of a «heavy» object, cf. the association *ciężki (grzech)*. The Trajector’s shift relative to the space indicates the changes in the degree of evaluation,
The constructional model is reduced to the construction content,

«associated <...> with semantic structures which reflect scenes basic to human experience» (Goldberg, 1995: 5).

The semantic structures are argument structures (sort of X causes Y to receive Z) that represent a certain dynamic scene, in which argument roles are interpreted as functions derived from the event, e.g.: someone causing something to move or change state; someone experiencing something; something moving, etc. In terms of Vandeloise’s «complex primitives» (Vandeloise, 1987), a scene is viewed as a set of propositions, encoding and distributing information on three experiential dimensions: perception, kinetics and interaction. Among those, a purposive dimension (interaction) is considered the most relevant to human beings (see Correa-Beningfield et al., 2005: 355–356).

The analysis of semantic derivation models within the constructional approach proceeds from the assumption that

«it is natural for constructions to be associated with a central sense, and with extensions from that sense» (Goldberg, 1995: 203).

The analysis case would be a «simile» construction as white as X (білий як сніг vs. biały jak śnieg). The central sense of the construction encodes information on an identificational situation within the following argument structures: (a) X considers Y as similar to Z’s (evaluation); (b) X considers Y in a canonical way (interaction), cf.: Костел потребував оздоби, і ксьондзи гадали, що від присутності Наясвятішої Панні там стане ясніше, бо ж камінь білий як сніг vs. Marylka ma na sobie biały jak śnieg sukienkę. The extension towards the situation of physical (physiological) state (білий як стіна, як смерть vs. biały jak papier) reveals the changes in the argument structure’s configuration: (a) X considers Y as similar to Z’s (evaluation); (b) X considers Y in a non-canonical way (interaction), cf.: A Катря стоїть коло стіни, сама, як стіна, біла, – бачу – зомліває vs. Mężczyzna rąbał pod szopą drzewo, na widok Tadeusza zrobił się biały jak papier.

From this viewpoint, the extension of the experiential situation would be considered within a «purposive dimension» scale – from a canonical interaction to a non-canonical one (see Fig. 4):
The performed study appeals to the conceptions that uphold the idea of a dynamic conceptualization of the world of discourse (of a certain situation or its fragment). The dynamic approach towards the study of experiential vocabulary aims to elaborate a system of lexical semantic derivation models. The models are considered to represent various types of semantic associations that underlie the development of experiential vocabulary’s semantic paradigm.

Four types of lexical semantic derivation models are singled out — componential, actantial, topological and constructional. The componential model provides for the associative shifts that occur within the experiential items’ semantic components and their configurations. The actantial model is reduced to the shift-in-focusing strategies based on the changes of the situation participants. The topological model provides for the image-schema transformations that underlie the extensions at the level of image-schematic concepts. The constructional model is reduced to the extensions, occurring within the experiential items’ argument structures.

The results of associative experiments have confirmed the psycholinguistic validity of the models. It has been established that in responding to a stimulus, informants apply to different semantic derivation strategies. From this viewpoint, the models represent various ways the concept, encoded in the semantics of experiential vocabulary, extends: from typical to non-typical state of affairs (componential model), from parametric to non-parametric entity (actantial model), from potential to non-potential force (topological model), from canonical to non-canonical interaction (constructional model).

The models have proved to be effective means for analyzing semantic derivation strategies in cross-linguistic studies. The analysis has revealed similarities and differences in the extensions of experiential vocabulary in the Ukrainian and Polish languages. It has been established that extensions in Polish are more localized as they reveal some constraints in the target situation extensions — they mostly cover...
semantic zones that encode information on person’s internal (perceptual, cognitive, identificational) systems. In the Ukrainian language, the constraints are somewhat loosened, which enables it to extend to the boundaries of both external and internal systems.

It is necessary to carry out further research into semantic derivation modelling in comparative, historical and typological aspects. The choice of the aspects is determined by the tendency of modern semantic studies to a profound analysis of the semantic shifts in related and non-related languages.

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АНОТАЦІЯ
Мета. У статті охарактеризовано типи моделей семантичної деривації лексики, визначено способи експликації моделей у семантиці експерієнційної лексики, представлена лінгвістичні та психолінгвістичні характеристики моделей у зіставному аспекті (на матеріалі української та польської мов).

Матеріал та процедура дослідження. Матеріалом дослідження слугують українські та польські прикметники-стимули, які характеризують зміст концептів експерієнційної ситуації. Для психолінгвістичного обґрунтування моделей семантичної деривації застосовано асоціативні експерименти. Мета експериментів – визначити типи асоціацій, які реалізуються, реалізуються стратегії семантичних розширення експерієнційної лексики в зіставлених мовах.

Результати. Проведене дослідження апеляє до концепцій, які обстоюють ідею динамічної концептуалізації світу дискурсу (певної ситуації або її фрагментів). На цій підставі моделі семантичної деривації експерієнційної лексики осмислюються як теоретичні конструкти, які кодують інформацію про дериваційні стратегії в українській та польській мовах. Таким підхід дозволяє не лише визначити когнітивні механізми, які регулюють семантичні переходи експерієнційної лексики, а й систематизувати характеристики семантичних розширення у зіставлених мовах. Виокремлено чотири типи моделей семантичної деривації: компонентний (рівень семантичних компонентів та їх конфігурацій), актантний (рівень предикатно-актантних структур), топологічний (рівень образ-сфематичних трансформацій) та конструкційний (рівень лексичних конструкцій).

Висновки. Результати засвідчують релевантність лінгвістичного та психолінгвістичного моделювання семантичної деривації лексики. Вибір стратегії семантичної деривації корелює з реакцією інформанта на слово-стимул. Подібності та розбіжності семантичних перехідів зумовлені чинником обмежень в обсязі розширення цільових ситуацій.

Ключові слова: семантична деривація, модель, експерієнційний, концепт ситуації, зіставний.
характеризующие содержание концептов экспериенциальной ситуации. Для психолингвистического обоснования моделей семантической деривации использованы ассоциативные эксперименты. Цель экспериментов — определить типы ассоциаций, на основе которых, как предполагается, реализуются семантические расширения экспериенциальной лексики в сопоставляемых языках.

Результаты. Проведенное исследование аппелирует к концепциям, отстаивающим идею динамической концептуализации мира дискурса (определенной ситуации или ее фрагмента). На этом основании модели семантической деривации экспериенциальной лексики осмысливаются как теоретические конструкты, кодирующие информацию о деривационных стратегиях в украинском и польском языках. Такой подход позволил не только определить когнитивные механизмы, регулирующие семантические переходы экспериенциальной лексики, но и систематизировать характеристики семантических расширений в сопоставляемых языках. Выделены четыре типа моделей семантической деривации: компонентный (уровень семантических компонентов и их конфигураций), актантный (уровень предикатно-актантных структур), топологический (уровень образ-схематических трансформаций), конструкционный (уровень лексических конструкций).

Выводы. Результаты свидетельствуют о релевантности лингвистического и психолингвистического моделирования семантической деривации лексики. Выбор стратегии семантической деривации коррелирует с реакцией информанта на слово-стимул. Сходства и различия семантических переходов обусловлены фактором ограничений в объеме расширений целевых ситуаций.

Ключевые слова: семантическая деривация, модель, экспериенциальный, концепт ситуации, сопоставительный.