SEMANTIC DERIVATION STRATEGIES OF IRRATIONAL VOCABULARY IN THE UKRAINIAN, ENGLISH AND GERMAN LANGUAGES

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Summary

The paper focuses on the semantic derivation models of irrational vocabulary – a semantic class of words that denote the situation of experience that is not based on logical reasons or rational thinking. The study elaborates on the semantic derivation strategies of irrational verbs, adjectives and nouns in the Ukrainian, English and German languages. The modelling of semantic derivation strategies provided in the paper proceeds from the assumption that the development of an irrational vocabulary paradigm is realised based on a prototypical situation model – a construct that characterizes not only the nature of the source and target meanings but also the ways those meanings are connected. We posit two constituents to underlie the prototypical model of irrational situation – the features of irrational situation participants and those of irrational situation itself. Both characteristics determine the nature of semantics shift strategies, among those are argument, componential, implicative and metaphorical ones. The argument strategy provides for promoting and demoting arguments within the same actantial structure set by a predicate. The componential strategy deals with the semantic transformations, resulting in a new concept of situation (whereas a target meaning borrows some components from a source one). The implicative strategy occurs based on a contiguous connection of different situations or different fragments of the same situation. The metaphoric strategy provides for the similarities revealed between the situations. The study concludes that irrational vocabulary in the Ukrainian, English and German languages apply more to the componential, implicative and metaphorical strategies, which provides for the priority of the inter-concept relations in the languages.

Keywords: model of irrational situation, semantic shift, argument strategy, componential strategy, implicative strategy, metaphorical strategy, prototypical situation model.

Inroduction

Semantic derivation is the subject of numerous research of Ukrainian (L.P. Kysliuk, T.M. Parkhomenko, H.V. Shtompel and others) and foreign linguists (H.I. Kustova, O.I. Olkhovska, O.V. Paducheva and others). Involving the material of related and unrelated languages such research aim not only to characterize special features of lexical enrichment, common factors of semantic development of contrasted linguistic units but also to identify specific characters of human's cognitive activity. The study importance deals with the anthropocentric tendency of linguistic studies of related and unrelated languages in modern linguistic.

Materials and methods

Authors' papers point out high demand to research semantic derivation influence on implicative power of argument realizations (semantic and syntactic alternations)

(Beavers, 2010: 821–864), lexical formation of new words according to constant combination (rules) *(Mackay, 1979: 477–498)*, semantic shifts and transfers in the process of ephemism's formation *(Mishutynska, 2016: 141–144)*, semantic derivation concerning with cognitive linguistics *(Parkhomenko, 2012: 87–90)*, semantic changes in the context of historical pragmatic and discourse analysis *(Traugott, 2001: 341)*.

Special lexical and semantic word groups were researched presenting such subjects as contrastive analysis of mechanisms, strategies and models of semantic derivation: perceptive and mental lexic in Slavian, German and Romanic languages *(Demenchuk, 2014: 81–86; Demenchuk, 2015: 49–56)*, coloristic adjectives of the Ukrainian, Russian, German, English and French languages *(Drobakha, 2008: 63–66)*, lexical and semantic word group "knowledge" in the Ukrainian, Russian, German and English languages *(Shtompel, 2009: 64–67)*, English ansd German compound words-terms *(Kysliuk, 2013: 210–214)*, phytonims in the English and Russian languages *(Tadzhybova, 2015: 116–124)* and others. Sh.R. Basyrov, O.V. Demenchuk, B.L. Iomdin researched irrational vocabulary as a separate thematic class of words. The results of their studies are presented in semantic derivation of models and strategies of verbs dealing with irrational comprehension *(Iomdin, 2002: 24)*, comprehension verbs *(Basyrov, 2003: 3–9)*, irrational vocabulary *(Ufimtseva, 2004: 99)*. These results approve the importance of contrastive research and lexical material potential of related and unrelated languages concerning with the analysis of semantic derivation strategies of irrational vocabulary.

The study deals with the contrastive analysis of semantic derivation strategies of irrational vocabulary that is a semantic class of words that denote the situation of experience that is not based on logical reasons or rational thinking and appear without human's mind participation. The object of research is verb, adjective, and noun naming units to denote the situation of irrational state in the Ukrainian, English and German languages, cf. ukr. *провіщати*; eng. *divine*; ger. *vorhersagen*; ukr. *ірраціональний*; eng. *irrational*; ger. *irrational*; ukr. *інстинкт*; eng. *instinct*; ger. *der Instinkt* etc.

The selection of such naming units is caused on the one hand with the factor of unrelated concept of the situation of irrational state and on the other hand with the special features of actantial structure of basic semiological (nominal, verbial, adjectival) subclasses of words. The signs that belong to different subclasses have different potential of semantic valency, different level of contextual dependence and semantic autonomy *(Ufimtseva, 2004: 99)*. According to this opinion, strategies of semantic derivation of irrational vocabulary will be interpreted as the strategies of situational type realized on the aspect of strategies to widen the concept of the situation of irrational state.

The aim of the research is to characterize the strategies of semantic derivation of irrational vocabulary in the Ukrainian, English and German languages and identify the dynamics of semantic paradigm development of mentioned class of word in a contrastive aspect.

The aim is achieved by the solution of such tasks as:

– to characterize a prototypical situation model of irrational vocabulary of chosen languages basing on available common semantic components;

– to identify the strategies of semantic derivation of researched vocabulary basing on the material of contrasted languages;

– to characterize the models of semantic derivation of irrational lvocabulary in the Ukrainian, English and German languages;

– to describe special features of semantic paradigm development of irrational vocabulary in researched languages;

– to identify the prospects of the following research of irrational vocabulary.

The material of the research is presented with 83 nouns (46 from Ukrainian, 14 from English, 23 from German), 40 verbs (16 from Ukrainian, 13 from English, 11 from German), 123 adjectives (58 from Ukrainian, 49 from English, 16 from German) that belong to the semantic class of irrational vocabulary and were selected by contionuous sampling method.

It was chosen descriptive, contrastive, structural, and modeling methods as the basic ones in the research. Descriptive method gives a possibility to systematize and generalize collected information and factual material. With the help of contrastive method it was analyzed special features of irrational vocabulary interpretation in the Ukrainian, English and German languages. To identify strategies of semantic derivation it was used structural method (transformational analysis). To form the prototypical situation model of irrational vocabulary it was used modeling method. This sytem of methods provide conclusions validity and objective evidence.

Results

Research interprets semantic derivation as a process of new meaning creation of lexical unit when the relationship that unites all meanings of polyseme word are forming as the result of such creation. Lexical polyseme is possible under the condition of using the strategies of semantic derivation. Semantic derivation strategy is interpreted as a certain type of relationship between direct nominal and secondary meanings of lexical unit when actually derivation occurs as the result. The paper presents semantic derivation strategies as a tool to identify semantic derivation shifts between the meanings of lexical unit that occur in the process of derivation. Depending on special features of semantic shifts that identify the character of "transformations" of lexical units' meanings it is singled out four types of semantic derivation strategies: argument, componential, and implicative ones (non-metaphorical strategies) and metaphorical analogy *(Kustova, 2004: 55–58)*. Mentioned strategies are realized in the models of lexical semantic derivation.

Prototypical situation model of irrational vocavulary

The paper characterizes model of semantic derivation as a theoretical construction that reproduces semantic shifts from the initial to secondary meaning of lexical unit.

The analysis of semantic derivation strategies suggests the descriprion of a prototypical situation model as a construct that characterizes the nature (origin) of secondary meanings and the fact how these meanings are related. "Situation model does not only give semantic material for secondary meanings. Also it provides their connection and in the same way the unity of polyseme word" *(Kustova, 2004: 40)*.

Prototypical situation model of irrational vocabulary is based on the unity of two constituents: the character of irrational situation disclosure and participants' character of irrational situation.

1. The character of irrational situation disclosure:

– irrational situation localization (localizer can be expressed with containers, e.g. subconsciousness or such body organs as heart, soul etc.), cf.: ukr. *Сумнів був підсвідомий, але за мить стало ясно, звідки оця підозра прокинулась: усі речі довкола припали шаром пилу – мабуть, Псойс заборонив заходити до своїх покоїв, – а сторінка книги була чистісінька* (*KUM*); eng. *This client seems to have a pattern of sabotaging the partnership and admits to subconscious fear of having his or her heart broken* (*BNC*); ger. *Ein solches Gefühl existiert mehr oder weniger unterbewußt in den Herzen der Leser literarischer Werke* (*DWDS*);

– the duration of irrationa lsituation disclosure (situation usually disclosures in a short interval of time brought to the feature of instancy), cf.: ukr. *Якось, коли вона ще не встигла сісти й вдивитись, у неї мимоволі імпульсивно вирвалось* (*KUM*); eng. *Impulsively, suddenly feeling that nothing could worsen the ruins of hir existence, Zambia opened the door and went in* (*BNC*); ger. *Noch vor einem Monat beim Führer gewesen, welche Ruhe, welche Kraft, und wie er zuhören kann, und plötzlich ganz impulsiv, arbeitet immer bis in die Morgenstunden, dann hat er die Lösung, in ihrer Einfachheit so genial, daß keiner der Mitarbeiter darauf gekommen wäre* (*DWDS*);

– conditional occurrence of irrational situation (situation can be caused both internal or exetranl factors):

a) internal factor (spontainety, arbitrariness of irrational situation occurence), cf.: ukr. *Інколи він зупинявся на якомусь випадковому місці, що раптом з незнаних причин привернуло його увагу, й починав читати* (*KUM*); eng. *Sometimes I just get random thoughts in my head, and these can happen at the worst possible times* (*BNC*); ger. *Man einigte sich auf eine zufällige Nachlässigkeit* (*DWDS*);

b) external factor (event, circumstances, condition etc. that caused irrational situation occurence), cf.: ukr. *Певно, саме ця обставина й штовхнула доктора Гешке на нерозсудливий крок: забувши поради колег не встрявати в чужі справи, він погнався за мерзотниками, щоб всипати їм як слід* (*KUM*); eng. *In the absence of such malice one would hope that this incident would be seen as thoughtless behaviour caused by inexperience and the exuberance of youth* [*Delves-Yates*]; ger. *Wenn der wahre Mensch einer ist, der Herr seiner Begierden bleibt und im Einklang mit der Natur vernünftig lebt, so liegt auf der Hand, daß der verstädterte Gesellschaftsmensch sich unvernünftig und unmenschlich verhält* (*DWDS*);

– result of irrational situation disclosure (event, circumstances, condition etc. that is a consequence of irrational situation disclosure), cf.: ukr. *Павло уникав спогадів про напад ревнощів; намагався забути секунди приголомшливого прозріння, коли він незбагненним чином міг зазирати в чужі душі й передбачати події близького майбутнього* (*KUM*); eng. *With regard to the war itself, Hitler's "sixth sense" ought to have enabled him to foresee that other countries would not simply bow down to German expansion* (*BNC*); ger. *Ganz unabweisbar tritt zutage, wie wenig selbst die Nukleargewalt gegen die Unvernunft der großen und kleinen Machtmenschen auszurichten imstande ist und wie nahe uns deshalb die "beispiellosen Katastrophen" gerückt sind, die Albert Einstein so nachdrücklich vorausgesagt hat wie Gandhi* (*DWDS*);

– the way of irrational situation disclosure (irrational situation disclosures in a form of certain scheme of behavior within the system of approaches), cf.: ukr. *Молода дівчина вгадала душею, як вгадують малі діти, що Василь каже правду, й злякалась* (*KUM*); eng. *But "thinking like a scientist" sooner or later involves greater autonomy, a bigger share of the decision-making: not simply discussing with the teacher and learning to guess from his facial expressions or other clues what the "right" answer might be* (*BNC*); ger. *Und Madame erriet mit weiblichem Instinkt, daß es Krach im Büro gegeben hatte* (*DWDS*);

– *degree of irrational lsituation disclosure* (situation has some size, intensivity of its disclosure), cf.: ukr. *Він нестямно любить цю жінку: її погляд, слова, думки, її безмежно рідне тіло, що вабить його і спалює* (*KUM*); eng. *One group of survivors is thrown life preservers, while another is frantically bailing out a sinking vessel* (*OED*); ger. *Die Gewohnheitsgedanken und Reflexe sausten nun wesentlich hektischer und anscheinend orientierungslos durch den Gedankengang* (*WB*).

2. Participants' character of irrational situation (basic participants of irrational situation are Experiencer (subject of irrational state) and Stimulus (object of irrational state)).

– Experiencer can be presented as a person, cf.: ukr. *І професора Лобачова осяяла думка* (*KUM*); eng. *It dawned on me suddenly one day that there was a way out* (*BNC*); ger. *Plötzlich fiel ihr ein, dass sie eine Verabredung hatte* (*DWDS*); group of people, cf.: ukr. *Дівчат зненацька осяяло* (*KUM*), or organization that presents group of people (team) according to contiguity, cf.: ukr. *Нині НТКУ осяяла ідея – перевести "Культуру" зі статусу самостійного гравця в стан залежного творчо-виробничого об'єднання* (*KUM*); eng. *The jump in share prices was comparable to yesterday's but the euphoria quickly ebbed away as it dawned on investors that – in terms of the immediate prospects – not much had changed and what had changed was not entirely for the better* (*BNC*); ger. *Auf einmal ist ihnen einge-fallen, ob ich vielleicht in der Vakanz in die Volksschule gehen kann, der Herr Lehrer tut ihnen gewiß den Gefallen* (*DWDS*); animal, cf.: ukr. *Здурілі ж ворони як спонтанно виявили до людей інтерес, так зненацька і втратили його* (*KUM*); eng. *Pet psychologist Marti Miller told Animal Planet that both humans and dogs have a sixth sense* (*Booth*); ger. *Hunde verfügen über einen sechsten Sinn* (*Schülke*);

– Stimulus is presented with different types of intellectual objects: thought, cf.: ukr. *Горобенко дивився на нього, а маленький вогник розтоплював йому вироблену вже в партії прихованість і сторожкість, навіював несподівані думки, зазирав у саму душу і викликав на щирість* (*KUM*); eng. *Let me expound upon a few spontaneous thoughts* (*BNC*); ger. *Der bildhübsche Junge, der alle Gedankengänge spontan ins Ethisch-Idealistische kehrt, macht besten Eindruck* (*DWDS*); decision, cf.: ukr. *Ти приймаєш рішення спонтанно* (*KUM*); eng. *The performer must make spontaneous decisions about what pose to strike and where to freeze the action* (*BNC*); ger. *Nun, Sie konnten es nicht vorbestellen, weil Sie sich erst bei der Durchfahrt ganz spontan in das italienische Bergstädtchen verliebten und beschlossen, hier und nirgendwo anders Ihren Urlaub zu verleben* (*DWDS*); feeling, cf.: ukr. *Асата ж довго проводжав її очима, дивуючись несподіваному відчуттю впізнавання-відчуження, яке лишила по собі ця жінка* (*KUM*); eng. *A lot of it has a spontaneous feel and that's why it's so good* (*BNC*); ger. *Der Verfasser des "Nachrufs" hatte in Form eines inneren Monologs die allmähliche Entwicklung seiner Gedanken geschildert, die ihn von der ersten spontanen Gefühlsregung ("klammheimliche Freude") zur entschiedenen Ablehnung der Mordtat geführt hatten* (*DWDS*) etc.

– Representant is an incorporative participant that has a role of the expessive form of irrational situation, cf.: ukr. "несподівано з'являтися, приходити (про думку, догадку)": *Всіх разом осяла одна думка* (*SUM*); eng. "*fig.* of ideas, facts, etc.: to begin to become evi-dent to the mind": *The idea that they had either feelings or rights had never dawned upon her* (*OED*); ger. *aufblitzen* "plötzlich in jemandes Bewusstsein auftauchen": *Eine Idee blitzte in ihm auf* (*DUDEN*). Representant of irrational situation is a participant "light", incorporated in semantics of contrasted naming units *осявати / dawn / aufblitzen*, cf.: ukr. *осявати* "заливати, заповнювати сяйвом, світлом; освітлювати" (*SUM*); eng. *dawn* "to begin to grow light after the night" (*FDF*); ger. *aufblitzen* "plötzlich blitzend, blinkend aufleuchten" (*DUDEN*).

Within the realization of given semantic components the study characterizes semantic derivation strategies of researched vocabulary analyzing semantic shifts from: a) "rational" to "irrational"; b) "irrational" to "irrational"; c) "irrational" to "unretional". Herewith "rational" is interpreted as situations whose participants are lead with the mind "ratio", "irrational" is defined as the situations that are not related with rational aspect of experience; "unretioanl" is characterized as all other situations that do not belong to "rational" or "irrational" (emotional state, esteem, identification etc.). Data sheet No.1 (see below) serves as an auxiliary tool to

present the results. This data sheet consists of numerical information about researched lexical units and efficiency percentage of each strategy in contrasted languages.

Data sheet No. 1

Semantic derivation strategies of irrational vocabulary in the Ukrainian, English and German languages

Languages	Ukrainian				English				German			
Semantic derivation strategies	A	C	I	M	A	C	I	M	A	C	I	M
Nouns	3 (6,5%)	22 (47,8%)	13 (28,3%)	8 (17,4%)	1 (7,1%)	6 (42,9%)	5 (35,7%)	2 (14,3%)	4 (17,4%)	9 (39,1%)	2 (8,7%)	8 (34,8%)
Verbs	1 (6,25%)	6 (37,5%)	–	9 (56,25%)	1 (7,7%)	7 (53,8%)	–	5 (38,5%)	1 (9,1%)	7 (63,6%)	1 (9,1%)	2 (18,2%)
Adjectives	–	22 (38%)	23 (39,7%)	13 (22,4%)	–	28 (57,1%)	16 (32,7%)	5 (10,2%)	–	10 (62,5%)	5 (31,25%)	1 (6,25%)
Strategy efficiency	3,3%	41,7%	36%	25%	2,6%	54%	27,6%	15,8%	10%	52%	16%	22%

Legend: A – argument strategy, C –componential strategy, I – implicative strategy,
M – metaphorical analogy

1.1. Argument strategy

The core of argument strategy deals with hierarchical promotion of "lower" arguments of direct nominal meaning to "higher" position in secondary meaning with the components of the same arguments. Herewith secondary meaning discloses other configuration of arguments and their components (other "internal syntax") and other communicative prospect. In such way observer's (nominator's) different positions are realized towards the situation which is presented with direct nominal and secondary meanings. Mentioned strategy is interpreted as an internal metonymy as it is known that essence shifts under specified conditions are limited wih one situation (*Olkhovska*).

An example of argument strategy is presented with lexical unit *відчувати*. From direct nominal meaning "сприймати органами чуття" it is derived irrational meaning "сприймати інтуїцією, чуттям що-небудь", cf.: ukr. *І душею я відчуваю, коли кличеш мене уві сні* (*KUM*). According to this example experienced participant intuitively perceives appropriate state of things with the help of special organ (inalienable participant *nomina anatomica*) – the soul presented as localized analizator inside human's self. The author provides the opinion that it is an inalienable feature that defines non-metaphorical direction of derivational strategy and differs from metaphorical analogy (see below). Instead of this situation that is presented in the example ukr. *Душа, на відміну від розуму не думає і не міркує – вона відчуває і знає, тому не помиляється* (*Zeland*) is perceived as secondary since the participant *душа* is raised in communicative rank: from local (analizator) to total (a substitute of the subject of sensual perception).

The study reveals that for English equivalent *feel* "1. to be aware of (a person or object) through touching or being touched; 2. experience (an emotion or sensation)" and German one

fühlen "1. mit dem Tastsinn, den Nerven wahrnehmen; körperlich spüren; 2. seelisch empfinden" argument strategy is realized in the same way thatit is for Ukrainian equivalent *відчувати*, cf.: eng. *I am feeling in my soul (Brook)* vs. *Long lay the world in sin and error pining till he appeared and the soul felt its worth sign (Dwight)*; ger. *Ich soll dich fühlen, Geist der Welt, aus dem tiefsten Innern dich fühlen, mit meinem Herzen, meiner Seele, meinem Ich (Steiner)* vs. *Fühlt meine Seele das ersehnte Licht (Robert-Tornow)*.

When semantic shift occurs in the direction of local state → total state for verbs, for adjectives such shift may be rezalized within the transformation: the feature of state (process, action etc.) → the feature of disclosure of state (process, action etc.). Lexical unit *безумний* illustrates such implementation of argument strategy. Irrational meaning "невиправданий розумом; нерозсудливий, безглуздий" is developed from direct nominal meaning "який утратив розум; божевільний", cf.: ukr. *Це, Васько, дасть більше користі, ніж безумний, хоч і героїчний вчинок, що його ти пропонуєш (KUM)*. In mentioned example the participant "безумний вчинок" is presented as subordinate one in communicative situation. Rising of mentined participant updates component "який виявляє ознаки безумства, божевілля" in communicative rank, cf.: ukr. *Це крок, що дає йому змогу в майбутньому уникнути відповідальності за свої безумні вчинки, що призвели до численних людських жертв в Україні (Yeliashkevych)*. In the English and German languages the same strategy is presented for the equivalents *crazy* and *verrückt*. This strategy is realized from the feature of state (crazy love) to the feature of its disclosure (craziness in actions caused with love), cf.: eng. *crazy* "not sensible; stupid": *Love makes you do crazy things (OED)* vs. *This kind of crazy action caused Yan Yao to be extremely puzzled (Didahuo)*; ger. *verrückt* "auf absonderliche, auffällige Weise ungewöhnlich, ausgefallen, überspannt, närrisch": *Aber da überschwemmte ihn ein heißer Blutstoß mit der Gewißheit, daß er es war, hier, dieser Verrückte, der bereit war, alles aufs Spiel zu setzen und zu zerstören, um jetzt sofort mit dieser Frau zu sprechen, und daß es gerade die Zerstörung war, die er suchte, der er sich ergeben wollte, als enthielte sie ein ungeahntes Versprechen (DWDS)* vs. *Von dem geistigen Gefühle der sogenannten Liebe aber gibt es unzählige Grade, angefangen von der leisen Verliebtheit, die die Eigenschaften des Geschlechtspartners ein wenig idealisiert, bis zu der verrückten Liebe, der Liebe der Dramen, die sich eine Gottheit schafft und für die Vereinigung mit dieser Gottheit willig Marter und Tod leidet (DWDS)*.

In contrasction to semantic shifts of verbial and adjective naming units nominal ones are characterized with the shift according to the feature of substantiality. Lexical unit *чуття* is an example of argument strategy. From direct nominal meaning "здатність відчувати, сприймати зовнішні подразнення" it is derived irrational one "підсвідоме відчування, розуміння чого-небудь", cf.: ukr. *Тривіального вже хоча б тому, що з початку їхнього знайомства жіночим чуттям вловлювала, що це не віщувало нічого доброго, й тому намагалася перевести розмову на щось інше (KUM)*. Instead of this, the example ukr. *Чуття поета вловлювало у важкому повітрі передвоєнних літ ознаки нової епохи (Vykhor)* presents the situation as a secondary one since the participant *чуття* is raised in communicative rank. Herewith fragment of initial situation (the ability to perceive) is singled out and the meaning of irrational unit *чуття* is narrowed to the ability to perceive only subconsciously.

The study points out that for English equivalent *sense:* "1. Any of the faculties by which stimuli from outside or inside the body are received and felt as the faculties of hearing, sight, smell, touch, taste, and equilibrium; 2. An intuitive or acquired perception or ability to estimate" *(FDF)* and German one *Gefühl* "1. Das Fühlen (durch Nerven vermittelte), Empfindungen; 2. Gefühlsmäßiger, nicht näher zu erklärender Eindruck; Ahnung" *(DUDEN)* argument strategy is realized in the same way that it is for Ukrainian equivalent *чуття*, cf.: eng. *When*

the mind is guided by the wandering senses, then it carries away one's understanding, as does the wind a ship on the water (*Anderson*) vs. *An eerie sixth sense guided him to wherever a crisis was unfolding* (*Lewis*); ger. *Viktorine, mein Herz huldigt Ihnen, mein Gefühl leitet mich – fehn Sie gutig weg über alles Uebrige!* (*Ernst*) vs. *Ich erklärte ihm in kurzen Worten und womöglich in noch trockenerem Ton als vorher, wie ich die Brieftasche aufgehoben hätte, ihm noch nachgecilt ware und ihm nachgerufen hatte, und wie ich endlich auf meine Vermutung hin, und beinah nur von meinem Gefühl geleitet, hinter ihm her die Treppe hinaufgelaufen wäre* (*Dostojewski*).

1.2. Componential strategy

Componential strategy is correlated to semantic shifts. As the result a secondary meaning appears and it has the own list of arguments and roles that are appropriate to a new situation (herewith secondary meaning borrows some components of initial meaning).

The paper provides as an example of componential strategy lexical unit *угадувати*. Irrational meaning "розгадувати щось загадкове, таємниче, незрозуміле для інших", cf.: ukr. *Цей сектант угадує його думки* (*KUM*) derives from direct nominal meaning "ураховуючи певні особливості, ознаки або прикмети, робити правильні висновки про що-небудь".

The author explores that semantic shift is realized basing on the component "localization of irrational situation" (this process transfers from traditional container of "mind" for thinking to the container of "intuition"). Basing on the same component semantic shift occurs in the English and German languages cf.: eng. "to find the right answer to a question or the truth without knowing all the facts": *I guessed his every thought* (*OED*), and ger. "erraten": *Er hat mein Alter richtig geraten* (*DUDEN*).

When semantic shift of verbs occurs in the direction of state – special state adjectives deal with semantic shift special feature – feature. An example of componential strategy is presented with lexical unit *божевільний*. From direct nominal meaning "який має психічний розлад; психічно хворий" it is derived irrational (behaviour) one – "нерозсудливий, нерозважливий": ukr. *Які божевільні вчинки робили заради коханих?* (*Ivashchuk*). Semantic shift characterizes Experiencer as thoughtless participant of irrational situation where imprudence is caused with internal reason – feeling of love. The author provides the opinion, that semantic shift is realized basing on the component "dependence of irrational situation disclosure (internal factor – spontaneity of crazy action for the sake of lover)". In return, in the English and German languages for lexical units *mad* "done without thought or control, wild and excited" and *wahnsinnig* "geistesgestört, verrückt" semantic shift is realized basing on the component of "degree of irrational situation disclosure (the feature of redundancy – "so mad"; "wahnsinnig glücklich")", cf.: eng. "extremely enthusiastic": *I am so mad to love you* [Morcheeba] and "außergewöhnlich, extrem": *"Weißt du", sagt er und nimmt einen kräftigen Schluck Rotwein, "wenn du ein Leben lang zwei große Leidenschaften hast und du die selbst in Ausnahmesituationen kombinieren kannst, dann macht dich das wahnsinnig glücklich"* (*DWDS*).

The paper provides nouns as the examples of componential strategy in particular lexical unit *фантазія*, where from direct nominal meaning "творча уява": ukr. *Вважали, що тільки в шляхетській крові мужність, фантазія і високі зльоти розуму, а в хлопській самі лінощі, тяжкість та горілка, розбавлена шинкарями водою* (*KUM*) it is derived irrational meaning "нічим не обґрунтована думка, вигадка": ukr. *Він, звісно, все це робив глибоко підсвідомо, але його фантазія не мала меж* (*KUM*). Experienced participant develops irrational image in his or her imagination that is supported by nothing. Semantic shift is realized basing on the component "localization of irrational situation" (localizer of irrational situation

is presented with deep subconsiousness in contradistinction to localizer of rational situation where "creative imagination" is concentrated in consciousness). The same semantic strategy is outlined for English and German equivalents *fantasy* and *die Fantasie*, cf.: eng. 1. Imagination unrestricted by reality (*Infants still occupy a world that is part fantasy and magic, and they readily accept the idea of talking animals and talking objects* (*OED*)); 2. An abnormal or bizarre sequence of mental images, as a hallucination *(Mick told me he wanted Linda to make love to me. It was his fantasy* (*BNC*)). Semantic shift is realized basing on the component of "localization of irrational situation" (localizer of irrational situation is presented with unreality in contradistinction to localizer of rational situation where the foreground is occupied with reality): cf.: eng. *The whole thing does seem unreal. It is so far removed, not only from my normal run of experience, but from anything I have ever done that it seems beyond the realms of reality, a fantasy production, a dream come true* (*BNC*); *Most dictionaries would describe it as a' desire or tendency to escape from reality into fantasy, and reality is certainly a key word in this definition* (*BNC*); *Often people think of imagination as necessarily fantasy far removed from reality. Yet in fact imagination can be the means by which we can come to understand reality* (*BNC*). In the German language semantic shift of researched unit occurs according to the principle of the same strategy, however, as it was in the English language, the component of the character of irrational lsituation disclosure changes – that is degree of irrational situation disclosure (situation presents some size and intensity of its disclosure), cf.: ger. "1. Fähigkeit, Gedächtnisinhalte zu neuen Vorstellungen zu verknüpfen, sich etwas in Gedanken auszumalen": *Musik regt die Fantasie an, beflügelt die Fantasie.* 2. Produkt der Fantasie, (nicht der Wirklichkeit entsprechende) Vorstellung (*DUDEN*): *Das ist reine Fantasie; Sie können real existieren, wie der Baum vor meinem Fenster, real existiert haben, wie der Koloß von Rhodos, oder nur in unserer Fantasie existieren, wie das Einhorn; und sie können abstrakt sein, wie der Begriff "Geschwindigkeit" und die Idee "Freiheit"* (*DWDS*).

1.3. Implicative strategy

Transformations realized within implicative strategy are based on the relation to different situations or relation of components of the same situation. Mentioned strategy is considered as realization of external metonymy as the shift of predicate occurs into the other contiguous situation. Herewith one situation implicates the other one.

The paper presents lexical unit *спливати* as an example of implicative strategy realized within the component "result of irrational situation disclosure". From direct nominal meaning "виявлятися, проявлятися" (ukr. *Докори і сварки підіймали стару ворожнечу, наповерх [наверх] сплили забуті кривди й гріхи* (*SUM*)) it is derived irrational meaning ("виникати, поставати, уявлятися (про думку, згадку, спогад, образ, видіння і т. ін.)", cf.: ukr. *Мимоволі сама по собі спливала іноді непрохана думка, куди ж влучить перша [куля]? В скроню? В плече?* (*SUM*). As it is in the Ukrainian language, in the English and German languages semantic shift occurs within the component "result of irrational situation disclosure", cf.: eng. *pop* "to suddenly appear, especially when not expected": *An idea suddenly popped into his head* (*OED*), ger. *kommen* "hervortreten, [bei jemandem] in Erscheinung treten": *Die Antwort kam spontan, wie aus der Pistole geschossen* (*DUDEN*). The research characterizes verbial naming units with semantic shift in the direction of "action – special action" while adjective naming units with the direction "feature – feature of the result".

The research presents lexical equivalents *необачний / reckless / leichtsinnig* as the examples of implicative strategy realized within the component "result of irrational situation disclosure". From irrational direct nominal meaning "який діє нерозсудливо, виявляє

необережність у своїх діях, не думає про наслідки" it is derived irrational meaning "викликаний діями нерозсудливої, необережної людини або який свідчить про чиюсь нерозсудливість, необережність", cf.: ukr. *Як же Соня жалкувала, що зважилася на такий необачний вчинок!* (*SUM*). Semantic shift occurs within causative-consecutive contiguity of both situations according to the feature "result of (irrational situation) disclosure", cf.: eng. *reckless* "characterized by or proceeding from such carelessness": *But the horror crash happened in September last year and he was charged with causing death by reckless driving, which carries a maximum of five years' jail* (*OED*), and ger. *leichtsinnig* "unvorsichtig, unbedacht, leichtfertig; unbeständig, wankelmütig": *Ungeheuer leichtsinnig, aber letztlich erfolgreich, weil überraschend dreist, war ein Teil einer Marburger Schulklasse Ende 1984* (*WB*) – implication is "reckless person – reckless actions of this person".

Implicative strategy is illustrated with an example of lexical unit *інтуїція*. From irrational meaning "здатність людини в деяких випадках несвідомо, чуттям уловлювати істину, передбачати, вгадувати що-небудь, спираючись на попередній досвід, знання й т. ін.; чуття, проникливість, здогад": ukr. *Чи йому просто щастить, чи вміє заздалегідь вигледіти добре місце, чи інтуїція в нього вже така, вироблена поколіннями сибірських мисливців, а прослизає він крізь рідкуваті чагарники узлісся зовсім непомітно – не трісне гілка й не ворухнеться листочок* (*KUM*) it is derived irrational one "безпосереднє збагнення, осягнення істини без допомоги досвіду й логічних умовиводів": ukr. *До того ж, дітяче сприймання – це сприймання поетів, іноді дитина одним зблиском інтуїції схоплює саму суть, щоб потім своє відкриття зберегти надовго, надійно* (*KUM*). Within the component "the result of irrational situation disclosure" researched nominal unit obtains new meaning under the conditions of causative-consecutive situation (the ability to rapid omprehension basing on previous experience – immediate rapid comprehension without previous experience) in the English and German languages as well, cf.: eng. 1. The ability to know something by using your feelings rather than considering the facts: *I seem to get to the answers as much by intuition as by any special knowledge* (*OED*); 2. An idea or a strong feeling that something is true although you cannot explain why: *I had an intuition that something awful was about to happen* (*BNC*). The same semantic derivation strategy is revealed in the German language: ger. 1. Spontanes geistiges Erfassen, auf Wissen und Erfahrung beruhende plötzliche Erkenntnis *(Der Rat, seine Theorien zu prüfen, wäre für Galilei völlig wertlos gewesen, denn er stand einer verwirrenden Fülle scheinbar fataler Instanzen gegenüber, die er nicht erklären konnte, weil ihm die nötigen Kenntnisse – wenn auch nicht die nötigen Intuitionen – fehlten, und die er darum wegerklären mußte, um eine möglicherweise wertvolle Hypothese vor unzeitiger Auslöschung zu bewahren)* (*DWDS*); 2. Gefühlsmäßiges Erkennen des Wesens einer Sache oder eines Sachverhaltes ohne wissenschaftliche Erfahrung und logische Schlüsse: *Intuitives Einleuchten z. B. galt einst als ein höchst wichtiger Hinweis auf die Wahrheit; es verschwand aus der Methodologie genau in dem Augenblick, als dieIntuition durch die Erfahrung und durch formale Erwägungen ersetzt wurde* (*DWDS*).

1.4. Metaphorical analogy

Metaphorical analogy occurrence is based on speculative, conceptual similarity of both situations. Metaphorical situation is presented as tracing of physical picture where immaterial objects (remarks, looks, internal state) are interpreted as analogies of physical objects that person "moves" (*Olkhovska*).

The verb *осявати* is presented as an example of metaphorical strategy realization. From direct nominal meaning "заливати, заповнювати сяйвом, світлом; освітлювати" it is derived

secondary irrational meaning “несподівано з’являтися, приходити (про думку, догадку)”, cf.: ukr. *Всіх разом осяла одна думка: чорному цареві треба до війська гарних хлопців, і ми, посланці того царя, за тим власне й приїхали у село з проклятою коробкою* (*KUM*). Conceptual similarity between two meanings is based on the similarity of situations where metaphorical situation (*всіх разом осяла одна думка*) is presented as an analogy of physical situation “заповнювати щось сяйвом”. Irrational metaphorical meaning concerns with the analogy that uses basic idea of direct nominal meaning “ставати доступним візуальному спостереженню”. In the English language from direct nominal meaning of the verb *dawn* “(of a day) begin, come into existence” it is derived irrational meaning “become evident to the mind; be perceived or understood”: eng. *It would eventually dawn on the excited passengers that they weren’t on the road to Banna – they would soon find themselves in the bog* (*OED*). The idea taken as a principle of conceptual similarity of two meanings differs in some way from the idea of metaphorical strategy in the Ukrainian language. In the English language the idea of “slow comprehension” is realized (presumption is that dawn does not come rapidly but gradually) whereas the Ukrainian language presents the idea of “rapidness, momentality”. From direct nominal meaning of German verb *aufhellen* “wieder helle machen” it is derived irrational one “figürlich, deutlich werden”: ger. *Die Motive eines Verbrechens aufhellen* (*DUDEN*). Metaphorical strategy uses conceptual scheme borrowed from rational meaning basing on the analogy “restoration (lighting, bleaching) of something” – the situation obtaines the features of the state of “mental lightning”. Semantic shift of verbial units occurs in the direction “action – special action” wheres for adjectives semantic shift is characterized with the direction “feature – special feature”.

An example of metaphorical strategy realization is presented with the adjective *сліпий*. From direct nominal meaning “позбавлений зору, здатності бачити” it is derived secondary irrational meaning “який не має розумних підстав (про почуття, переживання і т. ін.)”, cf.: ukr. *Найдивніше ж, що Всеволод виявився не самотній у своїй сліпій пристрасті до жінки, якої ніколи не бачив* (*KUM*). Conceptual similarity between two meanings is based on the similarity of situations where metaphorical situation (*у своїй сліпій пристрасті*) is presented as an analogy to physical situation “disabled to see”. Irrational metaphorical meaning is based on the analogy that uses basic idea of direct nominal meaning “to make blind”. In the English language from direct nominal meaning of the adjective *blind* “not able to see” it is derived irrational one “(of strong feelings) seeming to be unreasonable, and accepted without question; seeming to be out of control”: eng. *It was a moment of blind panic* (*OED*). In the German language from direct nominal meaning *blind* “keine Sehkraft, kein Sehvermögen besitzend; ohne Augenlicht” it is derived irratiobnal one “ohne kritisch-selbstständiges Nachdenken, kritiklos, ohne Überlegung”: ger. *Ich machte mir heftige Vorwürfe, tadelte meine Sorglosigkeit und verurteilte auf das schärfste mein blindes Vertrauen in die Rettungssaurier* (*DWDS*).

Lexical unit *магія* is an example of realization of metaphorical analogy strategy. From direct nominal meaning “сукупність прийомів та обрядів, які, за уявленням забобонних людей, мають чудодійну силу; чаклунство, чарівництво”: ukr. *Як хотіла б вона зараз стати чаклункою, однією з тих, що зналися на магії, мали доступ до сил таємничих, що нібито вміли повертати надію навіть безнадійним!* (*KUM*) it is derived irrational “щось загадкове, незрозуміле”: *Вона ефектно вдягалася, завжди з якимсь дискретним елементом національного декору, в ній була магія владної вроди, на неї озиралися на вулиці* (*KUM*) basing on the component “the way of irrational situation disclosure”: mystery of person’s appearance (of unbelievable beauty) is compared with mysterious magical activity. In the English and German languages the equivalents to *магія* are *magic* and *die*

Magie. Semantic derivation of these units is realized basing on the strategy of metaphorical analogy according to the component "way of irrational situation disclosure" (mystery of a place is compared with the mystery of magical activity): cf.: eng. 1. The art that, by use of spells, supposedly invokes supernatural powers to influence events; sorcery: *Three hours of pure magic… a show not to be missed* (*BNC*); 2. Any mysterious or extraordinary quality or power: *The most enchanting waters in the world – 600 miles of Corsican coastline plus the magic of the Maddalena islands and Sardinia's sparkling Costa Smeralda* (*BNC*); ger. 1. Sich geheimer od übersinnlicher Kräfte bedienende Kunst, Arkanwissenschaft: *Dabei drücken Magie und Mysterium die Überraschung und das Unverständnis der Physiker selbst aus, während die Membran wenigstens einen vagen Hinweis auf das gibt, worum es sich eigentlich handelt: um ein elfdimensionales Bild des Universums, in dem neben fadenförmigen Strings auch höher dimensionale Membranen, branes genannt, wie winzige Rochen durch den Raum schweben und durch Schwingungen die elementaren Teilchen erzeugen* (*DWDS*); 2. Für ein geheimnisvolles Wirkvermögen von etw.: *Als Schutzraum, den es vor fremden Blicken zu bewahren gilt, um seine Magie nicht zu zerstören* (*DWDS*).

Analysis and conclusions

It is established that semantic derivation of irrational vocabulary is realized within argument, componental, implicative strategies and strategy of metaphorical analogy in the Ukrainian, English and German languages. These strategies develop new meaning in researched lexical units according to a prototypical model of irrational situation that is presented with two constituents: character of irrational situation disclosure (situation is characterized with the componenets: localization, duration, dependence of occurrence, result, way and degree of disclosure) and character of participants of irrational situation (situation is defined by participants: Experiencer is a subject of irrational state, Stimulus is an object of irrational state and Representant is an incorporative participant according to the feature "form of irrational situation disclosure").

Dynamics of semantic paradigm development of researched lexical class reveals the expanding of direct concept of prototypical irrational situation mainly under the condition of realization of implicative, componental strategies and strategy of metaphorical analogy whereas meanings created with argument strategy are represented least efficiently among the units of irrational vocabulary. The author provides the opnion that this is caused with the factor of priority of realization interconceptual (intersituational) relations in semantics of irrational vocabulary of contrasted languages.

The prospects of the following research dealing with semantic derivation strategies of irrational naming units concern with comparatively-historical and typological aspects.

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