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**INCREASING AND ENRICHING HUMAN`S WORD-STOCK**

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Scientific research is devoted to the human`s word-stock increasing and enriching in “Languages of secondary socialization” in the process of teaching and learning. The technology of familiarization with a new word (acoustic-graphic code (AGC) based on the phenomenon of polysemy is proposed. Key words: word-stock, language of secondary socialization, polysemy, Image, communication. Introduction The article is motivated by the necessity for humans with “Languages of different socialization” to communicate. Many different problems and questions arise in the process of teaching and learning. formation, formulation, transmission and preservation of information. One of the most important of them is the human`s word-stock increasing and enriching in “Languages of secondary socialization” in the process of forming, cording and decoding information in subject-subject and/or subject-object communicative processes. The scientific problem of the article is connected with problems of communication and overcoming the “Language barrier” between people with “Languages of different socialization”. The subject of our research is the development of technology for increasing and enriching word-stock of humans studying “Languages of Secondary 140 Socialization”. The object of the study is the role of polysemantic words in this process. The aim of the research is to show the variant of technology of solution of this problem on the example of a word (acoustic-graphic code (AGC) as “a single unit of language that has meaning and can be spoken or written” [1]. The scientific novelty consists of a special approach to the process of increasing and enriching word-stock based on the peculiarities of the functioning of the human brain. The presentation of the main material. A wide word-stock used in “Language of secondary socialization” indicates the level of human`s proficiency in a language. “Word learning is one of the core components of language acquisition” [2, p. 3607]. The approximate gradient of a vocabulary scope for the achievement of the effectiveness of communication: 1) 400–800 words – the basic level of language proficiency; 2) under 1500 words – permit to speak and to read initial level literature; 3) under 3000 words – make possible to communicate about everyday necessities, to read nonspecialized literature; 4) from 5000 words – ensure reading the printed media and specialized literature; 5) more 8000 words – enough for comprehensive communication, reading literature of any degree of complexity, watching TV and films. [3] Word learning is identified as one of the ‘special’ components of language. [4, 5] Polysemy plays a very important role in word-stock increasing, enriching, and overcoming the “Language barrier”. In general, polysemy is “the capacity for a sign (e.g. a symbol, a morpheme, a word, or a phrase) to have multiple related meanings”. [6] The phenomenon of polysemy exists in all languages. 141 The majority of AGCs in all human languages are ambiguous: the presence of homonymy, polysemy, and “complex state” (simultaneous state of the phenomena of homonymy and polysemy existing) in the structure of AGC. It is the result of human`s brain physiology, penetration of one language to another, etc. Polysemantic AGCs are used more often than monosemantic in the process of communication and could be perceived in 3 ways: 1) the acoustic form; 2) the graphic form; 3) acoustic-graphic form. The results of research on the functioning of the human`s brain show that the recognition of polysemantic signs is more quickly process than non-polysemantic. It is more “profitable” for the human`s brain to create a biochemically new contextual “decoration” of a concept than to create a new molecular Image of this concept with this “decoration” through a biochemical process. This is the objective and basic reality of the emergence of polysemy in the language of human`s communication and thinking. [7] This happens because Image actuates our brain by one Sign or its part and receives the response of Images some “quantum” (the smallest amount or unit of something [8]) and their combinations that relate to the Image-activator. The technology of familiarization with a polysemantic AGC: Stage 1. Familiarization with the main Image; Stage 2. Familiarization with the secondary Image of the AGC. This is the process of gradually “stringing” one Image onto another Image: Image 1 is consistent with Image 2, Image 2 is consistent with Image 3 Image 3 is consistent with Image 4 Image 4 is consistent with Image 5 etc. This way, you can create a system of consistent Images – the “bush” of information. The human`s brain more easily “remembers” information in such a system. 142 The main principles of active vocabulary selection are main (frequency, necessity, combinative power, semantic value) and additional (stylistic unboundedness, word-formative value, principle of counter associations) are fulfilled. Thus, all consistent by the essence of the volume of concepts in images of AGC groups together. The example of usage of the Technology of familiarization with polysemantic AGC. The “bush” of information for meanings of AGC “walk” [9, 10] is the system of consistent meanings (Table 1, Table 2, Table 3). Table 1. The main “crucial” meanings “Direct meaning” “Figurative meaning” activity of moving on foot an act of moving on foot a particular way or distance between places for moving on foot Table 2. The system of “Direct meanings” gradation from the main “crucial” to “partial” (↓). The main “Direct meanings” is “The activity of moving on foot”. 1. An act of movement ↓ Walk-1 – an act of an outing on foot (Syn. exploring on foot) ↓ Walk-2 – an act of putting one foot in front of the other in a regular way (Syn. exploring on foot) ↓ Walk-3 – an act of walking rather than running (Syn. move) ↓ Walk-4 – an act of travelling (Syn. move) ↓ Walk-5 – an act of travelling usually for pleasure (Syn. move) ↓ Walk-6 – an act of traveling in a person's manner of walking (Syn. gait) The secondary “Direct meaning” is “A rate of movement”. 1. Speed ↓ Walk-7 – walking speed (Syn. slow speed) ↓ Walk-8 – the slowest gait of an animal (Syn. slow speed) ↓ Walk-9 – an unhurried movement on foot (Syn. slow speed) 2. Time ↓↓ Walk-10 – a travelling that takes a short time, five minutes, ten minutes, etc. when you walk (Syn. short journey) 143 Table 3. The system of “Figurative meanings” gradation from the main “crucial” to “partial” (↓). The main “Figurative meaning” is “a particular way and/or direction between places” 1. A route ↓ Walk-11 – a route suitable for walking along for pleasure (Syn. course) ↓ Walk-12 – a route where people can walk for enjoyment (Syn. path) ↓ Walk-13 – a route recommended for recreational walking (Syn. course) ↓ Walk-14 – a route marked out for recreational walking (Syn. course) The “secondary” “Indirect meaning” is “the length of the space between two points” 2. Distance ↓↓ Walk-15 – the the amount of space between two places which a person has to walk to get somewhere (Syn. length) Thus, when familiarizing oneself with the AGC “walk” using the proposed technology, as a result, 15 additional consistent images are identified and remembered from the formed information bush. Conclusion. The technology that has been demonstrated in the article allows humans to increase and enrich their word-stock and shows the high effectiveness for increasing and enriching human`s word-stock This technology can be used to overcome the “Language barrier” between humans with “Languages of different socialization” in the process of foreign language acquisition, forming, recording, and decoding information for successful communication. REFERENCES 1. https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/word 2. M. Gareth Gaskell and Andrew W. Ellis. Word learning and lexical development across the lifespan. 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