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N. Loskutova

POLYSEMY IN THE CINEMATOGRAPHIC TERM SYSTEM OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE

The article deals with the peculiarities of the lexical and semantic process of polysemy in the cinematographic term system of the French language (CTSFL). The presence of polysemy in the field of terminology can be explained by the social need for constant modification and improvement of human knowledge. Despite the strict requirements for the terms regarding the accuracy of their meanings, researches show that in CTSFL, such a phenomenon as polysemy exists, but it is not very common: 4% of French cinematographic terms (CT) are polysemantic. It was revealed that both monolexic and polylexic CT can be polysemantic, but the vast majority of CTSFL consists of monolexic terms (85.1%, 183 CT). It was stated that the number of meanings in polysemantic CT can vary from two to six. French polysemantic terms have mostly two meanings (84.7%, 182 CT), and the presence of three or more meanings within the CTFM is rather an exception.

It was ascertained that in CTFM polysemy develops according to the following types of the transfer of lexical meaning: metonymic and metaphorical transfers, as well as the expansion and narrowing of lexical meaning. The most frequent way to create new meanings was metonymic transfer, in which there is a real connection between the objects or phenomena that are denoted by the term (60.1%, 154 transfers). In CTFM, it develops according to the following types of adjacency: action, process → result, object; part → whole; technique, method → object, instrument; place → object, subject; container → content; material → product; subject → instrument. Of all metonymic transfer models, only the process → result, object and part → whole models are the most productive in CTFM.

Metaphorical development of polysemy in CTFM is less frequent in comparison with metonymic transfer (22.3%, 57 transfers). The following types of metaphorical transfers were identified in the CTFM: the similarity of functions or mode of action; visual similarity; the similarity in characteristics and phenomena. The most widespread transfer is based on similarity of functions or mode of action (44 transfers).

12.5% of the CT (32 transfers) in the CTFM were formed by expanding the meaning, providing for an increase in the semantic volume of the term. Regarding to the narrowing of

the meaning of CT, it turned out to be an infrequent type of polysemic transfer (5.1%, 13 transfers).

The French language could not avoid the phenomenon of polysemy, that is explained by the development of the conceptual system of cinematography, due to technical progress, which causes modifications in the semantic structure of the term.

Key words: *term system, term, polysemy, metonymic transfer, metaphorical transfers, expansion of the meaning, narrowing of the meaning.*