

## Lecture №1

### The general concept about a paradigm

Paradigm (greek. paradeigma - an example, the sample) - 1. Set of linguistic units of the certain levels allocated in language by a principle of a formal or semantic generality of their members and at the same time opposed each other on one their these bases. 2. System of the word forms making one lexeme, incorporated by the certain semantic attribute and opposed by grammatic values. For example, words *the dictionary* make all its word forms (in Russian: словарей, словарями, словаря etc.) (Linguistics dictionary, 264)..

Paradigm (greek. paradeigma - an example, the sample) - 1. System of the inflectional changes, being the sample формобразования for the given part of speech. *A paradigm of the first declination of nouns. A paradigm of soft declination of adjectives. A paradigm of the second conjugation of a verb.* 2. Set of forms of word change of the same words. *A paradigm of a noun a table* (D.E.Rosental, M.A.Telenkova, 267).

Paradigm (greek. paradeigma - an example, the sample) - 1. Set of the inflectional changes serving by the sample формобразования for the given part of speech. 2. (a paradigmatic arrangement). Set of forms of word change of the given lexical unit, set of the word forms making the given lexeme (O.S.Akhmanova, 310).

Paradigm (greek. paradeigma - an example, the sample) - 1. In a broad sense - any class of the linguistic units opposed each other and at the same time incorporated on presence at them of the general attribute or causing identical associations, more often - set of the language units connected by paradigmatic attitudes. 2. Model and the scheme of the organization of such class or set. 3. In narrower sense - a synonym of the term « morphological » (system of forms of one word).

Depending on a level to which carry an allocated class of units, speak about a morphological, syntactic, lexical and word-formation paradigm. Basically in one paradigm language units are united, которые can be put in conformity to one object or the phenomenon: to value, a situation, a word, a class of words, etc.

The concept of a paradigm has been entered in antique grammar for a designation of the sample of word change as reflecting variaties forms of one word. The traditional way of consideration of these forms in latin and Greek grammatic consisted in distribution of words and their classification on types of declination for names and conjugation for verbs and in the description of each type the table-, to which it was necessary to address to receive representation about forms of other members of the same type. The classical grammar established, not rules, and models of formation of forms, offering their final set the list; the concept of morphological Item Has received a wide circulation in scientific and normative grammatic as simplifying description of language and reflecting its system character and has become one of cardinal in the description of morphology of inflectional languages.

The morphological paradigm is represented usually as the table of the forms establishing conformity of grammatic values written down in its left part to means

designated in the right part of their expression - to inflections or another формативам; similar record transfers modus existence of each form in a statics, and also process of its formation and reflects set of all forms of the certain grammatic values of one lexeme.

Morphological reflects realization of grammatic categories (a sort, number, a case) and it is characterized: presence of a stable, invariant part (a root, a basis), expressing idea of identity of a lexeme in all its grammatic modifications; fixings of the final list of grammatic values and their combination theory and, hence, presence in precisely certain number of parts or a position, as does by the closed class of forms; unequivocal conformity of a position and connected with it special форманта; strict order of an arrangement of members.

The structure morphological, is defined by stock of the grammatic categories describing отдельной parts of speech and interrelation of their grammatic values. words of one part of speech have the identical internal device, an identical set of the terminations for one type of declination or conjugation, unite similar sets of bases, and also are quite often characterized similar accent or morphonological to the phenomena.

Morphological paradigms share on greater and small, full and incomplete (defective). Greater represents association small, or private: so full an adjective in Russian includes from 24 up to 29 forms distributing on a number private man's, female and a neutral gender of a singular, plurals, brief forms of adjectives and their degrees of comparison. In defective the part of its position appears blank.

The concept lexical is treated differently, more often - as association of grammatically homogeneous words having a semantic generality. In word meanings of one lexical are found out not only the general semantic features, but also differentiating attributes. Sometimes speak about paradigmatic attitudes in lexicon, meaning coherence of separate values многозначного words and its lexico-semantic variants.

Significant distribution receives in modern linguistics and concept word-formation, paradigmatic associations of words; entering into one paradigm the single-root formations created on same steps of a derivation, or the derivatives which are having same making basis and being on same steps словопроизводства are considered. Word-formation share on verbal, desubstantive, deadjective and deadverb, are described so, that their stable part the motivating unit belonging a certain part of speech is considered, formations at an identical step of word-formation are considered as variables мотивированные her. These can however, различаться and by other principle: to include derivatives, different on semantics, but speeches concerning one part (compare, for example in Russian, white": «беленький», «белехонький», "albesent", etc.).

Scientists have brought in development of the theory the significant contribution (T.R. Lomtev, M.M.Guhman, E.A.Zemskaja, A.A.Zaliznjak, D.N.Shmelev) (LES, 366).