

# SEMANTICS OF REMOVAL AND WITHDRAWAL IN ENGLISH

## Semantics of Removal and Withdrawal in English

The final qualifying paper is devoted to analysis and comparison of lexemes included into lexico-semantic groups with the meaning "removal" and "withdrawal" in English.

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The object of research is lexico-semantic groups with the meaning of "removal" and "withdrawal" in the English language.

Subject matter - selected words of different parts of speech (nouns, adjectives, verbs) in the English language with the meaning "removal" and "withdrawal".

gr/cohesion

The purpose of this study is to select, form, and then describe, compare and analyze lexico-semantic groups with the meaning of "removal" and "withdrawal" in English, and identify the main ways for words to acquire the meaning of "removal" and "withdrawal".

In connection with the chosen goal, we faced the following tasks:

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- to study the history of research in semantics;
- to study and identify the main methods of semantic analysis;
- to find and select words, to compile lexico-semantic groups with "removal" and "withdrawal" values in English;
- analyze the morphological structure and origin of words with the meaning of "removal" and "withdrawal";
- identify, analyse and compare the compositions of lexico-semantic groups with the meaning of "removal" and "withdrawal";

Research material - lexical units of different parts of speech (verbs, nouns, adjectives) included in lexico-semantic groups with the meaning "removal" and "withdrawal", selected from

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the dictionaries "Collins English Thesaurus", "Merriam-Webster Thesaurus", and "Oxford English Thesaurus", and their definitions in the dictionary "The Oxford English Dictionary".

### Literature Review

Semantic issues and problems related to the meaning of words were raised and discussed in ancient times, especially in philosophical circles. The main motivation was the frequent situations in which a person did not understand the meaning of the written or oral all or part of the statement, speech or text addressed to him/her. <sup>source?</sup> It may be concluded from this that in linguistics there has always been a separate and important place for studying the meaning and interpretation of individual words or signs, as well as entire texts.

Taking into account the fact that this study primarily focuses on the semantics of removal and withdrawal, which is part of such a section of semantics as lexical semantics, it seems appropriate to describe this section by name. wh  
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This section of semantics, in which meaning is also central, but meaning is constructed specifically within a word, thus the subject of lexical semantics, since it is more specific, is no longer a comprehensive meaning, namely the meaning of a word or the word itself. Since the word is also the subject of disciplines such as lexicology and lexicography, it is appropriate to consider these disciplines and, in particular, their relationship to lexical semantics. wo

First of all, it is worth mentioning the definition of lexicology, which is characterized as a discipline studying the word and vocabulary of language [Kobozeva, 2000]. Thus, having a similar subject, let us highlight the general issues studied by lexicology and lexical semantics, but it is worth noting that these similarities are studied by disciplines differently, from different points of view and depth [Kobozeva, 2000]. ref.  
prep.

Thus, for lexicology the meaning of lexical units has a broader focus on the word, while lexical semantics has a more detailed elaboration of the content of information and its structure. In



*Title of the work*  
Multilingualism has always been a relevant topic to be studied primarily because of the fact that it is abundantly used in books, movies, articles and in many other spheres of our lives where it tends to be inadvertently missed. Therefore quite a few studies have been conducted on this topic and they show that it not only creates the author's unique style but more importantly it conveys hidden information that the reader can decode if they know what to look for. Talking about multilingualism in literature only few people reflect on the types of information it might provide. It turns out that people can study history through, from the first glass, casual belletristic literature as it reflects historic events that different countries face. *point*

In order to go deeply into the history and immerse yourself into it, reading a student book with all the dry facts of it's would not be sufficient. Much more benefit people could extract from reading a novel or basically any other work of fiction writing concerning that time. There common morals, attitudes, lifestyles and, as the matter of fact, lexicon, dialects, inclusions from another languages are vividly and amply represented. *gt  
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The content of "Rob Roy" represents the period in the UK after the Act of Union when the political situation as well as official language changed and the status of Scots was shifted from being official language to "bad English", slang (Matheson, <sup>d</sup>Matheson 2013). "Rob Roy" is not the only one of Walter Scott's novels depicting events right after the Act of Union, there are many more, therefore the author is highly familiar with illustrating the changes caused by this Union via language. Fernando Toda (2005) in his study manages to illustrate that the languages depicted in the Walter Scott's novels are Scots (meaning Lowland Scots), Standard English and Scottish Gaelic and they are mostly used by the characters when the author intends to show, for example, their lower the social class as they speak Scots or vice versa their elevated speech, using English. *ref*



In order to cope with revealing all this hidden information, reasons for using another language and functions of these multilingual inclusions it is necessary to come up with specific aims and goals and follow them strictly. Some of the actions that need to be executed are:

- 1) highlighting all the multilingual inclusions in the text;
- 2) classifying them into 5 categories according to their functions, namely, comic, realistic, evocative, satirical and narrative (Rossich, 2018);
- 3) analyzing what they hint at and formulating the strategy of comprehending this literary device or the general rule of its usage, if possible.

Thus the relevance of this study stays invariably acute especially for linguists and historians, as it helps them to understand and, afterwards, analyze the history, and you never know where it might lead.

Thus, basically, this paper is going to analyze the language of narrative, the language of higher and lower status representatives, the common attitudes to the languages and how all of the points above can be explained based on historical background. And the approaches chosen to address all the questions above are as follows:

- 1) linear comparative analysis;
- 2) intra-language comparative analysis;
- 3) socio-historical approach;
- 4) contextual analysis.

### Literature Review

Nowadays reading books is becoming trendy again, as it symbolizes intelligence; consequently this phenomenon increases the demand for studies of this kind as people want to learn more out of books. The problem with examining books is the information might be