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THE AXIOLOGICAL MEANING THE CONJUNCTION BUT IN THE NOVEL «ASYA» BY I.S. TURGENEV

Introduction

«Asya», the novel by I.S.Turgenev is a love story, and love is always «in colors», so it is impossible to imagine it being devoid of emotions, contradictions, which are manifested in the axiological meaning. The axiological meaning is the interaction of a person and reality, which is reflected in the language and its semantics: the characteristic of an object from the point of view of a certain value system. The conjunction BUT in various constructions is able to realize its semantic meaning and contrast the components of one side of the structure with the other due to their lexical content, which was mentioned by scientists (N.D.Artyunova, A. Vezhbitskaya and others) as early as the 20th century, although, the assessment remains a poorly understood phenomenon.

Methodology

Let's consider models with the opposite evaluation semantics: «good» – «bad», «bad» – «good», «good» – «better», «bad» – «worse». In them, the creation of an evaluation occurs through the lexical addition to the sentence members, the denotative value of which contains either a positive / more positive or negative / more negative evaluation, regardless of the context. For example, words like «death», «illness», «grief», «misery», which are associated with something bad are contrasted to the words like «happiness», «joy», «freedom», «love», which mean something good and positive.

Proof and analysis

We have identified the following ways of forming an assessment with the conjunction BUT: 1) the model «good» – «bad»: *You need to know her well to judge, - he said: «She has a **good** heart, but a **poor head**».*

In the left component, the axiological meaning is found in the semantics of the word «good», which has the following meaning: «doing good to others, responsive, and also expressing these qualities» («Dictionary of the Russian language» /ed. by S. I.

Ozhegov. M., 1984. P.169). In the language consciousness, this word has a positive meaning and characterizes a person as responsive, moral and doing good.

In the right component, the axiological meaning is in the semantics of the phrase «head of trouble», which means «a desperate, reckless bold person» («Phraseological dictionary of the Russian language» / ed. by A. I. Molotkov. M., 1968. P. 111). In the language consciousness, the phraseological expression «head of trouble» is negatively coloured, since it is associated with something unstable, crazy;
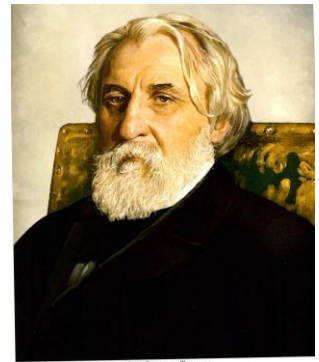
2) the model «bad» – «good»: *I gave a look in this soul: secret **oppression** pressed her constantly, inexperienced pride was floundering and beating **anxiously**, but all her being was striving to **the truth.***

In the left part of the construction, the main axiological meaning is expressed in two words with a negative rating: «oppressive» and «anxiously», which have the following meaning:

«Oppression» – «what oppresses, torments» («Dictionary of the Russian language» / ed. by S. I. Ozhegov. M., P. 134);

«Anxiously» – «full of anxiety, excitement, expressing anxiety» («Dictionary of the Russian language» / ed. by S. I. Ozhegov. M., 1984, P. 809).

In this case, in combination with other words, the axiological meaning is strengthened: the phrase «constantly pressed» increases the semantics of the segment «oppression», and the words «inexperienced self-love was confused and beat» complement the expressively colored segment «anxiously», strengthening its negative assessment. From the point of view of language consciousness, the words «oppression» and «anxiously» are perceived negatively, since they are associated with something bad, heavy, tormenting the human soul, negative. In the right part of the construction, the rating «good» is formed due to the «the truth» lexeme and the word «strive» that strengthens the positive semantics, that is, «persistently achieve something, have a certain direction in development». The word «truth» has a positive connotation, namely: «honesty, good cause» («Dictionary of the Russian language» / ed. by S. I. Ozhegov. M., 1984, P.563). In the language consciousness and out of context, the word «truth» is perceived positively, and the right component gets the rating «good»;

3) the model «good» – «better»: *At the bottom it was **good**, but at the top it was even **better** ...*

In this example, the axiological meaning is formed by the lexical content of the sentence members: the words «good» in the left part of the construction and «better» in the right part. The word «good» has the following meanings: «quite positive in its qualities, as it should; quite worthy, decent» («Dictionary of the Russian language» / ed. by S. I. Ozhegov. M., 1984, P. 911). Thus, the rating «good» is assigned to the left part of the structure. The word «better» represents the comparative degree of the word «good», which increases the positive evaluation of this word and the right part of the construction gets the rating «better»;

4) the model «bad» – «worse»: *So far, she has **liked no one**, but the **trouble** is that if she loves anyone.*

We observe the creation of an evaluation by using the negative pronoun «no one». In usual life, the phrase «liked no one» will have a negative axiological meaning. If «liked no one», then there was no suitable person, or the one about whom the sentence says did not behave worthily, was shy, afraid to get close to someone, saw people incorrectly. The category «liked no one» is assigned a «bad» rating. However, the second part of the design is negatively colored due to the negative evaluation of the segment «trouble», interpreted as «a sad event». This word in negatively coloured, because «trouble» is associated only with something negative, dark, frightening, unhappy. The «trouble» segment is more expressive than the «liked no anyone» segment and is more negative.

The examples being analyzed characterize the main protagonist of the story, who grew up being a strange child and did not understand love, did not see anything interesting for herself in the young people whom she met on her way, she always shunned people, and did not like anyone. Thus, it is possible to assume that the segment «liked no one» has a rating «bad» from the context.

Conclusion

«good»	«bad»	«better»	«worse»
good	poor head	better	trouble
the truth	oppression	perfectly	horror
beauty	anxiously	the best	worst
freedom	liked no one	cleverest	the greediest

Thus, we see that the necessity of the conjunction BUT use lies in the fact that it is able to contrast the components in different constructions, being an activator of the relations of dissimilarity.