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THE LEXICO-SEMANTIC REPRESENTATION OF THE BINARY OPPOSITIONS 'TRUTH' AND 'LIE'

Abstract. The study of binary oppositions allows us to better understand the structure of language, the mechanisms of its perception, and the role it plays in social processes. The article outlines the role of binary oppositions as a fundamental mechanism for organizing language and thought. Three main groups of linguistic binary oppositions are analyzed: semantic, lexical, and syntactic. The main focus is on semantic binary oppositions and their manifestations in literary language. The research examines how binary oppositions reflect the norms and values of society and identifies the differences between the oppositions 'truth' and 'lie' in literary language. The purpose of the study is to determine the lexico-semantic features of the binary oppositions 'truth' and 'lie' in the English literary language and to identify their linguocultural functions in structuring the language system and sociocultural norms.

The methods of literary analysis and modeling were used to classify binary oppositions and determine their meanings in language. The study analyzed the manifestations of the lexico-semantic binary oppositions 'truth' and 'lie' in the English literary language. To identify differences in the functioning of binary oppositions in English literature, their influence was determined through a linguocognitive analysis of sociocultural norms and literary style.

The results of the study showed that the binary oppositions 'truth' and 'lie' play a key role in the organization of linguocognitive processes. The differences between the concepts of 'truth' and 'lie' in English demonstrate how binary oppositions are used to express cultural and social distinctions. The practical value of the research lies in the possibility of applying its results in cognitive linguistics and linguocultural studies.

Keywords: binary oppositions, 'truth' and 'lie', semantic oppositions, lexical oppositions, literary language, socio-cultural norms, linguistic analysis.

Introduction

The opposition 'truth–lie' is one of the basic binary categories underlying human perception of the world, logic, and morality. These concepts play a key role in ethics, philosophy, cognitive science, and the linguistic picture of the world. The opposition is also represented by a wide range of lexico-semantic means, proverbs, set expressions, and metaphors, which makes these concepts important objects of linguistic research.

The concepts of 'truth' and 'lie' reflect objective reality and shape social norms, ethics, the logical interpretation of human rules, and the laws of human communication. In different languages and cultures, these categories can be interpreted in different ways.

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This also requires a comprehensive analysis of their lexico-semantic and discursive functioning. In this regard, the aim of our research is to study the lexico-semantic representation of the binary opposition 'truth-lie' in the English literary language. The research area is defined as lexical semantics and linguocultural analysis. The following research problems and objectives were identified as the most important:

- to determine the key lexico-semantic components of 'truth' and 'lie' and their role in the linguistic picture of the world;
- to conduct a lexico-semantic analysis of the binary oppositions 'truth' and 'lie';
- to study the metaphorical models and frameworks associated with the binary opposition;
- to analyze the discursive functioning of the concepts of 'truth' and 'lie' in various spheres of communication.

Based on these objectives, the main features of the binary opposition were studied from different perspectives.

The work consists of an introduction, a main part that includes theoretical and analytical sections, a conclusion, and a list of references. Philosophical interpretations of the concepts of 'truth' and 'lie' go back to the works of Aristotle [1]. Modern studies (Bakhtin, 1985; Berdyaev, 1991) emphasize that truth is a dynamic concept that depends on context and pragmatic factors [2, 3]. G. Bartini points out that a lie is not always destructive but can be part of a rhetorical strategy. The foundations of the study of binary oppositions were laid in the works of Plato, Democritus, and Aristotle. Interconnections within the axiological binary opposition of 'truth' and 'falsehood' are recognized as one of the traditional topics of research in philosophy, logic, and axiological studies [2]. Binary oppositions are regarded as a fundamental system of human cognition. According to Aristotle, it is defined as follows: 'Whatever exists or what does not exist is "lie," and to say that what exists and what does not exist is "truth"' [1, p. 139].

The importance of the research lies in its comprehensive approach to the study of the oppositions 'truth' and 'lie', taking into account their lexico-semantic and cognitive aspects. The analysis of the binary opposition allowed us to identify the frameworks and features of functional-communicative strategies.

Methods and materials

The methodological basis of the study comprises lexico-semantic analysis, cognitive and discourse analysis, and comparative-contrastive methods. The research is also based on examples from literary works. The lexico-semantic analysis of the binary opposition 'truth and lie' includes the following methods, which allowed us to distinguish the meanings and functions of 'truth' and 'lie' in English based on their semantic features and functions in various contexts:

Contextual analysis is aimed at examining the ways in which the oppositions 'truth' and 'lie' are used in literary texts and the lexico-semantic features of their functioning in literary discourse.

Componential and structural analysis is used to define the structural and functional meanings of the binary oppositions under study and to determine their semantic components and differences in use.

Comparative-contrastive analysis is used to study differences and similarities in the representation of the binary opposition 'truth and lie' in English.

Results and discussion

Before defining the terms, we need to clarify the meaning of 'truth'. Different linguistic units within this binary opposition are interpreted differently. V. Serov states that 'truth is defined through the conformity of reason and things' [4, p. 225]. Many theories of truth have emerged, among which the correspondence theory of truth occupies a special place. This theory was developed by V.I. Dahl [5]. V.I. Zabotkina called her point of view 'the truth of the semantic concept', which demonstrates the need to analyze axiological dichotomies from the standpoint of an integrative research paradigm within classical and cognitive linguistics, philosophy, and information theory. This approach is based on the principles of dynamic conceptual semantics,

whose main postulate is the concept of process, including the processes of accretion and information exchange [6].

In Dahl's dictionary, the word 'truth' is defined as 'the opposite of a lie; everything that is true, accurate, genuine, fair' [5, p. 59]. Truth is also defined as 'firm, stable, durable, and based on faith between people and God' [7]. Truth has also been defined in original poetic and religious works through its use in legal and philosophical discourse and its subsequent transfer to the field of scientific narration. Znakov's theory focuses on truth through certain properties, particularly reference and the relationship of a word to an objectively existing extralinguistic reality. Thus, truth is defined as the existence of factual propositions and the correspondence of our expressions to objects in reality [8].

By studying binary oppositions in language, we can gain an understanding of how people think about and perceive the surrounding world, as well as how the grammatical and semantic structures of different languages operate. Binary oppositions are universal across languages because the basic properties of natural processes, culture, language, and thought are universally perceived. Researchers believe that the 'oppositional duality' of environmental perception is connected, to some extent, with physiological factors. The human brain is divided into two hemispheres, each of which performs specific functions, and people have two eyes, two hands, two ears, and two legs. People tend to view objects from two different angles. They also tend to compare objects according to their characteristics. The system of binary oppositions began to be actively used in many fields of the humanities after the development of the phonological theory founded by Trubetsky. Binary oppositions were established in phonology in the twentieth century when the distinctive features of speech sounds were identified, such as vowels and consonants, hardness and softness, and voicelessness and sonority. This development had a significant impact on the study of binary oppositions in linguistic units. The central meaning-differentiating principle of an opposition is contrast based on word meaning [9, p. 148].

The in-depth analysis of binary oppositions by Chernikov and Perevozchikova contributes to a more accurate understanding of word meaning. Binary oppositions can be found in both standard literary language and substandard language. In both layers, they add emotionality and expressiveness to the text and contribute to a more accurate understanding of the context [9]. Binary oppositions appear when we consider the quality, number, shape, structure, and other characteristics of real objects and phenomena. For example, the meaning of 'hot' becomes clearer when it is distinguished from 'cold'. The analysis of binary oppositions reveals subtle nuances and helps us understand how words function in different contexts. Binary oppositions reflect the sociocultural norms and values of society, showing which qualities or concepts are classified as desirable or undesirable. For example, the oppositions 'good-bad' and 'kind-cruel' reflect the moral values of society.

Binary oppositions should be perceived as a type of relationship in semiotic systems within which a sign or word acquires meaning only through comparison with another sign that stands in opposition to it. According to Lakoff and Johnson, the division of phenomena into oppositional categories is an innate principle for ordering things that has existed since ancient times. This principle is reflected in the linguistic practices of society as a whole. This phenomenon is a logical and natural factor because duality of perception is characteristic of representatives of different nationalities [10]. For example, the word 'night' can be understood through the word 'day', and the word 'thin' through 'thick'. Binary oppositions play an important role in the organization and structuring of language because they provide a basis for contrast and comparison. Individuals perceive the surrounding reality through a number of opposing categories that contrast with one another.

Binary oppositions are universal and constitute defining categories of human consciousness. They are closely related to one another and form a particular model of the world that helps individuals perceive the surrounding reality. D. Brown also explained the universal conceptual

categories of binary oppositions and concluded that representatives of different nationalities distinguish the same binary oppositions: male–female, man–woman, high–low, black–white, and good–bad [11].

The study of the binary opposition ‘truth and lie’ covers several academic fields: lexico-semantic analysis, cognitive linguistics, philosophy of language, semiotics, and cultural studies [12]. Following Glanzberg, this paper reviews key works devoted to these aspects.

One of the fundamental approaches to studying the binary opposition ‘truth and lie’ is lexico-semantic analysis based on the meanings of the two concepts. Researchers have examined the semantic and structural aspects of the concepts of ‘truth’ and ‘lie’ and their functions in speech. The concept of ‘truth’ is associated with objective reality, whereas ‘lie’ is associated with the deliberate distortion of reality [13, 14].

The discourse analysis proposed by Yu.D. Apresyan revealed that the concept of ‘truth’ can be understood differently across cultures: the main emphasis is placed on objectivity and the social perception of truth [15]. Ethnolinguistic studies by G. Bartini examine differences in the understanding of truth and lies across cultures. In some traditions, for example, truth is closely associated with harmony, whereas in Western philosophy, it is associated with logical provability. Research by A.I. Belousova shows that, in English, the concept ‘TRUTH’ has an emotional connotation, in contrast to the more neutral ‘REAL’ [16; 17]. Cognitive linguistics also recognizes binary oppositions as basic elements of the human conceptual system. Lakoff and Johnson noted in their work that the concepts of ‘truth’ and ‘lie’ are often expressed through metaphors such as ‘light–dark’ and ‘straight–crooked’ [18, p. 103].

Modern corpus-based studies indicate that the concepts ‘truth’ and ‘lie’ have different frequency distributions in journalistic writing, fiction, and legal discourse. In legal communication, the concept of ‘truth’ is often associated with provability, whereas in fiction, it acquires an allegorical meaning [19].

Having studied universal binary oppositions, we believe that the binary world model is oriented toward the ‘cosmologization of existence’. Such a world system is traditionally represented through pairs of opposing words with negative and positive meanings. These oppositions can be divided into several types: color (dark–light), time (morning–evening), social categories (male–female, poor–rich, friend–enemy), space (right–left), position (east–west), and temporality (early–late).

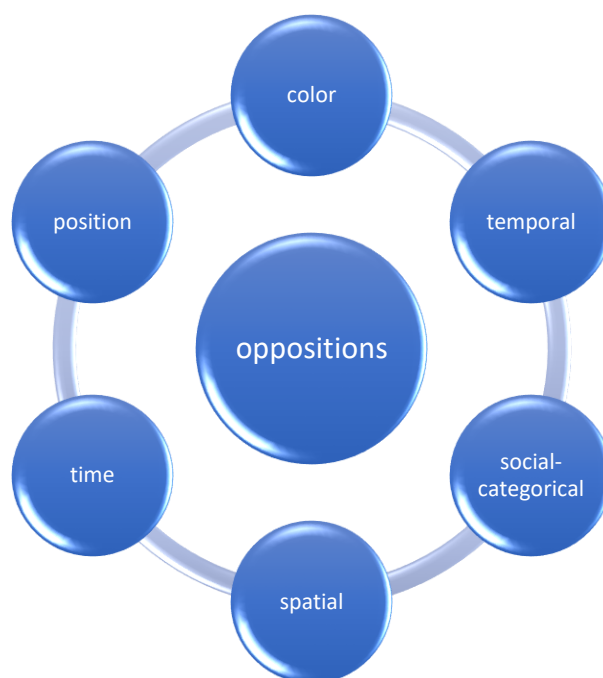


Figure 1 – Types of binary oppositions

Figure 1 describes the interconnections among different aspects of binary oppositions. The most frequent categories - color, temporal, spatial, social, positional, and time-related concepts - form oppositions. The list can be expanded according to the perception of dual objects and notions. On the basis of the presented sets of binary signs, universal signs that participate in forming the model of the world are constructed.

In linguistics, as stated by Lakoff and Johnson, binary oppositions can be found everywhere, beginning with poetic rhythm built on the binary alternation of the smallest units of language (stressed syllable–unstressed syllable) and extending to the biological rhythms of ‘day’ and ‘night’, ‘black’ and ‘white’, and ‘winter’ and ‘summer’ [18].

Modern studies of the binary opposition ‘truth–lie’ cover a wide range of aspects, from semantics and cognitive models to discursive and sociocultural interpretations. The literature review demonstrates that the perception of these concepts depends not only on linguistic features but also on cultural and philosophical traditions.

Within the scope of our research, the conceptual oppositions ‘truth’ and ‘lie’ were analyzed in depth on the basis of English literature. It should be noted that the noun ‘truth’ is polysemous in English. The term ‘truth’ has several synonyms, including reality, sincerity, honesty, validity, and veracity.

The definitions of this term also reveal that ‘truth’, as a verbalized concept, encodes information about objectively existing truth in English. Its perception and retransmission as truth involve a certain degree of subjectivity and misunderstanding because the subject acts as the bearer of truth. The Collins Dictionary gives the following definition of truth as a lexical unit: ‘The truth about something is all the facts about it, rather than things that are imagined or invented’.

Definitional and conceptual analysis allows us to model the structure of the concept of truth. Thus, it can be represented as a frame that includes hidden meaning. The expression of ‘truth’ and ‘lie’ can be explicit or implicit. The perception of truth can be negative, positive, neutral, or abstract. The post-effect of truth is the event that follows its disclosure.

The lexico-semantic field of ‘TRUTH’

The Oxford English Dictionary provides a similar definition:

1. The truth [singular]: the true facts about something, rather than things that have been invented or guessed;
2. The quality or state of being based on fact;
3. [Countable] a fact that is believed by *most people to be true*.

Subjective facts can be unreal rather than ‘based on fact’. This means that truth can be hypothetical rather than factual. Truth ‘is believed by most people to be true’, although belief is not objective, and other people may not share this understanding within a conceptual framework of reality. Expressions of uncertainty, similar to those presented in the examples below, are often used in different types of discourse:

‘What I said in it is *the truth to the best of my knowledge; what is true is that I know*’...

‘Sometimes we want *to tell our kids the truth to the best of our ability*, but we may not know how’ (British National Corpus).

These examples involving ‘truth’ emphasize the subjective nature of the message. The statements can be regarded as true because they contain verbal expressions of qualification: ‘to the best of my knowledge’ (not fully confirmed) and ‘to the best of our ability, but we may not know how’ (an attempt was made to convey the truth, but complete certainty was impossible).

The English idioms containing TRUTH/TRUE presented in Table 1 are conceptualized. TRUTH can be deformed, stretched, bent, or darkened. This illustrates the blurring of the boundaries of the concept of truth and the existence of a so-called ‘unclear’ zone in set expressions, which is formed by the connotations of ‘TRUTH–LIE’. Here, a lie is a shade of truth that outlines its features. In this context, TRUTH is conceptually close to a form of truth understood as a LIE.

Table 1 – Subjective assumptions about ‘Truth’ in English idioms

1	2
<i>shade the truth’</i>	<i>alter the truth to a small extent or degree</i>
<i>stretch the truth’</i>	<i>say something that is not exactly true, to de- scribe something as larger or greater than it really is</i>
<i>bend the truth’</i>	<i>say something that is not true or that misleads people but that is usually not regarded as a serious or harmful lie</i>
<i>play fast and loose with the truth’</i>	<i>behave in a clever and dishonest way</i>
<i>be economical with the truth’</i>	<i>avoid stating the true facts about any situation, or lying about it</i>

In English literature, the concept of TRUTH is a basic component of authors’ intentions that should be revealed through the context of a story. We can illustrate the structure of the frame with descriptive examples of situations in which a participant reveals the TRUTH. The initiator of the message is a woman named Clarke, and its content is represented by her detailed description of the situation: ‘...Clarke, who had been unemployed and was receiving benefits, took a shop job to comply with welfare laws that oblige benefits claimants to look for work... Legal aid had been in place for so long. I told the truth about starting work.’ The addressee of the message in this case is the social services agency responsible for providing or withdrawing social benefits. The motive behind the message was the desire ‘to tell the truth’, and the aim was ‘to comply with welfare laws that oblige benefits claimants to look for work’. In this case, the explicit expression of the message had a negative post-effect - the deprivation of social benefits - which led to a state of despair: ‘I was absolutely devastated when legal aid was taken away from me.’ The conclusion was: ‘This felt like a punishment for telling the truth’.

The analysis of the conceptual content reveals a post-effect that may be ambivalent. Readers may perceive it positively and regard it as having a beneficial effect. However, it may also cause negative reactions because the communicated truth can be unpleasant for the recipients. This conceptual process is reflected in the pejorative meaning of the word ‘truthful’. The second concept in the axiological opposition is ‘lie’.

The lexico-semantic field of ‘LIE’

The most commonly accepted definition of a lie is as follows: ‘A lie is a statement made by someone who does not believe it, with the intention of forcing someone else to believe it’ [19].

The structure of the frame LIE coincides with the structure of the frame TRUTH, but the conceptual content of the slots will differ. It should be noted that this will concern the conceptual content of almost all the slots presented below. The following example can serve as an illustration of the structure of the LIE event:

...As a teenage worker my mother had broken a recently established pattern. When she left school in 1927, she hadn't gone into the sheds. She lied to me:

..., I talked to my grandmother, and she, puzzled, told me that Edna had never worked in any office, had in fact been apprenticed to a dry cleaning firm that did tailoring and mending. On the same visit, the first since my early childhood, I found a reference written by a local doctor for my mother, who about 1930 applied for a job as a ward maid at the local asylum, confirming that she was clean, strong, honest and intelligent. I wept over that of course, for a world where some people might doubt her – my – cleanliness....

In this case, the agent of the message, which does not correspond to reality, is the participant’s mother, as confirmed by the explicit statement ‘she lied to me’. Here, the agent’s relation to the dictum, as well as the motive for the event, remains unclear because the limited fragment of discourse contains no direct or indirect reference to the reasons for the statement or the agent’s relation to its content.

‘All of a sudden, I could lose my home by continuing my case, because I had no protection against the MoD’s legal costs. This felt like a punishment for telling the truth. It was nothing to do with how important my case was to me, or to thousands of other families and soldiers who would benefit if the case was won’ (Guardian).

It has been confirmed that concepts are verbalized in poetic texts through the thinker’s mastery and the use of figurative means based on a concrete image [21]. The explicit nature of the facts leads to verbal meanings. Distorted facts that do not correspond to reality can be expressed explicitly. The motive and purpose of the message conveyed by the agent are inferred. The motive is the desire to appear more successful (‘she said she’d worked in an office, done clerical work’). The post-effect of the message covers a significant period - ‘Ten years later, on a visit to Burnley’- and the reaction of the participant and the counter-agent to the message is described by the word ‘puzzled’: ‘I talked to my grandmother, and she, puzzled, told me that Edna had never worked in any office’.

Jingjing WuLe ChengJingjing Wu and Le Cheng mentioned that social-cognitive experiments and longitudinal tracking studies are needed to examine the constructive function of linguistic meaning in social interaction and processes of cultural evolution [23]. Binary oppositions also shape the culture and worldview of a specific nation. People’s feelings and perceptions can be reflected in the effects of the concepts ‘lie’ and ‘truth’.

The post-effect of LIE in this example is a strong feeling of empathy because the original motive and purpose of the LIE were driven by the desire to appear more successful in the eyes of critics.

This and many other examples of LIE can prompt reflection on different types of conceptual content within slots, rather than only their actual content. The motives of the entire LIE frame can also be verbalized. Thus, English contains verbalized concepts such as ‘white lie’: ‘if you refer to an untrue statement as a white lie, you mean that it is made to avoid hurting someone’s feelings or to avoid trouble, and not for an evil purpose’. In other words, the presence of a good motive and a conscious purpose makes a LIE not merely acceptable to a limited degree but fully acceptable and pragmatically justified not only by the agent but also by the participant and the counterparty (Figure 2).

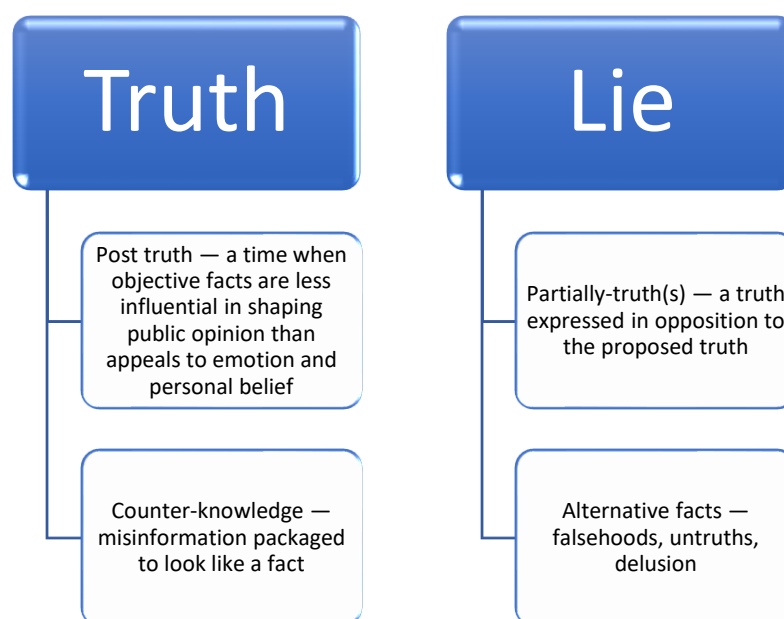


Figure 2 – Interconnections between the binary oppositions ‘Truth’ and ‘Lie’

According to Figure 2, the oppositions not only oppose each other but also have common features and functions. The perception of ‘truth’ and ‘lie’ can change over time. Post-truth occurs when people shape public opinion and personal beliefs. Counter-knowledge contradicts the truth. It is sometimes difficult to distinguish between truth and lies. As a result, truth can become a lie or consist of partially true facts, while proposed truths may require alternative facts. In literary language, the perception of truth and lies also varies according to their functions. Therefore, truth can be ‘partially true’ or ‘fully true’ in literature because a subjective characteristic and conceptual idea based on a particular subject may be ‘rather than things that are imagined or invented’ or may mean ‘that it is true, or at least partly true’.

People perceive the things, facts, and objects that surround them as dual images because they have two eyes, two hands, two ears, and two legs. They are accustomed to imagining and judging the positive and negative sides of situations occurring around them. This can be observed in the contradictory ideas of the perceiver and the presenter. If one person perceives things and activities as ‘truth’, another may perceive them as ‘lies’.

Zh. M. Konyratbayeva et al. mentioned that the key criteria for the persistence and emergence of binary oppositions are the moments of their inception and the affiliation of opposing signs and/or categories with the same group [22]. The conducted research also showed that the opposing elements belong to the same group. The axiological opposition is understood as a continuum with the extreme points ‘truth/real’ and ‘lie/unreal’, as well as the interconnections within the idea of ‘neither truth nor lie’. This zone records information about new concepts and therefore contains lexical units of a type that is paradoxical from the axiological perspective.

These concepts are verbalized by adding the bases of alternative and partial aspects, which create the impression of multiple possible forms of objective reality. This multiplicity is also emphasized by the plural form in counter-truths. The analysis showed that the concepts of ‘truth’ and ‘lie’ have a complex semantic structure that includes both denotative and connotative components.

Table 2 – Characteristics of truth and lie

Characteristics	Truth	Lie
1	2	3
the intentionality	does not require intentionality	most often it is intentional
evaluation characteristics	positive	negative
discursive features	used in legal, scientific, journalistic discourses	often found in political, artistic and everyday discourses

The study showed that the concepts of ‘truth’ and ‘lie’ are often expressed through metaphors:

TRUTH is associated with light, directness, and transparency (‘pure truth’, ‘to shed light on the truth’).

LIE is associated with darkness, distortion, and secrecy (‘dark lie’, ‘to weave intrigues’, ‘to twist like an eel’).

In literary language, TRUTH is associated with justice, objective reality, moral purity, and honesty. A LIE denotes a deliberate distortion of information and can be perceived as a negative phenomenon. However, it can sometimes acquire an ambivalent character, as in ‘a lie for the good’ or ‘a white lie’.

Conclusion

The analysis of the structure of the axiological binary opposition TRUTH/LIE, conducted using material from modern English, made it possible to construct a conceptual model of the TRUTH and LIE frames. These concepts belong to the polar regions of the conceptual continuum. The blurring of these concepts under the influence of extralinguistic factors, including the intensification of information flows and an increase in the actual volume of information, led to the

formation of the conceptual framework ‘neither truth nor lie’, which incorporates axiological paradoxes such as alternative truth and partial truth.

In general, the interconnections within the binary opposition ‘TRUTH/LIE’ can form different characteristics of objects and characters in literature. They can form frameworks, ideas, and hypotheses about reality based on readers’ perceptions. Truth and lies can be perceived from different perspectives and can follow one another. The formation of a conceptual framework, together with the similarity between the structures of the ‘truth’ and ‘lie’ frames, creates multiple points of conceptual and axiological reference. In literature, this creates conditions for further expansion by providing alternative points of reference, distorting the perception of factual truth and reality, and thus laying the foundation for manipulative influence.

The topic of binary opposition is based on the philosophical and psychological characteristics of the presenter and the reader. Future research can examine this topic through its linguocultural and linguocognitive dimensions.

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«Шындық» пен «жалған» бинарлы оппозициясының лексика-семантикалық көрінісі

Аңдатпа. Бинарлы қарама-қайшылықтарды зерттеу тілдің құрылымын, қабылдау механизмдерін және оның әлеуметтік процестердегі рөлін тереңірек түсінуге мүмкіндік береді. Мақалада бинарлы қарама-қайшылықтардың рөлі тіл мен ойлау арақатынасындағы іргелі механизмі ретінде қарастырылады. Тілдік бинарлы оппозициялардың негізгі үш: семантикалық, лексикалық және танымдық топтарына талдау жасалды. «Шындық» пен «жалған» бинарлық оппозициялар мен олардың ағылшын әдеби тіліндегі көрінісіне басты назар аударылды. Мақалада бинарлы оппозициялардың қоғамның нормалары мен құндылықтарын қалай бейнелейтіні қарастырылды, сондай-ақ әдеби тілдегі «шындық» және «жалған» оппозицияларының арасындағы айырмашылықтар анықталды. Зерттеудің мақсаты – ағылшын әдеби тіліндегі «шындық» пен «жалған» семантикалық бинарлы қарама-қайшылықтарының функционалды ерекшеліктері мен тілдік жүйені және әлеуметтік-мәдени нормаларды құрылымдаудағы рөлін анықтау. Аталған бинарлы қарама-қайшылықтарды жіктеп, олардың тілдегі мағынасын анықтау үшін әдеби талдау және модельдеу әдістері қолданылды.

Зерттеу барысында «шындық» пен «жалған» бинарлы лексика-семантикалық қарама-қайшылықтардың ағылшын әдеби тіліндегі көріністері талқыланды. Ағылшын әдебиетіндегі бинарлы оппозициялардың қызмет етуіндегі айырмашылықтарды анықтау мақсатында әлеуметтік-мәдени нормалар мен әдеби стильді лингвокогнитивтік талдау арқылы бинарлық оппозициялардың әсері бағаланды. Зерттеу нәтижелері «шындық» пен «жалған» бинарлы қарама-қайшылықтарының лингвокогнитивті процестерді ұйымдастыруда шешуші рөл атқаратынын көрсетті. Ағылшын тіліндегі «шындық» пен «жалған» ұғымдарының арасындағы қайшылықтар мәдени және әлеуметтік айырмашылықтарды айшықтауда бинарлы қайшылықтардың қолданылылу сипатын анықтады. Зерттеудің практикалық құндылығы – алынған нәтижелерді когнитивті лингвистика мен лингвомәдениеттану саласында пайдалану мүмкіндігінде.

Кілт сөздер: бинарлы қарама-қайшылықтар, «шындық» пен «жалған», семантикалық қарама-қайшылықтар, лексикалық қарама-қайшылықтар, әдеби тіл, әлеуметтік-мәдени нормалар, лингвистикалық талдау.

Лексико-семантическая репрезентация бинарной оппозиции «правда - ложь»

Аннотация. Изучение бинарных оппозиций позволяет глубже понять структуру языка, механизмы его восприятия и роль в общественных процессах. В статье рассматривается значение бинарных оппозиций как фундаментального механизма организации языка и мышления.

Анализируются три основные группы языковых бинарных оппозиций: семантические, лексические и синтаксические. Основное внимание было уделено семантическим бинарным оппозициям и их проявлениям в английском литературном языке. Анализируется, как бинарные оппозиции отражают нормы и ценности общества, а также рассматриваются особенности соотношения концептов «правда» и «ложь» в литературном языке. Цель исследования – определить лексико-семантические особенности бинарной оппозиции «правда - ложь» в английском литературном языке, выявить ее лингвокультурные функции структурировании языковой системы и социокультурных норм.

В исследовании использованы методы литературного анализа и моделирования для классификации бинарных оппозиций и выявления их значения в языковой системе. В ходе исследования были проанализированы способы репрезентации лексико-семантической бинарной оппозиции «правда - ложь» в английском литературном языке. Для определения различий в функционировании бинарных оппозиций в английской литературе были выявлены особенности функционирования бинарных оппозиций на основе лингвокогнитивного анализа способов отражения социокультурных норм в художественном стиле.

Результаты исследования показали, что бинарная оппозиция «правда - ложь» играет ключевую роль в организации лингвокогнитивных процессов. Различия между англоязычными концептами «правда» и «ложь» демонстрируют, как бинарные оппозиции используются для выражения культурно обусловленных ценностей и социальных представлений. Практическая ценность исследования заключается в возможности применения полученных результатов в исследованиях по когнитивной лингвистике и лингвокультурологии.

Ключевые слова: бинарная оппозиция «правда - ложь», семантические оппозиции, лексические оппозиции, литературный язык, социокультурные нормы, лингвистический анализ

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