

## **ABSTRACT OF THE FINAL QUALIFICATION WORK**

**Subject of the final qualification work:** common and ethnocultural components of the human consciousness, which are reflected in the paroemial and phraseological units.

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**Data on the customer organization:**

**Relevance of the subject of the research** is based on the conceptual analysis of the specific understanding of the ethnoconcepts «Health» and «Illness» that have a unique reflection in the national linguistic worldviews of the given languages.

**Aim of the work** is the study and comprehensive analysis of the basic components of the ethnoconcepts «Health» and «Illness» in Russian and English linguacultures.

**Tasks:**

- 1) to describe the main theoretical and methodological data of our research, especially the principles of the study of the components of ethnoconcept;
- 2) to analyze the ethnoconcepts «Health» and «Illness» in view of their notional, figurative and value sides;
- 3) to identify the universal characteristics and properties of the given ethnoconcepts within Russian and English linguacultures;
- 4) to specify the unique ethnocultural properties of the ethnoconcepts for each linguaculture – Russian or English.

**Hypothesis:** It is expected that the detailed study of the paroemial and phraseological units of the said languages can help reveal the specifics of understanding of health and illness in the mentality of Russian and English linguacultures.

**Scientific novelty** is that this study is the first attempt to classify paroemial and phraseological units according to certain pragmacognithemes in the ethnoconcepts,

in particular identifying the common and ethnocultural units in the linguacultures under study.

**Basic provisions:**

1) English and Russian paroemias and phraseological units are the linguistic means of expression in the said languages.

2) Paroemias and phraseological units are the means of verbalization of ethnoconcepts, therefore the analysis on ethnoconcepts should be carried out in terms of their multidimensional specifics.

3) Paroemias and phraseological units are represented with certain pragmacognithemes, which are the «mnemonic constructors» of the national linguistic worldview and are the parts of ethnoconcept.

4) The resembling tendency of the world conceptualization in English and Russian linguacultures emerges from the comprehensive analysis on pragmacognithemes of the ethnoconcepts which allows to identify common and specific properties of ethnoconcepts in the said linguacultures.

**Theoretical importance of the research** is that its final results allow to expand the basic knowledge in the sphere of linguoconceptology and linguoculturology in general, within the framework of the linguistic concepts «Health» and «Illness», as well as to find out differences in value priorities in the national mentality of Russian and English linguacultures.

**Practical value of the research** is that the revealed conceptual features of understanding of health and disease in two different sociocultures can be further used in theoretical courses on pragmalinguistics, paramiology, linguoconceptology, Russian and English lexicology and intercultural communication.

**Results of the research:** As a result of the work, the boundaries of conceptual knowledge within the understanding of health and illness in English and Russian mentalities were explored. We have calculated the percentage of pragmacognithemes found in each of ethnoconcepts «Health» and «Illness». This approach has shown that both linguacultures are more concerned with the disease

problem as a matter of deviance from the norm, that is, the unhealthy state of the organism. In the ethnoconcept «Health» the total number of the found Russian units is 740, English - 640. There has been found 1092 Russian units and 966 English in the ethnoconcept «Illness». Also, the quantitative calculation of paroemias and phraseological units revealed in the pragmacognithemes has allowed to identify common and ethno-cultural components in the mentality of English and Russian linguacultures. Most of the found pragmacognithemes are common for both linguacultures, but there are also ethnocultural ones. For example, for the representatives of Russian linguaculture, the ethnocultural ones are pragmacognithemes «Feigned illness» and «Greedy or ignorant doctors». While for the English linguaculture the typical ones are pragmacognithemes «Health is the integrity of the organism» and «Health is a positive state of health», as well as «Illness is faded or dark colors».