

ABSTRACT OF THE FINAL QUALIFICATION PAPER

Subject of the final qualification paper: A comparative analysis English, Spanish and Russian somatisms

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Relevance of the subject of the research is determined by the crucial role of somatisms that form the basic lexical-semantic resource of the languages. In addition, it should be noted insufficient linguistic attention to the problems of the comparative comparison of somatisms in English, Spanish and Russian. In addition, the insufficient linguistic attention to the problems of the comparative comparison of somatisms in English, Spanish and Russian is particularly to be noted.

Aim of the work is to conduct a comparative analysis of somatisms in English, Spanish and Russian.

Tasks:

1. to determine the category of "somatism";
2. to explore the classification of somatisms;
3. to show the role of somatic conceptualizations in linguistic culture;
4. to conduct a comparative analysis of somatisms in the English, Spanish and Russian languages;
5. to identify the features of the translation of somatisms and somatic phraseology in English, Spanish and Russian.

Scientific novelty is to create a model of a comprehensive comparative analysis of English, Spanish and Russian somatisms.

Theoretical importance of the research.

Theoretical importance of the final qualification work consists in the further developing phraseology, comparative typology, lexical semantics, linguistic culturology and cognitive linguistics.

Practical value of the research is expressed in the perspective to use the materials and results of research in practical and theoretical English, Spanish and Russian language courses, namely: lexicology, stylistics, phraseology, practice of language and intercultural communication, and also it can be applied in writing theses and final qualification works on similar topic.

Results of the research.

Comparative analysis shows us that somatisms in Russian, Spanish and English belong to the oldest category of vocabulary. They are distinguished by their stability and high frequency of use, and are also characterized by a large clause-forming potential. The same functions and properties are similarly reflected in the perception of the studied somatisms in Russian, Spanish, and English language pictures of the world.

The analysis of phraseological units with a somatic component made it possible to draw the following conclusions:

- somatisms in the analyzed languages belong to the most ancient category of vocabulary. They have a large clause-forming potential, characterized by stability, high frequency of use;
- in the meaning of the phraseological unit, the component somatism, being an obligatory component, contributes own seme.

Somatism components that call the outer parts of the human body - the head, face (and its component parts - nose, eye) - on the one hand, and the extremities - the arm and foot - on the other hand, are most represented in the languages we study.

The identical properties and functions of parts of the human body are similarly reflected in the phraseology of the languages being compared.

Recommendations: It seems promising to further study the concept of «somatism» on the material of various languages in the framework of cultural-comparative studies.