Summary

Subject matter: The characteristic of the precedent of proper names in German and Russian

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The topicality of the research is the need to establish the main features of the names of the precedent German and Russian languages, as well as to study the semantic content of the moral values of the two linguistic cultures in the individual consciousness of modern youth. No less relevant is the comparative analysis of case names stored in the cognitive database of representatives of different cultures. The purpose of this comparison is to identify both similarities and differences in the two semantic systems, which will allow communication participants to most successfully carry out a dialogue of cultures.

The research purpose of the work is to determine the main morphological, structural and semantic features of case names in German and Russian.

The tasks of the research:

- to study and analyze the theoretical material in the field of the study of precedent phenomena;
- determine the position of case names in onomastics;
- consider case names from the point of view of linguolturology;
- select the case names of the German and Russian languages, based on the lexicographic sources of the linguistic corpora;
- compare the morphological features of the selected units of German and Russian languages;
- to determine experimentally the precedent names stored in the cognitive base of the German and Russian linguistic and cultural communities, to determine the main cultural values of the peoples associated with these names;
• analyze the experimental data and identify similarities and differences in the functioning of case names.

The theoretical and practical significance of the study is to determine the key features of precedent, clarify the definition of precedent names and classify precedent anthroponyms according to morphological, structural and semantic features, which are a "mirror" of national and cultural values among German and Russian youth. The data obtained during the comparison of the two linguistic cultures can be used in lectures and seminars not only in linguoculturology and cognitive linguistics, but also in lexicology when studying proper names, which will allow students studying German or Russian to most accurately recognize and distinguish different worldviews.

The results of the research:

1) A precedent name is an individual name that is part of a precedent text, situation, or utterance that is fixed in the linguistic consciousness of native speakers of linguistic cultures.

2) Precedent names occupy an intermediate position between proper names and common names, since they are used not only in their direct, but also in their figurative meaning.

3) One of the components of linguistic precedent is the ability of language signs to express the meanings of a certain context, which is directly closely related to culture and national values. These language signs/symbols are implemented using case names.

4) The morphological, structural and semantic features of the precedent anthroponyms of the German language have more similarities than differences.

5) At the morphological level, the case names of the German and Russian languages have the following criteria: derivational, attributive, temporal, punctuation – graphic, references to the sources of precedent. Most often, the names of individuals who are known for their activities, actions, or memorable appearance are used. The key difference between the morphological features of the German and Russian languages is the correlation/non-correlation criterion. This
category is inherent in the German language, which indicates a different perception of precedent anthroponyms in their direct and figurative meaning.

6) As for the structural features, case anthroponyms are classified into single-compound, compound connected, compound free case names, compound free case names with one mandatory part, double names. As a result of the study, we found that the structural features are identical in both languages.

7) In the course of the study, young people living in Russia and Germany, aged 18 to 24 years, were interviewed in order to determine the frequency of use of precedent names associated with such value categories as kindness, intelligence, success, beauty, avarice, deceit, cruelty, etc.

8) In the cognitive consciousness of German- and Russian-speaking youth, most of them students, there are precedent names related to politicians, actors, popular musicians, IT developers, scientists, TV presenters, bloggers. In the language consciousness of students from Germany and Russia, the images of politicians, bloggers, and businessmen are associated with "falsehood", "avarice", and "cruelty". This interpretation of precedent names indicates a negative attitude of young people to representatives of these spheres of activity.

9) Most of the precedent anthroponyms fall into several categories at once. The association of the same case name with different semantic gestalts is associated with different cognitive processing of universal cultural units or cultural facts, which, in turn, leads to the formation of different models of interpretation of reality.

10) Most of the case names come to the cognitive consciousness of students from Germany and Russia between the ages of 18 and 24 from various media sources, for example, online newspapers, magazines, news portals, Instagram, YouTube, Facebook, Twitter, Clubhouse, TikTok. This means that traditional sources (works of art) lose their relevance, resulting in strong changes in the ideas of the moral image. It follows that precedent names are an independent linguistic phenomenon that influences the consciousness and attitudes of a particular linguistic personality
and society and carries additional cultural codes that may be universal for two linguistic cultures.

**Implementation advice:** both the processed material and the theoretical conclusions of the study can be used in teaching German, mainly in the field of lexicology. As a practical output of this work, we developed a set of exercises on word formation "Kluge Köpfe", created using an interactive whiteboard Jamboard(https://jamboard.google.com/d/1w2ykWuAMLpkSRCtvoXqVw_4PSbdORBrxT9nYr2Ok/edit?usp=sharing).