

Summary

Subject Matter: Comparative analysis of German and Russian wordformation and derivation

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Topically of research: The existing stage of development of linguistics is characterized by increased interest to the research of word formation. The questions of the status of word formative units, word formative definitions are raised. The area of word formation of the German language is one of the developed sections of German linguistics. A lot of works are devoted to the issues of word formations of German words by foreign and native researchers, studying word formative possibilities both in the historical aspect and in the context of the modern state of the language. However, in this field of linguistics there are still a number of problems which are not presented enough. The semantic peculiarities of compound words and combination of words of notionally adequate structures like Eisentür-eiserne Tür are not discovered enough. It brings up to the conclusion that this topic of the research is important.

Subject of the research: compounding and derivation in all their aspects.

Objective of research: the main manners of word formation of the German and Russian languages in all their aspects.

Goal of research: research and revealing of common and various features of word formation of the Russian and German languages.

The tasks of the research:

1. to analyze the main manners and means of derivation in the modern German and Russian languages.
2. to define the main models of the translation of the German compounds into the Russian language.
3. to reveal the dissimilarities of the word formative manners in the compared languages.

The theoretical and the practical significance of the research. The results of the research based on the use of the modern approaches can be used in the practice of teaching of German language at different levels and in the practice of translation.

The result of the research:

The Russian and German languages being genetically and typologically close have a lot in common in their systems of word formation.

1. The ways of formation of new nominator units in these languages are similar. As the research shows, these productive ways of word formation are: affixation and compounding.
2. Affixation is peculiar to the Russian languages and compounding to the German languages.
3. The system of the word formation of the German language is similar to the system of the Russian word formation.