

Summary

Graduation Level of Proficiency Paper (Bachelor's degree)

Subject matter: Internal somatisms in Spanish and Italian phraseological units

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Topicality of the research consists in a detailed study of similar and different features of phraseological units with a somatic component in order to reveal a common linguistic picture of the world of Italian and Spanish. Analysis of stable expressions with a coronal component will help us determine for which situations the Spaniards and Italians apply this or that part of their body in phraseology.

Objective of the research: to study the semantic composition of Spanish and Italian phraseological units with a somatic component, with the subsequent identification of the emotional color attached to the identified groups of phraseologisms by native speakers.

Tasks of the research:

- to identify and generalize the theoretical basic concepts of "phraseological unit";
- to consider the principles of classification of phraseological units;
- to determine the theoretical basis for the study of the somatic component in phraseology;
- to identify the basic components of the linguistic category "somatic component in phraseology";
- to systematize the phraseological and semantic groups of Spanish and Italian phraseological units;
- to analyze the semantic features of phraseological units with a somatic component;

- to reveal the basic similar and excellent features of internal somatisms of the Spanish and Italian languages.

Theoretical significance of the research lies in the fact that it will facilitate further research of the somatism of various ethnic groups and cultures study of the relationship between various aspects of cultural realities and phraseology. It will contribute to the development of new methods for the description of semantics of language units.

Practical significance of the research consists in the fact that students can use the obtained results to prepare papers and essays on cultural linguistics, cultural studies and linguistics. These materials will help to develop methodical manuals and course books for students studying the Spanish and Italian languages.

Results of the research: All phraseological units with a somatic component are anthropocentric and primarily represent a description of the characteristics, desires and emotions of a person as a central creature in the language picture of the world of any language. The somatic component in the phraseology of the chosen languages carries for the most part a negative evaluation of man's actions and character, such as fear, aggression, hatred, envy, revenge and so on.

Units with a common semantic sign "antipathy" prevail among the phraseological units with the somatic component of both languages. To transmit this feeling, both languages use almost all the internal parts of their own body, which shows the true origin of this sensation in the worldview of the speakers of the Spanish and Italian languages.

Recommendations: Further studying of the concept "somatism" on the material of various languages within cultural and comparative researches seems perspective.