

Summary

Subject of the master's thesis: The linguistic explication of the concept of "money" in the German and Russian sub-standards.

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Relevance of the research is due to a comparative approach to the study of the structural and semantic potential of German and Russian denominations of monetary units. Also, it is determined by the importance of the concept of "money" in the system of human values. This perspective of research is necessary to identify the cultural realities inherent in any linguoculture.

Goal of research is a comparative lexicographic description of German and Russian vocabularies, referring to mental abilities, taking into account the word-formation methods.

The tasks of the research:

1. To study the theoretical material devoted to the study of the concept of the substandard language, as well as to the lexico-semantic method of word formation. To cover a problem of an importance of monetary units in the context of linguistic and cultural codes.
2. To get an understanding of the existing works on the comparative analysis of the studied languages.
3. Make a structural analysis of the collected material. Interpret German and Russian lexical and phraseological units that make up the concept of "money" and also consider the linguacultural codes underlying the concept under consideration.
4. To compare the results of the study, to highlight the similarities and differences in the perception by representatives of the German and Russian ethnoses of the phenomena under consideration.

The theoretical significance of the research is that it makes a contribution to the theory of the cognitive structure of the word, based on the cognitive study of the language and, in particular, those aspects that are associated with the modeling of monetary symbols in the formation of metaphorical and metonymic meanings. The study allows us to show a specific vision of a fragment of the world, called "money", which is inherent in the German and Russian language community.

The practical significance of the research of the work lies in the fact that the materials of the thesis can be used in lectures on the lexicology of the German language, and also in the practice of teaching German at the faculties of foreign languages and philological faculties of universities.

The results of the research. As a result of the research, lexical and phraseological units of the German and Russian languages were identified and classified. Based on the statistical method and the method of continuous sampling, 678 examples are identified, 413 in German and 265 in Russian, referring to the concept of "money". A comparative analysis of German and Russian lexical units showed that in both languages there are proverbs and phraseological phrases:

- a) completely identical in meaning and lexical composition,
- b) fully coinciding in meaning, but differing in the lexemes included in their composition:
- c) strictly national proverbs, which have no analogues in a comparative context.

Recommendations: the processed material and the theoretical conclusions of the work can be useful in teaching the German language, mainly in the field of lexicology. The selected research material can be used in the compilation of everyday-colloquially oriented Russian-German dictionaries.