

Summary

Subject of the master's thesis: Comparison of system variations in the use of lexemes «желание» and «der Wunsch» in the Russian and German languages.

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Relevance of the research topic: Means of expression of the concept «желание» can represent different levels with different semantical dominants, and also interact among themselves or support their autonomy. But most likely they represent lexico-semantic system of this concept because they constitute one paradigm of his expression. The need of creation and study of lexico-semantic system of this concept causes the relevance of the chosen subject.

Structure of the master's thesis: The work consists of three chapters, conclusion and bibliography. In Chapter 1 are revealed the general questions connected with the concept «desire». The desire is considered from the point of view of various scientific disciplines. Possibilities of consideration of language from the point of view of field approach and the place of an optative modality in the structure of a modality are analyzed. In Chapter 2 are examined the basic lexical and semantic means of expression of desire. The semantic analysis of verbal units with seme «desire» of the German and Russian languages on dictionary definitions is carried out. Chapter 3 provides a comparative analysis of the studied units and their semantic transformations on the material of German and Russian literature.

Object of this research are lexemes of «Wunsch» in German in comparison with lexemes «желание» in Russian.

Subject Matter of research is consideration of linguistic features, system communications of lexical units with seme «желание» and their variations in realization of means of expression of desire in the German and Russian languages.

Purpose of the research is systematic consideration of lexical units, combined with seme «Wunsch» in the German language, in comparison with the systemically related lexical units with seme «желание» in the Russian language.

Research methods: method of the empirical analysis, method of the analysis of dictionary definitions, method of systematization of information, method of the contextual analysis, method of the comparative analysis.

Thesis tasks:

1. To consider desire from the point of view of various scientific disciplines.
2. To consider desire from the point of view of category of an optative modality.
3. To determine the size and volume of lexico-semantic fields in the German and Russian languages.
4. To describe means of expression of desire in German.
5. To describe means of expression of desire in Russian.
6. To carry out the pragmatical analysis of means of expression of the concept "desire" and to reveal the emotional level of realization of these lexemes in the speech.
7. To carry out the comparative analysis of means of expression of desire in two languages.

Research result:

The concept «desire» is one of the most important mental conditions of the personality which is shown in the social environment and is the cornerstone of many acts of communication.

During the research were established lexico-semantic components of the field «Wunsch» in German: *wollen, wünschen, mögen, verlangen, begehren, lüsten,*

geliisten; and of the field «желание» in Russian: *хотеть, желать, стремиться, намереваться, мечтать, жаждать, возжелеть*.

As a result of the semantic analysis of the German and Russian verbs meaning «desire» has been installed integral seme «feel the need, the desire». Dictionary entries have given the chance to define the general and various in semantics of the studied verbal lexemes. At the same time have been established differential semes typical for each lexical unit which have allowed to reveal and describe degree of intensity of desire.

The comparative analysis on material of German-speaking and Russian-speaking literature has allowed to reveal various examples with participation of the studied verbal lexemes, their similarities and distinction, and also to make statistics of rate of their use. Verbs of desire show a different frequency that it is connected with intensity of optative requirement, and verbs which can express readiness for her implementation in the smallest way are forced out from the use. So we can talk about systematic relationships within the paradigm of optative verbs. The lexeme of «Wunsch» in German and «desire» in Russian find some intensity only with a support on other components in the phrase (verbs or adjectives) or thanks to replacement by a synonym.