

Abstract

Graduation Level of Proficiency Paper (Bachelor's degree, Specialist's degree, Master's degree)

Subject matter: Lingo-stylistic features of the lexical-semantic field "jewelry" (Based on Russian and Spanish research resources)

Author: Kira Sekletsova

Research Supervisor: Candidate of Pedagogical Sciences, Associate Professor Natalia Filatova

Supervising organization: Federal State Budget Educational Institution of Higher Education "Pyatigorsk State University"

Importance and relevance of the research topic: This work is devoted to the study of language units, reflecting the field of knowledge "jewelry", which is one of the components of human reality. The lexical-semantic field "jewelry" is a typological manner that belongs to a certain part of the picture of the world and to the psychological reality of any native speaker.

Since ancient times, jewelry had a special meaning in the lives of their owners and had certain purposes. In modern society, jewelry has become an indispensable subject of the image of a person and his everyday costume. This paper analyzes and reveals the existing linguistic phenomena, among which are synonymous and hyper-hyponymic connections within the lexical-semantic field.

Objective of the research: To write a comparative study of the lexical-semantic field "jewelry" based on Russian and in Spanish language. It is supported in a Database aimed to be a research resource.

Tasks of the research:

- present the definition of "field" and the experience of its use in linguistics
- clarify the concept of "lexical meaning of the word"
- describe the most important structure and characteristics of the lexical-semantic field
- characterize the types of links within the lexical-semantic field "jewelry" in the Russian and Spanish languages;
- create a database that reflects the results of the comparative research.

Theoretical and practical significance of the research: It consists in the fact that the materials and results of this study, as well as the classifications we compiled, can be used in further research papers that develop the problem of lexical-semantic fields (LSF) and in works on the study of LSF "jewelry" - linguistic, as well as cultural.

The results of the study, lists of lexemes on the subject of "jewelry" in Russian and Spanish, and a comparative database on the topic, classifications developed in the framework of this work can be used in practical classes of a foreign language, as well as in the course of such disciplines like lexicology, intercultural communication, linguistic cultural studies and special classes on comparative linguistic studies.

Results of the research: This paper is devoted to the experience field of applying

the lexical-semantic theory as a systematizing component, which reflects the study of both: the lexical level of the language and the semantic one.

The LSF has a wide range of characteristics, among which should be mentioned: the existence of an integral semantic feature transmitted by the arch lexeme, the systemic correlation of words and each of their meanings, the relationship of lexical units, the relative autonomy of LSF, the continuity of the semantic space, the intuitive clarity of each language personality, etc. .

In the first chapter, the contribution of domestic and foreign linguists to the theory of the lexical-semantic field was considered. The main points of view on the definition of the “field” were presented and the experience of its use in linguistics was described. During the research, the concept of “lexical meaning of the word” was clarified, and the structure and the most important characteristics of the lexical-semantic field were described.

In the second chapter of this final qualifying work were considered the names of jewelry, relating both to the modern period and to the epoch of the XVII-XVIII centuries, which represent historicism and archaism. The denotative, significative, functional and semantic features of lexical units relating to the lexical-semantic field “jewelry” were described. The values of the lexical units included in the LSF “jewelry” were distributed according to the vertical-horizontal scheme developed by Y. Naida in his work “Component Analysis of Value”. Units were systematized on the bases of hyper-hyponymic relations and singled out in the PLS, which constituted the core and periphery of the lexical-semantic field “jewelry”, and the units that made up the field fragments were also selected.

Recommendations:

In this final qualifying paper, we attempted to analyze the linguistic and stylistic features of the lexemes of Russian and Spanish language that are part of the lexical-semantic field “jewelry” and we also created the “Database of the lexical-semantic field “jewelry” in Russian and in Spanish language. The considered database can become a model for comparative studies of linguistics, stylistic phenomena of other languages and culture and can also be applied not only in Spanish teaching as a practical discipline, but also in number of teaching theoretical disciplines.