

Abstract

Graduation Level of Proficiency Paper (Master Degree)

Subject matter: Comparative study of topical semantics in the naming units of energy sources in modern German and English

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Topical Importance: the need for a deeper study of naming units of energy sources, which are all known types of energy, in connection with the increased attention to the issue of energy carriers, energy resources and energy. In addition, the comparison of nominations of energy sources of German and English languages taking into account structural, semantic and pragmatic properties is carried out for the first time.

Goals: a comprehensive study and description of naming units denoting energy sources in modern German and English languages, their comparative analysis.

Tasks:

- 1) to present the theoretical and methodological basis of the study;
- 2) to describe the actual specifics of the nominated study subject;
- 3) to identify the representativeness of nominations of energy carriers and types of energy in German-speaking and English-speaking spaces;
- 4) to analyze the structural properties of nominations;

5) to develop a model of the semantic content of these units in German and English;

6) to identify the pragmatic potential of names and their actual use;

7) to conduct a comparative analysis of nominative units of German and English on the basis of data obtained during the study on their current use.

Theoretical value is determined by the development of one of the aspects of nomination theory, namely the name of energy sources in modern German and English. Within the framework of this study, nominations of energy sources in the German-speaking and English-speaking space are identified, analyzed and compared, which implies a contribution to the further development of nomination theory. In addition, the results of the study reflect the pragmatic potential of the studied nominative units at this stage of society development.

Practical applicability: the main provisions and materials of the dissertation can be applied in the practice of teaching a number of linguistic disciplines (general linguistics courses, lexicology of German and English languages and stylistics); when writing course, graduate qualification papers and dissertation studies on related topics on material from both German and English.

The results of the research:

- investigated nominations of energy sources are in a common semantic field. A certain classification of energy sources by type is difficult to identify in both languages. They may be characterized as organic, traditional, renewable, non-renewable or alternative;

- the main part of nominations in German is complex words consisting of two nouns (Erdöl, Sonnenenergie, Atomkraft); in English most nominations consist of two independent words, an adjective and a noun (natural gas, solar power);

-applicative "green" becomes frequency in actual use, symbolizing careful attitude to nature. In German and English, the association with green is reflected in the

metonymic transfer of "green energy/energy": "grüne Energie/grüner Strom" in German; "green energy" in English.

-the image of nuclear energy as an "enemy" that needs to be resisted, finds its place in German and English (German: kämpfen - to fight, to resist, der Kampf - to fight, English: fight - to fight).

- there are differences in the expression of the intention to abandon nuclear energy: German is characterized by categoricity and clarity of statements (German: Ausstieg aus der Atomkraft, eine klare Absage, aus der Atomenergie aussteigen), in English the speaker expresses the need to gradually abandon nuclear energy using the frequency use of the verb "to phase out".

- in German and English environmental friendliness in the field of energy from the point of view of pragmatics has common features, as it is expressed using semantically similar adjectives: environmentally friendly/umweltfreundlich, umweltschonend/eco-friendly, clean/sauber/clean, green/grün/green.

Implementation advice: this work is considered as the basis for further comparative linguo-cognitive and pragmalinguistic studies in order to identify the deep connections between language, thinking and language society. The research product (teaching manual for special courses in German and English) contains theoretical material on the problems of semantics, morphology and pragmatics of nominations of energy sources, as well as practical tasks, in order to familiarize themselves with the actual material obtained from the analysis of the Leipzig linguistic database.