

Abdulganeeva Irina I.

DERIVATIONAL INTENSIFICATION MEANS IN
IN THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE AND METHODS OF THEIR
GERMAN TRANSLATION

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Language as a layer of culture a particular ethnic group accumulates and archives all the fragments of reality and the facts that are relevant to speakers of the language. The study of word-formation processes and phenomena in comparative aspect finds in this connection special importance.

This thesis is devoted to the study of word-building formants intensification of Russian language and their correspondences in German. Category intensity, verbalized in language units of word-forming layer is a form of expression of national-cultural identity of a separate ethnic group, concludes the "hidden meanings" and the value systems of language, especially the implementation of expressive potential of the evaluation culture. Through the prism of a certain mentality, a speaker actualizes personal meanings: as a result of this process gets denotation connotation allowing "intensify" language, that is, give it a "liveliness" expression, an expression of feelings, emotions, evaluations. Thus, the category of intensity is one of the segments of a conceptual picture of the world a particular ethnic group. When translating this segment is often ignored that promotes loss of pragmatic equivalence text.

Features of realization of expressive evaluation capacities lingvokultury certain, in our opinion, are motivated by cultural and national traditions, so that there is a "fusion" of language and national cultural semantics. Hence the discrepancy between the language of the formation, which expresses the set of all values of lexical unit by means of an intensification in the original language and / or the absence of complete Bills language equivalents.

The most comprehensive to date, category intensively researched at the lexical level, but in the arsenal of linguistics practically no work to highlight features of the implementation of the intensity of the search word-forming units level, including the comparative study raznostrukturnyh languages. Thus, the relevance of this study is due to the urgent need to study the characteristics of the category of expression intensity level of

word-forming units in comparative aspect; identifying means of expressing multi-level categories of intensity derivatives by elimination with derivational formants intensification; systematization of word-building means the intensification of Russian and German languages on the basis of advanced domestic and international experience in order to solve a number of theoretical and practical problems of comparative linguistics and fill the backlog of "gaps" in the studied subject.

The extent of the scientific elaboration of the research topics. In modern linguistics problem of defining the status of the category of intensity in the domestic scientific literature reviewed in accordance with the different approaches and principles. Fragmentary intensity category covered in the works of Russian linguists: IV Arnold EM Galkina-Fedoruk, VN Telia, VI Shakhovsky and others. The lexical representation of the intensity is represented in the works of EV Belsky, OA Borodkin, NA Lukyanova et al. Coverage of issues of semantics categories of intensity based on the English language is reflected in the studies II Turan, EI Sheigal, VV Bezrukov EI Bondarenko IG Beruchashvili, I.I.Ubina and others. In the German language phraseological issues of strengthening method are discussed in the thesis II Sushchinskii.

The object of research in favor of the Russian language formants suffixed with emotionally-estimated and functional and stylistic markings and their compliance with the German language.

The subject of the study make derivation and means of expression of different levels of intensity category by comparison with the Russian substantive derivatives derivational formants intensification with correspondences in German.

The aim of this study is to identify the similarities and differences of expression units of word-forming categories of intensity level in Russian and German.

Achieving this goal contribute to the following tasks:

- 1) to summarize and organize the content, nature and intensity of category subcategory intensification on existing research and to justify their own understanding of these categories to the level of word-formation;
- 2) to characterize the functional-semantic features of word-building formants intensification in Russian and German languages;
- 3) to identify cross-language word-formation level of compliance when compared with the Russian derivatives derivational formants intensification and their German counterparts;
- 4) Identify the different levels means the elimination of substantive derivatives with derivational formants intensification;
- 3) to justify the types of formative lacunarity when updating subcategory intensification of word-formation-level units;

5) organize within the field approach derivation means intensification compared languages.

Materials research were derived nouns with derivational formants intensification in the Russian language and their correspondence in German. Total analyzed more than 2,000 units. The sources were microtexts containing expressive vocabulary learned by continuous sampling of the works of the classics of Russian literature, representatives of contemporary Russian prose and translations of these works into German ..

As the main feature of the analyzed the style selected since it can include all styles of speech and different derivatives from recurrent derivational formants intensification.

The criteria for selection of the analyzed material were the following factors: the presence in the structure of derivative nouns word-formation formant intensification, correlating with invariant derivatives; stylistic markedness; of usual and contextual conditioning.

The study is based on the following hypothesis. Categories intensity, expressed in units of the Russian language word-formation level, can match, along with word-formation means, means different levels of German. Eliminations Russian substantive derivatives derivational formants from the intensification of the translation into German means different level due to the phenomenon of cross-language word-formation lacunarity, identified by comparison of word-building formants intensification of Russian and German languages through the field approach.

Scientific novelty of the research lies in the fact that this work is the first attempt a comparative analysis of the intensification of the implementation of sub-category as a tool for search intensity, represent units in the source text word-formation level. For the first time proved linguistic-cultural specifics of updating the category of intensity in different languages; introduced and justified in the absence of the concept of elimination matches in the word-building transferable language; established the specificity of different ways of categorizing diminutive formants matched names suffixed; marked with different levels of intensity category means of expression in the German line at the elimination Russian word-building formants intensification; It uses the field approach as the best way of organizing differences and correspondence of word-building formants intensification in Russian and German, as well as developed the field of intensification of word-building formants for each of the languages in question; introduced the concept of cross-language word-formation lacunarity and justified its types (word-formation potential lacunarity relative derivational lacunarity absolute derivational lacunarity).

The theoretical significance of this study is a comprehensive analysis of word-building means the intensification of Russian and German languages in comparative aspect, which allows you to discover the similarities and differences in the actualization

of the category of intensity in the Russian and German, as well as in the justification field approach in the study of word-building formants intensification and the introduction of the concept of "derivational lacunarity" and its type (potential, relative, absolute lacunarity) to identify methods of elimination derivatives derivational formants from the intensification of absent in the language of the translation, and the creation of preconditions for their further improvement. These surveys allow you to deepen and develop the knowledge of the essence of word-formation-level categories of intensity, determination of the status of this category in the derivation, pragmatic realization of its potential in the text. The results of this study are interdisciplinary: derivation intensity level category appears integrating phenomenon, establishing interdependence of linguistics as psycholinguistics, lexicology, syntax, phraseology, lakunologiy, translation theory and cultural linguistics.

The practical significance of the thesis is due to its focus on the improvement of existing methods and techniques of elimination derivatives with derivational formants intensification forming apparatus terminological word-formative categories of intensity level. In addition, materials research can be used in the comparative study of the theory of word formation in Russian and German languages, the development of specialized courses of translation cycle devoted vocabulary, as well as in lexicographical practice. As linguistic research methods used in the descriptive method, a derivative analysis, component (semantic) analysis, comparative benchmarking, as well as methods of definitional, classification, contextual and of quantitative analysis.

The basic approach in the study are onomasiological, functional-semantic and cognitive.

The theoretical base of the study served as the situation developed in the fields of linguistics: the theory of word formation and word formation of the Russian language (the works of AA Potebni, VV Vinogradov, GO Vinokur, VM Markov, EA Zemsky, IS Uluhanova, GA Nikolaeva EA Balalykin et al.); theory of derivation of the German (German scientists W. Henzen, H. Wellmann, Ludwig M. Eichinger, J. Erben, E. Donalies, M. Lohde, W. Fleischer, I. Barz et al.

Provisions for the defense:

1. Word-formation level of interlanguage correspondences finding German counterparts Russian suffix intensifier includes means affixed morphological derivation (suffixes, prefixes, twice the affixation) and compounding.
2. The categories of intensity, verbalized in the Russian language word-formation-level units, in German, in addition to word-formation means may correspond to different levels means: a unit of lexical, syntactic and idiomatic levels, as well as their compatibility.

3. Functional-semantic field of intensification of Russian and German languages with the release of the core and the periphery (low, medium, and long-distance zones) and location in their word-building formants intensification clearly indicate the presence of cross-language word-building gaps and justify the phenomenon of cross-language word-formation lacunarity in derivation system of the German language .
4. Under cross-language word-formation lacunarity refers to the lack of language translation as means of word-formation, the equivalent of functional-semantic word-building formant potential source language.
5. Isolation of cross-language word-formation types lacunarity (potential, relative and absolute) is due to the elimination of Russian substantive derivatives with derivational formants intensification of German compliance. Potential lacunarity - is the lack of word-formation formant in accordance interlingual whereas derivational system of transferable language equivalent of a word-formation. Relative lacunarity - is the lack of word-formation formant in accordance interlingual caused mismatch morphological categorical grammatical and lexical and grammatical features of words matched. Absolute lacunarity - is the lack of word-formation in its formative interlingual compliance due to the lack of the equivalent value of the translated word in another language, because it is not in the language picture of the world media and the language is not recorded in the lexicographical sources.
6. Similarities and differences of expression subcategory intensification of word-forming units when comparing the level of Russian and German languages are determined by the national-cultural and cognitive mental codes of different languages.