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**Аннотация**

к выпускной квалификационной работе

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На тему: **«Концепт fear (страх) и его лексикографическая репрезентация в современном английском языке»**

***Key words:*** *emotion, emotivity, concept, descriptor, indicator, selection criteria, lexico-semantic variant, morphemic and derivational analysis, monosemy, polysemy.*

The thesis falls into an Introduction, 2 chapters, a Conclusion and Bibliography. The research is carried out within the framework of the cognitive paradigm and represents a scientific venture tracing structural and semantic peculiarities of emotive lexis objectifying the concept of “fear” in Modern English. The topicality of the paper is accounted for by the fact that it studies lexical means conveying one of the basic emotions – “fear” and makes a contribution to the investigation of the problem of the structure of lexical meaning which is still urgent in modern linguistics. The subject-matter of the research is the lexicographic representation of the concept “fear” in Modern English. The object of the investigation is 117 lexical units of different parts of speech that convey the emotion of fear in Modern English. The aim of the thesis is to single out the corpus of one-word lexical means objectifying the concept of fear and reveal structural and semantic peculiarities of them. The methods undertaken included the continuous sampling method, the derivational method, the descriptive method, elements of the morphemic and derivational analyses as well as the quantitative assessment of the results. The investigation undertaken allowed us to make the following conclusions. The great variety of lexical units objectifying fear can be described by dictionary definitions of 2 distinctive patterns consisting either of a descriptor of discreet emotivity or a combination of an indicator of diffuse emotivity and a descriptor of discreet emotivity. Most lexemes under consideration are units of polymorphic derived structure, however it is monomorphic simple units that are semantically more significant in the process of objectifying “fear”. The units under analysis are characterized by low polysemy. Cases of high polysemy are single. The number of emotive LSVs in the semantic structure of emotive units is limited and tangles from 1 to 4. The majority of the units are characterized by the central LSV, namely 103 out of 117 units. Internal polysemy as a specific type of semantic arrangement within an emotive lexemes is more typical of the units conveying fear as compared to external polysemy. The results of the research are of practical value and are applicable in the course of lexicology, particularly semantics, and in class-room teaching.

Согласовано:

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