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**(ФГБОУ ВО МГЛУ)**

**Аннотация**

К выпускной квалификационной работе

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На тему:

**«Структурные и семантические особенности лексических единиц, объективирующих концепт ПЕЧАЛЬ в современном английском языке»**

*Key words: emotion, concept, meaning, polysemy, componential analysis, semantic structure, emotive lexis.*

The current bachelor`s thesis is structured into an introduction, two chapters, a conclusion and a list of books and dictionaries used.

The paper is devoted to the research of emotive lexis which objectifies one of the basic human emotions – sadness within the framework of the cognitive paradigm which speaks of its topicality. The paper contributes to the investigation of the componential structure of a single LSV with a view to establishing the status of the emotive component which is still an urgent linguistic issue. The subject-matter of the thesis is the representation of the concept “sadness” in modern English. The object of the research is 102 lexical units of different parts of speech that convey the emotion of sadness.

The aim of the thesis is to find out the structural and semantic peculiarities of the lexical units conveying sadness. To achieve this aim the graduate resorts to a number of methods including the analysis of definitions, their semantic expansion, componential analysis as well as elements of the morphemic, derivational and quantitative analyses.

The data obtained allowed to draw the following conclusions. It is monomorphic words of simple derivational structure and root-morphemes within polymorphic derived words that are carriers of “sadness” and that make up the semantic core of the units subjected to analysis despite the numerical prevalence of polymorphic derived units. The distinctive feature of emotive units is low polysemy, the majority of them being bisemantic. The semantic structure of the units under investigation is mostly characterized by the central emotive LSV. The number of emotive LSVs ranges from 1 to 4. The componential structure of the lexis analysed is a unity of interrelated semantic components including emotive components alongside with components conveying other psychic states and different features of sadness, which tend to come in clusters.

The results of the research are of practical value and can be used in lectures and seminars in lexicology as well as in classroom teaching.

Согласовано:

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