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**Аннотация**

к выпускной квалификационной работе

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**Abstract**

**Key words:** *colour idioms, semantic analysis, interpretation of colours, phraseological stock, degree of correspondence, phraseological units, negative/positive polarity, types of equivalence*

The bachelor’s thesis is **aimed** at conducting an analysis of idioms with the headwords denoting colour terms in English, German and Russian. The **object** of the research is discrepancies in the emotional colouring of the idioms in the languages under analysis.

The **structure** of the present bachelor’s thesis includes three chapters. The first (theoretical) part of the thesis examines theoretical aspects of phraseology. The second chapter comprises an overview of differences in interpretations of colours by different nations in terms of the type of emotions they covey and the notion of equivalence in terms of contrastive phraseology. The third (analytical) part represents a semantic analysis of English, German and Russian idioms with the headwords denoting colour terms. The **material** for the work are 535 idioms: 208 for English, 152 for German and 175 for Russian.

The **relevance** of the present paper is determined by the fact that previously no research has been conducted, which would analyze the three mentioned above languages together in terms of the polarity of colour idioms of the languages. Thus, the **results** of the present research contribute to the development of phraseology and, what is more, provide reliable material that can be used for teaching purposes while working on vocabulary of the studied language with ESL students.

The analysis of idioms created for this research is based on the semantic criteria with the stress on the type of attitude, conveyed by the idiomatic expressions and makes use of the descriptive and comparative **methods**.

The **conclusions** are as follows: there is some variation within the positive and negative connotations evoked by separate colours, which results from the presence or absence of similarities or common features in culture, mentality and worldview of the languages under analysis. But, in spite of the fact that colours evoke different associations and emotions in different cultures, the basic pattern of positive and negative associations is quite uniform across the three languages.

The analysis of the data from the three languages demonstrates that idioms with the headwords denoting colour terms are specific to a given language. Colours, even though perceived in the same way, evoke different associations and convey emotions in different cultures.

Согласовано:

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