PE3IOME

Предмет исследования настоящей монографии - семантика и прагматика существительных, обознащающих части тела человека (соматизмы) русского и сербского языков,а также их ункционирование в речи.

Целью данного исследования является многоаспектный анализ вышеуказанных существительных по данным словарей и результатам психолингвистического эксперимента, что позволяет проследить взаимосвязь лингвистических и экстралингвистических факторов, влияющих на формирование семантических объемов существительных в родственных языках

Корпус исследования - 36 русских и 36 сербских соматизмов общеславянского происхождения (их свободные и фразеологически связанные значения), а также 6611сербских и 5537 русских словосочетаний с компонентом-соматизмом.

Методы исследования - комбинация лингвистических и психолингвистических методов: компонентный анализ значений и психолонгвистический эксперимент.

Результаты исследования могит быть использованы в практике преподавания русского или сербского языка как иностранного, в практике составления словарей, а также в сравнительносопоставительных исследованиях.

Cellocations of the Russian Language Thus, there were 27900 additional syntagma added to the reserch data. In this way, our bodu of reserch consisted of various units undergoing different asoects of linguistic energy is

ABSTRACT

This work is a research on the semantics of the nouns signifying parts of human body in Serbian and Russian languages, as well as their use in the two languages.

This research task was to make a detailed analysis of the mentioned nouns besed on the lexicographic data and their function in the two languages. The goal was to point to the mutual relationship beween linguistic and non-linguistic factors underlying the meaning of the nouns in the two related Slavic languages.

The reserch data was gathered in several ways: 36 Serbian and the same number of Russian nouns signifying the visible parts of human body, as well as 2537 phraseologisms in Serbian and 805 in Russian language were selected from several existing dictionaries. The function of these nouns in a given language was tested on the speaking intuitive habits of 15 respondents. A body of 6111 combination of words in Serbian and 5137 in Russian language were found. In addition, the same respondents were asked to translate into Serbian the syntagma from the Dictionary of Collocations of the Russian Language. Thus, there were 27900 additional syntagma added to the reserch data. In this way, our bodu of reserch consisted of various units undergoing different aspects of lingustic analysis. Research Findings. For the 36 selected somatisms we found certain rules that appeared on semantic, syntax and pragmatic levels; the differences between the two related languages were analyzed. Instructions for bette teaching practices in the acquisition of a foreing language were suggested.