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The concept of ARMED CONFLICT: Structure and language means

Abstract

The article considers the concept of ARMED CONFLICT within the framework of intercultural approach characterizing the concept, analyzing the components of its structure. German and Russia mass media, as well as dictionaries and reference books were used as the sources to form the concept. The focus is made on intercultural comparison of verbalization means for the three layers of the concept: nucleus, pre-nuclear and periphery during. The lexical units manifesting the concept were selected from the news materials of the Russian Agency for International Information “RIA Novosti”. Quantitative method, qualitative analysis and comparative analysis were applied during data processing and interpretation. The lexical units selected for each layer were analyzed on the basis of denotation, etymology, associative meaning, contextual meaning bearing a linguocultural component, evaluative utterances were also considered. The results showed similar proportion of the layers as far as the number of lexical units, the difference was in larger periphery of the Russian variant. As far as quality, the content of the nuclei turned out similar, many lexical units were common for both variants being in equivalency relations. Unlike in German variant of the concept, the Russian prenuclear layer was characterised by the presence of emotional vocabulary. The peripheries were similar as they mostly included geographical names of the hot beds.

Keywords: concept, means of verbalization, concept structure, type of meaning, nucleus, prenuclear layer, periphery

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