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**SYNTAGMATIC AND PARADIGMATIC ASPECTS
OF FUNCTIONAL- SEMANTIC FIELD „MONEY” IN ENGLISH,
ROMANIAN AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES**

Speciality: 621.05 - *Semiotics; Semantics; Pragmatics*

**SUMMARY
of the PhD Thesis in Philology**

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CONCEPTUAL FUNDAMENTALS OF THE RESEARCH

Topicality of the theme and research relevance. The problem of the relationship between language and culture is being developed in our country and abroad in various directions, including in the linguistic and cultural aspects, in which the national-cultural identity in vocabulary, phraseology and paremiology is considered. Language is a means of communication and expression of thoughts and feelings. The language reflects and forms the values and ideals of a person, how he/she thinks about the world and about his/her life in it. One of the most significant functions of language is that it is an integral element of culture, therefore, it is of decisive importance in the formation of personality, mentality and national character of the people. Language plays an essential role in the cognition of reality and in the formation of a certain "picture of the world".

Modern linguistics is undergoing changes related to the understanding of the processes of interaction between language and culture as a whole. It is well known that the components of culture are language and art, religion and myth, science and philosophy¹. In this regard, it should be noted that the concept of "money" has firmly entered the linguistic culture of the peoples of the world. The study of the concept of "money" as a linguistic phenomenon, as well as an element of culture, is considered important and relevant.

Degree of study of the research topic.

The method of the functional-semantic field, being quite well-known in linguistics, nevertheless, seems to be insufficiently studied in the comparative aspect in relation to certain concepts, in our case, the concept "money".

The problems of the formation of the theory of functional - semantic fields were solved within the framework of various approaches by foreign scientists: J. Trier, G. Ipsen, L. Weisgerber, V. Portsig, B. Pottier, V. Evans, J. Lyons, D. Lin, Ch. Morris, A. Lehrer, Ch. Fillmore, A. Bondarko, I. Kobozeva, E. Kubreakova, Iu. Stepanov, I. Sternin. An outstanding linguist Eugenio Coseriu made a valuable contribution to the study of the theory of semantic fields and component analysis. The concept of semantic fields by E. Coseriu was supplemented in Romanian linguistics A. Bidu- Vranceanu, I. Lobiuc, I. Milica, C. Munteanu, D. Moscal and others.

The philological studies of the linguists from the Republic of Moldova S. Berejan, V. Bahnaru, N. Corlăteanu, A. Savin- Zgardan, A. Ciobanu, V. Lifari, G. Popa, L. Ciobanu-Mocanu reflect the most important theoretical aspects and approaches to the problem of the

¹ COȘERIU, E. Prelegeri și conferințe. Limbajul poetic. În: Anuar de lingvistică și istorie literară. T. XXXIII, 1992-1993. Iași: Institutul de Filologie Română „A. Philipide”, 1994, p. 145-162.

theory of the „field” and the differentiation of its paradigmatic and syntagmatic characteristics.

The concept „money” was developed by representatives of the Australian linguistic school C. Goddard, A. Werzbicka, as well as Italian linguist G. Farese, Russian scholars in PhD research: N. G. Agarkova, I. A. Mayorenko, O. V. Nazarova, E. V. Paleeva. This concept was also considered by the Romanian scientist C. Munteanu, but not in the framework of fundamental research. However, the concept „money” has not received a holistic description as a cultural and linguistic phenomenon in comparative linguistics, and in Romanian, in particular.

The main aim of the PhD research is the formation and analysis of paradigmatic and syntagmatic characteristics of the functional semantic field „money”, composed of monolexical and polylexical units in three languages (English, Romanian and Russian).

To achieve this aim, the following theoretical and practical **objectives** were put forward:

- to study scientific approaches to the model of functional-semantic field formation;
- to identify the corpus of monolexical units forming the FSF „money” in English, Romanian and Russian;
- to consider the specificity of lexical units taking into account linguistic and cultural features;
- to classify monolexical units according to diatopic, diastratic and diaphasic language criteria;
- to distinguish microfields with the hyperonym “monetary means” („wealth”, „monetary units” and „banking operations”);
- to carry out a comparative analysis of the ways of forming monolexical units of the functional-semantic field „money”;
- to analyze the corpus of polylexical units within the framework of microfields with compound terms, set expressions, phraseological units and proverbs, to point out the similarities and differences in the three languages;
- to present the features of paradigmatic and syntagmatic characteristics of the FSP "money" in English, Romanian and Russian.

Research hypothesis. The basis of this work is the hypothesis that the concept of "money" is a complex cognitive phenomenon characterized by conceptual, figurative and value features, including partial coincidence or difference in English, Romanian and Russian

linguistic cultures. Also, within the framework of the hypothesis, the author assumes that it is the model of the functional-semantic field that will reveal the ways of verbal expression of the concept of „money” in three languages.

Summary of the research methodology and justification of the chosen research methods.

The choice of methods of linguistic analysis is determined by the specificity of the material under study and the aim of the PhD thesis. The study of the functional and semantic fields of "money" through the prism of belonging to a particular culture in English, Russian and Romanian has a multidimensional character, therefore quantitative and qualitative methods of linguistic research were used: the method of component analysis, consisting in the selection of elementary, minimal semantic units – semes, which helps to reveal the semantic component of lexemes, as well as to distinguish meanings of semantically close lexical units; a comparative method used by us to identify common and different characteristics of the functional-semantic field "money" in three languages; a statistical method that allowed us to obtain data on the productivity of semes in the formation of the functional-semantic field "money".

Novelty and scientific originality of the research consist in the fact that for the first time in the PhD thesis a comprehensive comparative analysis of monolexical and polylexical units of the language within the functional and semantic field „money” is carried out on the basis of three languages (English, Romanian and Russian), common and specific features of these language units are identified, taking into account the national and cultural characteristics of languages.

Implementation of scientific results. Scientific results in the form of abstracts and reports were presented at 15 scientific conferences in the country and abroad (in Romania and in the Russian Federation), in 11 scientific articles published in peer-reviewed specialized periodicals, in collections of materials of scientific conferences, as well as in methodological and didactic work.

CHAPTERS SUMMARY (content of the PhD thesis)

Sumarul capitolelor tezei, cu axarea pe investigațiile efectuate și necesitatea acestora pentru atingerea scopului și a obiectivelor cercetării. In our approach, we have initiated the research with the **Introduction** where we present the topicality and importance of the researched topic, the degree of study topic, the purpose and objectives of the research, the research hypothesis, the scientific novelty and originality, the applicative value of the thesis, the summary of the research methodology, the structure and the chapters of the paper.

The first chapter of our PhD research represents the main scientific theories and models of the formation of functional-semantic fields. As a starting point in the scientific characterization of the concept of „functional-semantic field”, the definition of its concepts is reasonably used.

Among the various interpretations of the functional-semantic field, the following approaches are distinguished: the functional-semantic field is understood as a set of linguistic units; it is studied without analyzing its internal connections. (P. Roger). Such a study of the system is reduced to the description of the vocabulary of the language and is reflected in thesaurus dictionaries. Such fields are called *ideographic*. Another approach considers the system as a set of semantic (conceptual) fields, which in the language correspond to lexical (verbal) fields (J. Trier, L. Weisberger). Concepts, not just words, are the starting point for the identification of such semantic fields. It is characteristic that such a study includes an analysis of the relationships between the elements of the field. Such fields are called *paradigmatic (semantic fields of the significative type)*. Another approach considers the system as a set of lexico-semantic groups (G. Ibsen). The classification is based on words, not concepts. Such fields are called *syntagmatic (semantic fields of denotative type)*. Sau că sistemul se caracterizează ca o uniune derivativă de cuvinte (L. Weisberger). Or the system is characterized as a word-forming combination of words (L. Weisberger). It qualifies as syntactic paradigms expressed by combinations of elements, phrases and sentences related to each other by synonymous and derivational relations – *syntactic fields* (V. Porzig). The system is defined as a *functional-semantic field*, represented in terms of expression by multilevel language means (A.V. Bondarko).

Eugenio Coseriu, a well-known linguist of Romanian origin, has made a reassessment and rethinking of the theory of lexical fields. He offers the following definition: „The semantic field is structurally a lexical paradigm that arises when the lexico-semantic

continuum is divided into various segments corresponding to individual words of the language”.²

Having studied the main scientific works in the field of semantics and the theory of the functional-semantic field, we propose the following definition of it: The functional-semantic field is a hierarchical union of monolexical and polylexical units of the language connected by a common semantic feature.

In this chapter we also offer a description of the theoretical foundations of the comparative study of the „concept” in various aspects of its linguistic implementation: semantic, individual-verbal, cognitive, culturological and linguoculturological. We believe that for the purpose of our research, the most productive is a comprehensive linguoculturological approach to the problem of the concept. „Concept” is defined as an abstract mental formation aimed at a comprehensive study of language and culture.

At the next stage of the study, we were interested in the definition of the concept of „seme” and the types of semes. Although there are particular differences, linguists generally agree that seme is the minimum unit of meaning of a word.

A. Greimas considers the following types of semes: „classeme” (grammeme) - the most general seme characterizing the belonging of a word to a certain part of speech; „hyperseme” (archiseme, generic seme), denoting a class of objects; „hyposeme” (specific seme), denoting differential signs of objects, processes, qualities; „connotative seme”, expressing additional substantive and stylistic meaning; „potential semes”, realized in the context³.

Within the framework of the theoretical chapter, the paradigmatic relations between the elements of the functional-semantic field (homosemy, antiosemy, polysemy and hyponymy) were studied and the monolexical and polylexical units of the language (compound terms, denotative set expressions, phraseological units and plemias) were identified. This chapter also shows historical and philosophical views on the concept of „money”.

The second chapter „Methodological approaches in the study of functional and semantic fields” reveals the main quantitative and qualitative methods of semantic research. Particular attention is paid to the method of component analysis, the purpose of which is to identify the content of the concept of „money’ objectified by certain lexical units.

² COȘERIU, E., GECKELER, H. Orientări în semantica structurală. Iași: Editura Universității „Alexandru Ion Cuza, 2016, p. 94. ISBN: 978-606-714-227-3.

³ ГРЕЙМАС, Ж. Структурная семантика: Поиск метода. (Перевод), Москва: Академический проект, 2004. p. 30. ISBN: 5-8291-0440-7.

The method of component analysis is defined as the decomposition of meaning into minimal semantic components. S. Berejan, based on the theory of E. Coseriu, argued that the semantic structure of a lexeme is a relationship of elementary meanings, known as semes, which form the meaning of a word. Each of these schemes is a reflection of the distinctive features inherent in the subject or phenomenon in the speaker's mind⁴.

An important contribution to the development of the component analysis method was made by A. Savin - Zgardan, in particular, it is reflected in the monograph *Valori lexico-gramaticale ale locuțiunilor verbale românești în plan sincron și diacronic*⁵. Based on this method, the linguist defines homonymy, antonymy, polysemy, and homonymy in the monograph *Motivația unităților polilexicale stabile în limba română*⁶.

Our work is very closely related to the use of dictionaries, as the practical part involves analysis of definitions of lexical units related to the concept „money”. Using the definition method, we identified the semes of the functional-semantic field „money” in three languages and its components, which served as the basis for our research and identified the general and specific features of the FSF „money” in English, Romanian and Russian language cultures. The method of conceptual analysis consists in structuring and schematization of the concept of „money” and in the cultural description of its constituent elements. The functional method allowed us to reveal the mechanisms of implementation of semantic, structural and stylistic functions of language units. The method of distributive analysis is based on the classification of linguistic units according to their systematic properties. The comparative method was used to identify common and different characteristics of the functional-semantic field „money” in three languages. The statistical method allowed us to obtain data on the productivity of semes in the formation of the functional-semantic field „money”.

The object of the study of the third chapter is the concept of „money”, represented by a broad lexical and semantic paradigm in the English, Romanian and Russian languages. Our aim is to study the functional-semantic field (FSF) „money” with monolexical units in these languages and identify linguistic patterns. The objective of the research part of the work includes the analysis of lexemes that form fields from the point of view of the meaning functioning at the levels of language and speech. The total volume of analyzed lexical units in English, Romanian and Russian amounted to 923 components.

⁴ БЕРЕЖАН, С. Семантическая эквивалентность лексических единиц. Кишинев: Штиинца, 1973, p. 121.

⁵ SAVIN - ZGARDAN, A. Valori lexico-gramaticale ale locuțiunilor verbale românești în plan sincron și diacronic. Chișinău: Editura Bons Offices, 2001, p. 36. ISBN: 9975-9629-0-4.

⁶ SAVIN - ZGARDAN, A. Motivația unităților polilexicale stabile în limba română. Chișinău: „Dira AP”, 2019, p. 58- 64. ISBN 978-9975-3236-1-1.

The research material is the lexeme „money” in English, Romanian and Russian, its meanings in explanatory dictionaries, dictionaries of business terms, etymological thesauruses, dictionaries of synonyms and antonyms, in literary works and in information and analytical articles of economic periodicals.

In order to identify the semantic meaning of the functional-semantic field „money” we used the method of decomposition of each lexical unit into its constituent semic elements. Prezentând analiza semică, noi urmăm modelul propus de lingvistul Silviu Berejan în monografia sa „Echivalența semantică a unităților lexicale”⁷. Having decomposed each of the monolexical units of the analyzed field in three languages into semes and selecting only those that are in a strict additional distribution, 38 distinctive semes were identified when characterizing each unit of the language, forming the semic composition of the FSF „money” on thematic, lexical and stylistic grounds. At the next stage, the semic characteristics of the lexical inventory of the field was presented, and highly productive, medium productive and low productive semes were also subjected to comparative analysis.

The semic analysis of the FSF „money” with the monolexical units of the language revealed a number of characteristic features and properties of the lexical units under consideration. The seme S1 is characteristic of all elements of this field. It is included as a mandatory semantic component in the designations of all other elements of the field (hyperseme). In the analyzed functional-semantic field, cases of mutual penetration of denoted semes with olosemia, antiosemia and hyponemia were identified. For example, the lexeme *cash* (S 1 S 32) is a generic designation and is fully included in the meaning of the words *readies* (S1S16S32S37) and *rhino* (S1S16S24S26S32), related to professional slang. The ratio of the generic designation of this lexical unit is shown in Figure 1, developed by the author.

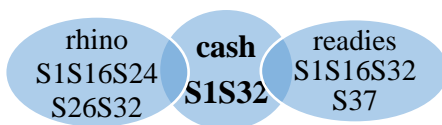


Figure 1. The Ratio of the Generic Designation cash S1S32 [elaborated by the author].

The lexical units of *bribe – fat – gravy – grease – oil* denote one concept of „bribe”. The *fat-gravy-grease-oil* S13/12S14S16S24 synonyms related to the conversational style

⁷ БЕРЕЖАН, С. Семантическая эквивалентность лексических единиц. Кишинев: Штиинца, 1973, p. 120.

appeared on the basis of universal knowledge that any fat has the ability to reduce resistance to movement. Figure 2. shows synonyms related to the concept of „bribe”.

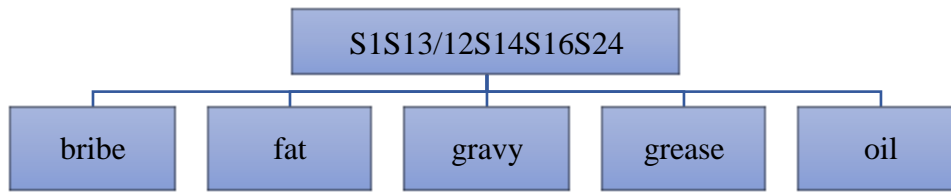


Figure 2. Synonyms of the Concept „bribe” in English [elaborated by the author].

Among the lexical units of the functional-semantic field in the Romanian language there are parasemants (see Figure 3.), and they assume not only the embedding of the denoted semes into each other, but also their intersection, this type of connection is also present in this functional-semantic field. Overlapping language units may have a large common part, and the distinguishing parts may be small, such as *capital* S1S8S15S32 and *finanțe* S1S15S32S37.

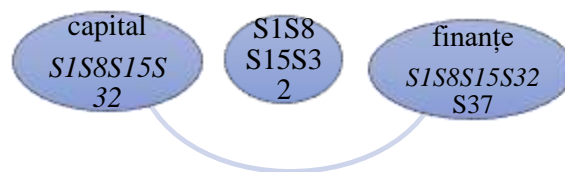


Figure 3. Parasemantic Relations “capital –finance” [elaborated by the author].

Figure 4 presents antiosemants using examples of the Russian language: *profit* S1S13/3S15S32 and *loss* S1S15S32S39 have semes opposite in meaning (S13/3 – profit and S39 – loss).

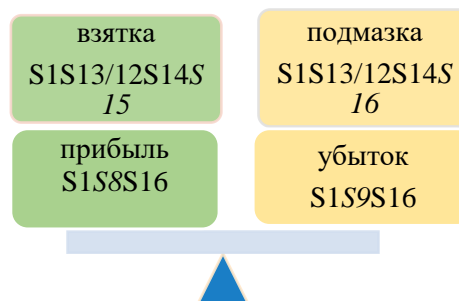


Figure 4. Antiosemants in the FSF „money” [elaborated by the author].

The nuclear and peripheral semes of the field under consideration differ in identity, their nuclear, near-nuclear and peripheral zones are similar. The FSF „money” is characterized by the presence of cognitive metaphors used in the verbalization of the concept „money” (for example, lexical units of the English language denoting food products *biscuit, bread, cake, dough, gingerbread, lolly, spuds*).

Statistical data on the productivity of semes in the formation of the functional-semantic field „money” show that there are more highly productive and medium productive semes in Romanian and Russian than in English. At the same time, it should be noted that the common most productive semes are S15 and S16, denoting belonging to the official and conversational styles.

Speaking about the main differences, it should be pointed out that synonymic and antonymic series are more widely represented in English. English is also richer in dialectics and professional slang. Along with this, it should be emphasized that as part of the functional-semantic field „money”, there are most lexical units from the English language. The ratio of lexical units forming the FSF „money” in the languages under consideration is shown in Figure 5.

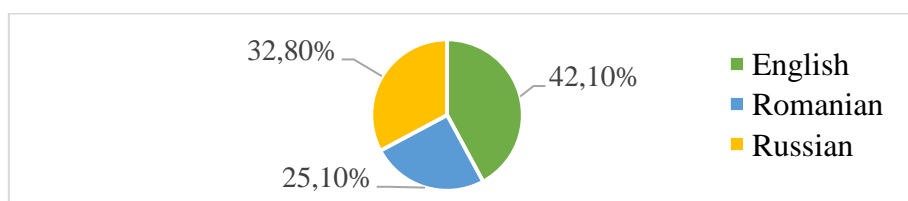


Figure 5. The Ratio of the Monolexical Units Forming the FSF „money” in English, Romanian and Russian Languages [elaborated by the author].

The found and analyzed examples demonstrate the semantic diversity of the monolexical units that convey the concept of „money” in English, Romanian and Russian languages. They allow us to conclude about the extremely important role of money as a necessary factor in meeting the material and spiritual needs of representatives of the three cultures.

At the next stage of the study, we propose a classification of lexical units according to the diatopic, diastratic and diaphasic principles developed by Eugenio Coseriu. As it is known, E. Coseriu proposed his own theory, which he called the „architecture of language”. Historical language, as a stratification and a set of common features, is an invariant with respect to which all functional languages covered by it are represented as its variants. These

are, first of all, spatial or diatopic variants (dialects), social or diastratic variants (sociolects) and stylistic or diaphasic variants, understood by Coseriu very broadly and defined by him as „language styles”⁸.

A common characteristic of dialectisms in three languages is a pronounced hidden character, manifested in the use of words with unusual meanings, often specially invented and understandable only for representatives of a certain dialect. The London Cockney dialect, for example, has a unique feature – rhyming slang. If in ordinary slang you can guess the meaning of words, then in rhymed slang it is not easy to find logic, everything there is mostly based only on rhyme. Most of the lexical units available in Cockney are not of a historical nature, but are used only as a language game: *bread and honey = money*. Comparing sociolects in English, Romanian and Russian languages we come to the conclusion that in the American version of English there are much more lexical units used by representatives of various social groups, while in Romanian and Russian argotisms predominate. As for the classification of lexemes according to functional styles, the largest number of lexical units in each of the languages refers to the spoken style.

Within the framework of the third chapter, we also consider microfields related to the hyperonym „monetary means” („wealth”, „monetary units” and „banking operations”). Analyzing the microfield of „wealth” in three languages, we can conclude that most of the lexical units in their composition have either a positive or neutral connotation. In the studied microfield „banking operations” there are many similar language units in the official business style. Consideration of the lexemes included in the microfield „monetary units” allowed us to trace the formation of monetary nomenclature in the UK, USA, the Republic of Moldova, Romania and Russia.

The main ways of forming monolexical units of the functional-semantic field „money” are: derivation (prefix, suffixation), composition, abbreviation, conversion (substantivation of adjectives) and borrowings.

In the functional-semantic field under consideration, examples of the use of affixation in banking, financial and trade terms can be found, for example, the following lexemes are formed using suffixation: *addition* (– tion), *allowance* (–ance), *assessment* (– ment). Prefix formations are less numerous: *overdraft* (over –), *recompense* (re –/again; com – together), *revenue* (re –/again), *transfer* (trans –/passing through).

⁸ COȘERIU, E. Sincronie, diacronie și istorie. Problema schimbării lingvistice. București: Editura Enciclopedică, 1997, 253 p. ISBN: 9734502034.

In the analyzed field, among the derivatives of nouns in the word-formation series, emotional-evaluative formations are identified, such as: *рублик* (-ик), *рубчик* (-чик), *рубличко* (-ишк), *серенькая* (-еньк), *сотенка* (-енк).

In the functional-semantic field in the Romanian language, there are examples of word composition: *banknota* (bank+nota), *bitcoin* (bit +coin), *criptovalută* (cripto+valută), *fâș-fâș* (reduplication, the lexeme *fâș* expresses a sound imitating the rustling of paper money, is used in argot).

In all three segments of the analyzed functional-semantic field „money” there is only one type of conversion - the substantivation of the adjective. For example, in Romanian the following example was found: *albi* (from the adjective white in slang means „ money”), etc.

The largest ratio of borrowings in all three languages comes from Latin (Figures 6, 7, 8).

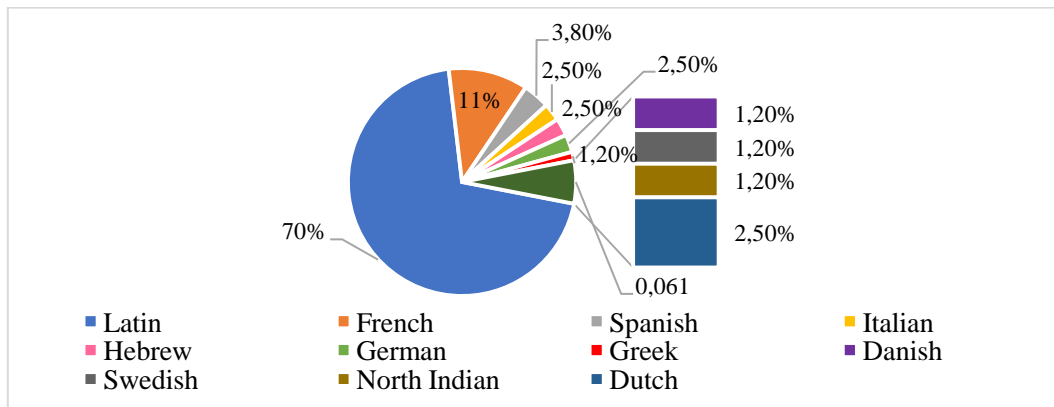


Figure 6. The Ratio of Borrowings in the FSF “money” in the English Language
[elaborated by the author]

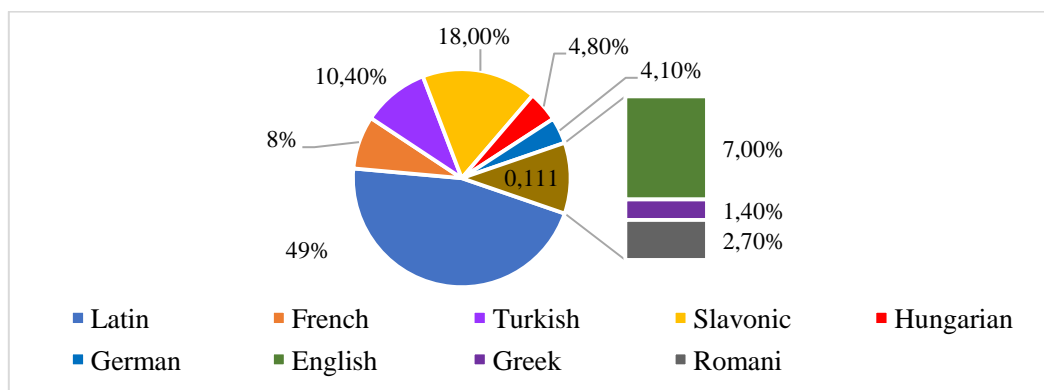


Figure 7. The Ratio of Borrowings in the FSF “money” in the Romanian Language
[elaborated by the author]

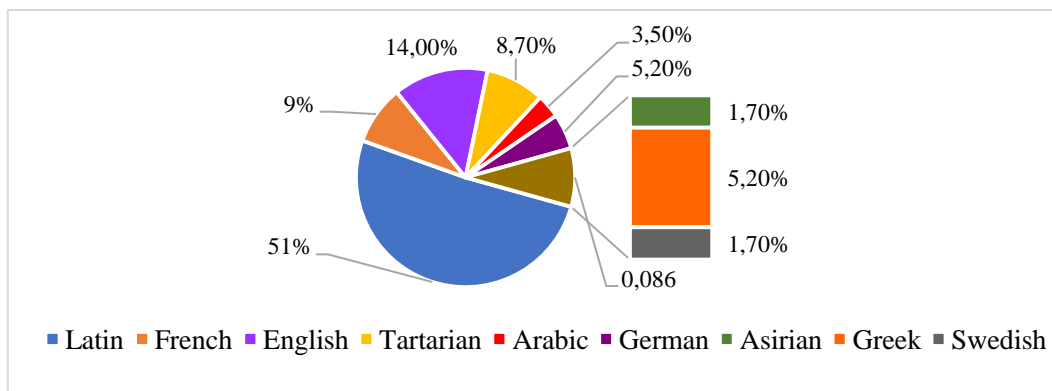


Figure 8. The Ratio of Borrowings in the FSF “money” in the Russian Language [elaborated by the author]

The analysis of the sources of the material allows us to establish the methods of borrowing: direct borrowing, transcription, transliteration, calque, semantic borrowing.

In the fourth chapter of the research, an analysis of the corpus of polylexical units within the framework of functional-semantic fields consisting of compound terms, denotative set expressions, phraseological units and proverbs is proposed. At this stage of the research, common and native units of the language are identified, examples of the use of polylexical units in literary, publicistic and specialized texts are given, and similarities and differences in the three languages are shown.

The functional-semantic field „money” consists of 880 polylexical units. The ratio of polylexical units forming the FSF „money” in the languages considered is shown in Figure 9.

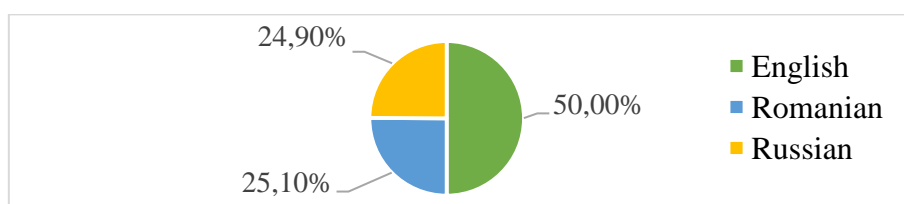


Figure 9. The Ratio of Polylexical Units Forming the FSF „Money” in English, Romanian and Russian Languages [elaborated by the author].

The processes of integration and globalization of business, the expansion of international cooperation, the dynamic development of monetary relations make banking and financial terminology the object of close attention of researchers. Of special interest are not only the consideration of the problems of translation of terminology related to money, but also the study of the structural, semantic and stratificational nature of compound terms (word combination terms).

In this sub-chapter, we conduct a comprehensive comparative analysis of compound terms in English, Romanian and Russian. The terminological structure is considered as a reflection of the financial and economic discourse of modern business. The method of the functional-semantic field used by us provided an opportunity to identify similarities and oppositions of categorical features formed under the influence of extralinguistic factors; their presence or absence is directly related to the level of development of the relevant professional sphere. As a result of the research, we identified the following functional-semantic microfields associated with the concept „money”: „types of money”, „banking operations”, „financial means”, „securities’ and „types of taxes”. The total number of compound terms analyzed is 460.

A comprehensive comparison of compound terms in English, Romanian and Russian allowed us to identify their common and distinctive features (Figure 9)

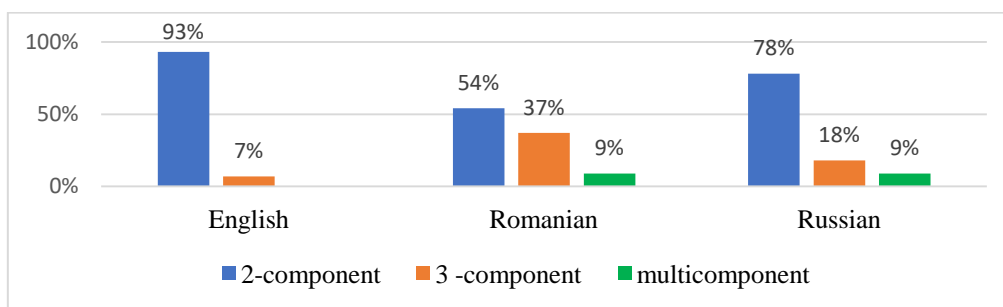


Figure10. The Structural Relationship of the Terms-Phrases in the FSF „Money”
[elaborated by the author].

Structurally, among English terms, two- component terms prevail over three-component terms, they make up 93% of the total. In Romanian and Russian there also are the most two-component terms, 54% and 78%, respectively, but there are also found three-component terms (37% in Romanian and 18% in Russian) and multicomponent terms, accounting for 9% in both languages.

The specificity of the English compound terminology is the developed synonymy, but at the same time there are practically no absolute synonyms. Compound terms in English are characterized by the linguistic motivation of most of the set expressions, the presence of emotional and expressive units of the language on the terminological periphery of the original word. In Romanian and Russian, compound terms related to money differ in the following features: secondary to English terminology, the absence of a strict system of terms and the presence of a small number of synonyms. It should also be noted that the absence of certain terms in Romanian and Russian is explained by extralinguistic factors. Modern financial terminology in the Republic of Moldova is relatively young, its main layer was formed after

1985 – the beginning of economic reforms; most of the terms were borrowed from foreign languages, mainly from English.

At the next stage of the research of the FSF „money”, a comparative analysis of set expressions (in English, Romanian and Russian is carried out and their structural and semantic features are considered. By set expressions, we mean combinations of denotative type with determinism of relationships between their components, with restrictions in the choice of variables and in the predictability of components. In the course of the study, three common microfields were identified with set expressions „types of money”, „wealth”, „poverty” (120 denominative set expressions).

It should be noted that in all the selected phrases there is an unexpressed communicative- meaning, which is conceived by native speakers depending on their understanding of the denotative situation reflected in a particular expression.

The most interesting for analysis are adjectival phrases with the lexeme “money”, which include qualitative adjectives as a component, for example, set expressions indicating cash: : *ready money, cash on hand, cash on the nail* (in the English language), *bani bătuți, bani gata, bani gheață, bani haht (în haht), bani numerați, bani peșin* (in the Romanian language), *живые деньги și свободные деньги* (in the Russian language).

Comparing the set expressions of the microfield „Types of money” in English, Russian and Romanian, we can distinguish common polylexical units: *ready money – bani gata – живые деньги, big money – bani mășcați – большие деньги, small change – bani mărunți – медные деньги.*

It should be pointed out that there are similar set expressions in all three languages, which denote the smallest monetary units, either those that are in circulation or historical ones. So in the British version of the English language, the current coin *penny* is mentioned in the stable phrase: *without a penny*, as well as the outdated coin *farthing: not a brass farthing*. In the Romanian language, both the names of small coins from the distant past are used: *a nu avea para / a nu avea para de ștreang / a nu avea para chioară, a nu avea nici un șfanț*, and the coin name of the present time in a diminutive form: *a nu avea nici un bănuț.*, To describe the lack of money, in Russian stable phrases there are both the name of the current monetary unit: *копейка (без копейки в кармане)*, and the names of historical coins *грош și полушка – без гроша за душой, ни гроша ни полушки.*

Semantic analysis of phraseological units is a very complex and multidimensional phenomenon, where there is an interaction of language and thinking, extralinguistic and intralinguistic factors. Phraseology reflects mainly those concepts that require emotional

interpretation. If we consider a person's attitude to money, then it can be argued that money causes a lot of contradictory feelings. Ancient chronicles, legal documents, literary and popular scientific works have become a source of replenishment of the phraseological corpus in different languages. Conducting a detailed comparative analysis of phraseological units related to the concept of „money” in English, Romanian and Russian languages provides a rich material for identifying ways to verbalize this concept in the respective languages.

In the course of the study, we identified five microfields with phraseological units (PU) within the functional-semantic field „money” (the total number is 144).

Phraseological units of this functional-semantic field have a wide scope of semantic variation, because they do not only reflect economic and social relations, but also moral and ethical ideas that exist in society. The semantic structure of the phraseological unit consists of such important components of meaning as a denotative-significative, connotative component – (the presence of an image in which the speaker's attitude to this subject is expressed), and a grammatical component that assumes a formal meaning and the ability to perform certain functions in the context.

FS Microfield „Wealth”. There is no other more emotionally-tinged concept than „wealth”, which is widely discussed at the interpersonal level, in fiction, in the media and on the Internet. No other topic arouses so much admiration, contempt, envy and curiosity. Therefore, we can say that the phraseological units associated with the concept of „wealth” have a vivid evaluative characteristic.

The emotional and evaluative characteristics of phraseological units are presented in the table developed by us.

Table 1. Evaluative Characteristics of English Phraseological Units with the Seme „Wealth” [elaborated by the author].

Negative coloring	Relatively neutral emotionality	Emotionally-colored characteristic
<i>to feather one's nest</i> <i>to stink in money</i> <i>to worship the golden calf</i> <i>yellow devil.</i>	<i>to be sitting pretty,</i> <i>to be in tall cotton,</i> <i>to have all the tea in China,</i> <i>to hit the jackpot,</i> <i>to shake the money tree</i>	<i>to be flush of money, to be in full feather, to have money out of one's ears, to have one's cake baked, to live in the lap of luxury, to live like a fighting cock, to live off the fat of the land, to make a bomb, to make a killing, to roll in money/wealth, to swim in money, to wallow in money</i>

The microfield „poverty” combines emotionally-colored phraseological units, for example, PU in English, indicating extreme poverty: *to be in ruins, down and out/down for the count, not to have a shirt to one’s back, to be cleaned out, to go under, to go belly up/to go toes, to be on one’s beam ends.*

Within the framework of the functional-semantic microfield „poverty”, phraseological units common to three languages can be distinguished: *poor as a church mouse/as a rat thin - bogat ca un șoarece de biserică – беден как церковная мышь, poor as Job - sărac ca Iov - беден как Иов.* It should be noted that in Romanian, there is ironically used PU *bogat ca un șoarece de biserică*, but not *sărac ca un șoarece de biserică*.

The emotional coloring of the phraseological units within the microfield „poverty” is shown in Table 2..

Table 2. Evaluative Characteristics of English Phraseological Units with the Seme „Poverty” [elaborated by the author].

Relatively neutral emotionality	Emotionally-colored characteristic
<i>poor as Job, poor as a church mouse/as a rat thin, to be clean (cold, dead, stone, flat) tapped out hard-up to feel the pinch skint/strapped broke, fresh out of money, not to have a shirt to one’s back, to be in bad shape</i>	<i>a rainy day, as bare of money as an ape of a tale; as poor as a crow, as poor as a fowl, as full of money as a toad is of feathers, down and out/down for the count, no more shots in the locker, to be broke to the wide/ to the world, to come a cropper</i>

În interiorul câmpului funcțional-semantic, alcătuit din unități frazeologice, putem evidenția tipuri tradiționale de relații paradigmatică, de exemplu, sinonimia. Se cunoaște că sinonimele absolute sunt un fenomen extrem de rar. În frazeologie sinonimele absolute sunt, de asemenea, un fenomen rar întâlnit, deoarece în conținutul semantic al frazeologismului, pe lângă sensul actual poate fi depistat și forma interioare care acționează esențial asupra semanticii și utilizării frazeologismului⁹. Synonyms are the following PU in English: *to be clean broke - to be cold broke -to be dead broke - to be flat broke, to go down the tube - in the tub -to be under, as poor as crow - as poor as fowl, to be rolling – to be swimming in money.* In Romanian, the following synonyms occur: *a nu avea nici cenușă în vatră, a nu avea nici mâță la casă, a nu avea nici tăciune în vatră.* In Russian, we identified synonyms such as: гол

⁹ БАРАНОВ А. Н., ДОБРОВОЛЬСКИЙ Д. О. Аспекты теории фразеологии. Москва: Знак, 2008, 556 p. ISBN: 5-9551-0235-3.

как осино́вый ко́л - гол как сокол, перебиваться из ку́лька в рого́жку - перебиваться с корочку на корочку, перебиваться с хлеба на квас.

Comparing phraseological units within the functional-semantic field „money” in three languages, we can conclude that the Romanian and Russian languages are characterized by the presence of a greater number of phraseological units associated with the life of the people, with folklore traditions and beliefs..

As a part of the fourth chapter of the PhD research, we also consider paremiological units.

Proverbs related to the concept „money” reflect the rich historical experience of peoples, ideas related to work, life and culture. By paremiological units, we mean stable, reproducible whole-predicative formations, the main purpose of which is a brief, figurative - verbal reflection of traditional views and values inherent in a certain people.

The material for the study was 150 proverbs in English, Russian and Romanian. A comparison of the money-related proverbs of the three peoples shows how much they have in common and, in turn, contributes to their better understanding and rapprochement. In the course of the study, we analyzed proverbs selected by lexical, stylistic and semantic parameters..

All 50 proverbs of the English language (100%) contain the lexeme „money”. 30 paremiological units in the Russian language contain the lexeme «деньги», but there are also such lexical units as «золото/золотой» (4), «богатство/богатый» (12), «рубль» (2), «копейка» (1), «грош» (2), «серебро» (1), «алтын» (1), «бумажки» (1). The following lexemes are used in Romanian: „banul/bani” (44), „bogatul” (1), „aur” (3) „economie” (1). Thus, it can be concluded that the core of the concept is expressed by the lexeme «деньги»/ “money”/ “banul/bani”. A number of proverbs in Romanian and Russian contain lexical units denoting the material from which money is made, the name of monetary units and the condition experienced by people who have money.

Of all the stylistic devices that characterize paremiological units, metaphor prevails in all three languages: for example, in English: *Money is the root of all evil*; in Romanian: *Banul e ochiul dracului*, in Russian: *Деньги – забота, мешок – тягота*.

In the course of the study, we identified common microfields with paremiological units, for example, the microfield *Money is the driving force of society* is represented by such proverbs as: in English - *Money is power, Money answers all thing*, in Romanian – *Banul are trecere în orice curte*, in Russian – *Золото и на воде плавает*.

Unlike Russian and Romanian, there are proverbs in English that show the relevance of money, its universal character: *Money never comes out of season, Money in the purse will always be in fashion* și *Money doesn't get dirty*. The British often treat money with humor: *People are funny about money* и *Nothing but money is sweeter than honey*.

We can note that in the Romanian language, there is a proverb that has no analogue in either English or Russian: *Frate, frate, dar brânza-i cu bani*¹⁰. It reflects the economic relations between certain categories of people.

A distinctive feature of proverbs about money in Russian and Romanian is that some of them touch on a religious theme expressed through such lexemes as «грех», «Бог», «ад» in the Russian language, *rai*” and „Dumnezeu” in the Romanian language, which testifies to the exceptional role of religion in the life of the Romanian and Russian peoples¹¹.

Another characteristics of proverbs reflecting the concept „money” in the Russian language is that some of them contain lexemes «рожь», «обоз», «конь», for example, *Есть грош, так будет и рожь, Копейка обоз гонит, Ни конь без узды, ни богатство без ума*. The use of these lexical units in the structure of proverbs is explained by the centuries-old economic structure in the past: Russia was an agrarian country where most of the population worked in agriculture.

It should be noted that the semantics of Russian proverbs is inextricably linked with cultural knowledge. The paremiological unit *Денежки на стол, а изба на простор* reflects the Russian tradition of taking a ransom from the bride's parents. The proverb *Наживной рубль – дорог, даровой рубль – дешев* indicates that in Russia money received unexpectedly is often wasted¹².

In Russian linguoculture, wealth is painful, it causes illness and longing: *Много денег – много и хлопот*. The British, unlike the Russians, have a positive attitude to wealth and a negative attitude to poverty.

As already mentioned, money is one of the basic values in modern society. At the same time, concepts embedded in the linguistic culture of the people and expressed through proverbs play an important role in the formation of the value system. As a result of the research, similar and distinctive meanings of proverbs were selected and systematized on the material of English, Romanian and Russian languages, which in the process of

¹⁰ De la lume adunată. Proverbe românești. Chișinău: Hyperion, 1992, p. 136.

¹¹ COLENCIUC, I. The Semantic Analysis of Money-Related Proverbs in Three Linguacultures. În: Revista Philologia Nr. 3 (315) Institutul de Filologie Română „Bogdan Petriceicu-Hasdeu” al MEC, Chișinău, 2021, p. 129.

¹² ДЕНИСЕНКОВА, Ю. Пословицы о деньгах в русской культуре. В: Вестник МГИМО №2, Москва: МГИМО, 2015, p. 37.

reinterpretation acquired the meaning of generalization. The paremiological units in the respective linguistic cultures reflect the idea that money is a force in our society, but also emphasize their corrupting essence.

The analyzed proverbs reflect the attitude and characteristic behavioral patterns of native speakers of English, Russian and Romanian in terms of money and handling it. A number of proverbs call for economy, teach how to earn and make a fortune, condemn waste, while others show the power of wealth, its corrupting nature, presenting money as the root of evil and the source of problems.

Despite certain similarities, the paremiological units of English, Romanian and Russian languages reflect national and cultural information in different ways. Our perception is dominated by proverbs where money is not the main component of life, whereas in the mentality of the British, money is presented as a universal criterion for the quality of life. A distinctive feature of proverbs about money in Romanian and Russian is that some of them are related to a religious theme. Unlike residents of the Republic of Moldova and Russia, the British usually have a positive attitude towards money and wealth..

The analysis revealed that the difference between English and Russian proverbs is largely due to the difference in their origin. A significant part of English proverbs are maxims, short sayings that were formed under the influence of Latin expressions and quotations of famous people. They reflect the mentality of townfolk, merchants, and business people, which is expressed by linguistic means. Russian proverbs reflect the mentality of peasants and are closely related to a concrete-figurative worldview. The emotional component in Romanian and Russian money-related proverbs is higher due to the use of elements of national culture.

GENERAL CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A comparative study of paradigmatic and syntagmatic characteristics of the functional-semantic field “money”, conducted on the basis of monolexical and polylexical units (compound terms, set phrases, phraseological units and proverbs) selected from dictionaries, literary, publicistic and specialized texts gives us the opportunity to draw the following conclusions, both theoretical and practical.

1. The functional-semantic field is considered as a union of monolexical and polylexical units, with commensurate and interdependent lexical meanings that have a common semantic element in their content. Seme is considered to be the minimum unit of the content plan.
2. Certain paradigmatic relations are established between the constituent elements of the functional-semantic field: homosemy, antiosemy, polysemy and hyponymy.
3. The „concept” is considered by us as an abstract, mental formation, which is characterized by universality/uniqueness, simplicity/complexity, national and cultural identity and functions at various linguistic levels.
4. The concept „money” serves to reflect a complex system of not only material and monetary relations, but also spiritual, moral and ethical values of society as a whole and the inner world of the individual in particular. This concept has a nationally determined character and is closely related to the linguistic consciousness and economic and cultural development of the people.
5. The component analysis of lexical meanings consists of the identification of semes, minimal elementary units of meaning. This method of linguistic research made it possible to identify the semantics of lexemes, as well as to distinguish the meanings of semantically similar lexemes.
6. In the course of the study, we applied the method of definitional analysis to identify the semes of the functional-semantic field „money” in three languages and its components, which formed the basis of our work.
7. We applied the method of conceptual analysis, which involves identifying the structure of the concept of „money” and describing its elements.
8. The comparative method allowed us to trace the asymmetry of synonymic and antonymic series in English, Romanian and Russian, their semic component, as well as to identify common and different characteristics of the concept „money” in these linguistic cultures.
9. Functional-semantic microfields „money” with monolectic units in English, Romanian and Russian languages represent an extensive lexical-semantic paradigm.

10. The core of the field, the near-nuclear zone and the periphery were identified as part of the functional-semantic fields. Having resorted to a comparative analysis of functional-semantic fields in three languages, we come to the conclusion that they have many common features; their nuclear and peripheral semes are identical.

11. The nuclear zone includes the polysemant *money/bani/денъги*, lexemes associated with metal and paper units, currencies, as well as a synonymous series of words meaning wealth and capital. The near-nuclear zone consists of units of language that have the meaning of „the exact amount of money” and words related to property. The peripheral zone is formed by lexical units associated with a certain destination of money: profit, expenses, wages, bonus, and money transfer.

12. All three languages are characterized by the presence of cognitive metaphors and metonymic means of actualizing the concept of „money” in the analyzed languages. The motivemes of naming lexical units are image, object, color, food, animal name, material of manufacturing, proper name and historical event.

13. Synonymic and antonymic series are more clearly represented in English. English is richer in dialectics and professional slang.

14. The examples from the functional-semantic field „money” with monolexical units demonstrate the semantic diversity of lexical units representing the concept of „money” in the English, Romanian and Russian languages. The factual material analyzed by us leads to the conclusion about the extremely important role of money as a necessary tool in meeting material and spiritual needs for representatives of three cultures.

15. The monolexical units of the functional-semantic field were classified according to three criteria proposed by E. Coseriu: diatopic (by dialects), diastratic (by sociolects) and diaphasic (by functional styles).

16. Within the framework of the functional-semantic field „money”, microfields with the hyperonym „monetary means” were identified. Lexical units with neutral, positive and negative evaluative characteristics were distinguished in the microfields „wealth’ in three languages. Similar lexemes of the official business style were pointed out in the microfields „banking operations’. The study of microfields „monetary units” revealed the history of monetary nomenclature in the UK, USA, in the Moldavian and Romanian principalities, and in the Russian Federation.

17. The main ways of forming lexical units were identified: derivation, abbreviation, word composition, conversion and borrowing.

18. The functional-semantic field of „money” with polylexical units include compound terms, set expressions, phraseological units and proverbs.

19. The contrastive analysis of compound terms allowed us to consider their structure, identify common and original units. In terms of structure, compound terms in English are mainly two-component and three-component. Four-element terms also function in the Romanian and Russian languages. Some compound terms in the English language are motivated and contain emotionally expressive units on the terminological periphery of the original word. In Romanian and Russian, the terms are secondary to English terminology; they are characterized by the lack of a strict system, the desire for unambiguity of terms, a relatively small number of motivated terms and synonyms. The absence of certain terms in these languages is caused by extralinguistic factors.

20. The functional and semantic field „money” with set expressions is presented in the form of a comparative analysis of three microfields „Types of money”, „Wealth” and „Poverty”. The results of the analysis show that these denotative-type language units in three languages have common features, presenting a figurative description of the main situations from the life of peoples, show their positive or negative experience of handling money.

21. The semantic characteristic of phraseological units is a complex and multifaceted phenomenon, where the interaction of language and thinking, linguistic and extralinguistic factors is observed. The phraseology related to the concept of „money” reflects the emotional and evaluative characteristics of native speakers of a particular language. An impressive corpus of phraseological units representing the concepts of „wealth” and „poverty” is identified.

22. Comparing the functional and semantic fields with phraseological turns, it was revealed that, unlike English, Romanian and Russian languages have much more phraseological units representing the life of the people and traditions.

23. As an integral part of folklore, and in a broader sense of colloquial speech in general, the paremiological units associated with the concept of „money” reflect familiar realities, are perceived as a generalized and emotional expression of folk wisdom.

24. Comparative analysis of proverbs in the English, Romanian and Russian languages helped to identify a number of trends that characterize a person's attitude to money in these linguistic cultures. On the one hand, the availability of money is evaluated positively in all three linguistic cultures. On the other hand, it is found that there is a negative attitude towards excessive wealth in Romanian and Russian cultures, which is probably based on the belief that it is impossible to acquire large sums of money in an honest way.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the collected, analyzed and systematized material, the author offers the following recommendations:

- to continue the study of the functional-semantic field „money”, expanding its monolexical and polylexical composition due to the comparative material of more languages;
- to use the research topic for further development in the framework of a series of scientific articles and presentations at national and international conferences;
- to apply this approach in lexicographic practice when compiling multilingual dictionaries;
- to involve the material of our PhD thesis in the preparation and teaching of theoretical and practical courses in general linguistics, lexicology, lexicography, comparative studies and cultural studies at the faculties of philological profile of universities.

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ADNOTARE

la teza de doctor în filologie a doamnei

Colenciuc Inna

*Aspecte sintagmatice și paradigmatică ale câmpului funcțional-semantic „bani”
în limbile engleză, română și rusă*

Specialitatea 621.05. Semiotică; semantică; pragmatică

Universitatea Liberă Internațională din Moldova

Chișinău, 2023

Structura tezei: introducere, patru capitole, concluzii generale și recomandări, bibliografie din 235 titluri, 13 tabele, 29 desene, 22 anexe, 164 de pagini de text de bază.

Cuvinte cheie: câmp funcțional-semantic, concept, sem, analiză semică, unitate monolexicală, unitate polilexicală, caracteristică paradigmatică, caracteristică sintagmatică.

Domeniul de studiu: lingvistică engleză, română, rusă și generală, semantică, frazeologie, lexicologie.

Scopul lucrării constă în formarea și analiza paradigmatică și sintagmatică a câmpului funcțional-semantic „bani”, alcătuit din unități monolexicale și polilexicale în limbile engleză, română și rusă.

Obiectivele cercetării: studierea abordărilor științifice cu privire la modelul de formare a câmpurilor funcțional-semantice, depistarea corpusului de unități monolexicale în limbile engleză română și rusă, analiza specificului lor din punct de vedere al particularităților lingvo-culturale, clasificarea unităților lexicale conform criteriilor diatopic, diastratic și diafazic ale limbii, determinarea microcâmpurilor cu hiperonimul „mijloace bănești”, efectuarea analizei comparative privind modalitățile de formare a unităților monolexicale, cercetarea corpusului de unități polilexicale în cadrul câmpurilor alcătuite din termeni compuși, locuțiuni, frazeologisme și paremii, depistarea trăsăturilor comune și distinctive în cele trei limbi.

Noutate și originalitate științifică constă în următoarele: pentru prima dată se efectuează analiza comparativă complexă a unităților monolexicale și polilexicale în cadrul câmpului funcțional-semantic „bani” pe baza a trei limbi: engleză, română și rusă, sunt depistate caracteristicile comune și specifice ale acestor unități de limbă, ținându-se cont de particularitățile național-culturale ale purtătorilor limbii.

Rezultatele obținute care contribuie la soluționarea unei probleme științifice importante: au fost depistate caracteristicile de funcționare a câmpului funcțional-semantic „bani”, format din unități monolexicale, în limbile engleză, română și rusă, au fost elaborate studii comparative ale unităților lexicale cu depistarea caracteristicilor comune și distinctive în cele trei limbi prin prisma lingvistică și matricea culturologică, a fost format și cercetat câmpul funcțional-semantic „bani”, alcătuit din unități polilexicale stabile în cele trei limbi.

Semnificația teoretică constă în posibilitatea de a sistematiza teoriile existente la ziua de azi cu privire la câmpul funcțional-semantic, în dezvoltarea metodei analizei semice (componentiale), în depistarea trăsăturilor comune și distinctive ale unităților de limbă în trei idiomuri care desemnează conceptul „Bani”.

Valoarea aplicativă constă în posibilitatea de a implementa rezultatele obținute în timpul cercetării în cadrul cursurilor universitare de lexicologie, lexicografie și frazeologie, precum și în studierea ulterioară a mijloacelor verbalizării conceptului „bani” în diferite lingviculturi.

Implementarea rezultatelor științifice. Rezultatele științifice în formă de teze și comunicări au fost prezentate la 15 conferințe științifice în țară și în străinătate, în 11 articole științifice publicate în reviste de specialitate recenzate, în cursurile predate, în suportul didactic.

АННОТАЦИЯ

к диссертации на соискание ученой степени доктора филологических наук

Инны Коленчук

«Синтагматические и парадигматические аспекты функционально-семантического поля «деньги» (в английском, румынском и русском языках)»

Специальность 621.05 – семиотика, семантика, прагматика

Международный Независимый Университет Молдовы,

Кишинэу, 2023

Структура диссертации: введение, четыре главы, общие выводы и рекомендации, библиография из 235 источников, 13 таблиц, 29 рисунков, 22 приложений, 164 страницы основного текста.

Ключевые слова: функционально-семантическое поле, концепт, сема, семный анализ, моноксическая единица, полилексическая единица, парадигматическая характеристика, синтагматическая характеристика.

Область исследования: лингвистика английского, румынского и русского языков, общее языкознание, семантика, фразеология, лексикология, лексикография.

Цель диссертации заключается в формировании и парадигматическом и синтагматическом анализе функционально-семантических полей «деньги» с моноксическими и полилексическими единицами в английском, румынском и русском языках.

Задачи диссертации: исследовать научные подходы к модели формирования функционально-семантических полей, выявить корпус моноксических единиц в английском, румынском и русском языках, рассмотреть их специфику с точки зрения лингвокультурных особенностей, классифицировать моноксические единицы по диатопическому, диастратическому и диафазическому языковому критерию, разграничить микрополя с гиперонимемой «денежное средство», провести сравнительный анализ способов формирования моноксических единиц, проанализировать корпус полилексических единиц в рамках полей со составными терминами, устойчивыми словосочетаниями, фразеологическими оборотами и паремиями, выявить их сходства и различия в трех языках

Научная новизна и оригинальность: состоит в следующем: впервые проводится комплексный сравнительный анализ моноксических и полилексических единиц в рамках функционально-семантического поля «Деньги» на основе трех языков: английского, румынского и русского, выявляются общие и специфические признаки этих единиц с учетом национально-культурных особенностей языков.

Полученные результаты, способствующие решению научной проблемы: В работе выявлены особенности функционирования функционально-семантических полей с моноксическими единицами «Деньги» в английском, румынском и русском языках, разработаны сопоставительные исследования лексических единиц с выявлением общих и отличительных признаков в трех языках сквозь лингвистическую призму и посредством культурной матрицы сформированы и исследованы поля с устойчивыми полилексическими единицами, связанными с концептом «деньги»

Теоретическая значимость заключается в возможности систематизировать, существующие на сегодняшний день теории функционально-семантического поля, в раскрытии метода семного (компонентного) анализа при выявлении сходств и различий языковых единиц, представляющих концепт «деньги» в трех языках.

Практическая значимость состоит в возможности внедрения результатов, полученных в ходе исследования, в рамках университетских курсов лингвистического плана по лексикологии, лексикографии, фразеологии, а также для дальнейшего изучения способов вербализации концепта «деньги» в различных лингвокультурах.

Внедрение научных результатов Научные результаты в виде тезисов и сообщений были представлены на 15 научных конференциях в стране и за рубежом, в 11 научных статьях, опубликованных в рецензируемых специализированных журналах, на курсах лекций, в дидактическом материале.

ANNOTATION

to the PhD thesis in philology of Mrs. COLENCIUC Inna
*Syntagmatic and Paradigmatic Aspects of Functional Semantic Field "Money" in English,
Romanian and Russian Languages*
specialty 621.05 - Semiotics; Semantics; Pragmatics,
Free International University of Moldova,
Chişinău, 2023

Thesis structure: introduction, four chapters, general conclusions and recommendations, bibliography with 235 titles, 13 tables, 29 figures, 22 annexes, 164 pages of basic text.

Key words: functional-semantic field, concept, seme, semical analysis, monolexical unit, polylexical unit, paradigmatic characteristic, syntagmatic characteristic.

The field of study: English, Romanian, Russian and general linguistics, semantics, phraseology, lexicography

The aim of the paper consists in the formation and paradigmatic and syntagmatic analysis of the functional-semantic fields "Money", made up of monolexical and polylexical units in the English, Romanian and Russian languages.

The objectives of the paper: the study of scientific approaches regarding the model of the formation of functional-semantic fields, the identification of the corpus of monolexical units in the Romanian and Russian English languages, the analysis of their specificity from the point of view of linguistic-cultural peculiarities, the classification of lexical units according to the diatopic, diastratic and diaphasic criteria of language, the determination of microfields with the hyperonym "monetary means", carrying out the comparative analysis regarding the ways of forming monolexical units, researching the corpus of polylexical units within the fields of compound terms, set expression, phraseology and paremies, presenting common and distinctive features in the three languages.

Scientific novelty and originality: regards the following: for the first time, the complex comparative analysis of monolexical and polylexical units is carried out within the functional-semantic fields "Money" on the basis of three languages: English, Romanian and Russian, the common and specific characteristics of these language units are identified, taking into account the national-cultural particularities of the language speakers.

The result(s) obtained that contribute(s) to solving an important scientific problem: the functioning characteristics of the functional-semantic fields with monolexical units "Money" in the English, Romanian and Russian languages were identified, comparative studies of the lexical units were developed with the emphasis of common and distinctive characteristics in the three languages through the linguistic prism and the cultural matrix, the fields of stable polylexical and phraseological units having the concept "Money" in the three languages were formed and studied.

Theoretical significance consists in the possibility of systematizing the theories existing today regarding functional-semantic field, in the development of the componential analysis method, in emphasising the common and distinctive features of the language units that denote the concept of "Money".

The applicative value of the paper regards the possibility of implementing the results obtained during the research in university courses, as well as in the further study of the means of verbalizing the concept of "Money" in different linguo-cultures.

Implementation of scientific results The scientific results in the form of theses and communications were presented at 15 scientific conferences in the country and abroad, in 11 scientific articles published in peer-reviewed specialized journals, in the courses taught, in didactic materials.

COLENCIUC INNA

**SYNTAGMATIC AND PARADIGMATIC ASPECTS
OF FUNCTIONAL- SEMANTIC FIELD „MONEY” IN
ENGLISH, ROMANIAN AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES**

Speciality: 621.05 - *Semiotics; semantics; pragmatics*

**SUMMARY
of PhD Thesis in Philology**

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