Peripheral Semantics of the Word as a Marker of the National Picture of the World

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Abstract: Previous studies emphasized that there is a close connection between speech and thinking. The paper analyses the peripheral semantics of the German language's active vocabulary units to define how they represent the features of the national, linguistic picture of the world, namely, the mental traits of the German ethnos. Semantic methods and the extrapolation methods of typical secondary values on non-nonmental characteristics are used mainly; the comparative method was partially used. The contextual method was used as an auxiliary method for illustrating common ethical, aesthetic, and pragmatic guidelines (presuppositions) and stereotypes. The paper carried out: a) semantic analysis of peripheral lexical-semantic variants of arbitrarily and expediently selected notional parts of speech; b) comparison of peripheral semantics of similar words of German and Russian languages against the background of the Russian language; c) clarification of ethnoculturological connotation of individual Germanisms found in the Russian language. The article proves that peripheral semantics in its lexico-semantic, semasiological, and lexicographical understanding expresses key symptom complexes of German mentality, which can be expressed by concepts order, accuracy, family, wealth, quality, practicism and etc. It is found that the German linguistic picture of the world in comparison with the Russian one the material is marked by the minimalism of estimated values, practical orientation and is alluded to bookish style.

Keywords: Additional denotative meanings, Linguoculturology, Semantics, Stereotypes, Symptomatic complexes of mentality

1. Introduction

Nowadays, the postulate about the close connection between speech and thinking has long been established in linguistics, psychology, sociology, philosophy, and other socionymic fields. The mentality of ethnic groups forms the linguistic reflection of the world, and each language, in turn, in its own way, categorizes the world and is not only an instrument of its reflection but also an instrument of cognition. Personality, formed in a certain linguistic and cultural environment, acquires appropriate linguistic and mental features, which can be objectivated within each of the above disciplines. These

features are constantly expressed in everyday speech, literary creativity, mass culture. This is especially noticeable when observed by an onlooker, for whom the observed language is understandable but not native. In this regard, the contrastive research of the linguistic expression of ethnomentality and its study by scholars who are not authentic native speakers of considered languages become relevant. This is also true for our research (Halif, Hassan, Sumardi, Omar, Ali, Aziz & Salleh, 2020).

Modern spontaneous intercultural communication, which, due to globalization and social communications, takes place on different stylistic registers (except for official and scientific, being clearly regulated and structured), requires the study of psycholinguistic instruments of world objectivation for better mutual understanding. If the use of common vocabulary in a literal or stereotypical sense in most cases does not cause problems in perception by the addressee, then peripheral semantics often becomes a "stumbling block." This confirms the relevance of studying the peripheral meaning of individual lexemes and vocabulary as a whole. The results of such research could be used not only for greater efficiency of communication of multilingual communicants but also in the practice of learning each language as a foreign one, in the creation of machine translation programs, in the optimization of various aspects of intercultural interaction, etc.

The pioneer in the field of learning the connection of language and thinking was Humboldt, who believed that different languages are "organs of original perception, thinking and reflection of the world" for each of the nations (Humboldt, 1999). Later, the German linguist Weisgerber first introduced the term "linguistic picture of the world" (Rakhimova, Mukhamadiarova &Tarasova, 2019) and attempted to describe the systems of views, values, and attitudes that are subconsciously assimilated by native speakers in the process of their lingual ontogenesis (Weisgerber, 1953). Such semantic-axiological views are given to a child in a ready-made form, are not subject to self-criticism, and form the linguistic character of the native speaker. Naturally, linguistic features are deeply reflected in the commonly used vocabulary (active layer), in particular in its most utilitarian lexical and semantic groups. Additionally, these features can be studied on the basis of concepts (metalinguistic approach), which can be based on both concepts with practical and symbolic value. Concepts can be structured in the form of functional-semantical fields, on the periphery of which there are less common or less characteristic representations. However, the peripheral meaning of common words outside the conceptual, functional, or other axiological categories has not yet been the subject of a separate study (Sychalina, Stupina & Ostikova, 2018).

In this study, peripheral semantics of the word means secondary, figurative, contextual, partly - phraseologically related semantics (within the framework of typical syntagmatic, language clichés, etc.), which has no synonymous or direct logical connection with the primary meaning and is the result of the natural evolution of lexical and semantic variants of the most used vocabulary in order to denote an actually unlimited number of denotations, connotations or sporadic extra lingual situations. That is, peripheral semantics is a set of secondary values in which linguomental specificity can be hypothetically transmitted in the form of actualization of additional denotative semes, connotations, contextual meanings.

There are different studies of the concept of the national picture of the world, but for the working aspect in this article, the features of national character are chosen, which is caused by the need to maintain the global value of ethnic peculiarities in the light of general humanization and humanitarianization of world culture. The hypothesis of the study was the thesis that typical value-pragmatic mental guidelines and stereotypes are expressed in the area of peripheral meanings of active vocabulary.

2. Literary Review

Nowadays, the classical and long-recognized Sapir-Whorf hypothesis, in particular views on it through the prism of Humboldtian teachings, sparks new interest in German istics (Lucy, 2015; Hassler, 2020). Its development in non-European linguistics marked the beginning of a comparative study of concepts and dynamics of their development in heterogeneous and heteromorphic languages (Rakhmatova, 2019; Sharifian, 2017; Rakhimova et al., 2019), elaboration of their aesthetic and axiological functions in different languages (Rakhmatova, 2018; Khorechko, Sentsov, Ruchina, Bolsunovskaya & Kazaryan, 2015). Due to the relevance of these aspects, the study presents fragments of the comparative study of peripheral lexico-semantic variants of German and Russian. However, the

paper emphasizes not the design of concepts but the introduction of correlations between the typical mental features of the German ethnos and their expression in the peripheral semantics of the active lexicon of the German language.

The analysis of the relevant literature reveals the entire range of linguistic and near-linguistic approaches to the interpretation of ethnonational characters for the analysis of natural predominantly colloquial speech. In general, linguoculturology emerged in the second half of the twentieth century as an interdisciplinary and practically oriented study. It has intensified new sources of cognizing culture and mentality — up to traditions and lifestyle (Aleeva & Safiullina, 2016). This means that the study of any linguistic phenomena associated with the traditions and life practice of the ethnos has psycholinguistic and linguocultural value.

From the very beginning, the main object of linguoculturology became units (verbal artifacts), which are on the verge of linguistics and folklore, linguistics and ethnology, etc. Phraseological units (premium) became first among such units and still remain the most studied ones. Thus, Mukharlyamova, Shayakmetova, Kayumova, Konopleva & Berezhnaya (2017) stand for the importance of linguoculurological study of paremias (proverbs and sayings) due to their manifestation of not only mental traits but also traditions, customs, and even worldview. At the same time, the basis of the study is not the consolidated layer of paremia but their living life. Phraseology as a subject of linguoculturological study is the "compromise," which is the unit of language and the genre of speech, so this approach has become the most widespread. Idiomatic meanings of individual paremias are studied in contextual and institutional aspects (Andreeva & Solnyshkina, 2015).

Linguoculturological analysis of phraseological units is so widespread that aspects of its explication relate to genres, subjects, structure, axiology (value guidelines), connotation, and even typical life path of a particular ethnic group. Thus, Rakhimova et al. (2019) studying German proverbs belonging to the thematic group "family values," managed to draw conclusions about connotative, axiological, moral aspects, typical character traits of Germans (propensity to high quality in everything, reliability, responsibility, life satisfaction, etc.) even from such, rather limited, material.

Kajumova, Sadykova, and Gabdelganeeva (2018) study the didactic potential of paremiological units, which could help to learn the language "from within," mastering the type of thinking, associations, analogies, typical situations, etc. For this purpose, scholars study the structure and semantics of English proverbs and sayings with a focus on their lingua didactic potential.

The innovative approach to the construction of the linguistic picture of the world is manifested in the direction of Discourse Studies, in particular that of rhetorical discourse (Vorozhbitova & Gaukhar, 2014). Rhetorical structures as fixed "speech and thought frames" of national life are manifested in various discourses (including educational ones). At the same time, the discursive level is the highest linguistic level of the linguistic picture of the world manifestation and therefore has almost unlimited possibilities for its detection and construction.

Liebsch (2020) expands the horizons of linguoculturological cognizing the linguistic picture of the world to the phenomenological approach of modern perception — secularization and humanization of values that leaked into linguosemantics. It is best found in the works of leading writers, whose texts are also sources of constructing the national, linguistic picture of the world. It is clear that in order to distinguish universal linguomental features, first of all, it is necessary to distinguish typological and idiostylistic moments in the writing discourse.

Hassler (2020) analyzed Humboldt's framework about the linguistic worldview and its relationship with linguistic relativism and came to a conclusion: in light of the linguistic relativity theory, despite Humboldt's opinion that speech develops as an organism, it has mental constants, which, once emerged, remain unchanged organs of cognizing the world. This means that the older the lexical and semantic version of the lexeme is, the more accurately it reflects the linguomental features of the ethnic carrier. In this regard, the study of lexicographic material gives a more reliable material than the linguoculturological study of discourses.

For the comparative significance of peripheral semantics of the analyzed lexemes in Russian and German, an important role is played by the observation of scientists on the peculiarities of semantics and ethnic self-identity in the speech of the Volga Germans (Russia). The authors point out that since the early 1940s, in the authentic speech of the Volga Germans, there occurred destructive changes in the status and self-identification function of the German language due to the elimination of the compact residence of this nation's representatives. The article deeply analyzes the problems of language self-

identity of "Russian Germans." Similar observations are made on the material of the Polish language in Slovenia (Będkowska-Kopczyk & Jamnik, 2004) and other regions of non-authentic language operation. Such studies explain the phenomenon of extralinguistic factors compression on the linguistic picture of the world for a relatively short period of time and are undoubtedly related to the emergence of peripheral and associative meanings that have linguistic and cultural value.

Scholars also mention the usefulness of comparing the same concepts in different languages, including morphologically and genetically unrelated. This not only makes it possible to identify the ethnic features of the philosophical and aesthetic essence of individual concepts but also to reveal hidden and distinctive psycholinguistic and linguocultural mechanisms of their expression in heterogeneous languages (Rakhmatova, 2019).

Papers on the non-linguistic interpretation of the linguistic picture of the world are seen correlated to this study. Thus, Bawej (2016), who analyzes the dependence of culture on language, illustrates in her paper how language and culture affect the division of reality, what ideas about society and the environment have native speakers of a particular language.

At the moment, compiling associative thesauruses of the world's most common languages is underway, which will provide significant opportunities for linguoculturological analysis of peripheral semantics of words, the farthest semantic area of which is associative. Such dictionaries are compiled as a result of large-scale associative experiments on the principle of rapid verbal response to the stimulus (direct and reverse links between words) (Ufimtseva & Cherkasova, 2018a; Ufimtseva & Cherkasova, 2018b). The basis of such experiments is psycholinguistic, but generalization of their internal systematicity can give a holistic linguoculturological picture.

3. Methods and Materials

The choice of research methods is determined by the semantic nature of the analyzed aspect of the linguistic picture of the world. Since the study is based on vocabulary material, lexicographic methods were used: the inventory of vocabulary, analysis of structuring definitions and vocabulary articles, corresponding marks, and their correlation with real direct and figurative meanings. The method of vocabulary definitions analysis of German and partly Russian language lexemes consisted in identifying the way of presenting peripheral lexical and semantic variants, their illustrations in minimal context, etc. The comparative method was used partially — a) when comparing peripheral meanings of German lexemes with their Russian counterparts for contractual reflection of mental traits; b) when comparing German lexemes in the recipient language and in the Russian language, where they function as exoticisms. The field structuring method was partially used to demonstrate the dependence of the lexico-semantic variant's ethnomedical load on its peripheral remoteness.

In linguistics, the comparative method is a technique for studying the development of languages by performing a feature-by-feature comparison of two or more languages with common descent from a shared ancestor and then extrapolating backward to infer the properties of that ancestor. The comparative method may be contrasted with the method of internal reconstruction in which the internal development of a single language is inferred by the analysis of features within that language. Ordinarily, both methods are used together to reconstruct prehistoric phases of languages; to fill in gaps in the historical record of a language; to discover the development of phonological, morphological, and other linguistic systems, and to confirm or to refute hypothesized relationships between languages (Anttila, 1972).

It is clear that it is best to diagnose ethnonational language characteristics in a particular or typical pragmatic situation, so many scholars investigate the linguistic picture of the world on the literature of specific expressions (linguistic clichés, phraseological units, etiquette formulas, etc.). Instead, isolated lexical-semantic variants as carriers and peripheral markers of the linguistic picture of the world are often ignored. In our case, the clarification of pragmatic and contextual meanings, as well as phraseologically related meanings, were used only as auxiliary ones.

Mathematical methods were used in the formation of the sample and as statistical tools. Since it is impossible to analyze the whole array of peripheral meanings of words belonging to lexical and semantic groups "Life," "Human," "Space," etc., 20 words of notional parts of speech (nouns, adjectives, verbs, and adverbs) were chosen by random sampling method among 364 most commonly used lexemes of these groups. From the point of view of linguomental potential, the most characteristic

lexemes were chosen by the method of expedient sampling, on which the results of the analysis are illustrated.

The research process consisted of the semantic analysis of peripheral meanings of certain common lexemes and the establishment of common ethical, aesthetic, and pragmatic guidelines (presuppositions) and stereotypes, which may indicate the reflection of German ethnomentality symptomatic complexes at these levels of meaning.

4. Results

Analysis of literature on the chosen topic and related issues revealed a number of trends in the study of lexical phenomena as markers of the national picture of the world. Thus, specialists in lexicography, linguoculturology, and cognitive linguistics note that in the vocabulary, especially symbolic, commonly used, and denoting ethnic realities, and ethnocultural content is singled out both in the nuclear and peripheral semantic component of the meaning structure. Additionally, the national character can be found in the study of the following linguistic aspects: linguistic picture of the world, dialectology of individual languages, stylistics (especially of the lower registers), discoursology (the study of folklore, colloquial artistic discourse), connotative semantics, comparative studies. In most linguistic papers, in order to identify symptomatic national complexes, either metalinguistic (cognitive linguistics) approach with the analysis of concepts or analysis of subverbal level units, mainly paremias and small folklore genres, are used. Instead, defining linguomental characteristics at the level of analysis of a word or its individual semantic components requires the development and deepening of the material of specific languages.

The study's result is a linguistic confirmation of the manifestation of Germans' ethnic and mental traits at the level of peripheral meanings of active vocabulary belonging to the most common lexico-semantic groups. The ethnic-mental traits can also be expressed by categories of psychology, ethics, aesthetics, axiology, and sociology.

In the study, it is proved that on the material recorded in dictionaries, lexical and semantic characteristics of the selected lexemes (secondary denotative meaning, figurative meaning, connotative meaning, the volume of lexeme's meaning (signification), it is possible to reveal ethnomedical attitudes and stereotypes. Contextual, phraseologically conditioned, and syntagmatic aspects can act as auxiliary or as speech illustration of clarified lexical-semantic and ethnomedical features.

As a result of the analysis of the German language's most used lexemes, which, among other European languages, is distinguished by expressive mental and psycholinguist features, the correlations of the peripheral meaning recorded in dictionaries, and the main symptomatic complexes of German ethnomentality are demonstrated. The linguistic picture of the world in any study can be represented as only relatively complete since it is impossible to analyze all linguistic units in the context of semasiology, nomination theory, metalinguistics, psycholinguistics, or linguoculturology. Therefore, in the productive part of this study, the most characteristic lexemes (mostly nouns) with branched peripheral semantics are presented among the most common words belonging to German semantic groups “Life,” “Human,” “Space.” These lexemes were studied, first of all, on lexicographical (analysis of definitions and lexico-semantic variants), linguoculturological (manifestations of typical value or pragmatic guidelines (stereotypes) in peripheral semantics of words); partly — on syntagmatic (typical collocations), phraseological (idiomatically bound meanings) discourse (in the context of fragments of colloquial style) levels. This indicates the propaedeutic nature of this study and the demonstrative nature of the examples given, which necessitates further development of the stated topic (Drosdowski & Matthias, 1996).

The article proves the possibility of extrapolation of typical secondary meanings on ethnomedical stereotypes. Semantic analysis of accompanying processes in the event of peripheral semantics showed its ethnomedical relevance, namely: appearance or absence of imagery, presence/absence and quality of evaluative connotation, the practical sphere of secondary denotations functioning (life, etiquette, business sphere, science, equipment, etc.). The results of comparative analysis (comparison of secondary semanthema of German and Russian languages within the main subject of the study) became valid indicators for a more expressive demonstration of the denotative and connotative ethnomedical characteristics of peripheral meanings. The contextual method was used as an

auxiliary one and allowed to demonstrate the functioning of secondary culturologically marked meanings and, to a lesser extent, illustrate their diagnosis and formation.

The possibilities of comparative and contrastive analysis provide an opportunity to identify the difference between peripheral semantics of individual lexemes within German and Russian languages: the difference between figurative, connotative (if any), and additional denotative meanings acts as a marker of contrastive detecting mental features of both the Germans and the Russians. Let's consider some examples (see Table 1).

Table 1. Comparative Aspects of Peripheral Semantics of Some Lexemes in German and Russian Languages

German language	Additional denotative, figurative, connotative, or phraseologically bound meaning	Russian language	Figurative, connotative, or phraseologically bound meaning
Die Schwein	Satiety, wealth;	Свинья	Lack of culture, uncleanliness.
Der Grad	Degree, measure the rank of something neutral;	Градус	Metaphoric measure, “degree of tension.”
Der Grund	Essence, reason, foundation, measure;	Грунт	Metaphorically-conversational *on the ground, for a reason, on the soil.*
Die Sosse	Trouble;	Соус	Metaphorically — *feed, point of view (ironic).*
Der Brand	Heat, fuel, gangrene;	Пожар	Metaphorically — big rush, chaos (negat. connotation).
Ordentlich	Decent, honest, solid, regular, constant;	Обычный	Trivial, primitive, ordinary.
Der Bruch	Violation (of contract), rupture of relations, failure (phras): *In die Bruche gehen* (fail)	Трещина (в отношениях)	Dissatisfaction, negative attitude, betrayal, phras: *The relationship broke down.*

The analysis of these and similar functionaries in the table shows the following observations: a) in German, predominantly additional denotative or metaphorical but stylistically neutral secondary meanings are realized peripherally; b) peripheral meanings indicate a stylistic belonging to neutral or official or scientific registers. At the same time, peripheral values implicate mental symptomatic complexes, *seriousness, responsibility, tradition, certainty, sober assessment.* Instead, in the peripheral semantics of Russian counterparts, we notice the dominance of connotatively colored values that object to symptomatic mental complexes of *adversity, evaluation, ironization, the dominance of emotions.*

In general, the German language can be seen in the additional denotative and neutral metaphorical-metonymic peripheral semantics of the growth of abstract, pragmatically oriented official business and scientific semantemes. In Russian, the farther to the periphery, the more connotatively colored, colloquial semantemes are found.

Let us consider the direct correlation of lexicographically fixed peripheral meanings of individual lexemes of the German language and symptomatic mental complexes. At the same time, we will explicate their essence and provide a linguistic comment on the semantic mechanism of their occurrence (Table. 2).

Table 2. Correlation of mental traits and peripheral lexical-semantic variants (given with increasing their remoteness from the original meaning)

Lexeme	Lexical-semantic variant (given in order of remoteness from the semantic kernel)	Communication/association with symptomatic mental complexes	Linguistic Comment
Scharf	Clear, expressive; Sharp, piercing; Sharp, thin (about hearing, mind); Strong, radical (act); Resolute, categorical; Fast, agile; Guilty, attentive.	Definitions, the importance of strength and intensity of expression of the most significant feature.	In the direction of the periphery, the semantic pressupposition of quality decreases, and intensity increases.
Die Zunge	Tongue, tail, valve (technical).	The importance of practical, technical, qualitative approach; technicality. Practical, scientific sphere. The importance of practical and scientific visual associations.	Secondary denotative meanings are based on metaphorical, but there is no imagery.
Der Winkel	A narrow strip of the earth; Corner of the room; A cozy place; Mathematical notion; Triangle (device); Bracket (techn).	The importance of choosing in favor of quality and better. The importance of identifying shortcomings without emotional evaluation.	Secondary denotative meanings are based on metaphorical, but there is no imagery.
Die Wahl	Elections; Election; Variety; Quality.		Secondary values are metonymic.
Die Storung	Trouble Obstacle Violations Hindrances Shutdown (techn.)		Secondary metaphorical-metonymic meanings without imagery and connotation.

Similarly, in the lexemes of *Der Fehler* (error, defect, breakdown), *Die Ecke* (corner, angle, place), *fassen* (to contain, understand, catch, cover, collect), Stoss (kick, touch, impact, pulse, machine gun turn). Let's illustrate in contexts: *Die Ebene* (plane, industry, sphere): *Eine Konferenz auf hochsten Ebene — Conference at the highest level. Die Linie* (view, aspect, plot): *Der Professor führt seine Linie — Professor leads his line.*

From the examples given in the table as well as from the ethnomedical and linguistic comments, one can draw the following conclusions: a) mental instruction of certainty and importance of practical aspects of life is dominant in linguistic expression of the peripheral meaning of lexemes of active use; b) despite the figurative nature of most values and the presence of semantic presuppositions for evaluation, the connotative meaning is almost absent. Thus, the comparison of ethnomedical associations of peripheral meanings and semantic mechanisms of their occurrence allows us to draw conclusions about stable symptomatic complexes of the linguistic picture of the Germans' world (Gafiyatova & Solnyshkina, 2015).

As an additional method of forming, diagnosing, and demonstrating peripheral contextual meanings, which are illustrated in dictionaries, let us consider the lexeme Der Punkt (primary meaning — point). Secondary meanings — paragraph, article (law), place, something defined. Peripheral meanings manifest themselves in contexts*: Auf dens Punkt kommen* (come to the place), *Komm zum Punkt* (come on time). *Auf den Punkt bringen* (deliver to the destination), etc. Similarly, one can trace typical mental guidelines *certainty and accuracy* in using the secondary meanings of the lexical and semantic group "Time": *Ich habe keine Zeit — I have no time; In Einem Augenblick — in a moment; Alles hat seine Zeit* — Everything should be on time. Thus, the temporal and spatial lexemes of primary and secondary denotative meanings function widely in typical situations and contexts, objectivating certainty and imitativeness as mental signs of Germans.

Contextual meanings in which the peripheral (denotative or figurative) meanings of lexemes are revealed indicate a deep penetration of the words of lexico-semantic fields *Measurement, Order, Limitation into the everyday spoken language.* However, the Germans themselves, using such units, do not perceive them literally. For example, *ich habe einen wichtigen Termin* — I have an important matter (literally — an important term). *Alles im grünen Bereich (liegt)* — All right (literally — in the green zone) *Alles auf dem Schirm haben* — Keep everything under control (literally — behind the screen). *Auf Nummer sicher gehen* — reinsure. In such idiomatic but connotatively not colored constructions, it is difficult to separate stable contextual from phraseologically bound meaning, which generates a wide range of linguistic clichés in which the bound meaning of the keyword can actualize the most peripheral semes and transmit ethnomedical features inseparably from the context (Mizin et al., 2019).

Summing up: during the study, for the first time was revealed that in order to clarify the cultural connotation and conceptual potential of the word, it is expedient to consider germanisms in the context of other languages as borrowings (exotism) since against the background of the recipient-language such signs appear contrastively. In our case, we analyzed 30 Germanisms that function in the Russian language and have cultural or ethnomedical character. The most frequent were functionaries *der Ausweiss, der Burger, der Fuhrer, das Geschaft, das Blatt (Russian аусвайс, бюргер, фюрер, гешефт, блат).* The analysis of such exoticisms was based on a) provisions on the four-component structure of connotation (estimated, emotional, figurative, and culturological, especially the last component); b) the doctrine of semantic processes (observation of a semantic shift in relation to the original lexemes in the German language). Thus, in the Russian language, *гешефт*means a profitable business, often dishonest or hidden from the human eye profitable adventure (in German — business,); *бюргер*means a wealthy inhabitant, a rich man (in German — a town inhabitant, a citizen) *блат*— something that gives preferences, acquaintance (in German — sheet, document) and so on. Thus, denotative meanings as a result of exaggeration (hyperbole) or semantic shift are overgrown with connotations describing an extraneous (Russian) view on German linguomentality.

The consecutive association of peripheral meanings of lexemes with symptomatic complexes of ethnomedical traits is observed regularly in the semantic range of secondary meanings — typical syntagmatic — contextual meanings — phraseologically bound meanings. Let us consider this in detail on the example of the representative of the lexico-semantic group "Life." The lexeme dies Tür (door) was chosen by the method of blind sampling from the analyzed units. It contains ethno-mental stereotypes based on the pragmatic presupposition expressing the connection of the dwelling with the outside world through the dentate of the "door." The lexeme dies Tür reveals the peripheral but not independent meaning of the boundary (both physical and psychological), property, access, etc. Let us demonstrate the implementation of this meaning in the context, indicating in parentheses the secondary meaning: Im stehen alle Türen offnen — all the doors are open for him (opportunities); die Tür klopfen — knock on someone's door with requests for help (soul, conscience); Tür zu Tür gehen — walk from one door to another for some purpose (man, service); Zwischen Tür und Angel stehen lassen — leave in uncertainty (choice, one option); Offene Türen einrennen — knock down the open door, that is, continue to do when the goal is achieved (goal, purpose); Mit der Tür ins Haus fallen — fall with the door to the house, that is, to say something, without thinking (means, tool); Soll vor seiner eigenen Tür kehren — let him sweep in front of his door, that is being engaged in his own (property, self, separability).

5. Discussion

The main achievement of the article is not only in the confirmation of the working hypothesis but also practically demonstrating how the emotional and practical sphere of folk psychology is manifested at non-kernel levels of vocabulary. This organically continues the teaching of the founder of the vocabulary linguoculturological study Wierzbicka (Wierzbicka, 1999). She most thoroughly described the expression of the emotional sphere in heterogeneous languages, cultures at different levels of individual languages. The subject of this study directly correlates and continues to develop the problems of structuring individual concepts and their contrastive comparison, cross-cultural lexicography, emotional semantics, etc. (Bahn, Kauschke, Vesker & Schwaryer, 2018; Gawda, 2019; Kulpina & Tatarinov, 2018; Lomas, 2016; Du, Tao & Martinez, 2014).

The article continued the provision on the possibility of lexicographical representation of the linguistic picture of the world. In particular, the principles of the Moscow psycholinguistic school, which involves the consideration of the language as an ideal reflection of the subject world; the potentialities of the associative experiment (in our case — analysis). Thus, it is proved in the papers on associative lexicography that the verbal and associative network (seemingly random and chaotic) expresses the systematicity of the elements of the linguistic picture of the world (Ufimtseva & Balyasnikova, 2019). This confirms that using partial representations of the selected lexico-semantic or functional groups is valid.

The results of our research confirmed that concepts and culturologically relevant semantemes could be formed around clearly defined universal mechanisms: metaphors, associations even without the appearance of connotative coloring (Ashurova, 2018; Sadykova, Kajumova, Davletbaeva, Khasanova & Karimova, 2016). German language in this regard is particularly symptomatic since metaphorically formed peripheral meanings tend to demonstrate figuratively “erased” metaphors.

This study confirmed the idea that in the lexicographical hierarchy of secondary meanings of the words belonging to the German language, an active layer of the vocabulary ethnomedical features and concepts that, with a separate study, have a completely outlined structure can be fragmentarily and unsystematically manifested. Manifestations of individual ethomental concepts in paradigmatic lexical relations have been studied (Koots, Realo & Allik, 2012). It is known that the lexicographical hierarchy of lexico-semantic variants represents paradigmatic linguistic relations at the level of the word.

Structuring lexical-semantic fields from the nominative or functional center to the periphery is currently considered not only in the linguistic aspect but also as a productive lingua didactic tool (Varlamova, Tulisna, Zaripova & Gataullina, 2016; Faizah, 2016; Baydak, Scharioth & Ilyashenko, 2015). This adds relevance and practical importance to linguistic and cultural research of the active vocabulary layer, which is the main object of lingua didactic study.

Now Russian scientists have done a lot to compile general language and regional associative dictionaries, which gives impetus to the study of metalinguistic, psycholinguistic, and linguistic and cultural aspects on lexicographical material. They also outlined the main methods of building a linguistic picture of the world based on associative lexicography (Ufimtseva & Cherkasova, 2018a; Ufimtseva & Cherkasova, 2018b; Ufimtseva & Balyasnikova, 2019). In this study, an attempt is made to combine elements of lexicographic and associative analysis of active vocabulary. The latter type of analysis directly correlates with defining the most remote denotative meanings.

The approaches applied in the article complement the methods of structuring stylistic registers of Germanic languages at macro and micro levels (Solnyshkina & Gafiyatova, 2014). Additionally, the results of the study confirmed the modern understanding of the aesthetic and utilitarian values of the German ethnos, which is expressed in modern discourses (Zheltukhina, Krasavsky, Slyshkin & Ponomarenko, 2016).

6. Conclusion

Thus, the German language (at least at the level of the noun, which was the main morphological unit of analysis) is subject to the development, fixation, and usual use of peripheral semantics of active vocabulary, which contains a limited number of connotative meanings and is subject to additional denotative detection of typical German ethnomedical traits: accuracy, restraint in emotions, giving the advantage to quality over quantity, the propensity to practicism. These traits in the form of cultural

connotation ("color") manifest themselves in Germanisms, borrowed from other languages. The main markers of linguoculturological significance were the emergence of appropriate connotations, typical additional denotative meanings, pragmatically associated with the mental characteristics of authentic German speakers, typical contextual and phraseologically related semantics of frequently used lexemes. The paper confirmed the continuation of the theory of linguistic relativity, associative lexicography, mental linguistic validity of peripheral lexical meanings, semantic changes (expansion, the shift of meaning), the presence of cultural connotation in borrowed words, etc. The results of the research organically complement the study of the German linguistic picture of the world, in which the basis is focused on units above the verbal level — paraemia, fragments of discourse, literary or folklore texts.

As a result of semasiological, psycholinguistic, and linguoculturological analysis, it was found that peripheral semantics of commonly used lexemes also conveys the following mental traits of German native speakers: a) certainty, imitativeness, avoidance of uncertainty; b) lithality (understatement) of unethical, terminal, stressful situations (calmness); c) determining the role of the time factor; d) control and order; e) pragmatism, aspiration for quality and scientific approach; e) laconism (thoughts, statements, solving the current problem).

Since the peripheral semantics of active vocabulary closely correlates with the associative meaning of the word, it is possible to combine these two aspects in the study of the linguistic picture of the world. This will balance the excessive attention to the ethnomedical potential of associative meanings, the compiling of numerous associative dictionaries, and rather limited attention to peripheral but usual meanings. Moreover, the results of this study can be used in teaching German as a foreign language (associative methods of teaching languages).

7. References

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