DOMAIN MENSCH: CONCEPTUAL CONTENT
IN LITERARY AND MEDIA DISCOURSES

ДОМЕН MENSCH: КОНЦЕПТУАЛЬНЕ НАПОВНЕННЯ
У ХУДОЖНЬОМУ ТА МЕДІЙНОМУ ДИСКУРСАХ

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This study regards the concept MENSCH in German literary and media discourses in terms of cognitive linguistics.

The analysis of the conceptual content of the domain Mensch in German literary and media discourses is carried out within an anthropocentric approach, where the individual is in the very center, whereas the periphery is taken by the surrounding objects that are classified by the individual with due regard to his interests, knowledge, status, and other factors.

The objective of this study is to delineate the parcelle of the concept MENSCH, its ethno specific characteristics, and the most representative elements within literary and media discourses.

The initial phase of the research focused on finding all verbalizations of the concept MENSCH inside thematically cohesive and pragmatically connected text segments. The second stage aimed at grouping the concepts into suitable semantic categories, or parcelles. The purpose of the final stage was to carry out a comprehensive analysis of the domains in order to elaborate the conceptual framework of the Mensch domain.

Relying on the DWDS-Kernkorpus (which contains 13,678 verbalizers with the lexeme Mensch), the study differentiates four essential parcelles: (1) Soziales Wesen (Social Creature), which comprises such domains as employment, profession, social position, relationship, and nationality; (2) Physisches Wesen (Physical Creature), which encompasses qualities related to age and gender, as well as physical components and physiological state; (3) Emotionales Wesen (Emotional Creature), which is a term identified with human emotions, routines, and passions; (4) Intelligentes Wesen (Intellectual Creature), which describes mental activity, thinking, and communication.

The key concepts such as ARBEIT, GEFÜHLE, KÖRPERTEILE, SOZIALE ROLLE, and RELIGION, among others, come together to form a cognitive matrix that is composed of several layers.

The research reveals that the domain MENSCH in the German language brings together notions that are targeted at comprehending an individual as a socially and intellectually evolved creature, capable of engaging in creative activity and abstract thinking.

The further investigation of the issue under discussion might touch upon the attempt of ascertaining the inter-conceptual connections that will replicate certain mental dependencies, as well as generate some correlations of the meta-concept MENSCH.

Key words: *concept, parcelle, domain, literary discourse, media discourse, lexeme, verbalizers.*

Дослідження присвячено аналізу концепту MENSCH у німецькомовному художньому та медійному дискурсах з позицій когнітивної лінгвістики.

Аналіз концептуального наповнення домену Mensch у німецькомовному художньому та медійному дискурсах здійснено в рамках антропоцентричного підходу: центр – людина, периферія – оточуючі предмети, які класифікуються особистістю з урахуванням її інтересів, знань, статусу etc..

Метою роботи є виокремлення парцел профілювання концепту MENSCH, його етноспецифічних ознак і найбільш репрезентативних складових у художньому та медійному дискурсах.

Перший етап дослідження спрямовувався на виокремлення всіх вербалізаторів концепту MENSCH у тематично-завершених та прагматично-об'єднаних текстових уривках. Другий етап включав групування концептів у відповідні семантичні категорії – парцели. Наступний етап спрямований на детальний розгляд доменів для формування поняттєвої структури домену Mensch.

На основі корпусу DWDS-Kernkorpus (13678 вербалізоторів із лексемою Mensch*) виділено 4 ключові парцели: (1) Soziales Wesen (Соціальна істота): включає такі домени, як праця, професія, соціальна роль, відносини, національність; (2) Physisches Wesen (Фізична істота): охоплює статеві та вікові характеристики, частини тіла, фізіологічний стан; (3) Emotionales Wesen (Емоційна істота): пов'язана з почуттями, звичками та пристрастями людини; (4) Intelligentes Wesen (Інтелектуальна істота): стосується розумової діяльності, мислення, комунікації.*

Основні концепти, такі як ARBEIT*,* GEFÜHLE*,* KÖRPERTEILE*,* SOZIALE ROLLE*,* RELIGION *та інші, формують багатошарову когнітивну матрицю.*

Дослідження демонструє, що домен MENSCH у німецькій мові об'єднує концепти спрямовані на розуміння людини як соціально й інтелектуально розвиненої істоти, здатної до абстрактного мислення та творчої діяльності.

Перспективу дослідження вбачаємо у спробі встановити міжконцептуальні кореляції, що відтворять певні ментальні залежності та конструювати кореляційні зв'язки метаконцепту MENSCH.

Ключові слова: *концепт, парцела, домен, художній дискурс, медійний дискурс, лексема, вербалізатори.*

I. INTRODUCTION

The ability to differentiate between mental and material existence is not an inherent capacity, but rather the product of a number of complicated cognitive processes. The communicator assumes that a specific model of mental activity, which determines his behavioral pattern, is present in his memory throughout the usage of such verbal stimuli.

Interaction with society, which enhances an individual's experience, produces the perception of the surrounding environment in his / her consciousness rather than understanding of the meanings of symbols.

Thus, the significance of this study lies in the examination of the concept MENSCH within German literary and media discourses.

The word "MENSCH" is frequently used in German literature and the media to denote a human being. It sets the stage for talking about and understanding what it means to be a person, which reinforces ideas that keep people thinking and acting in a human-centered way.

The research aims to delineate the profile areas of the concept MENSCH as represented in text and to identify the most significant ones in German literary and media discourses.

In order to achieve the goal, it is essential to complete several tasks: 1) to find thematically complete parts of the domain MENSCH in German text passages; 2) to identify the range of related domains that are projected through the concept MENSCH; and 3) to check the outcomes of the quantitative analysis.

The DWDS-Kernkorpus constituted the research material. Using the continuous sample technique, we investigated 13,678 verbalizers of the concept MENSCH.

II. OUTCOMES AND DISCUSSION

The growth of the cognitive-discursive approach focused scientists' efforts on studying frame and scenario structures (Koropatnitska, Kolisnychenko 2021, Osovska 2014), as well as the cognitive organization of comparative relations (Zvyagina 2015, Karabin 2013, Mizin 2007). The necessity to focus study on language structure led to a shift in scientific inquiry to language as a cognitive process, as a vital component of information encoding and transformation.

Fractal-hierarchical relationships among conceptospheres are established, as noted by O. Kolesnyk, "through the prism of the universal category of space" (Kolesnyk, 2011). Consequently, the spatial-conceptual organization of discourse interweaves linguistic and cognitive chains with the national characteristics of the subjects (Kolisnichenko, Osovska, Tomniuk 2022; Osovska, 2014).
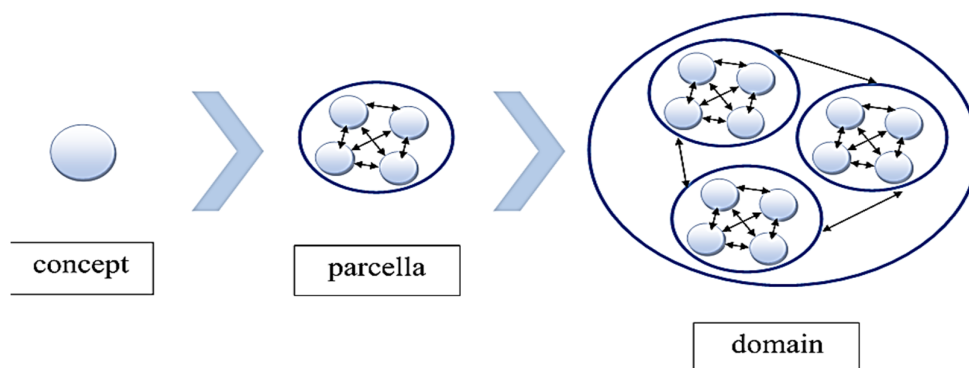

Pic. 1 Multi-level conceptual organization

The conceptual content of the MENSCH domain in German literary and media discourses is analyzed through applying an anthropocentric framework, where an individual takes a central position, while the surrounding objects are on the periphery. These objects are classified depending on person's interests, knowledge, status, and other factors.

The initial phase of the investigation is to identify all the verbalizers of the MENSCH concept in thematically and pragmatically coherent text passages.

The second step of the process involves grouping concepts into appropriate semantic categories, known as parcelles. We found four basic ethnic-specific discourse-creating parcelles for literary and media discourses by using the introspection method, which is a way of determining mental patterns based on certain sets of elements (Wilson, 2013, p. 264). These parcelles are formed through appeals to which the addressee builds a cognitive image of MENSCH in the mind: (1) *Soziales Wesen*; (2) *Physisches Wesen*; (3) *Emotionales Wesen*; (4) *Intelligentes Wesen*.

The above parcelles also constitute a cognitive matrix (see Fig. 2) and vary in complexity, depending on the number of associated constitutive concepts.
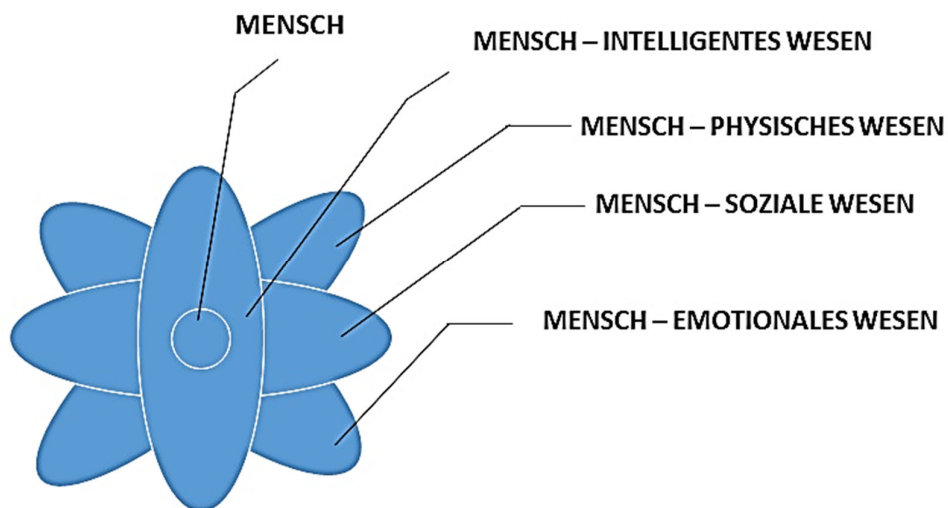
Pic. 2 Matrix of parcelles of the MENSCH domain

Figure 2 illustrates that parcelles objectifying the idea MENSCH do not exist in isolation, but rather overlap due to their open structures, thereby not restricting the concept's actualization solely within the confines of a single parcelle. Concept MILITÄR, for instance, finds its actualization in parcelle Menschen – Soziales Wesen as well as in parcelle Menschen – Physisches Wesen; concept WAISE finds actualization in parcelle Menschen – Emotionales Wesen and in parcelle Menschen – Physisches Wesen.

(1) Parcelle *Soziales Wesen*

An individual, as a social entity, engages with the environment and establishes a complex and multifaceted network of personal, social, and industrial relationships with other members of society. We examine personality formation from a social perspective, asserting that the development of certain abilities and professional qualities is achievable alone via an individual's growth within society.

13 basic concepts constitute parcelle *Soziale Wesen*: *ARBEIT, BERUFSERFAHRUNG, LEISTUNGEN UND FÄHIGKEITEN, FAMILIE, NATIONALITÄT, STATUS, SOZIALE ROLLE, BEZIEHUNGEN, RELIGION, ÜBERZEUGUNG, GESELLSCHAFTSWIDRIGKEIT, GRUPPEN*

UND BEZIEHUNGEN, PERSONEN (table 1)*, which are listed in descending order of the frequency of their verbalization in the specified discourses.

Basic concepts of parcelle Soziales Wesen in German literary and media discourses

	Concept	German literary discourse		German media discourse		Difference
		Verbalizers	%	Verbalizers	%	
1.	*ARBEIT*	235	10,7%	360	12,9%	+2,20%
2.	*SOZIALE ROLLE*	209	9,5%	197	7,1%	-2,40%
3.	*BERUFSERFAHRUNG*	191	8,7%	269	9,6%	+0,90%
4.	*ÜBERZEUGUNG*	187	8,5%	193	6,9%	-1,60%
5.	*STATUS*	186	8,4%	200	7,2%	-1,20%
6.	*BEZIEHUNGEN*	183	8,3%	280	10,0%	+1,70%
7.	*FAMILIE*	172	7,8%	291	10,4%	+2,60%
8.	*LEISTUNGEN UND FÄHIGKEITEN*	172	7,8%	100	3,6%	-4,20%
9.	*PERSONEN*	166	7,5%	103	3,7%	-3,80%
10.	*RELIGION*	160	7,3%	158	5,7%	-1,60%
11.	*GRUPPEN UND BEZIEHUNGEN*	159	7,2%	253	9,1%	+1,90%
12.	*GESELLSCHAFTSWIDRIGKEIT*	159	7,2%	167	6,0%	-1,20%
13.	*NATIONALITÄT*	26	1,2%	221	7,9%	+6,70%
	Total	2205	100	2792	100	

In certain instances, the number of verbalizers of the concept MENSCH changes significantly (for example, the concepts ARBEIT and NATIONALITÄT), while in other instances, the difference is nearly imperceptible (for example, SOZIALE ROLLE and RELIGION). This is demonstrated in Table 1, which includes the aforementioned ideas.

Let us concentrate on the ideas within the parcelle *Soziales Wesen* that exhibit the highest and lowest frequency of usage in speech. The concept ARBEIT, which is prevalent in media discourse at 12.9%, characterizes an individual who engages in purposeful activity that requires mental or physical exertion, is aimed at production or achieving a result, and contrasts with idleness and rest. We categorize activities as primary or supplementary based on their qualities. In certain instances, this distinction is readily apparent:

– the main type of activity is a profession, occupation (e.g. ARZT, MEDIZINER, STATISTIKER, INGENIEUR, KLIMAFORSCHER, KLIMATOLOGE, WELTRAUMPHYSIKER, BIOCHEMIKER, BIOLOGE, CHEMIKER, PROGRAMMIERER, DIÄTASSISTENT, FACHARZT, STUDENT, SCHÜLER, LEHRER etc.):

(1) *Ja, ein guter Arzt ist wie ein Lottogewinn* [Webkorpus].

– the additional type of activity – a hobby (e.g. BÜCHERFREUND, BÜCHERWURM, SOMMERGAST, SCHREBERGÄRTNER, REISENDE, WANDERER etc.):

(2) *Reisende sind wie Heißluftballons. Wir schicken sie auf die Reise und hoffen auf einen günstigen Wind* [Webkorpus].

However, in some cases, concept verbalizers may be located at the crossroads with other concepts, and the line between primary and secondary forms of activity may be nearly invisible in certain instances (e.g., FISCHER, FAHRER, AUTOFAHRER, BIENENZÜCHTER, GITARRESPIELER, MALER, TÄNZE, etc.). Firstly, this applies to concepts that define an individual based on his / her passion, such as sports. Without a context, it is impossible to determine if participating in a certain type of activity is a hobby or a vocation (e.g., TENNISSPIELER, FUßBALLSPIELER, HOCKEYSPIELER, INLINER, REISE, JAGD, FISCHFANG, VERWALTUNG, BEGEISTERUNG, INTERESSEN, BESCHÄFTIGUNG, POLITIK, FUßBALL, HOCKEY, etc.):

(3) *Der Fahrer ist wie eine gesenkte Wildsau gefahren, da konnte man nicht zusehen* [Webkorpus].

Concept GESELLSCHAFTSWidrigh with the lowest frequency of usage in speech shows the individual in his / her link with law and morality (*DIEB, RÄUBER, ÜBELTÄTER, KINDERSCHÄNDER, GEWALTTÄTER,* etc.):

(4) *Brechts geniale Umkehrungen – nämlich Räuber als Bürger darzustellen, um auf diese Weise zu zeigen, dass Bürger in Wahrheit Räuber sein müssen, auch Gefühllosigkeit durch kitschige Gefühligkeit auszudrücken – sind inzwischen Gemeingut des Theaters* [Presse].

The parcelle *Soziale Wesen* constitutes a matrix of concepts that lack propositional connections; however, they overlap and are mutually inclusive, creating ellipses with a central point – a person as a social being, which is objectified through these domains.

(2) Parcelle *Physisches Wesen*

This parcelle encompasses the physical attributes of an individual regarding look and bodily structure, among other aspects. Although there is a subjective correlation and variance across individuals, the notions pertaining to this parcelle are grounded in the evaluation of a person's materially exhibited attributes, rendering them relatively objective. This parcelle consists of concepts like GENDER AND AGE, BODY PARTS, BODY CONDITION, and PHYSIOLOGY (table 2).

Table 2

Basic concepts of parcelle Physisches Wesen in German literary and media discourse

	Concept	German literary discourse		German media discourse		Difference
		Verba-lizers	%	Verba-lizers	%	
1.	KÖRPERTEILE	658	34,9%	544	24,9%	-10,0%
2.	KÖRPERZUSTAND	653	34,6%	623	28,5%	-6,1%
3.	GESCHLECHT UND ALTER	331	17,5%	561	25,7%	8,1%
4.	PHYSIOLOGIE	245	13,0%	457	20,9%	7,9%
	Total	1887	100	2185	100	

The concept KÖRPERTEILE is common in the parcelle Physisches Wesen. It involves comparing the main features of different body parts and organs (e.g., HAND, KOPF, RÜCKEN, SCHULTER, HALS, NASE, BEINE), as well as hair and body parts (e.g., HAAR, WIMPER, AUGENBRAUE, BACKENBÄRTE).

(5) _Beine wie Hammer erfüllen ihren Zweck im Gehen_ [Kernkorpus].

Here, we see a little variation in usage between the two forms of discourse, which may be explained by the fact that in the media pays less attention to exterior signs / characteristics of a person, but in literary discourse, such a description is vital for the construction of heroes' images.

The concept KÖRPERZUSTAND includes verbalizers connected to a person's bodily state (SÄUGERIN, BEHINDERTE, etc.), which are often judged by appearance. Referents signifying an illness or an unpleasant condition are included in the same category (GEISTESKRANKE, GEDRÜCKTHEIT, ENTZUGSSYMPTOME, WAHNSINNIGE, DROGENABHÄNGIGER, DEPRESSION, ERKÄLTETE, ALKOHOLIKER, SÜCHTIGE):

(6) „_Selbstzweifel und Depression sind genauso wie Glücksgefühle nützlich, wenn man sie bändigen kann,_" sagte der 38-Jährige dem „_Wall Street Journal_" [Presse].

The concept of GESCHLECHT UND ALTER includes verbalizers that indicate a person's gender and age (FRAU, MANN, KIND, KLEINKIND, VORSCHULKIND, ERWACHSER, SENIOR, etc.):

(7) _Zahlreiche Eltern haben dieses postmagische Denken übernommen, wenn sie ihr behindertes Kind als Strafe Gottes betrachten und mit Schuldgefühlen reagieren_ [Kernkorpus].

The concept of PHYSIOLOGIE embodies knowledge about a person as a complex bioenergetic system subject to biological laws. These processes are represented by a number of verbalizers: _traum, geburt, blut, lach, träne, geruch,_ and _tod_.

(3) Parcelle _Emotionales Wesen_

This parcelle is made up of domains and concepts that express a person's inner world, allowing him to perceive all abstract concepts (life, space, etc.) in the form of universal and culture-specific ideas about the surrounding world, and it is included in the concepts of GEFÜHLE, GEWOHNHEITEN, and NEIGUNGEN.

Table 3

Basic concepts of parcelle Emotionales Wesen in German literary and media discourse

	Concept	German literary discourse		German media discourse		Difference
		Verbalizers	%	Verbalizers	%	
1.	_GEWOHNHEITEN UND NEIGUNGEN_	928	63,7%	628	51,7%	-12,0%
2.	_GEFÜHLE_	525	36,0%	585	48,2%	12,2%
	Total	1457	100	1214	100	

The GEFÜHLE concept most frequently represents sensory perception (DUFT, GERUCH, ODOR, PARFÜM, ANBLICK, ANSICHT, BLICK, EINBLICK); facial expressions and gestures that express feelings (HÄNDEDRUCK, HANDSCHLAG, PATSCHHAND, PATSCHHÄNDCHEN, NICKEN, WINK, KOPFNICKEN, LÄCHELN, GRINSEN, etc.); feelings that a person may have at a certain moment or period of time (LIEBE, HASS, TRAUER, TRAURIGKEIT, WUT, KUMMER, LEID, VERZWEIFLUNG, SCHMERZ, BOSHEIT, BOSHAFTIGKEIT, SUCHT, VERLIEBTHEIT, etc.), and feelings, which are more or less permanent qualities that a person may or may not possess (TAKT, ANSTANDSGEFÜHL, TAKTGEFÜHL, FINGERSPITZENGEFÜHL, etc.). The verbalizers of this concept belong to the category of emotional ideas and are marked with abstractness, fluidity, and elusiveness in language. This is due to the fact that not all feelings are capable of being verbally interpreted.

(8) _Komm, wir gucken unsere Liebe wie einen Sonnenuntergang_ [Presse].

The concept *GEWOHNHEITEN UND NEIGUNGEN* objectifies the assessment of an individual's passions and habits (FEINSCHMECKER, GENIEßER, RAUCHER, SAUFIGEL, GOURMAND, LECKERMAUL, FEINGEISTER, TRINKER, SÜCHTIGE, KAFFEESÜCHTIGER, BIERHELD, SCHELLE, KAFFEELIEBHABER, TRUNKENBOLD, ALKOHOLIKER, SCHMAUCHER, ZUCKERSCHNUTE, SÜßMAUL, NASCHKATZE, NACHTEULEM, etc.).

(9) *Raucher sind stärker als Nichtraucher von Herzinfarkt und Schlaganfall, chronischer Bronchitis und Lungenentzündung bedroht* [Presse].

(4) Parcelle *Intelligentes Wesen*

This parcelle is formed by the concepts *GEISTIGE TÄTIGKEIT* and *KOMMUNIKATIVE TÄTIGKEIT* (table 4).

Table 4

Basic concepts of parcelle Intelligentes Wesen in German literary and media discourses

	Concept	German literary discourse		German media discourse		Difference
		Verbalizers	%	Verbalizers	%	
1.	*GEISTIGE TÄTIGKEIT*	312	64,2%	621	42,6%	-21,5%
2.	*KOMMUNIKATIVE TÄTIGKEIT*	174	35,8%	836	57,3%	+21,5%
	Total	486	100	1457	100	

The table illustrates a notable disparity in the frequency of usage among German literary and media discourses. The concept GEISTIGE TÄTIGKEIT encompasses 312 verbalizers in literary discourse, but in media, the number of verbalizers rose by more than 300 lexical units. The concept KOMMUNIKATIVE TÄTIGKEIT emerged as the least prevalent in literary discourse, although its occurrence in media rose by 20%.

The concept KOMMUNIKATIVE TÄTIGKEIT encompasses knowledge about human actions that aim to receive and transmit messages, leading to a communicative process between interlocutors. The term integrates verbalizers, which pertain to the processes of speech, linguistic activity, and language phenomena (e.g., *Ausspruch, Wort, Gespräch, Rede, Frage, Schrei, Erzählung, Erklärung, Antwort, Bitte,* etc.).

(10) *Wut auf diese blauweiße Küche, Schauplatz der letzten drei Streitnächte, Gabigespräche, Gespräche wie Endloskassetten, Sumpfdebatten, Teufelskreise* [Presse].

The concept GEISTIGE TÄTIGKEIT encompasses knowledge regarding an individual's mental activity, including cognition, thought processes, and imagination, including both conscious and subconscious intellectual endeavors (DENKEN, BEDENKEN, BESINNLICHKEIT, TRÄUME, etc.), cognitive abilities of an individual employed to execute this task (INTELLEKT, VERNUNFT, VERSTAND, KLUGHEIT, etc.), including reasons and results (ZIELE, AUFGABE, TRAUM, SCHLUSSFOLGERUNG, VERGLEICH, SINN, GEDANKE, IDEE, WISSEN, etc.).

(11) *Der passive Intellekt ist wie eine »tabula rasa« (grammateion), insofern er nur die Potenzen zu den Begriffen enthält, die in ihm durch den aktiven Geist (der zugleich das Gedachte, noêton ist.) aktualisiert werden* [Kernkorpus].

The next stage of our analysis is aimed at identifying the concepts with the highest and lowest frequency of use (Table 5).

Table 5

Frequency lists of concepts in German literary and media discourses

	Concepts in literary discourse	Verba-lizers	Position shift			Concepts in media discourse	Verba-lizers
1.	GEWOHNHEITEN UND NEIGUNGEN	928		↘2	1.	KOMMUNIKATIVE TÄTIGKEIT	836
2.	KÖRPERTEILE	658		↘7	2.	GEWOHNHEITEN UND NEIGUNGEN	628
3.	KÖRPERZUSTAND	653			3.	KÖRPERZUSTAND	623
4.	GEFÜHLE	525		↘5	4.	GEISTIGE TÄTIGKEIT	621
5.	GESCHLECHT UND ALTER	331		↘6	5.	GEFÜHLE	585
6.	GEISTIGE TÄTIGKEIT	312	↗4		6.	GESCHLECHT UND ALTER	561
7.	PHYSIOLOGIE	245		↘8	7.	KÖRPERTEILE	544
8.	ARBEIT	235		↘9	8.	PHYSIOLOGIE	457
9.	SOZIALE ROLLE	209		↘16	9.	ARBEIT	360
10.	BERUFSERFAHRUNG	191		↘12	10.	FAMILIE	291
11.	ÜBERZEUGUNG	187		↘17	11.	BEZIEHUNGEN	280
12.	STATUS	186		↘15	12.	BERUFSERFAHRUNG	269
13.	BEZIEHUNGEN	183	↗11		13.	GRUPPEN UND BEZIEHUNGEN	253
14.	KOMMUNIKATIVE TÄTIGKEIT	174	↗1		14.	NATIONALITÄT	221
15.	FAMILIE	172	↗10		15.	STATUS	200
16.	LEISTUNGEN UND FÄHIGKEITEN	172		↘21	16.	SOZIALE ROLLE	197
17.	PERSONEN	166		↘20	17.	ÜBERZEUGUNG	193
18.	RELIGION	160		↘19	18.	GESELLSCHAFTS-WIDRIGKEIT	167
19.	GRUPPEN UND BEZIEHUNGEN	159	↗13		19.	RELIGION	158
20.	GESELLSCHAFTS-WIDRIGKEIT	159	↗18		20.	PERSONEN	103
21.	NATIONALITÄT	26	↗14		21.	LEISTUNGEN UND FÄHIGKEITEN	100

The results demonstrate the "fragility" of the positions of the concepts in the discourses. In our example, seven concepts enhanced their position in the media discourse, while 13 lost their place. The concept KÖRPERZUSTAND preserved its position in two discourses.

III. CONCLUSION

By comprehending each of the subject slots as a matrix model, it is possible to represent the conceptual space of the slot as a matrix of parcelles that combine information about a person as an individual and have a varying degree of complexity, contingent upon the number of pertinent constitutive concepts.

According to the results of the analysis, the conceptual space of the domain MENSCH is grouped into 4 parcelles: (1) *Soziale Wesen*; (2) *Physisches Wesen*; (3) *Emotionales Wesen*; (4) *Intelligentes Wesen*.

The basic concepts constituting the framework of German literary and media discourses are: *GEWOHNHEITEN UND NEIGUNGEN; KÖRPERTEILE; KÖRPERZUSTAND; GEFÜHLE; GESCHLECHT UND ALTER; GEISTIGE TÄTIGKEIT; PHYSIOLOGIE; ARBEIT; SOZIALE*

ROLLE; BERUFSERFAHRUNG; ÜBERZEUGUNG; STATUS; BEZIEHUNGEN; KOMMUNIKATIVE TÄTIGKEIT; FAMILIE; LEISTUNGEN UND FÄHIGKEITEN; PERSONEN; RELIGION; GRUPPEN UND BEZIEHUNGEN; GESELLSCHAFTSWIDRIGKEIT; NATIONALITÄT.

In the literary and media discourses of the German language, the concept of MENSCH summarizes the perception of individuals as highly intelligent, characterized by abstract notions regarding existence, space, and other aspects, while concentrating on the creation of universal and culturally specific ideas about the environment, ultimately striving for achievement and equilibrium in rest.

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