Modern German Prison Discourse: Mental Resource

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The modern studies on the background of anthropocentric methodological matrix with the fundamental idea of learning the language in its functioning as an integrator of thinking and mediator in the mechanisms of consciousness of a speaker that is immersed in life, undergoes transformation, acquires a certain socio-cultural context and becomes a discourse. Such an approach substantiates the interest in the study of the mental basis of various discourse practices, for which a prison discourse covering the communication of prisoners and penitentiaries in places of imprisonment and being a sociocultural center of the prison language is rather specific.

The results of the study of the mental resource of modern German prison discourse confirm that there is a significant difference between the literary and real-prison forms that are presented by the authors of literary works on the corresponding subjects and real prisoners. Thus, at the forefront of the literary prison discourse, there is a general psychological knowledge about a person as a biological being, a representative of society, the features of his external and internal body structure, his spiritual space and typical activities, among which the central place in the German author's picture of the world is given to communicative activities. Instead, in real prison discourse, there is a fixed knowledge of prisoners about the prison as a reflection of German society, the prison as an epicentre of a specific subculture and its impact on the emotional and psychological state of the prisoner; cognitive changes taking place in the convicted person's ideas during the stay of the prisoners; the nature and peculiarities of the German penitentiary system, the classification of crimes, the types of punishment under criminal law; processes and physical activities that imbue the prison everyday life.

Keywords: *prison discourse, concept system, domain, concept, conceptual analysis.*

1. Introduction

The growing interest in the study of human consciousness through the concepts as its operational units, the access to which for a linguist is provided by a word, led to the establishment of anthropological paradigm in the field of linguistics, the supporters of which consider a comprehensive study of the entire spectrum of discourse practices as varieties of social interaction between parts in the communication process to be one of the priority tasks.

Of all the diversity denoted by a very popular word 'discourse', we choose the aspects relevant of our study: a) "the forms of discourse are as diverse as the forms of human life" (Kibrik 2009: 4); b) "every kind of discourse appears to be a special speech practice, a specific sublanguage that creates its own picture of the world and attends to a certain functional area of the linguistic community" (Naumenko 2003: 122); c) "every discourse also has power because whenever language is used there is an effect in the context surrounding discourse" (Lirola & Rubio 2012: 60).

The above mentioned gives grounds to consider the chosen object of research – *contemporary German prison discourse* (further referred to as PD) as one of the discursive practices that function in the space-time continuum of the German ethno-community.

The importance of selecting such an object is substantiated by both the socio-cultural factors (establishment of a criminal subculture through the media, penetration of its leitmotif into all spheres of public life, the non-obvious nature of the answer to the question of the corrective function of a prison, etc.), and purely linguistic ones, being determined by the constant growth of scientific interest to the mutual influence of social relations, thinking of man and language, general orientation of modern linguistic studies on the study of language through the prism of cognitive processes in consciousness. Due to the social significance of the prison as a social institution located within the society (and not beyond its borders, as previously thought), there is an objective need for a scientific justification of the modern PD as a space of coexistence of the convicts and prison staff, during which both their cognitive worlds and linguistic personalities, manifestation of cognitive mechanisms and forms of their verbal representation interact.

Based of a clear understanding of the direct connection between language and thinking, human consciousness, categorization, memory, and other cognitive functions, the task of linguistic analysis of discursive practice within the cognitive approach is regarded as the reconstruction of its mental foundation, because in the process of speech it is the language means, that help man to explain his own mental models, in which his knowledge of the surrounding world is preserved (Viehöver & Keller 2013: 14).

2. Discussion

PD now appears to be a research object that has hardly ever been interesting for linguists. Still there are some works by scientists in the field of criminology and jurisprudence, in which an attempt was made to distinguish between the legal (O. Dzioban), criminological (A. Zhalinsky), psychological and criminological (Yu. Irkhin), historical and legal discourse (V. Timashov). The existence of a discourse relating to the criminal world is mentioned by D. Altaide, K. Gregoriu and L. Fillippini, but there is no substantial linguistic research in which the PD would be the object of research. Instead, the felonious / criminal jargon as a component of the criminal subculture has long been of interest to linguists (E. Golin, A. Gurov, R. Günther, V. Driomin, K. Laubental, L. Masenko, V. Pirozhkov, Y. Tsimer).

3. Prison discourse as a discursive practice

Prisons, as well as orphanages, psychiatric hospitals, barracks and monasteries (Schumacher 2013: 28) belong to the so-called 'total institutes' (Goffman 1980: 314), the common features of which are: the concentration of all members within the institution, where the management is carried out by the central authorities; compelled interaction with other members of the community; availability of regulations; constant monitoring and supervision of the social community members, their work and life.

The penitentiary system of Germany is one of the oldest and most advanced ones in Europe. There are open (*offene Gefängnisse*) and closed prisons (*geschlossene Gefängnisse*). Today in the country about 70,000 prisoners are serving sentences in nearly 200 prisons (de.statista.com). Each prison is subordinate to the Ministry of Justice of the federal state, where it is situated, thus the prison conditions are different. Recently, two new types of prisons appeared in Germany: the private one (*das Privatgefängnis*) and a corrective institution for the elderly (*das Seniorengefängnis*).

In modern Germany, prison is regarded as a separate legal micro-society, which is much more permeated with power, control, regulation and punishment. The total institute differs from other forms of social institutes by the restriction of social connection with the outside world.

The significance of linguistic culture in the prison was substantiated by sociologists in 1970s. Thus, Clemmer came to the conclusion that only due to the intermediary role of the language the interpersonal contacts are established, relations developed and the culture of both an individual and the social community are reflected (Clemmer 1968: 88). For separation from the outside world and safe communication, prisoners have created their own language – a criminal jargon. In the process of prisoners' communication symbols, gestures, signs, nicknames, and tattoos that function in an organized subcultural hierarchy as a distinctive sign, are of certain meaning.

The above mentioned proves that the prison subculture is characterized by a special picture of the world, because its values and norms are not only within the limits of the criminal environment, but also are spread in the whole society, influencing its culture and the spiritual world of each person.

Despite the permanent interest the term 'prison discourse' was not used in the field of science, but its meaning was explained at the intersection of the legal ("activity aimed at the control and regulation of social relations by formulating standards and legitimization (legal form) as well as regulation of social relations between persons with powers, freedoms and responsibilities of the subjects of discourse" (Kozhemyakin 2011: 63)), and the criminal (all thinking and speech activity related to cases of violation of human law).

The sphere of PD's implementation is a prison and its participants are the convicted and the representatives of other social groups in the institutions of confinement, in particular the prison authorities, representatives of the criminal-executive system and prison staff, including special services such as psychologists, social workers, priests who carry out their professional activities in close contact with prisoners, that definitely affects their verbal behavior (Klocke 2004: 22). The sociolects of each of these groups are in constant close interaction (Günther 2005: 14); this testifies to the relevance of introducing the notion of 'prison discourse'.

To summarize we define the modern German PD as a complex, interdisciplinary, socially determined phenomenon, an area for the realization of the thinking and speaking activities of representatives of German ethnic community that violated the law by committing an unlawful socially dangerous act whose guilt had been proved during the trial, on the basis of which they were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment. While serving their sentence, the mechanism of consciousness of all representatives of the criminal world, whose focus is the prison, is reflected in the concepts as units of the mental resource of individual consciousness.

Thus, the *aim* of the research is to reconstruct the mental resource of contemporary German PD – the conceptual space reflected in the literary and spoken forms of representation (hereinafter – LPD and SPD), which reproduces the literary (author's) and everyday prison pictures of the world.

Since the form of PD representation is an important factor for analysis and, as the study has shown, for conclusions, we will concentrate on each of the analyzed forms separately.

4. Literary discourse as fictional reality modeled by the author

Cognitive-discursive approach to the text (Babenko 2005: 15), considering the content of the text as a "functional field of meaning, represented by the linguistic units, fixed in literary text

concepts" (Bechta 2011: 246) determines identifying the correlation between elements of the triad *author – text – non-textual activity*, the reconstruction of the concept of literary discourse, its mental models and conceptual space as the main research task, since the representation of the basic concepts that are evaluated in the text and undergo rethinking from the position of the author and / or the character is the purpose of literary communication.

Literary discourse (LD) is of particular interest to linguists, because it has features that are very different from those of other discourse types. One of these key features of the LD is its purpose, which is the intention of the author to directly influence 'the spiritual space' (Leibniz 2010: 126) of the recipient (the reader) in order to further influence his personality, worldview and values. Another divergence is reduced to secondary nature of LD in relation to primary spoken genres and to its property to form a multilevel structure of meaning (Burdyugova 2012: 16).

Consequently, LD is a sociocultural interaction between the author and the reader, which involves aesthetic, spiritual, cultural, social values, acquired knowledge of the world, peculiarities of the worldview and perception of reality, a system of feelings, beliefs and ideas, which is aimed at making corrections to the addressee's *spiritual space* and causing his emotional reaction through influencing him. Unlike other texts, the text of a literary work is a work of art of the literary word, the result of the creative speech and intellectual activity of the author that reflects the peculiarities of the individual author's perception of reality, embodies the picture of a fictional reality in the unity of form and content (Koltsova 2007: 3) and through conceptual and linguistic means reproduces the author's vision of the world.

On the basis of the above, the literary prison discourse (LPD) is interpreted as a kind of socio-cultural creative, mental and speech activity of the author, reflecting the specificity of his national linguistic culture and the peculiarities of the individual author's perception of the prison as the subject of reality, the result of which is the text as fictional reality modeled by the author's imagination. In it, in the dialogic communication of characters, represented by the author as the status-role relations between prisoners and employees of the penitentiary system, the author's knowledge and understanding of the prison as a social institution, the focus of the criminal subculture and the environment of social interaction prisoners and employees of the penitentiary system that plays a fragment of author's vision of the world are represented with the help of conceptual and linguistic means.

Another form of representation of the PD is a spoken discourse.

5. Spoken discourse as a real discursive activity

Spoken discourse (SD) is the initial form of expression and the primary discursive form that serves our daily lives, "exploring the traces of latent processes of deploying thought in a verbal statement that occurs during internal speech" (Sedov 1999: 10).

The process of sampling and graphic fixation of oral empirical material is complex and problematic. In the context of our study, this is due, first of all, to the closedness of the system, as well as laboriousness of transcribing videos, justified only by the need "to preserve the semantic and medial quality of communicative practice and to record in writing what has been said for a long period of time" (Diaz-Bone 2015: 180).

However, the difference between the oral and written modi of discourse is much deeper. Many researchers (I. Boldonova, A. Budnyk, A. Depermann, A. Kibrik, V. Ong, V. Podlesskaya, N. Turanina, V. Kharchenko etc.) believe that SD and LD are at different poles, since the literary

word belongs to the fictional, modeled by the author reality, while the oral word is "a part of the ontological reality" (Ong 2016: 94) taking into account the fact that the participants are existing living people.

The differences between the two modi can be observed in their structure. Thus, the important categories of written discourse are completeness, connectivity, compositional structure, consistency and integrity (Budnik 2016: 41). The basis of SD is formed by discursive markers, pauses, meaningful changes in the frequency of the main tone; the division of the sound stream into quanta, characterized by prosodic, semantic and syntactic unity; the determination of the main types of illocutions and the connection between elementary discursive units (Kibrik & Podlesskaya 2003: 47).

Thus, SD is a live speech, characterized by emotionality, instantaneity, ease, informality, spontaneity, low level of planning, and it regulates the provision of socialization and individualization of the person.

Taking into account the above, we define the spoken prison discourse (SPD) as social, everyday thinking and spoken activity, which is reproduced in the communication of prisoners and employees of the penitentiary system in institutions of confinement by verbal and nonverbal means through natural channels of communication.

6. Material and methods

Selection of the research material – the corpus of LPD and SPD texts as forms of the PD representation, met two key criteria: 1) participation of at least one convicted in the process of communication; 2) a modern German penitentiary institution as the place of the deployment of a communicative situation.

The selection of the LPD excerpts, which represent the communication acts unfolding in institutions of confinement between the characters, given the roles of convicts or penitentiaries by the author, is performed by the continuous sampling method. The excerpts from 1,000 dialogues, 140,227 words in total, from 186 works of modern German literature (2003-2017) have been selected.

Live dialogues between prisoners and employees of the German penitentiary institutions (1,000 dialogues from audio- and video-interviews of 100 hours total duration and 138,403 words used), representing the SPD obtained from radio broadcasts from institutions of confinement, videos from prison cells, and documentary videos recorded there, access to which to a greater extent was obtained from the participants of '*Podknast*' project that included penitentiary institutions of 10 federal states.

Written fixation of the passages of the convicts' *live* speech was carried out through *minimal discursive transcription*, the main task of which, unlike the phonetic and phonological transcription, is not in taking into account the sound composition of individual word forms, but in fixing phenomena associated with the organization of a local discursive structure, so in most cases it is done by writing words in the standard spelling form, which corresponds to the norm of the literary language, provides simplicity and speed of text perception and processing (Makarov, 2003: 109). The method of minimal discursive transcription involves preserving the key characteristics of *live* speech (phonetic morphological and syntactic ones) and omitting accents, pauses, intonation and timbre peculiarities, length and spontaneous interruptions typical for oral speech (Adamzik 1994: 370).

The theoretical and methodological basis of the research consists in the idea that mental resource of a certain discursive practice is a specific conceptual system that can be reconstructed by applying a cognitive mapping technique. Related to the PD its application may result in cognitive maps of its varieties – LPD and SPD, which present the process of preferring use of mental units and are specific 'information portraits'.

The attempts of scientists to represent complex mental processes are reflected in the suggestion of various types of structures, such as interpretation frames and cognitive maps. The latter, though differently understood by the researchers (N. Kravchenko, O. Selivanova, R. Akselrod, E. C. Tolman), but being aimed mainly at representing the global picture of the communicants' programs, represent the mental frames of discursive practices of the linguistic-cultural community and reveal the established way of comprehending a certain segment of its members' activities.

The creation of complete presentation of the PD concept system, reflected in the cognitive map, requires the determination of its 'skeleton' – the autochthon concepts and the partial outline of the corpus of PD allochthons as discursive variables. At that, the adequate methodological approach was to defining the synthesis of *conceptual analysis*, corpus linguistics techniques and *linguoquantitative methods*. This enables to observe the complete mental representation of the PD as a conceptual system in a statistically verifiable conceptual structure.

Modeling the LPD and SPD cognitive maps includes several stages: 1) defining basic situational formers that outline the communicative frame as a LPD and SPD situational 'skeleton'; 2) determining the LPD and SPD allochthons as a general complex of possible information elements; 3) determining autochthons as regular elements of LPD and SPD through the procedures of statistical verification of actuals.

Stage 1 is substantiated by the fact that the actualization of the PD semantic space is provided by an adequate situational framework. Due to anthropocentricity, the deictic characteristics of the dialogue discourse and understanding of the action transformations as a continuum of "causal chains", from which the consciousness of the interpreter "pulls out separate links" (Croft, 1991: 159), this situational framework can be outlined by the main formers presenting the participants – the prisoners and employees of the prison, – the global strategic objectives and the spatiotemporal localization of the PD communicative act.

Stage 2 requires additional explanation. The lexical-semantic space can be regarded as a combination of means for verbal interpretation of a certain conceptual space whose nuclear component is compared with a verbal unit capable of activating the given concept in the consciousness of the language native speaker. Considering such units the objectivators of concepts, one can detect the concepts that are regularly or occasionally represented in LPD and SPD.

Conceptual analysis of the PD, despite closedness of the prison "world", enables to define it as an open discourse, which has a certain ability to borrow concepts that are inherently characteristic of other discourses, which, obviously, is explained by the specification of different types of knowledge of various perspectives of human and linguistic existence of personality in it.

The holistic theory as a methodological basis of modern cognitive linguistics combines the formats of the presentation of the semantic and the conceptual, considering language as the main means of categorization and conceptualization of the world, an open cognitive system that interacts with general mental capabilities. Cognitive structures are deep thought-based entities, the discovery of which can only be done through the study of meanings of the language units (Tukaeva 2009: 862), because "the lexical meaning is a concept activated by the word in thought" (Zhabotinskaja 2013: 76). The word used by a person is the "flash" of information, – both the nominator of a certain notion or meaning, and an element of knowledge of the language native speaker in the

context of his national mentality, social, psychological, gender, and worldview characteristics. Any mental formation is constantly in the relations and dependences, and therefore the determination of the algorithm for the exteriorization of concepts in the space of the text enables not only to implement their profile, but also to construct the concept system of LPD and SPD.

The verbal implementation of concepts leads to the need of identifying their actualizers (known as objectivators, explicators, nominants, verbalizers, conceptual qualifiers, etc.) – verbal units that provide the conceptual basis of the PD types, despite the fact that communicative and pragmatic parameters for defining qualifying senses of the lingual units are quite subjective both from the side of the communicants, and from the perspective of the researcher. In order to isolate the constants of the concept system of PD types, an inventory of the PD texts was made, the objectivators of concepts were detected, the classification of which into the semantic domains allowed defining the matrix of concepts as the basic beams of meaning within the PD.

Since only the repetition of particular verbals can indicate a certain relevance and regularity, it seems appropriate to use the elements of statistical analysis enabling to determine the statistical significance of a) domain presentation in the LPD and SPD texts, and b) certain concepts in the selected domains at <u>Stage 3</u> of the study to give the status of LPD and SPD autochthons to certain concepts from other fields. Selected lexemes as linguistic signs, fixed to the subjects of cognition and by relations between them, represent elementary meanings in the consciousness; the names of domains formed – generalized concepts that semantically combine all the elements of a group that, through their presentation in the family interaction, indicate the points of meanings condensation.

The need to distinguish between natural and random phenomena causes applying *quantitative analysis*. Verification of data using the techniques of *calculating the χ^2-criterion* and *contingency coefficient K* allows to select the main meaning dominants, categorial units of the basis of its concept system from the set of fixed allochthons – conceptual variables presenting atypical knowledge quanta, regular autochthons of LPD and SPD concept system – by determining the correspondences between the frequency distributions of concept actualizers of a certain domain in the LPD and SPD texts and specific concepts in statistically significant domains.

The traditional study of the fullness of conceptual structures is based, as a rule, on the definition of the frequency of lexemes that designate certain elements or nominal characteristics of the concept. However, quantitative techniques, in particular, one of the basic methods for verifying hypotheses in linguistics – the chi-square (χ^2) criterion, enable to determine the existence of correspondences or discrepancies between distributions of frequencies of the quantities under observation (Levickij 2012: 156), actually verifying their regularity of this discursive environment. The most widely used formula for calculating the χ^2 criterion is $\chi^2 = \sum \frac{(O-E)^2}{E}$, where O – actually observed values, E – theoretically estimated ones, Σ – the total amount.

The relation between the features is confirmed by the χ^2 index, which is larger than the critical value, and its degree is determined by Chuprov mutual contingency coefficient K (Levickij 2012: 160) by the formula $K = \sqrt{\frac{x^2}{N\sqrt{(r-1)(c-1)}}}$, where N is the total number of observations, r is the number of lines in the table, c is the number of columns.

The values of the mutual contingency coefficient can be from 0 to +1, while the significance is determined in correspondence with the value of χ^2.

Exceeding the value of χ^2 testifies to the prevalence of the empirical use of the domain over the theoretical expectations, confirming its selective character and, consequently, its importance for the LPD and SPD.

A similar procedure determines the value of χ^2 for all allochthons actualizers within each of the distinguished domains. As a result of such calculations, the most significant concepts for each of the predefined statistically significant domains are determined in the LPD and SPD text. The detected concepts are autochthons of LPD and SPD.

Having explained in the above described way the social intragroup structure of thinking of the PD participants on the basis of texts produced by them, one can identify the common elements in the structure of thinking that integrate LPD and SPD within the network – the concepts as cementing elements in the national consciousness. All the information obtained results in the cognitive map – schematically presented information archive as "the way of representing a person's mental image of the surrounding world; a schematic image of a fragment of the world picture" (Yesipovich 2013: 254–255).

7. Concept system of LPD

In the LPD, seven statistically significant domains (SPRECHTÄTIGKEIT, MENSCHLICHER ORGANISMUS, RELIGION / PARANORMALE PHÄNOMENE, BEWEGUNG, GEFÜHLE UND EMOTIONEN, LAUT-UND LICHTERSCHEINUNGEN, PHYSIKALISCHE EIGENSCHAFTEN) and 34 concepts-autochthons (Table 1) are identified. We will analyze the conceptual content of each of the domains selected in more detail.

Table 1: *Significance of domains in LPD and SPD*

Domain	LPD		SPD	
	χ^2	к	χ^2	к
Medicine	27,68			
Physical characteristics of an object	93,2	0,4		
Sound / light phenomena	113,68	0,4		
Assessment / quality of an object			19,6	
Emotional and psychic state			88,24	0,32
Time			190,88	0,56
Features of character	2,72			
Money / property	14,56			
Objects/devices/ weapons / mechanisms	14,08			
Nature	30,08			
Emotions and feelings	309,13	0,62		
Law and legislation			607,46	0,82
Human body	712,37	0,88		
Religion / supernatural	579,12	0,81		
Process			185,84	0,48
Physical act			574,91	0,81
Physiological processes	15,12			
Space			34,48	
Colour / tint	23,52			

Speech activity	588,4	0,81		
Thinking activity			170,32	0,48
Substance / material			0,24	
Occupation / work			0,4	
Appearance	0,96			
Food and beverages	2			
Family and relations between people			24,8	
Clothes			4,2	
Motion	464,56	0,8		
Building / structure / institution	0,72			
Prison subculture			947,59	0,95

In the conceptual space of the LPD, the most important part is given to the domain MENSCHLICHER ORGANISMUS, which combines the concepts with somatic component, which objectify the biological knowledge of the convicted person about the body and its structure, peculiarities of the worldview, typical features of the character and appearance of the German community representatives *(KOPF, AUGEN, FUSS, HAND, MUND, HALS)*. The recorded autochthons are presented according to their share from the most significant to the least relevant ones:

(1)   *Einen KOPF kürzer machen!*
'Cut the HEAD off!' (Chaplet 2003: 101; examples hereinafter are in the authors' translation)

(2)   *Nachhe drehte ma die Daumen in die Faust. – Nachhe kugelt me die AUGEN raus.*
'Nachhe made a fist with his fingers. – Nachhe will put my EYES out.' (Meyrink 2007: 301)

(3)   *Wenn du wiederkommen und auch nur versuchen solltest, einen FUSS durch das Tor zu setzen, wird man dich töten.*
'If you come back or just even try to step your FOOT in the gate, you will be killed.' (Benedikt 2012: 126)

(4)   *Anderen Leuten das Essen aus der HAND schlagen.*
'Knock the food out of other people's HANDS.' (Chaplet 2003: 206)

(5)   *Haltet also bitte euren MUND, auch im eigenen Interesse.*
'Shut your MOUTHS. It's in your best interest.' (Ackermann 2015: 97)

(6)   *Das erklärt, warum sie Holoch totgeschlagen hat, aber was hatte es mit dem Beton in Jossecks HALS auf sich?*
'This explains why Holoch killed himself, but how can this be related to the concrete in his THROAT, Josseck?' (Hartung 2014: 143)

The SPRECHTÄTIGKEIT domain contains knowledge of the communicative activities of representatives of the prison world. Analysis of the empirical material proves that in the LPD the convicts start to communicate in order to satisfy their daily needs, receive and transmit

information, maintain relations. The speech activity of the prisoners in the LPD is short-term, incomplete, expressive, marked with specific prison vocabulary and abusive language that mostly have a negative connotation. The domain is represented by active concepts *(KNASTJARGON, REDE, SCHIMPF, DROHUNG, SCHREI, FRAGE, ERZÄHLUNG, ANTWORT, STREIT)*:

(7)   *Ist das ein SITTICH?*
        'Is he a PAEDOPHILE?' (Bausch 2012: 152)

(8)   *Da ihr Tölpel AUSGEPLAUDERT habt, was keiner wissen soll.*
        'That's because you, fools, BLATHERED about something that nobody should know.' (Ebert 2008: 99)

(9)   *Du SCHLAMPE. Du HURE. Du NUTTE.*
        'You're a DRAB, you're a SLUT. You're a WHORE.' (Chaplet 2003: 292)

(10)   *Eine falsche Bewegung, und du BIST TOT.*
        'One wrong move and you will DIE.' (Ebert 2008: 449)

(11)   *Ihr könnt SCHREIEN, so viel Ihr wollt, Weib.*
        'SCREAM as much as you wish, woman.' (Benedikt 2015: 145)

(12)   *Du sprichst nur, wenn du GEFRAGT wirst!*
        'You will talk only when you are ASKED!' (Ebert 2006: 173)

(13)   *Was hast du ihr ERZÄHLT?*
        'What have you TOLD her?' (Funke 2005: 513)

(14)   *Oh, darauf möchte ich jetzt nicht ANTWORTEN.*
        'Oh, I don't want to ANSWER that now.' (Spaniel 2015: 98)

(15)   *Das war unser großer STREITpunkt.*
        'That was our big CONTROVERSIAL point.' (Link 2012: 618)

The religious beliefs and knowledge about the world, its structure and origin conventional for the German ethnic community are represented by the domain RELIGION / PARANORMALE PHÄNOMENE, which is a religious component of the conceptual picture of the world, based on belief. Active domain concepts are *GOTT, JENSEITS, HÖLLE, KIRCHE*:

(16)   *Und es gibt das GOTTESGERICHT, vor dem einen keine Macht und kein Schmiergeld schützt.*
        'There is the GOD'S JUDGEMENT, before which nobody can be protected by power or bribery.' (Milstein 2012: 30)

(17)   *Mit so einem Delikt ist man normalerweise fast so angesehen wie jemand, der seine untreue Frau ins JENSEITS geschickt hat.*
        'Such crime usually makes you have the same authority as the one, who sent his cheating wife into ETERNITY.' (Chaplet 2003: 240)

(18)   *Wie ist sie aus dieser HÖLLE entkommen?*
         'How did she escape this HELL?' (Hartung 2014: 143)

(19)   *DIE ANDACHT ist für alle unsere Abteilungen offen.*
         'The WORSHIP is open to all our departments.' (Chaplet 2003: 181)

The domain BEWEGUNG is the cognitive fragment of the conceptual portrait of the German LPD. In the conceptual content of the BEWEGUNG domain, we observe confining the general knowledge of the convict about motion as the basis of life and the key process that occurs in nature, to specific information about their limitations in the place of confinement, where the main kind of motion is walking, which is recorded in autochthons *GEHEN* and *KOMMEN:*

(20)   *Wann GEHEN wir los und knallen Patrick ab?*
         'When do we GO and shoot Patrick?' (Hartung 2014: 122)

(21)   *Morgen KOMMT der Kerl, der den kleinen Felix umgebracht hat.*
         'The guy, who killed little Felix will COME tomorrow.' (Chaplet 2003: 194)

Feelings and emotions are an integral part of the inner world of man, even in places of confinement. The domain GEFÜHLE UND EMOTIONEN in the LPD is represented by a number of concepts for denoting both negative (much more often) and positive emotions and feelings. The scope of negative emotions is reflected in the concepts *ANGST, HASS, TRAUER, VERDACHT, ABSCHEULICHKEIT:*

(22)   *Aber ich habe ANGST davor, dass ich dabei ausraste oder dass ich das nicht überlebe.*
         But I am AFRAID that I will lose control or won't be able to stand this.' (Bausch 2012: 212)

(23)   *Ich HASSE dich!*
         'I HATE you.' (Anonymus 2009: 263)

(24)   *Sie TRAUERT um eine zerstörte Unschuld.*
         'She MOURNS the broken innocence.' (Hartung 2014: 146)

(25)   *Wir hatten den VERDACHT, dass Jenkins ein doppeltes Spiel spielte.*
         'We SUSPECTED Jenkins to play a double game.' (Neuhaus 2009: 996)

(26)   *Ich sag ich Ihnän; es war Ihnän SCHAISLICH.*
         'I am telling you, you felt DISGUSTED.' (Meyrink 2007: 304)

The concentrators of positive feelings include *HOFFNUNG* and *FREUDE*:

(27)   *Man kämpft in der HOFFNUNG, dass der Andere aufgibt, denn man weiß, man wird ein Leben nehmen.*
         'You fight with HOPE that the enemy gives up, because you know that your life will be taken.' (Aukett 2015: 655)

(28)   *Meine Schwester war bis zu dem Tag, da sie mit Gewalt verschleppt wurde, glücklich und FROH.*
‘Before the day my sister was hijacked by means of violence, when she was happy and JOYFUL.’ (Benedikt 2015: 144)

Actualization of knowledge of the convicts about sound / light phenomena and physical characteristics of the objects of reality are sufficiently rarely observed, which is a consequence of the specificity of the place of criminal communication. From the research material, we receive confirmation that the prisoners are able to observe only a narrow spectrum of light and sound phenomena such as the sunset and the illumination of the prison territory at night from behind the bars, the light of the lamp in the cell, the knock on the steel door of the cell, the rustle, whispers, human sounds. At the same time, there is a restriction of the prisoner in the objects of everyday life that are restricted to minimum in order to prevent the offense in the places of imprisonment. Therefore, there is no need to discuss the size, shape, length, height, and other physical properties of objects. The obtained statistical values of the domains of LAUT-UND LICHTERSCHEINUNGEN and PHYSIKALISCHE EIGENSCHAFTEN indicate that they are most passive part in the formation of the LPD conceptual space. The reserve for the LAUT-UND LICHTERSCHEINUNGEN domain is represented by the concepts that contain audio information (*GERÄUSCH* and *TON*) and that of light phenomena *(LICHT):*

(29)   *Ich hatte ein GERÄUSCH gehört, einen dumpfen Schlag von oben.*
‘I heard some NOISE, the thud from above.’ (Adlon 2014: 89)

(30)   *Das Einzige, was sie als Antwort bekam, war EIN NERVTÖTENDER DAUERTON.*
‘The only thing she got as an answer was an EXHAUSTING ENDLESS DIAL TONE.’ (Adlon 2012: 75)

(31)   *DAS HELLE LICHT beleuchtete das in Gram verzogene Gesicht.*
‘The BRIGHT LIGHT was illuminating the face, distorted by sorrow.’ (Hartung 2014: 146)

The domain PHYSIKALISCHE EIGENSCHAFTEN combines the concepts *LÄNGE* and *GRÖSSE*:

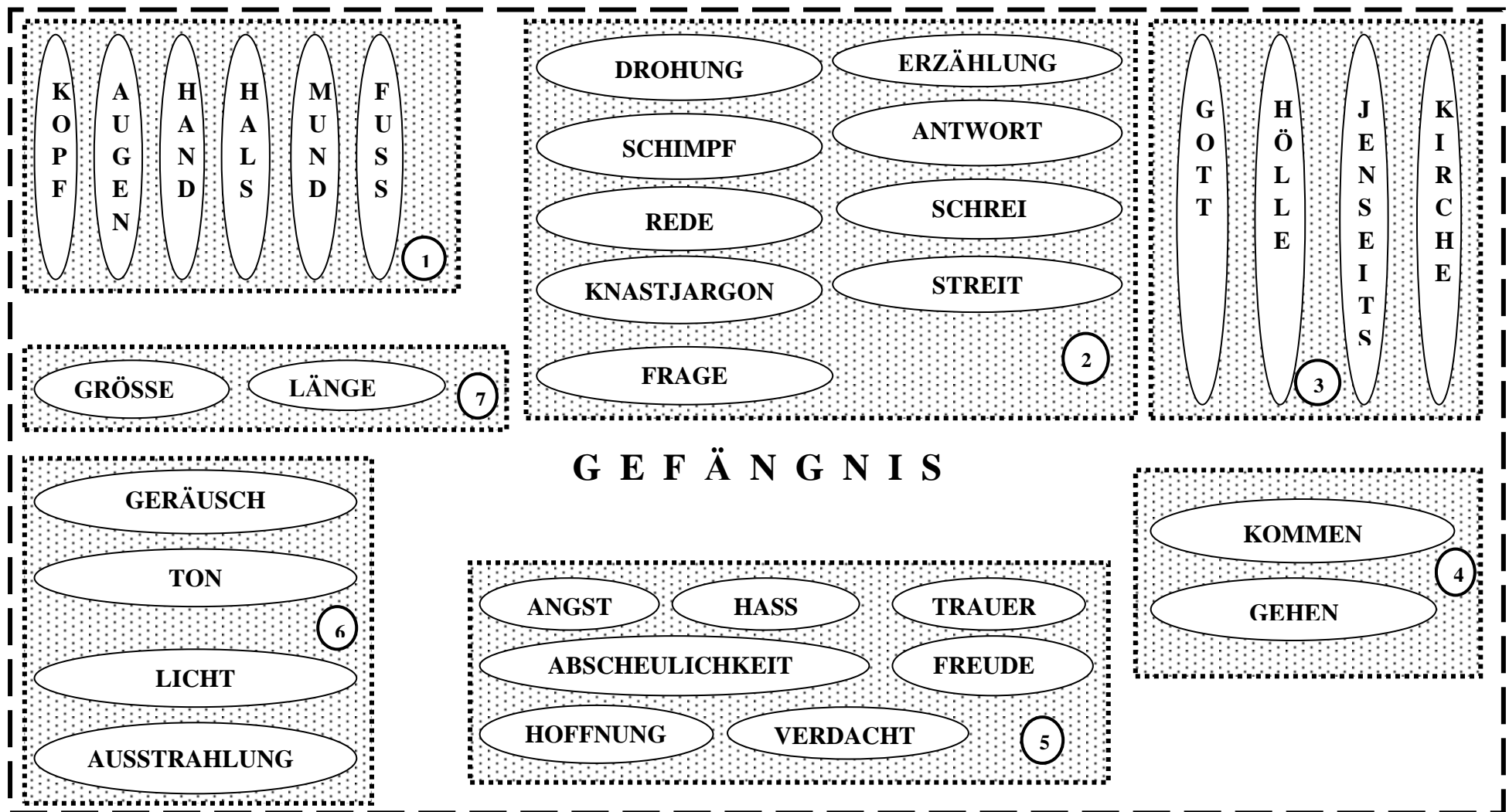(32)   *Und außerdem sind es höchstens FÜNFZIG KILOMETER von dort.*
‘Besides, it’s more than FIFTY KILOMETERS away.’ (Chaplet 2003: 92)

(33)   *Er wog DAS SCHMALE MESSER in seinen Händen.*
‘He juggled with A LITTLE KNIFE.’ (Aukett 2015: 723)

Consequently, the statistically selected concepts as elements of the content of meaningful domains are autochthons, discourse-forming units of criminal communication in the German literary space that characterize it as a separate form of discursive practice through the prism of German authors’ knowledge and ideas about the prison and the prisoners. Having selected the most active in the literary form of representation PD concepts that obviously represent the

author's picture of the world, we will represent the mental portrait of the LPD in the cognitive map (Figure 1).

KOPF AUGEN HAND HALS MUND FUSS **(1)**	DROHUNG ERZÄHLUNG SCHIMPF ANTWORT REDE SCHREI KNASTJARGON STREIT FRAGE **(2)**	GOTT HÖLLE JENSEITS KIRCHE **(3)**

GRÖSSE LÄNGE **(7)**

G E F Ä N G N I S

GERÄUSCH

TON **(6)**

LICHT

AUSSTRAHLUNG

ANGST HASS TRAUER

ABSCHEULICHKEIT FREUDE

HOFFNUNG VERDACHT **(5)**

KOMMEN **(4)**

GEHEN

- - – metachthon   1 – domain 'human body'   4 – domain 'motion'   7 – domain 'physical characteristics of an object'

… – domain   2 – domain 'speech activity'   5 – domain 'emotions and feelings'

__ – autochthon   3 – domain 'Religion / supernatural'   6 – domain 'sound / light phenomena'

Figure 1. *Concept system of LPD*

The cognitive map shows the relevance for a contemporary German author of a work of literature of information about the prison, a man as a biosocial being, whose prior activity is interpersonal communication, religion in the form of the accumulated knowledge of God and paranormal phenomena, human feelings and emotions, motion, light and sound phenomena, as well as the physical characteristics of the objects of the reality.

8. Concept system of SPD

The use of linguostatistical methods to analyze empirical material enabled to identify 7 significant domains (GEFÄNGNISSUBKULTUR, GESETZ UND RECHT, PHYSISCHE HANDLUNG, ZEIT, DENKTÄTIGKEIT, PSYCHISCHER ZUSTAND and PROZESS) and 42 concepts-autochthons within them that are actualized in the process of *live* criminal communication and form mental basis of the SPD in the conceptual sphere of the German ethnospace (see Table 1).

The GEFÄNGNISSUBKULTUR domain includes a set of concepts that present the knowledge of prisoners about the prison subculture, which is "a system of distorted human values, rules and norms of behavior, traditions and customs adapted for themselves by the representatives of the criminal world" (Khisamutdinov 2015: 46). Domain in the SPD is represented by the nomenclature of concepts *KNASTTATOOS, KNASTJARGON, KNASTGEWALT, VERBRECHERHIERARCHIE, KNASTALLTAG, KNASTABTEILUNGEN and ANTI-GEWALT-PROGRAMM:*

(34) *Der Klassiker – 5 PUNKTE: ALLEINE IN 4 WÄNDEN.*
'That's classic – 5 POINTS: ALONE WITHIN FOUR WALLS.' (Würth & Born 2017)

(35) *Die haben darauf geachtet, dass nur AUF DIE LEBER, AUF DIE MILZ, AUF DIE INNEREN ORGANE WURDE RICHTIG ABGEZIELT.*
'They were paying attention to the place of hit, in particular the LIVER, SPLEEN, INTERNAL ORGANS.' (Panorama 2015)

(36) *Die Männer, um die sie sich kümmert, gehören zu den gefährlichsten in ganz Deutschland: rabiate GEWALTVERBRECHER, GEISELNEHMER, VERGEWALTIGER, MÄNNER, DIE SICH AN KINDERN VERGANGEN HABEN.*
'Men she takes care of are ones of the most dangerous in the whole Germany: fierce CRIMINALS, HIJACKERS, VIOLATORS, PAEDOPHILES.' (Würth 2016)

(37) *Komm mal reine. HAFTRAUMKONTROLLE.*
'Come in. CELL CHECK.' (Schenk & Frauke 2016)

(38) *Gewalttäter, die nicht anders ruhig zu stellen sind, kommen in den so genannten BGH – den BESONDERS GESICHERTEN HAFTRAUM.*
'Violators, which can't be calmed down, get to so called PLACE UNDER SPECIAL PROTECTION.' (Leunig 2016)

(39) *Er hat ihn durch dessen ANTI-AGRESSION-THERAPIE begleitet.*

'He convoyed him during the ANTI-AGRESSION-THERAPY.' (Helm, 2017)

A significant area of knowledge relevant to persons in the institutions of confinement is the GESETZ UND RECHT domain, which has such conceptual content in the SPD (*STRAFTAT, STRAFPROZESSORDNUNG, FREIHEITSSTRAFE* and *WIEDEREINGLIEDERUNG:*

(40) *Dieses Mal wurde er wegen EINBRUCHS und DIEBSTAHLS, einer HANDFEUERWAFFE verurteilt.*
'This time he was convicted for HOME BURGLARY with FIREARMS.' (Dinsenbacher 2016)

(41) *Doch die Grenzen zwischen den erlaubten freien BEWEISWÜRDIGUNG und der STRAFBAREN VORSÄTZLICHEN RECHTSBEUGUNG sind fließend.*
'But the limits between the permitted free EVALUATION OF EVIDENCE and CRIMINAL INTENTIONAL VIOLATION OF LAW are conditional.' (Süddeutsche TV 2017)

(42) *Frank Keller wurde nach einem Geständnis zur lebenslangen HAFT verurteilt.*
'After the confession in the commission of offence, Frank Keller was convicted to life IMPRISONMENT.' (Wendelmann 2016)

(43) *Dazu gehören kürzere Haftstrafen und mehr Gewicht auf die WIEDEREINGLIEDERUNG.*
'This includes such punishment as an arrest for short term, and more attention is paid to the process of RESOCIALIZATION.' (Leunig 2016)

The PHYSISCHE HANDLUNG domain in the SPD covers information on the physical activity of prisoners in German institutions of confinement, where, being an integral part of prison life, it should facilitate the correctional reeducation of the criminal and increase his chances of successful reintegration into society after serving his sentence. Domain content is formed by concepts *SCHREIBEN, ANZIEHEN, TRAGEN, AUFMACHEN, NEHMEN, KÄMPFEN:*

(44) *Mach es gut, Digga. SCHREIB Briefe.*
'Good luck, man. WRITE me letters.' (Leunig 2016)

(45) *Ich geh schnell Zähne putzen, ZIEH MICH AN, dann gehen wir los.*
'I'll quickly brush my teeth, DRESS, and then we will go.' (Leunig 2016)

(46) *Die sind Jugendlichen verpflichtet, diese Sachen verdeckt zu TRAGEN.*
'The youth must WEAR such things in secret.' (Leunig 2016)

(47) *MACH die Lücke AUF!*
'OPEN the slot!' (Naber 2015)

(48) *Du hast doch den letzten GENOMMEN.*
'It was you, who TOOK the last one.' (ZDFinfo Doku 2016)

(49)   *KÄMPFEN – das bin einfach ich.*
         'FIGHTING – it's all about me.' (SRF 2019)

The conceptual content of the ZEIT domain also appears in the German SPD. Time is a universal fundamental category of cultural anthropology, which in the national picture of the world of the Germans belongs to the main cultural values. The results of numerous cognitive studies show that in German society, where everything is based on the agreement concerning dates and observance of terms, the speakers try to measure and cover the temporal continuum with the help of technical means as accurately as possible, since the time in their consciousness is the magnitude that is in continuous communication with the dynamics of the processes taking place in society and the life of each of them, as well as one of the most valuable entities, because it is impossible to compensate for the time wasted.

    As a result of the analysis of the empirical material it was found that the German prison is a special temporal dimension, where the only reference point in time is not the clock, but the key, since every morning the prisoner's day begins with the guard's opening the door to his cell and ends with its locking at night. It is the sound of getting a heavy key in the lock and a loud sound of double rotation of the key before the cell door opens that signals to the prisoner that the time of his imprisonment decreases. Here the time is measured not in the way usual for man – not in minutes, hours, etc., but in periods from letter to letter, from visit to visit, from the moment of imprisonment and to release from custody.

    The ZEIT domain is formed by nuclear concepts to denote both metric (unit of measurement) and existential (indefinite duration) time. METRIC TIME explodes time concepts *JAHR, MONAT, STUNDE, WOCHE* and *TAG:*

(50)   *Der 18-Jährige wurde zu 65 JAHRE Haft verurteilt.*
         'The 18 years old was convicted to 65 YEARS of imprisonment.' (Leunig 2016)

(51)   *Wir haben einen MONAT lang in den Mädchen- und Jungengefängnissen gehemmt.*
         'We spent a MONTH in prisons for girls and boys.' (Schenk & Frauke 2016)

(52)   *Über Nacht werden die Häftlinge 8 STUNDEN lang eingeschlossen.*
         'During the night time prisoners are locked for 8 HOURS.' (Podknast 2015)

(53)   *Jede WOCHE kommen frisch verurteilte Straftäter.*
         'New criminals come every WEEK.' (Riedel 2016)

(54)   *Jeden TAG kommen die 48 Mädchen zum Mittagessen in die Kantine.*
         'Every DAY 48 girls come to the canteen for lunch.' (SWR 2017)

The EXISTENTIAL TIME is objectified in the SPD with concepts *MOMENT* and *WEILE:*

(55)   *Aber seine Wut kann sich jeden MOMENT in Gewalt entladen.*
         'But his fury may burst as violence at any MOMENT.' (Bremer 2014)

(56)   *Eine WEILE lief es richtig gut und sie dachte, jetzt kommt sie raus.*

'One INSTANT everything was really good and she thought she was going out of prison.' (Helm, 2017)

One of the key tasks of punishment in the form of imprisonment is the creation of preconditions for a criminal to get aware of his deed and for his repentance. Therefore, prisoners spend a lot of time in cells alone in order to rethink their existence. We include information about the mental processes of the prisoners into the domain DENKTÄTIGKEIT, the prevailing concepts of which are *WISSEN, BEGREIFEN, GEDANKE, VERSTEHEN, EINSTELLUNG and MERKEN*:

(57) *Ich WEIß nur, dass ich mit etwa 18 herauskomme. Mehr WEISS ich nicht.*
       'I only KNOW that I will go out of prison approximately at 18. I KNOW nothing more.' (Leunig 2016)

(58) *Mir ist BEWUSST, dass das hier ein Gefängnis ist.*
       'I REALIZE that here is a prison.' (ZDFinfo Doku 2016)

(59) *GLAUBST du wirklich, du kannst mir hier diese Scheiße erzählen?*
       'Do you really THINK that you can tell me this shit?' (ZDFinfo Doku 2016)

(60) *Aber das scheint keiner zu VERSTEHEN!*
       'But it seems like nobody UNDERSTANDS this.' (Leunig 2016)

(61) *Für wie bescheuert HÄLTST du mich eigentlich?*
       'How crazy you THINK I am?' (Panorama 2015)

(62) *Manchmal MERKT man in Gesprächen, dass sie die Sache nicht durchdacht haben.*
       'Sometimes during conversations it is NOTICED that they haven't thought this over.' (Riedel 2016)

In the process of analyzing the empirical material it was found that convicts do not tend to express their feelings during *live* communication. The proof of this is the low index of χ^2 criterion in the SPD of the PSYCHISCHER ZUSTAND domain, which contains knowledge of the prisoner's internal conditions in places of confinement. Concepts point to the state and changes in the psyche of the criminal while staying behind bars *(WUT, SCHOCK, NERVOSITÄT, JÄMMERLICHKEIT, GLAUBE, AUFREGUNG and REUE):*

(63) *Die meisten hier sind voller WUT, WUT auf die Welt.*
       'The majority here is full of FURY, FURY to the world.' (ZDFinfo Doku 2016)

(64) *Ich bin immer noch ziemlich GESCHOCKT.*
       'I am still SHOCKED.' (Greine 2015)

(65) *Es NERVT total rum, dass ich mich verantwortlich und reumütig zeigen soll.*
       'It makes me so NERVOUS that I have to pretend as if I am responsible and I regret.' (NDR 2017)

(66)   *Es KOTZT MICH ECHT AN.*
       'This IRRITATES me.' (Kimmel 2014)

(67)   *Ich schätze, sie GLAUBEN daran, dass es aus mir ein besserer Mensch werden kann.*
       'It seems like they BELIEVE that I can be a better person.' (Schram 2014)

(68)   *Ich bin AUFGEREGT.*
       'I am ANXIOUS.' (Würth & Born 2017)

(69)   *Wir haben mit den Psychotherapeuten daran gearbeitet, dass sie ihre Tat BEREUT
       und begreift, was sie getan hat.*
       'Psychotherapeutists and I were working on them to REGRET about their conduct
       and realize what they have done.' (Greine 2015)

The most significant element of the conceptual portrait of the SPD was the PROZESS
domain, which is the reservoir of knowledge of the convicts about the processes in their daily
lives. Domain concepts are *EINFLUSS, STATTFINDEN, BESCHÄFTIGUNG, WERDEN and
VERNICHTUNG:*

(70)   *Das kannst du BEEINFLUSSEN!*
       'You can INFLUENCE this!' (Leunig 2016)

(71)   *Wenn negative Dinge STATTGEFUNDEN haben, dann können aus diesen 3 Monaten
       durchaus Jahre werden.*
       'If the negative events HAPPENED, then 3 months might become years.' (Würth
       2016)

(72)   *Mit den folgenden Erziehungsmethoden will er SICH nicht mehr BESCHÄFTIGEN.*
       'He doesn't want to be ENGAGED in the following educational measures.' (Spiegel
       TV 2014)

(73)   *Ich übernehme inzwischen die volle Verantwortung, aber es ist echt schwer, jemand
       zu WERDEN, der man nie gelernt hat zu sein.*
       'I take full responsibility for this, but it's really hard to BECOME the one you never
       learned to be.' (Leunig 2016)

(74)   *Wir werden ihn VERNICHTEN.*
       'We will DESTROY him.' (Brachwitz 2016)

Thus, the recorded autochthons are a discourse-making framework in the conceptual system
of the German SPD, revealing the originality and uniqueness of the *live* interpersonal
communication in the German institutions of confinement, which are the social center of the
formation and functioning of prison discourse practice. On the basis of the selected domains
and the nuclear concepts that are part of them, we model the conceptual portrait of the SPD in
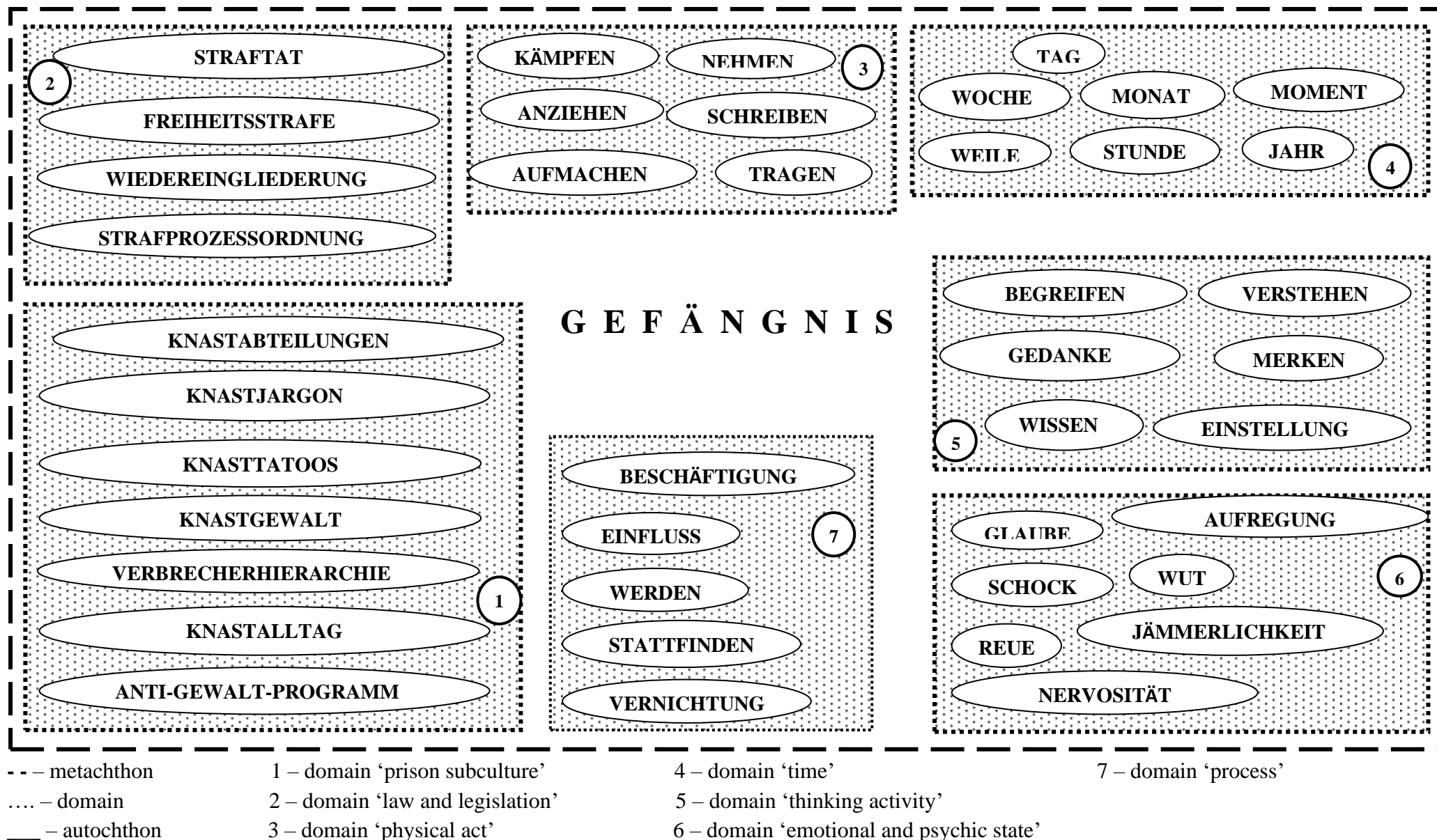the form of a cognitive map (Figure 2).

Figure 2. *Concept system of SPD*

- - – metachthon   1 – domain 'prison subculture'   4 – domain 'time'   7 – domain 'process'

.... – domain   2 – domain 'law and legislation'   5 – domain 'thinking activity'

___ – autochthon   3 – domain 'physical act'   6 – domain 'emotional and psychic state'

The cognitive map shows relevance for a contemporary participant in a real German PD – prisoner or penitentiary system of prison – information on subculture, the main attributes of which are prison jargon, the German Code of Criminal Procedure, the legal basis for the activities of prison as a social institution, the law and the duties of prisoners in institutions of confinement, the everyday processes and physical activity of the prisoners, occurring in prison, the time, the cognitive processes of the convicts during his reeducation in institutions of confinement, as well as the mental state of the prisoners and prison staff during their life and activities in prison.

Comparing conceptual systems reconstructed for LPD and SPD and the author's and real prison-everyday pictures of the world represented in them, it is possible to assume that the literary form differs considerably from its real dimension, the conceptual spaces of LPD and SPD are fundamentally different, and the ideas reflected in the author's and the real prison-crime picture of the world, have almost nothing in common.

Thus, on the basis of the obtained statistical data (Table 1) it can be stated that the most significant domains in the LPD are MENSCHLICHER ORGANISMUS (χ^2=712,37; K=0,88); SPRECHTÄTIGKEIT (χ^2=588,4; K=0,81); RELIGION / PARANORMALE PHÄNOMENE (χ^2=579,12; K=0,81); BEWEGUNG (χ^2=464,56; K=0,8); EMOTIONEN UND GEFÜHLE (χ^2=309,13; K=0,62); LAUT- UND LICHTERSCHEINUNGEN (χ^2=113,68; K=0,4); PHYSIKALISCHE EIGENSCHAFTEN (χ^2=93,2; K=0,4). However, in SPD the following are significant: GEFÄNGNISSUBKULTUR (χ^2=947,59; K=0,95); GESETZ UND RECHT (χ^2=607,46; K=0,82); PHYSISCHE HANDLUNG (χ^2=574,91; K=0,81); ZEIT (χ^2=190,88; K=0,56); DENKTÄTIGKEIT (χ^2=170,32; K=0,48); PSYCHISCHER ZUSTAND (χ^2=88,24; K=0,32) and PROZESS (χ^2=85,84; K=0,48). It is obvious that the relevant domains do not demonstrate any correspondence: in the collective consciousness of German authors there is a perception that in the PD the general psychological knowledge of a person, peculiarities of his external and internal constitution and characteristic types of activities are prevailing, among which the central place is undeniably occupied by communicative activities.

Instead, the verbal space reflecting the mental processes of convicts in the process of *live* communication testifies to the thematic arrangement of knowledge about the prison as a hermetically closed world, the mirror of the whole society, which reflects its main problems (the consequences of the person's improper or lacking education, lack of his socialization and failed attempts to integrate, his growth within a certain subculture, as well as the consequences of living in a modern society of fierce competition, where satisfaction of the needs of one individual becomes more important than the welfare of the whole community. This results in social isolation, poverty, lack of a clear civic stand). Here the knowledge of the prison is presented as a form of punishment for the crime, as the epicenter of the 'prison subculture' and its impact on the emotional and mental state of the prisoner, as well as on the process of re-education of the convicted person in harsh conditions, and the cognitive changes that occur while the prisoners are staying behind the bars. The prison everyday fragment of the picture of the world is filled with the ideas of the SPD participants about the essence and features of the German penitentiary system, the concept of crimes, their classification and types of criminal punishment in the framework of current legislation.

Significant differences are also observed in the representation of the emotional and volitional spheres of the convicted person in the author's and real everyday prison picture of the world. Thus, in the views of German authors, the generalized knowledge about feelings and emotions as an integral part of the inner world of a person is fixed. The expressiveness of

the convicts' speech is represented by the emotions and feelings typical of a person as a representative of certain community, with no regard to the peculiarity of the prison as an institution of the criminal communication development, the impact of a specific microclimate on the organization and the relations between the staff and the imprisoned.

However, in the real everyday prison picture of the world, the fragment of the emotional and volitional spheres of communicants is presented in a different way. Here we state the low level of relevance of knowledge and ideas about the emotional and volitional spheres, only the domain EMOTIONAL-PSYCHOLOGICAL STATE gains communicative relevance, serving as a reservoir of knowledge of the convicts and prison staff about the state of being "newcomers", who find themselves in a criminal environment, the convicted "with experience", for whom prison is a kind of "advanced training courses", as well as legal agents. Empirical evidence confirms that prisoners and staff are always in the state of tension within the precincts of the German prison.

9. Conclusions

The research performed enables to state that the main conceptual constants of the literary and spoken norms of the PD representation are the segments of the specific concept systems. Having explained the structure of thought of the author of the work of literature and that of the real prisoners on the basis of the texts produced by them, we tried to determine the elements and concepts-autochthons in the structures of thought, which make up the matrix and frame of LPD and SPD.

The conceptual space of the LPD is represented by the domains SPRECHTÄTIGKEIT, MENSCHLICHER ORGANISMUS, RELIGION / PARANORMALE PHÄNOMENE, BEWEGUNG, GEFÜHLE UND EMOTIONEN, LAUT- UND LICHTERSCHEINUNGEN, PHYSIKALISCHE EIGENSCHAFTEN, the conceptual content of which proves the views of the German authors of the works of literature that the knowledge of man as a biosocial being, his inner world and spiritual space, in which the faith in God is essential, as well as of the types of human activity, the main of which is communicative activity, is relevant for the PD participants. At the same time, according to the authors, the least significant areas of knowledge used by the prisoners and employees of the penitentiary system are physical characteristics of objects of reality, sound and light phenomena.

The conceptual space of the SPD in the conceptual sphere of the German ethnospace is represented by the domains GEFÄNGNISSUBKULTUR, GESETZ UND RECHT, PHYSISCHE HANDLUNG, ZEIT, DENKTÄTIGKEIT, PSYCHISCHER ZUSTAND and PROZESS, the conceptual content of which shows that in the dimension of reality prisoners and prison staff, the knowledge about the prison subculture, the German Code of Criminal Procedure, time, as well as the emotional and psychological state of the convicted person and the cognitive operations occurring during the reeducation of the criminal, is sufficient.

Comparative analysis of the conceptual spaces of LPD and SPD allows to state that in the author's and the real everyday prison world pictures the prison communication fragment is represented by fundamentally different discourse-making concepts, the ensemble of which is a system of ideas and knowledge about the world of crime and prison.

The significant differences between the author's and the real everyday prison pictures of the world in the German language space is apparently due to the following: a) the author's

intentions to influence the spiritual space of the reader at superficial nature of his ideas and knowledge about the prison, because the researched area belongs to the passive zone of collective consciousness of the representatives of German ethnospace; b) the closedness of the institute of prison, its isolation from society, the careful concealment of what is happening behind bars by the leadership of the penitentiary institutions; c) increased orderliness of the representatives of the German-speaking community and their subconscious fear of being locked up among those whom the society considers outlaws; d) the low social status of the prison in the German-speaking space, which equates to the shame for life, of the stigma, which permanently deprives the convicted the right for successful reintegration into society after serving sentence in institutions of confinement; e) misrepresentations of argot as a language and crime as a subject of PD.

Supplementing cognitive maps with statistically verified interconceptual correlations that fix certain mental connections, as well as the use of the proposed method to other types of discourse, including the comparative linguocultural sphere can be mentioned as the prospects for further research in this perspective.

Abbreviations

LD for "literary discourse"
LPD for "literary prison discourse"
PD for "prison discourse"
SD for "spoken discourse"
SPD for "spoken prison discourse"

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