LINGUOCULTURAL «MILITARY» CONCEPT IN THE RUSSIAN LINGUISTIC WORLD VIEW: GENDER ASPECT

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ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to the analysis of verbalization of a linguocultural concept "military" in Russian. Work fits in in a row researches which are at the intersection of the major disciplinary fields of modern linguistics: cultural linguistics and linguoconcept science. The sphere of concepts of Russian includes concepts of a different order on structure and according to contents. The concepts having gender coloring act as separate group. In the course of the analysis of the actual material the following methods have been applied: a method of the discourse analysis, a method of the component analysis, the field method which is basic for system representation of lexical units of the general semantic space. The language units realizing basic value of a concept in the semantic structure are allocated, the linguocultural analysis of structural elements of the lexico-semantic field of a concept "military" in Russian is carried out. The lexical, phraseological and paremiological units in Russian including a concept "military" and also the case phenomena existing in a conceptual picture of the world of native speakers of Russian have served as material of a research. The data of the carried-out linguocultural analysis received during the research can be interesting to experts in the field of a linguoconcept science, represent the analysis of representation of a concept "military" in the Russian language picture of the world.

Key words: conceptual picture of the world, language picture of the world, linguocultural concept, gender aspect, Russian

1. INTRODUCTION

In the 90th years of the 20th century in domestic linguistics studying of linguocultural concepts which continues to this day as material of a research is huge actively began. The most productive in this area are V. I. Karasik, G. G. Slyshkin, V. A. Maslova, S. G. Vorkachev's works and others. After V. I. Karasik and G. G. Slyshkin we consider that the linguocultural concept represents the conventional mental unit directed to complex studying of language, consciousness and culture [1].

The sphere of concepts of Russian includes concepts of a different order both on structure, and on content. The concepts having gender coloring act as separate group. Some works of foreign scientists are devoted to a research of gender features which are shown in language though there are similar works and in domestic science [2]. One of such gender concepts in Russian is the concept the "military" certainly reflected in the Russian language picture of the world and possessing all signs of a linguocultural concept, such as conceptual, figurative and valuable components. Gender coloring of a concept "military" is caused by the fact that long since in representation of the Russian person by the soldier, a defender is the man while the woman – the keeper of the family center. It is known that women serve in modern army also along with men. Besides, in wartime of the woman battle on fronts, nothing without yielding to men. And still in consciousness of people the military – especially male profession about what witnesses the analysis of paremias and precedential texts in which the called concept found the reflection.

This article is devoted to the description of a linguocultural concept "military" in the Russian sphere of concepts. Work is at the intersection of the major disciplinary fields of modern linguistics: cultural linguistics, a linguoconcept science, gender linguistics it is also turned to consideration of the verbalized ideas interior as carrier of a certain culture within an anthropocentric paradigm of the humanity.

2. DATA AND METHODS

The lexical, phraseological and paremiological units in Russian including a concept "military" served as material of a research. Besides, the attention to use of this concept in precedential texts was paid.

For the solution of objectives the following methods were used: the method of the discourse analysis opening content of a concept in scientific and ordinary consciousness; the method of the component analysis applied to determination of a semantic prototype of the concept which is the cornerstone of a concept; the field method which is basic for system representation of lexical units of general semantic space.
3. RESULTS

The analysis of a linguocultural concept assumes allocation of its such components as conceptual, figurative and valuable [3]. As a matter of fact, availability of all these three components is also witnessed about reality of existence and an existing in the Russian conceptual picture of the world of this or that linguocultural concept, in particular a concept by "military".

The fact that gender concepts of languages are first of all linguocultural concepts doesn't raise doubts. National specifics of understanding of this phenomenon are in most cases shown at the level of individual meanings which are inseparably linked with the sphere of emotions, estimations and thanks to which distinction of mentalities of related ethnoses is found, as it is shown in language [4].

We will address dictionaries for the purpose of a specification of a conceptual component of the described concept. So, in T.F.Efremova's dictionary the following value of a lexeme the military is provided: 'The military – The one who is in military service' [5]. In D. N. Ushakov's dictionary we read: 'MILITARY, military, m. Being in the military service (премьузъ, at command positions). – What does he do? – He is a military' [6]. In S. I. Ojjevo's dictionary already sending with a lexeme the serviceman: 'The MILITARY - m. 4. The same that serviceman'; 'The SERVICEMAN - him, m. People which is in the military service' [7] Thus, the military – first of all a profession, and as it is connected with military service, a male profession.

Considering a universal concept "military" in the Russian language picture not superfluous will be to note that from the historical point of view the concept was transformed: its semantics extended, the connotation changed, new lexemes were entered. Verbalization of a concept during an Old Russian era was connected first of all with such lexemes as ratnik, ratoborets, voinik, the warrior, the hero, the athlete, etc. So, in "Materials for the dictionary of Old Russian language" of I. I. Sreznevsky in the dictionary entry of a lexeme the ratnik is noted several values, polar from the point of view of semantic fullness: ratnikъ – воинъ; – неприятель, врагъ; – противникъ, противоборецъ; врагъ (о дивеюле). Ини же молявца, яко прости людии суть, пуще и Половецъ, Юрьы же Дамамеричы молявце: ратники суть и добра вои. (Susz. l. 6731 (on the Academician of the joint venture.)); [8, t.3, page 108], ratoborycъ – воитель, врагъ: Крепость разрушилъ еси ратоборца (Min. 1096 (Oct.) l.72) [8, t.3, page 105]; воиникъ – воинъ; – военный начальникъ: Воиникъ силенъ, (Min. Fefters. 11th century, 134) [8, t.1, page 286]. Use of a lexeme ratnik and the soldier in one offer testifies, in our opinion, first of all to the existing conceptual distinction in language consciousness of the Russian person of that time. Use by copyists of traditional epiteths the soldier, voinik and negative lexemes ratoborets, ratnik emphasizes a positive connotation of lexemes, comp.: добра вои (Susz. l. 6731 (on the Academician of the joint venture.)), In memory святаго Ивана of a voinik (Ip.l. 6691 g) [8, t.1, page 286], Стрельы съкрушилъ лютаго ратоборца (Min. 1097 l.169), Золь ратоборецъ, велики неукротимъ существо и боритель (Zhit. Stef. Pern. l.698) [8, t.3, page 105].

The linguocultural analysis of concepts in language, undoubtedly, includes consideration of ways of formation of this or that conceptual sphere in language, also the appeal to folk art, to the images fixed in language consciousness isn't casual. It is known that in language all experience accumulated by the person accumulates: "Current linguistics investigates the way human knowledge is reflected in the language. Owing to this fact it has become very acute to explore folklore as a mean of reflecting human knowledge" [9, p.193]. Proverbs and sayings of the Russian people give the chance to track as the image of the person of the military perspective: (ратай, i.e. the plowman from an orata verb – to plow) the value which is initially going beyond a circle of a military, 'Alone it is difficult to do everything, you won't make what can be made together' [10], over time has been transformed to Один в поле не воин had absolutely other value and contacted initially hardly in the field Один в поле не ратник (праракт, i.e. the plowman from an orata verb – to plow) the value which is initially going beyond a circle of a military perspective: 'Alone it is difficult to do everything, you won't make what can be made together' [10], over time has been transformed to Один в поле не ратник, and already later there was a replacement by a lexeme the soldier. The proverb has the various variations specifying national specifics comp.: Если по-русски сказано, и один в поле воин, Советский солдат и один в поле воин [10]. Formation of patriotic consciousness is shown also in such proverbs glorifying the Russian, and is later than the Soviet soldier: Русский солдат не знает препрать, Где русский конник, тут враг покойник. Для русского солдата граница святая, Слава богатырями земля русская, Советский воин похвалы достоин, В Советскую Армию пошёл – родную семью нашел [in the same place]. These motives in interpretation of the Russian soldier are used by poets and writers, the brightest, combined in itself all poetics of traditional perception of the Russian soldier, in our opinion, there was Vasily Tyorkin's image in the poem in the same name of A. Tvardovsky: Forward, in fire pitch He goes to fight, the Saint and guilty, Russian wonderful person [11].

The concept "military" initially is gender specific: in use of the lexemes entering this semantic field prevalence of the characteristics underlining a masculinity is available: Воин врагов побивает, а трус корысть подбирает; Три вища славят солдата: смелость, победа, награда; Красна девушка косами, а солдат – орденами; Не родом богатырь славен, а подвигом; Богатырь узнавшь на поле брани, etc. The characteristic of an image of the soldier (the warrior, the soldier, in general – the military) is brightly submitted also in literature: В нем пушица и воины кипит вседневный жар. На Марсовых полях он грозный был воитель, Друзьям он верный друг, красавицам мучитель, И всюду он гусар (A. S. Pushkin, With 1 103.2.); Найду ли смерть, как воин в битве честной, Иль как злодей на плахе площадной, Не будешь ты подругою моей (A. S. Pushkin of BG XIII 184) [12]; Вошел высокий военный, Косая сажень в плачах (K. M. Simonov. Son of the gunner (1941); И прямые, отменные, непреклонные, как на часах, молодые
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