



Opción
ISSN: 1012-1587
revistaopcion@gmail.com
Universidad del Zulia
Venezuela

Novikova, I.N.; Popova, L.G.; Shatilova, L.M.; Biryukova, E.V.; Guseva, A.E.; Khukhuni, G.T.
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concept "Rest" in the English, German, and Russian languages
Opción, vol. 34, no. 85-2, 2018, October-November, pp. 237-256
Universidad del Zulia
Venezuela

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Revista de Antropología, Ciencias de la Comunicación y de la Información, Filosofía,
Lingüística y Semiótica, Problemas del Desarrollo, la Ciencia y la Tecnología

Año 34, agosto 2018 N°

85-2

Revista de Ciencias Humanas y Sociales

ISSN 1012-1537/ ISSNe: 2477-9385

Depósito Legal pp 198402ZU45



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Lexical and semantic representation of the linguistic and cultural concept “Rest” in the English, German, and Russian languages

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Abstract

This article aims to clarify the features of the representation of the value component of the linguistic and cultural concept of “Rest” in the English, German and Russian advertising slogans. In contrast to English, in German and Russian rest is explicated semantically as travel. In the English and Russian languages, exists the possibility of semantic representation of rest as break; hobby, leisure. A distinctive feature of the English and German languages is the representation of the rest as a same: recovery. In the English language, recovery is concretized by the fact that it is accompanied by a decrease in pain.

Key words: linguistic and cultural concept, rest, lexical and semantic representation, cognitive linguistics, lexical and semantic field.

Representación léxica y semántica del concepto lingüístico y cultural "Descanso" en los idiomas inglés, alemán y ruso

Resumen

Este artículo tiene como objetivo aclarar las características de la representación del componente de valor del concepto lingüístico y cultural de "Descanso" en los lemas publicitarios en inglés, alemán y ruso. En contraste con el inglés, en alemán y ruso el descanso se explica semánticamente como viaje. En los idiomas inglés y ruso, existe la posibilidad de representación semántica del descanso como ruptura; hobby, ocio. Una característica distintiva de los idiomas inglés y alemán es la representación del resto como un mismo: recuperación. En el idioma inglés, la recuperación se concreta por el hecho de que va acompañada de una disminución del dolor.

Palabras clave: concepto lingüístico y cultural, descanso, representación léxica y semántica, lingüística cognitiva, campo léxico y semántico.

1. INTRODUCTION

In the humanities of our days, concepts are actively studied, but there is a lack of a common point of view on the interpretation of its nature and essence. The concept in philosophy and sociology is understood only as the content of the notion. It explicates the ontological component of the notion. Each concept takes its place at a particular level of the conceptual scheme, having the ability to be concretized at other levels [The newest philosophical dictionary

Electronic resource; an explanatory sociological dictionary of terms online Electronic resource]. The term "concept" is quite developed in cultural studies and linguistics, but in different directions, it acquires different content and meaning (Vorkachev, 2002; Karasik V.I., and Slyshkin G.G., 2001; Spisiakova, 2016). In our work, we use the definition of the concept proposed in the framework of the linguistic and cultural direction of cognitive linguistics as a basis Arzhanovskaya et al. (2017), under which is understood the quantum of the experience and is modeled as a three-dimensional formation, in its content conceptual, figurative and value characteristics can be identified (Karasik, 2002; Hajiyeva, 2015). As Karasik (2009) noted, the concept is inextricably linked with the typical circumstances in which this mental formation is updated. In this regard, the concepts are indicators of ethno-cultural or social and cultural norms, historical conditions, genre canons and cognitive styles.

Rest, first of all, in philosophy is considered as a scientific category in relation to other types of leisure activities (resort business, tourism, local history and so on). In modern linguistics there are works devoted to the study of verbalization of the concept "rest" both on the material of one language, and when comparing several languages (Kurlova, 2014; Cukan et al., 2014). The relevance of the proposed study is determined with the following circumstances: 1) in modern linguistics, the linguistic and cultural concept "rest" is devoted to numerous studies both on the material of one language and on the material of several languages; 2) the study of the representation of the value component of the linguistic and cultural concept "rest" in the

English, German and Russian languages has not completed yet. The object of this work is the English, German and Russian preemies, which verbalize the value part of the linguistic and cultural concept “rest”. The subject of the study is the semantic content of these preemies in the English, German and Russian languages. The aim of the presented thesis is to clarify the features of the representation of the value component of the linguistic and cultural concept “rest” as a universal value in the languages being compared. The material for the study was the data of phraseological, explanatory, bilingual dictionaries of the English, German and Russian languages [Multitran Electronic resource; Ozhegov electronic resource; Efremova modern online dictionary of the Russian language Electronic resource; Dal's explanatory dictionary; Ushakov Electronic resource; Abbyy Lingvo Electronic resource; Duden-Deutsches Universalwörterbuch online Electronic resource; Macmillan dictionaries Electronic resource; Oxford dictionaries Electronic resource]. In the course of the study, the following methods were used: comparative method, the method of semantic analysis. The comparative method allowed determining the similar and distinctive features of the verbalization of the value component of the linguistic and cultural concept “rest” on the material of the English, German and Russian languages. The method of semantic analysis established the possibility of expressing value judgments, representing the value part of the concept “rest” in the compared languages (Birova, 2013).

2. RESULTS AND CONSIDERATION

The value (axiological) component of the linguistic and cultural concept is recognized as its most important component. However, linguists have different points of view on the essence of this component, namely, highlighting the value of its representatives, the importance and relevance of the linguistic culture, the normative density. The linguistic and cultural concept conveys norms of behavior and values in society at a certain stage of its development. This connection of the linguistic and cultural concept with the social and cultural period is traced in the works and statements, media materials, and cultural texts. Man evaluates only those phenomena, concepts, and categories of reality that are necessary for his physical and spiritual activities. According to G.G. Slyshkin, the value component (G. Slyshkin's term) of the linguistic and cultural concept is explicated in functional understanding and ideological exploitation. Karasik (2002) and Gonzalez et al. (2017), identifying three components of the linguistic and cultural concept: value, factual and figurative, notes that the value component of the linguistic and cultural concept is represented through the study of culture, namely, applying its basic principle –value. The analysis of modern linguistic studies of verbalization of the value component of the concept showed that there are two approaches to the study of this phenomenon in language. The first approach is based on the principle of the allocation of the value component in preemies to establish the value picture of the world in one or several languages. The second approach is based on the axiological principles of determining the values of linguistic cultures,

taking into account the representation of the evaluation category in them (Vasilyev, 2003; Wolf, 1988; Golovin, 2014; Leontyeva, 2015; Gonnova, 2005; Asadullina & Akhmetzyanova, 2017). In this work, we propose an approach that is correlated, partly with the second approach, when the lexemes that represent the conceptual part of the concept are distinguished first. To clarify the value component of the linguistic and cultural concept “rest” in the English, German and Russian languages, we turned to the analysis of lexemes, among which such words were ranked that more reveal the essence of the universal value of rest in comparable languages. A comparative analysis of the nuclear lexemes representing the concept in English, German and Russian should be carried out. As a normative value in the philosophy rest implies the disclosure of the following social and individual values: freedom, order, livelihood security, the social and cultural environment state, life, health, age, interests, education, belonging to a social group, creative human activity, the psychological state of the person (will, intellect, temperament, character) (Babcock, 2015; Bayramova, 2013; Konobeeva, 2013). In the English language lexemes representing the value component of the linguistic and cultural concept “rest” are:

Break (hiatus, work break, short rest),

Breathing space (respite),

Enjoyment (pleasure, delight),

Holiday (celebration),

Leisure (free time),

Pastime (hobby),

Peace (calmness, quietness),
Pleasure (enjoyment, entertainment),
Quiet (peace),
Recess (American version of the word break),(hiatus),
Recovery (healthy state restoration),
Recreation (rest, recuperation),
Refreshment (recuperation),
Relaxation (respite, relaxation),
Remission (pain reduction, recovery),
Repose (respite, peace, rest),
Respite (break),
Rest (relax),
Sleep (dream),
Serenity (tranquility, peace),
Time-off (time spent outside of work or school),
Vacation (celebration, holidays, vacation).
In German, these are lexemes:
die Arbeitspause (work break),
die Atempause (respite),
die Auffrischung (health restoration, regeneration),
die Auslieferung (vacation),
das Ausruhen (rest),
die Besserung (recovery, enhancement),
die Bettruhe (confinement to bed),
die Entspannung (rest, tension reduction),
die Erholung, die Genesung (health improvement),
die Feier (celebration, festive event),

die Ferien (celebration, vacation, holidays),
das Fest (celebration),
die Festlichkeit (celebration),
der Festtag (the day on which someone attends a festive event),
die Gemächlichkeit (peace, calm),
die Heilung, die Gesundung(recovery),
die Hinfahrt (trip, travel),
die Hinreise (travel, trip),
Die Hochzeit (celebration, feast),
Die Mittagsruhe(siesta),
Der Mittagsschlaf (siesta),
die Quieszenz (peace, rest),
Die Rast (respice, rest),
Die Regeneration(health restoration, regeneration),
Die Rekonvaleszenz (recovery, recovery period),
Die Ruhe (rest (absence) from movement),
Der Schlaf (dream),
Das Schlafen (to be in a state of sleep: strong, deep, restless, in
the position of sitting at the open window).
derSchlummer (quiet, often short sleep),
Die Siesta (siesta),
dieStärkung (health promotion),
derUrlaub(vacation),
DieWiederherstellung (restoration of health),
In Russian such lexemes can be:
выходнойдень (day of rest, day free from work),
гулянье (mass celebration in the open air. Folk festival),

декрет (maternity leave),
досуг (free time),
каникулы (a break from training for holiday or summer time),
неподвижность (motionless state),
обед (work break in the middle of the day),
остановка (temporary parking on the way),
отгул (rest time provided for overtime work),
отдых (spending some time without normal activities, work to restore health),
отпуск (temporary exemption from work for rest),
пауза (break, suspension of speech, work, any actions),
передышка (a short break to catch your breath, to take a breath; a break in any activity that allows gathering strength),
перемена (break between lessons; time pause, delay, break in speech, conversation),
перерыв (a period during which any activity is terminated),
покой (state of relative immobility, lack of movement; state of silence, rest, inactivity, lack of anxiety),
празднество (solemn celebration, celebration in honor of someone or something),
праздник (day off, non-working day),
привал (stop on the way to rest, as well as a place of such a stop),
путешествие (trip or travel on foot to some places, countries (usually for acquaintance or rest),
рекреация (rest, recuperation after work),

сон (coming at certain intervals physiological state of peace and rest, in which almost completely stops the work of consciousness, reduced response to external stimulation),
 спокойствие (peace, silence, lack of excitement, noise),
 увольнение (short-term leave of the serviceman).

On the basis of the lexemes, slots are structured that allow determining its conceptual component. The comparative analysis showed to the same extent the presence of such values in the listed lexemes, which we placed in the form of the following slots, which are understood, according to the definition of Kubryakova (2001), lexical series, comprehended as integral entities, the elements of which called separate parts of conceptual structures. The slot has a “name that specifies the parameter itself and is filled with information about the meaning” (Kubryakova, 2004; Shemshurenko et al., 2017).

Rest (common sense)

Rest (relax), das Ausruhen (rest), dieRuhe (rest), отдых (spending some time without normal activities, work to restore health).

Holiday

Holiday (celebration), vacation (celebration, holidays), dieFerien (celebration, vacation, holidays), die Feier (celebration, non-working day), dasFest (celebration), die Festlichkeit (celebration), die Hochzeit (holiday, celebration),

каникулы (a break from training for holiday or summer time),
празднество (solemn celebration, celebration in honor of
someone or something), праздник (day off, non-working day).

It is specific that in the compared languages rest as a holiday is presented not only as a festive celebration, but also as a long period, not busy with work, such as holidays, non-working day associated with a certain date.

Vacation

Vacation (leave), dieAuslieferung - dasAusliefern (vacation),
derUrlaub (vacation), отпуск (temporary, for a certain period,
exemption from service, work).

Work break

Break (hiatus, work break, short vacation),
dieArbeitspause(work break),перерыв (temporary cessation, a
suspension of an action, a period for which the action or the
course of something is terminated).

In comparable languages, rest as a break in work implies a short duration of its implementation.

Respite

Breathing room, breathing space (respite), relaxation (respite,
comfort), repose (respite), respite (pause), die Atempause
(respite), die Rast (respite),передышка (a short break to catch

your breath, to take a breath; figurative sense: a break in any activity that allows gathering strength).

Recuperation

Recovery(the healthy state restoration), recreation(recuperation),refreshment (recuperation, rest), die Rekreation (rest), рекреация (rest, recuperation after work).

Dream

Sleep (dream), derSchlaf (dream), dasSchlafen(to be in a state of sleep: strong, deep, restless, in the position of sitting at the open window),der Schlummer (restful sleep), сон (periodically coming physiological state, opposite to wakefulness, at the time of which the work of consciousness is completely or partially stopped).

Peace

Peace (calmness), quiet (calmness), repose (recite, peace, rest), serenity (peacefulness, calmness), die Gemächlichkeit (peace, tranquility), die Quieszenz (peace, rest), die Ruhe (rest (absence) from movement), die Stille(peace),покой (state of relative immobility, lack of movement (special.); state of silence, rest, inactivity, lack of anxiety) calm (peace, silence, lack of excitement, noise).

In the German and Russian languages:

Rest in the middle of the day

dieMittagspause (lunch break),dieSiesta (afternoon rest),
dieSiesta ≈ Mittagsruhe, Mittagsschlaf (siesta),обед (work
break in the middle of the day).

Travel

DieHinfahrt (trip, travel), die Hinreise(travel, trip),dieReise
(travel),путешествие (trip; less walking), usually somewhere
far beyond the native area, permanent residence.

In the English and Russian languages:

Break

Recess (pause), перемена (break between lessons).

Hobby, leisure

Pastime (hobby), pastime (hobby, amusement), досуг (free
time).

In the English and German languages:

Recovery

Remission (pain reduction, recovery), die Auffrischung (restore health), die Besserung (recovery, enhancement), die Erholung (rest, recovery), die Gesundheit, die Heilung (recovery), die Regeneration (health restoration, regeneration), die Rekonvaleszenz (recovery, the period of recovery), die Wiederherstellung (health restoration), die Wiederherstellung (health restoration).

A list of lexemes and slots is used for the analysis of paremias that display the value component of the concept. Then, in the semantic classification of paremias, the emphasis is placed on the display of positive or negative evaluation of the phenomenon under study in the language.

3. CONCLUSIONS

The results of comparative analysis of lexical and semantic representation of rest as a universal value should be presented in the form of a table.

Table 1. Table of semantic representation of universal value of rest in the English, German, and Russian languages

English	German	Russian
rest (common sense)	rest (common sense)	rest (common sense)
Holiday	holiday	holiday
Vacation	vacation	vacation
work break	work break	work break
Respite	respite	respite
recuperation	recuperation	recuperation
Dream	dream	dream
Peace	peace	peace
rest in the middle of the day	rest in the middle of the day	rest in the middle of the day
—	travel	travel
Break	—	break
hobby, leisure	—	hobby, leisure
Recovery	recovery	—

As table 1 and the list of lexemes presented above show, in English, German and Russian rest is equally understood as:

- rest (common sense);
- holiday;
- vacation;
- work break;

- Respite;

- recuperation;
- dream;
- peace;
- Rest in the middle of the day.

It should be noted that rest in comparable languages is understood as a holiday, a festive celebration, as well as a quite long period of time, not busy with work, such as holidays, the nonworking day, related to a certain date. Considering rest as a break in work, this concept in the compared languages is presented in the semantic plan by the short duration of its implementation. It is necessary to highlight the fact that in the German language rest as a dream involves being in a state of calm, sound, deep sleep; restless sleep, sitting at the open window.

In contrast to English, in German and Russian rest is explicated semantically as:

- Travel.

In the English and Russian languages, the possibility of semantic representation of rest is noted as:

- break;
- Hobby, leisure.

A distinctive feature of the English and German languages is the representation of rest as such a same as:

- Recovery.

In the English language, recovery is concretized by the fact that it is accompanied by a decrease in pain.

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Revista de Ciencias Humanas y Sociales

Año 34, N° 85-2, 2018

Esta revista fue editada en formato digital por el personal de la Oficina de Publicaciones Científicas de la Facultad Experimental de Ciencias, Universidad del Zulia.
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