

## **Prospects for Steady Comparison Research in the Axiological Aspect (Using the Example of Russian, English and Tatar Languages)**

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**Abstract:** The recent comparative study of different languages in linguistic-cultural aspect, in the framework of anthropocentric paradigm is under the scrutiny of linguists. After the review of a number of studies performed in 20-21st centuries within the study of a world language picture, we came to the conclusion about a large number of phraseological unit linguistic-cultural studies. As for the study of stable comparisons in comparative aspect on the basis of the three languages, particularly English, Russian and Tatar such works are very rare. Although in our opinion, such an analysis is a promising area for further research because stable comparisons due to its vivid imagery and evaluation are the subject, giving ample opportunities for semantic analysis. The logical continuation of stable comparison study in linguistic-cultural aspect should be presented by an axiological aspect which determines the values and anti-values that exist in a society speaking a particular language as each language has a system of images which reflects the value representations of reality.

**Key words:** Linguistic picture of the world, linguistic culturology, stable comparisons, axiological aspect, anthropocentric paradigm

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### **INTRODUCTION**

Within the framework of axiology the analysis of the values that may be expressed by language units, particularly by stable comparisons becomes interesting. As the part of the language system phraseology, stable comparisons reflect the culture of certain people in the development within their semantics, capture and transmit the knowledge about the world, a positive or a negative assessment of reality from generation to generation.

### **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

Using the Comparative-Historical Method of research, we analyzed the researches concerning the study of stable comparisons in various aspects. The materials were presented by scientific researches, written in different languages by domestic and Foreign researchers of the 20-21st century. The analysis of topics and the area of research in these researches allowed to determine the condition and outline the prospects of Russian, English and Tatar language stable comparison study.

### **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

The steady comparisons and the comparisons in general were the object of study only within the framework of philosophical research (Aristotle,

Lomonosov). Such researchers as the F.I. Buslaev, A.N. Veselovsky, A. Potebnya continued to study the linguistic comparisons. V.V. Vinogradov started the linguistic research theoretical foundations of steady comparison linguistic research in the 60s of the 20th century (Maslova, 2004b). Along with this, the study of comparison grammatical expression and various forms of Russian language comparative structures are studied. N.A. Shirokova studies complex sentences and prepositional constructions expressing the comparative relations, Palevskaya M.F. studies the conjunctions of comparison, K.I. Hodova, A.K. Panfilov, E.V. Skvoretskaya, G.G. Polishchuk study the expression of comparison by different cases.

In the 70-80s of the 20th century, the persistent comparisons are considered in the structural, semantic aspects, the expressive and stylistic peculiarities of comparative constructions are revealed (the researches written by V.M. Ogoltseva, L.A. Lebedeva, V.M. Mokienko, M.I. Cheremisina, L.D. Ignatyeva, etc.).

It should be noted that Ogoltsev (1978) begins a new approach to the scientific description of the comparative units. For the first time, stable comparisons are considered as the “means of linguistic expression”. At the same time, we begin the study of comparative structures using the materials of English and other languages and in the comparative aspect. The works by S.I. Royzenzon, N.M. Sidyakova,

A.V. Kunin, S.B. Berlizon, Y.G. Birenbaum, A.I. Kadyrova, E.I. Rakhlina, Z.Z. Gatiatullina and G.K. Gizatova, E.I. Rakhlin, V.M. Ogoltsev, E.A. Gutmann, M.I. Cheremisina, I.V. Nazarova, A.G. Nazaryan, O.M. Nevedomskaya, S.A. Rahshmira, V.Ya. Mikhailova, etc. are remarkable ones.

The experience of comparative relations study, the ways of comparison expression, the stable comparisons in Tatar language are associated with such scientists as G. Sagdi, Z. Validi, G. Alparavov, V. Hangildin, M.Z. Zakiev, V. Khakov, S.M. Ibragimov. Taking into account the diversity of characteristic property comparison Povarisov (1965) analyzed the stylistic value of comparisons, their lexical and morphological expression as well as expression mean comparisons in different structures of the Tatar language sentence. The researcher also studied in detail the figurative means in G. Ibragimov's fiction, in M. Jalil's poems, in the works of G. Tukai. The researcher says that "Only such a comprehensive study gives good results for the scientific substantiation of this category which is the most common technique in all areas of human activity". According to our observations, the study of stable comparisons in the structural-typological and semantic-functional aspects, using the example of one and several languages continues until the end of 20th, the beginning of 21st century (the works written by V.V. Pavlova, L.A. Lebedeva, F.V. Dauty, S.D. Zlivko, M.V. Khlebnikova).

At the turn of the 20-21st century stable comparisons were studied in linguistic-cultural and psychological-linguistic aspects. Maslova (2004a) conducted the experiment in the framework of psycholinguistics which analyzed the comparisons, actively used in Russian and Belarusian languages to describe the intrinsic qualities and the appearance of a person. The works revealing the comparisons of linguistic-culturological features of stable comparisons are also noted when Russian and other languages are compared. For example, V.G. Podhomutnikov reveals linguistic-cultural peculiarities of stable comparisons, describing the appearance of a person. L.B. Vorobyova focuses on the specifics of Russian and Lithuanian imagery comparisons, E.E. Koroleva studies the comparative structures on the basis of dialect material. V.I. Zimin and Pak Song Gou noted the peculiarities of stable comparisons in Russian, French and Vietnamese show their originality in the linguistic-cultural aspect. E.A. Zarudneva using the material of the classical literature of the XIXth century studies the comparative structures in Russian and English. L.I. Ilyasova using

the example of journalistic and artistic works focus their attention on the persistent comparisons with the component color. I.I. Kireyeva studies special units of English language, characterizing flora in structural-semantic and pragmatic aspects. N.N. Budnikova considers the relations of comparisons within the folk songs in Russian, English and German languages. L.G. Boiko studies stable comparisons of Russian language which have cultural content; V.V. Malykova considers sustainable comparisons as the means of association revealing in Russian and German languages.

After the analysis of a number of studies in 20-21st century spent within the language picture of the world, we came to the conclusion about a large number of linguistic cultural studies concerning phraseological units. There are only a few works concerning the linguistic and cultural study of stable comparisons in comparative aspect on the basis of several languages, particularly Russian, English and Tatar. Although, in our opinion, such an analysis is a promising area for further research as the stable comparisons due to its vivid imagery and evaluation are the object, giving ample opportunities for semantic analysis, reflect the mentality and the spiritual culture of a people. Performing the description of the similar phenomena of reality, different people, in our case Russians, English and Tatars may compare them with various images that are directly related to the living conditions of native speakers, culture, customs and traditions. Along with this, the semantics of sustainable comparison values reflects different kinds of each people values. An image basis of stable comparisons is represented by the animal and plant worlds, the images, representing a man, magical creatures, heroes of mythology and scriptures, etc. which act as a benchmark for comparison. This system of images allows to trace the values of each people about the reality, i.e., it allows to explore the sustainable comparisons in an axiological aspect.

Axiology, the teaching of values, a different assessment of objects and phenomena of the world for a person and society as a whole in the 19-21st centuries interested mostly philosophers and sociologists. At the end of 20th and the beginning to 21st century, the works on axiological linguistics started to appear (The collection "Axiological linguistics", the researches by L.K. Bayramova, G.G. Slyshkin, V.I. Karasik). According to Bayramova (1999), the subject of axiological linguistics is the assessment of language speakers, encased in certain linguistic units. According to Slyshkin (2001),

linguistic units are labeled by values and need a linguistic-axiological analysis. Karasik (2004a) in the study "axiological linguistics: discourse and concepts" highlights the texts rich of values and neutral texts. According to Karasik (2004b), the values that determine the behavior of people make up a large part of the world language picture. The values do not exist in the culture in isolation, they are connected and make up the value picture of the world.

An axiological worldview of Russian and German languages on the materials of different dictionaries, paremiological manuals, literary texts is presented in a doctoral thesis written by E.V. Babayeva. Phraseology in axiological aspect is studied by Bagautdinova (2008). The researcher carries out a comparative study of basic values in her research. These basic values were linguistically described in the form of cultural concepts such as "happiness", "life", "death", "health", "illness", "wealth", "poverty", "laughter", "weeping".

During the last decade, a number of dissertation research in the field of axiological linguistics was performed. E.Y. Guay in "Axiological aspect of English phraseography" considered phraseological units of English, relating to the phraseomatic field of "a man's mental world" (2009). A.A. Voeikova using the material of Russian and English language studied the specifics of advertising texts in the axiological aspect in 2009. A.S. Nozdrina studied the axiological aspect of the number of categories based on Russian and German in 2011. E.A. Bogdanova focused on the concepts of "good" and "evil" in English and French within linguistic, cultural and axiological aspects in 2012.

Stable comparisons in the axiological aspect are considered only using the example of the Spanish language (V.M. Kamenskaya in 2008), in which the researcher identifies stable zoomorphic comparisons and the paremias positively or negatively characterizing a man.

**Summary:** The stable comparisons of Russian, English and Tatar languages have a special place in the language and thinking of each people. Stable comparisons, which are the units of language as a system (Ogoltsev, 2001) play an important role not only in the naming of reality but they are a clear means of its assessment (Mokienko, 2003). Therefore, a comparative study of stable comparisons among different languages is extremely important, because these units of language are the most valuable resource, which gives an idea about the culture of a particular people, the stereotypes of its mind and reflect

its attitude toward the moral norms that exist in society and the values of the world. The system of values existing in the linguistic world picture of every people, expressed in the evaluation of phenomena and events and makes an integral part of the overall world picture.

The analysis of the works on the axiological linguistics suggests that a comparative study of the stable comparisons in Russian, English and Tatar languages was not the subject of a special study. Therefore, the study of different language stable comparison in the axiological aspect is a promising area for study. These theoretical studies will find the practical application in lexicography, the teaching of lexicology, stylistics and linguistic country study and help to overcome the barriers of cross-cultural communication.

## CONCLUSION

The study of axiological worldview within the languages of different systems is very promising for understanding not only a language but also a man because it reflects the spiritual wealth of the nation, its outlook and culture. The system of values reflected in the language of every nation is used to unravel the foundations of its outlook, mentality and motives. The comparative study of Russian, English and Tatar language stable comparisons were not the subject of a special study in an axiological aspect. Thus, we can conclude that these linguistic units are a promising area to explore.

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