Concept of the culture of Dagestan citizens in varieties of ethnic nominations

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Abstract

The study aim is to investigate the concept of culture of Dagestan citizens in varieties of ethnic nominations. On the basis of urban social dialects, the methodology for modeling of dialect groups of linguistic view of the region is interpreted. The analysis of the urban language concepts, included in the procedure for describing the worldview conception, reveals the context with the logical and sublogical marker of the speaker. As a conclusion, the constant flow of national dialect speakers into the cities of the Republic of Dagestan provides a close connection with the speech idioms of various villages.

Keywords: urban, Dagestan, culture, cognitive, dialects.

Concepto de la cultura de ciudadanos de Daguestán en variedades de nominaciones étnicas

Resumen

El objetivo del estudio es investigar el concepto de cultura de ciudadanos de Daguestán en variedades de nominaciones étnicas. Sobre la base de los dialectos sociales urbanos, se interpreta la metodología para la modelización de grupos dialectales de la visión lingüística de la región. El análisis de los conceptos del lenguaje urbano, incluido en el procedimiento para describir la concepción del mundo, revela el contexto con el marcador lógico y su público del hablante. Como conclusión, el flujo constante de hablantes de dialecto nacional en las ciudades de la República de Daguestán proporciona una conexión estrecha con las expresiones idiomáticas de varios pueblos.

Palabras clave: urbano, Daguestán, cultura, cognitivo, dialectos.

1. INTRODUCTION

Modern linguistics pays much attention to the problem of metaphor. A metaphor is considered as some figurative verbal mean, which is located on the stylistic periphery of the description of the linguistic view of the region (Balashova, 2014). This formulation is valid only if we consider the idiomatic meaning of a word as a part of the national language, because in everyday life the representatives of

different social groups use certain sociolects of their native language.Thus the social dialect acts as idioms in the antinomies of Dagestan region. Of course, the speech of a certain number of people, being the part of the national language, affects the functioning of the Russian language and is manifested in the antinomies of Dagestan region - the urban language as literary (native) language. First of all, the determination of antinomies indicates the peculiarity of idioms, mixed with the so-called social (horizontal) and territorial (vertical) sociolects. Secondly, a variety of idioms with accentual types of urban sociolects extend the form of Tabasaranian stylistics, known as the "corpus". Finally, a variety of so-called horizontal and vertical sociolects reveals the idiom of the national language with training factors "native/Russian/ foreign languages" (Boldyrev, 2007).

2. THEORETICAL BASES AND METHODOLOGY

If we turn to the mechanisms of basic comprehension of determinated forms, then the diversity of accentual types varies in the structure of modeling the metaphor "language * speech * speech activity":

Table №1

Accentual types of urban sociolects as a mechanism of metaphor		
Standard Tabasaran language	Group of English sociolects	CodifiedTabasaranlanguage
ɣiar – river;	river;	*nir*– river;
к'aк'ar – hill;	hill;	*tepe*– hill;
qiar – bridge.	bridge.	*ɣiad* – bridge

Individualizing the type of metaphor, in which the semantic diversity of urban social groups is opposed, we formulate our attitude to the interpretation of "standard language of social groups * codified literary language" (Glenberg, 1997). This interpretation of communities, on the one hand, marks the boundaries of literary dialects, and on the other hand, the system of modeling of urban social groups(Shikhalieva, 2014):

Table №2

Language of social groups of the city and interpretation of communities				
Kizlyar/ Derbent	Kizlyar/ Derbent	Makhachkala/ Kaspiysk	Makhachkala / Kaspiysk	Kaspiysk/ Derbent
ga-ga-i «father»	ga-ga «father»	a-dash «father»	da-ha «father»	da-shi «father»

The system of urban social groups modeling is localized by a characteristic spelling in the marking of speakers. Among the modeling of urban social groups, systemic links are distinguished. Due to this, a change in one relation causes a change in the other. For example, it is the existence of the change in the relations among the phoneme system of vowels and consonants. The fact, that the division of semantic structure is conditioned by the context of cognitive models does not mean that such conditioning is essential in them to the same extent (Gasanova &Shikhalieva, 2015).

3. ANALYSIS

The analysis of the urban language concepts, included in the procedure for describing the worldview conception, reveals the context with the logical and sublogical marker of the speaker.

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Table №3

Common name	Proper name
lexeme with thedesignation"kinship"	**term with the designation "culture"**
daha «father»	Daha"proper name"
adash «father»	Adash"proper name" (Holy Father)

The form of social cognitive models, supplied with the correlates of urban realities, the fixes descript of metaphorical designations. Baranov (2014) and Leontovich (2011) callthem the significative descriptors of metaphorical designation. Therefore, the complete analysis of metaphorical designations corpus requires a twofold investigation: on the one hand, we should explore words, which are used regularly in discourse, and, on the other hand, we should study what cognitive relations are described in the descriptor model of metaphorical designation:

Table №4

Corpus of metaphorical designations for administrative-territorial names			
šir	baru	arčil	cal
"Fence (for grape)"	"Fence (fortowers)"	"Fence (wooden)"	"Fence (stone)"

This source of the natural-scientific model is not specific for the designation of metaphor, but forms the component, used for the administrative-territorial names. First of all, in the descriptor model of the administrative-territorial name, the common phenomena of human life, its immediate environment are described: the human body, kinship relations, flora and fauna (Kubryakova, 2008):

Table № 5

Stratigraphic platform of social groups of the city			
Derbent *Вiaκ'iaκ'iačaj* "frog"	Kaspiysk *ɣumpatataj* "frog"	Kaspiysk *ɣumpatata* "frog"	Kizlyar *ɣubeleč* "frog"
Kizlyar *biaκ'ialačačaj* "frog"	Kaspiysk *κ'aɣva* "frog"	Makhachkala *ɣub* "frog"	

Of course, literary language functions in the capital of Dagestan - Makhachkala, and at least two varieties of literary Tabasaran language can be distinguished: codified language and regionally marked language. Literary language is used in writing, orally form (for example, by actors in theaters and broadcasters of national TV and radio channels, or by some university teachers at lectures), and also in the form of literary spoken language by some individuals - scientists, poets, lecturers. Most speakers of literary language know not only one functional style, but several. However, the oral speech of many speakers of literary language, both professional and colloquial, turns out to be regionally marked to varying degrees. A general picture of the functioning of literary language indicators is defined by the composition of idioms with territorial varieties "rural community ↕ rural quarter" (Stepanov, 1997). The indicators of idioms of national Tabasaran language with territorial varieties mark the social group of the city:

Table № 6

Models of idioms with the indicators of Tabasaran language			
Idiom of the sociolect group <u>Derbent</u>	Idiom of the sociolect group <u>Kizlyar</u>	Idiom of the sociolect group <u>Makhachkala</u>	Idiom of the sociolect group <u>Kaspiysk</u>
cal "bread"	*ŭluv* "bread"	*gumbe*"bread"; *lavaš*"bread"	*ŭl* "bread"
arši "flourhalva"	*avarši* "flourhalva"	*arvaši* "flourhalva"	*arši* "flourhalva"

Reflecting the paradigm of the informational type with the varieties of national Tabasaran language, the indicators of urban social groups fix the model of landowning metaphor. As for the determination of segmental units of metaphor, they unite the common features of social groups in the city. The models of metaphorical alternatives, fixing the ratio of indicators of urban social groups in the denotative stability of the corpus, differ in their cognitive parameters. The parameters of cognitive alternatives, created by individuals in the speech interpretation of language, are combined by various phenomena of informational type:

Table № 7

Social metaphor of urban language as a sign of connotatum	Model of urban social groups	
	spoken language as a group of denotatum	literary language as a group of significatum
K'izil "feminine name"	*κ'iziľ*"gold"	*γiziľ*"gold"
Jiš°ur "feminine name"	*κ'iziľ*"gold"	*jiš°ur*"gold"
Plat "masculine name"	*plát* "steel"	*ildan*"steel"

Taking into account the nature of metaphor with two elements - denotatum and significatum - we will also introduce the statement of the internal form of the connotative attribute to the background of nominations asymmetry (Shikhalieva, 2015). With such an analysis, the nature of phraseology can be shown, when the words of one semantic field are used for designation of different elements of denotatum, and the same denotata can receive metaphorical designations of different semantic fields - significatum and connotatum. Due to this metaphorical nomination, the unknown things become known, and the known things become completely new (Shikhalieva, 2016). The fact that in the urban environment, there is a collision of different linguistic formations has been common in linguistics for a long time. And the description of the language situation in the city, first of all, requires the consideration of social groups' diversity. Many of them function in the models of metaphorical nomination of literary Tabasaran language, or territorial groups, the idioms of villages and settlements.

4. CONCLUSION

Table № 8

№	Categories of polysemy	Quantity	Method of derivation	Quant ity
Metaphorical models with national urban dialects			
1	homonymy	2	suffixation	7
2	paronymy (words, having the same and different roots)	5	stem formation	3
3	antonymy	2	-	-
4	phraseology	1	-	-

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Constant flow of national dialect speakers into the cities of the Republic of Dagestan provides a close connection with the speech idioms of various villages. Residents of Dagestan villages, who are native speakers, migrate to the cities, without changing their language habits. Bearing in mind cognitive categories of informational type, practical assignments with indication of the phonological characteristics of national dialects should not be lost(Alekseev&Shikhalieva, 2003).The relationbetween the language habits of the city and the idioms of villages is interpreted as a metaphor phenomenon, formed as a result of interaction between three semantic complexes, which are called denotative, significative and connotative descriptors. Such a set of descriptors is united by the model of metaphorical nomination - the language of the city as a literary language with indication the phonological characteristics of the local national dialect.

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