

opción

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

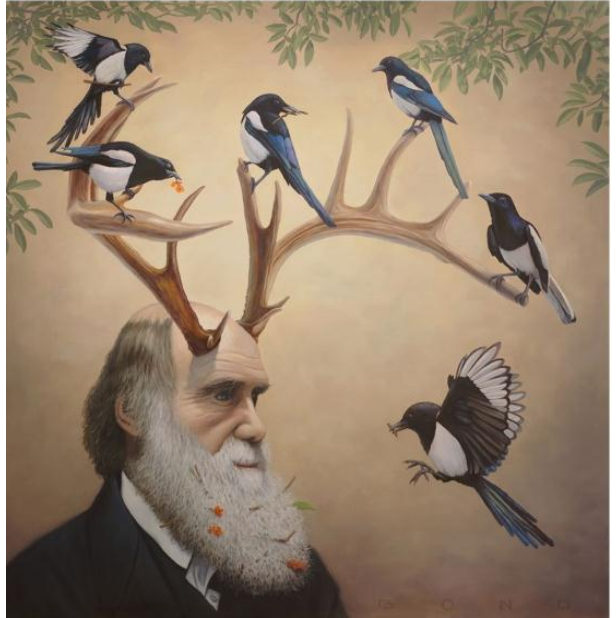
Año 35, 2019, Especial N°

22

Revista de Ciencias Humanas y Sociales

ISSN 1012-1537/ ISSNe: 2477-9385

Depósito Legal pp 198402ZU45



Universidad del Zulia
Facultad Experimental de Ciencias
Departamento de Ciencias Humanas
Maracaibo - Venezuela

Representation of behavioural world image in verbal lexis

Alsou Mirzayanovna Aydarova, Almira Askhatovna Aminova

Kazan Federal University

aidalmir@yandex.ru, Aminova@yandex.ru

Abstract

The purpose of the article is to show how the lexis of the language reveals the behavioral prohibitions, norms and imperatives existing in this linguistic community via the method of component analysis and the comparative method. The results of the study show that the cultural information about the norms and prohibitions of behavior which contain in the semantics of verbal units construct to some extent a fragment of the behavioral world image. In conclusion, the cultural component stored in lexical units with the meaning of behavior is to some extent constructed fragments of a behavioral image of the world.

Keywords: World, Image, Behavior, Scenarios, Cross-Cultural.

Representación de la imagen del mundo del comportamiento en lexis verbal

Resumen

El propósito del artículo es mostrar cómo la lexis del lenguaje revela las prohibiciones de comportamiento, las normas y los imperativos existentes en esta comunidad lingüística a través del método de análisis de componentes y el método comparativo. Los resultados del estudio muestran que la información cultural sobre las normas y prohibiciones de comportamiento que contiene la semántica de las unidades verbales construye en cierta medida un fragmento de la imagen del mundo del comportamiento. En conclusión, el componente cultural almacenado en unidades léxicas con el significado del comportamiento es, en cierta medida, fragmentos contruidos de una imagen conductual del mundo.

Palabras clave: Mundo, Imagen, Comportamiento, Escenarios, Intercultural.

1. INTRODUCTION

The object of study is represented by verbs of behaviour in structurally different languages (Russian, Tatar and English) as the main means of the nomination of human actions (SADOKHIN, 2005). It is known that a language is considered not only as a means of communication, but also as a carrier of a special cultural behavioral code of a single ethnos (KRAVCOV, 2008). This gives rise to an attempt to study the behavioral image of the world of a given ethnos through the lexical fund of the language. For the first time, the idea of the possibility of presenting a behavioral image was put forward by S.M. Kravtsov.

According to the researcher, the disclosure of such an image contributes to a better understanding of the motivation of human actions and deeds, as well as it throws light on certain behavioral stereotypes in which the mentality of people of a particular culture is expressed (POPOVA & STERNIN, 2007). In this case, in our opinion, the behavioral image of the world reflects knowledge of the world at the level of everyday consciousness and therefore represents a naïve image of the world. The analysis of human behavior as a social concept from the point of view of methodological approaches developed in social and human sciences revealed that the analyzed concept has a number of properties, among which the key ones are its observability, appraisal, and cultural dependence (AYDAROVA & AMINOVA, 2016; AGOPYAN, OZBAR & OZDEMIR, 2018:

MENDONÇA & ANDRADE 2018; MUYAMBIRI & CHABAEFE, 2018; SURAL & DEDEBALI, 2018).

2. METHODS

The verbs of the behavior of three languages (Russian, Tatar and English) with the common seem to behave containing a negative evaluation were chosen as the material for the work. The following methods were used during the study contact: 1) comparative-contrastive method; 2) descriptive method; 3) component or semantic analysis GILAZETDINOVA, EDIKHANOV & AMINOVA (2014) method; 4) context analysis. The actual study material has been extracted from mono- and bilingual explanatory, ideographic, synonymous dictionary, thesauruses as well as literary texts. The total amount of research material was 1386 verbs (608 – in Russian, 358 – in Tatar, 420 – in English), which indicates, in our opinion, there is sufficient demand for the analyzed verbs in the speech media of compared languages (AYDAROVA & AMINOVA, 2017).

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the component and semasiological onomasiological analysis the semantic classification of behavioural verbs of the three

languages was produced. On the material of the three different structural languages (Russian, Tatar and English), among the verbs of behavior based on the common integral seme to behave we can distinguish ten thematic groups: unnatural (Rus. vazhnicat', Tat. kylanu, Eng. flaunt), insincere (Rus. litsemerit', Tat. ikeyözlelenü, Eng. pretend), unauthorized (Rus. artachitsya, Tat. üzbeldekleläni, Eng. flout), irresponsible (Rus. lenitsya, Tat. irenü, Eng. idle), frivolous (Rus. glupit', Tat. akylsyzlanu, Eng. monkey around / about), unceremonious (Rus. nadoedat', Tat. yödätü, Eng. bother), immoral (Rus. kutit', Tat. tipterü, Eng. carouse), dishonest (Rus. khitrit', Tat. häyläläü, Eng. hoax), unbalanced behavior (Rus. neistovstvovat', Tat. kotyru, Eng. bridle), behavior towards material benefits (avarice and waste) (Rus. skuperdyaynichat'; tranzhirit'; Tat. saranlanu; saryf itü; Eng. grudge; fritter away). The results are given in the table below:

Table 1. Verbs of behavior in the Russian, English and Tatar languages

№	Thematic group	Number of verbs in Russian	Number of verbs in Tatar	Number of verbs in English
1.	Verbs of unnatural behavior	61	48	27
2.	Verbs of insincere behavior	91	33	63
3.	Verbs of unauthorized behavior	47	27	13
4.	Verbs of irresponsible behavior	74	24	64
5.	Verbs of frivolous behavior	52	36	29

6.	Verbs of unceremonious behavior	77	55	48
7.	Verbs of immoral behavior	89	37	73
8.	Verbs of dishonest behavior	35	22	45
9.	Verbs of unbalanced behavior	44	60	37
10.	Verbs of behavior towards material benefits	38	17	21

The listed groups enter into complex semantic connections intersecting with each other, and form a complex lexical-semantic system. Separate verbal lexemes intersect with verbs of other lexical and semantic groups, for example, verbs of speech, mental activity, feelings, lifestyle, attitude, movement, etc., which confirms the idea of complexity, syncretism of the concept of human behavior. Most of the identified thematic groups in the analyzed languages have a similar composition, which makes it possible to speak of a general way of perception of the concept of human behavior, namely, non-normative behavior (the behaviour that does not conform to these communities in the standards of morality, ethics, etiquette) by representatives of these ethnic communities. The prevailing number of verbs with behavior semantics with a negative evaluative component, confirms the consideration noted by many researchers about the asymmetry of the lexical composition of the language (AYDAROVA, 2015).

In Russia, the number of verbs prevails in the groups of insincere, immoral and unceremonious behavior. In the Tatar language, the greatest number of verbs is contained in groups of unbalanced and unceremonious behavior. In English, the leading number of verbs is represented in groups of irresponsible, insincere and immoral behavior. The presence of a large number of nominations of a concept indicates the nominative density of this area of the language system, which reflects the relevance of the verbalized concept for the consciousness of the people (LIEBER, 2004). According to the results of this study, the following behavioral scenarios are most relevant in the verbal vocabulary of speakers of the Russian language: violation of moral norms (immorality), violation of the principles of sincerity (pretense), violation of the rules of etiquette (DIXON, 2005).

The following types of behavior are significant for Tatar speakers: loss of self-control (imbalance), violation of the rules of etiquette (lack of ceremony). Especially relevant for native English speakers are such types of behavior, a violation of the principles of sincerity (pretense), such as violation of moral norms (immorality), irresponsibility in relation to work. Judging by the quantitative indicators, the Tatar language has no points of contact with English; with Russian, it coincides in one group (verbs of unceremonious behavior). English and Russian have common indicators: the number of verbs prevails in groups of insincere and immoral behavior.

The component analysis reveals unique features in the compared languages in the aspect of materialization of individual semes reflecting the cultural behavioural code of a particular ethnic group. It is noteworthy that the majority of inconsistencies in the semantic part of the investigated verbs are identified between the Russian and English languages, rather than between the Russian and Tatar languages, due to proximity, direct interaction and contact of the Russian and Tatar language cultures.

4. SUMMARY

In the framework of the cultural approach, the behavior is understood as a human reaction to the perception of the world, which is culturally determined. It is a culture that defines our subjective reality. Each culture has its own ideas about bad and good behavior. Each culture forms its own system of obligations and prohibitions prescribing how a person should act in a given situation or indicating what actions he should avoid. Interacting with representatives of other cultures a person is convinced that the system of values and behavioral norms in another culture differs significantly from that adopted in his native culture system. Estimations of behavioral acts are always accompanied by a high degree of emotionality since violations of unspoken rules seriously affect people's relationships. Being aware of the ideas about the

norms of another culture, a person is able to understand the behavior of its representatives, as well as his own behavior.

The image of behavioral scenarios contained in lexical units is quite diverse, as it reflects various actions performed by a person. Analysis of the material of the three different structural languages (Russian, Tatar and English) showed that human behavior in the language is represented by means belonging to different language levels. Among them, a special and central role is assigned to verbs. Verbs with the semantics of behavior fix the cultural behavioral code of the ethnos: they reflect the existing behavioral stereotypes, imperatives and prohibitions. In verbs of behavior, negative evaluation prevails, that is, verbs most often fix the actions of a person who do not comply with the rules accepted in society. In our opinion, negatively charged verbs carry information about prohibitions on certain patterns of behavior, and this, in turn, gives an idea of the principles of normative behavior adopted in a particular society.

5. CONCLUSIONS

The problem of human behavior has long attracted the attention of representatives of various sciences: philosophy, psychology, pedagogy, sociology, political science, ethology,

ethics, linguistics. It is known that the behavior is an activity that has an external design, is available for perception, observation, evaluation, and, therefore, has the embodiment in speech. Among a large number of language means capable of nominating human behavior a separate and central place is given to verbs. The study of the semantics of verbs of behavior is not possible without recourse to the anthropocentric approach since the studied lexemes necessarily contain an assessment that the observer makes; most often this assessment is negative.

Comparative study of verbs of behavior is significant from the point of view of the possibility of reconstructing a fragment of the linguistic world image. The analysis of the semantics of verbs of behavior on the material of multi-structural unrelated languages allows, in our opinion, to shed light on the system of values, norms and principles of behavior developed in different linguistic groups, which will give valuable information for harmonious human existence in society, as well as for an effective process of intercultural communication.

Verbal vocabulary implicitly represents the following principles of normative behavior in society: when dealing with other people one should keep naturally, should be sincere in actions and words, keep one's emotions under control, be humble, honest, highly moral, follow the law and etiquette, be ready to cooperation, to be responsible in relation to work, to use one's time rationally,

not to be greedy and stingy, be reasonable when spending material means. The principles of normative behavior contained in the semantics of verbal lexical units ensure the harmonious existence of a person in society. Thus, the cultural component stored in lexical units with the meaning of behavior is to some extent constructed fragments of a behavioral image of the world. In a comparative analysis, it is possible to identify the value orientations of the ethnos, the specific features of the mentality of its carriers. Such knowledge is necessary to build effective cross-cultural interaction.

6. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The work is performed according to the Russian Government Program of Competitive Growth of Kazan Federal University.

REFERENCES

- AGOPYAN, A., OZBAR, N., & OZDEMIR, S. N. 2018. "Effects of 8-Week Thera-Band Training on Spike Speed, Jump Height and Speed of Upper Limb Performance of Young Female Volleyball Players". **International Journal of Applied Exercise Physiology**. Vol. 7, N° 1: 63-76. Iran.
- AYDAROVA, A. 2015. "Language means denoting human behavior in modern researches based on the material of the Russian, English and Tatar languages". **Philological sciences. Questions of theory and practice. Tambov: Diploma**. Vol. 6, N° 48: 13-15. Russia.

- AYDAROVA, A., & AMINOVA, A. 2016. "The negative evaluative component within the semantic structure of behaviour verbs in Russian, English and Tatar languages". **Journal of Language and Literature**. Vol. 7. N° 3: 150-153. UK.
- AYDAROVA, A., & AMINOVA, A. 2017. "Language means denoting human behavior: a cross-linguistic viewpoint". **AD ALTA: Journal of Interdisciplinary Research**. Vol. 7. P. 16. Czech Republic.
- DIXON, R. 2005. **A Semantic Approach to English Gramma**. Oxford University Press. P. 543. UK.
- GILAZETDINOVA, G., EDIKHANOV, I., & AMINOVA, A. 2014. "Problems of ethnocultural identity and cross-language communication". **Journal of Language and Literature**. Vol. 5, N° 3: 39-42. UK.
- KRAVCOV, S. 2008. **World image in Russian and French phraseology on the example of the concept Behaviour**. Juzhnyj federal'nyj un-t, Pedagogicheskij in-t. Rostov-na-Donu: IPO PI JuFU. P. 311. Russia.
- LIEBER, R. 2004. **Morphology and Lexical Semantics**. Cambridge University Press, New York. P. 196. UK.
- MENDONÇA, C. M. C. D., & ANDRADE, A. M. V. D. 2018. "Dynamic Capabilities and Their Relations with Elements of Digital Transformation in Portugal". **Journal of Information Systems Engineering & Management**, Vol. 3, N° 3: 23.
- MUYAMBIRI, B., & CHABAEFE, N. N. 2018. "The Finance–Growth Nexus in Botswana: A Multivariate Causal Linkage". **Dutch Journal of Finance and Management**, Vol. 2, N° 2: 03.
- POPOVA, Z., & STERNIN, I. 2007. **Cognitive linguistics**. M.: AST: Vostok-Zapad. P. 314. Russia.

SADOKHIN, A. 2005. **Introduction to the theory of intercultural communication.** A.P. Sadokhin. M.: Vysshaya shkola. P. 310. Russia.

SURAL, S., & DEDEBALI, N.C. 2018. "A Study of Curriculum Literacy and Information Literacy Levels of Teacher Candidates in Department of Social Sciences Education". **European Journal of Educational Research.** Vol. 7, N° 2: 303-317. USA.



**UNIVERSIDAD
DEL ZULIA**

opción

Revista de Ciencias Humanas y Sociales

Año 35, Especial No. 22 (2019)

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.

Maracaibo - Venezuela

www.luz.edu.ve

www.serbi.luz.edu.ve

produccioncientifica.luz.edu.ve