

## PHILOLOGY

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### CENTERS OF SYNONYMIC ATTRACTION: GROUNDS FOR TYPOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION

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#### **Abstract**

The article presents an attempt to classify the centers of synonymic attraction, made on the material of languages of different structural typology and unlike cultural and historical traditions (Russian, Lezghin and English). Depending on the selected basis centers of synonymic attraction are divided into cross-language /intra-language, stylistically neutral / stylistically marked, inter-stylistic / intra-stylistic.

**Keywords:** typology of synonymic attraction centers, classification bases.

The thesis of the "attraction" of synonyms in case of the relevance of this or that topic for native speakers was put forward in a number of works by Russian and foreign linguists [1, 3, 5, 6,7, 9 and others]. St. Ullman, who called this rule the law of synonymic attraction [7, p. 266], in particular, noted that a large number of synonyms indicate that the society speaking this language attaches great importance to the phenomenon nominated by these synonyms; thus, in the "Song of Beowulf" there are twelve words denoting "battle",

"struggle", seventeen – "sea" and at least thirty-seven means "hero" and "Prince" [6, p.31]. In the context of the increased interest of modern linguists to the issues of cognitive theory, this phenomenon acquires a special perspective of consideration. As the researchers mention, the synonymic attraction plays a dual role: firstly, it is one of the ways of conceptual representation of reality, and secondly, this phenomenon serves as a kind of linguistic marker of the process of conceptualization of the world [8].

The notion "synonymic attraction" in accordance with this is rather widely used in modern linguistic science, yet representatives of different directions interpret the term in the ways that do not quite coincide. The structure and varieties of the phenomenon considered are insufficiently studied. The task of this article includes an attempt to classify the centers of synonymic attraction. The work is carried out on the material of three languages: Russian, Lezghin and English, different in their structural typology, cultural and historical traditions.

First of all, it seems necessary to distribute the types of synonymic attraction centers from the point of view of the social significance of their denotations, which is either of a cross-linguistic, universal character, or is intra-linguistic, predetermined by the national specificity of every-day life, culture or mentality of native speakers. Thus, the synonyms "to talk" form the centers of attraction in the three languages investigated:

Russ. *разговаривать – болтать, калякать, балакать, разводить тары-бары, точить лясы, чесать языком*, etc.;

Lez. *рахун – лувк/увнун, рахун-лувк/увн авун, бит/бит/ авун, элувк/увн*; Eng. *talk – chat, spout, chin, gas, waffle, wag*, etc. ;

Compare with some other centers of synonymic attraction that can also be qualified as cross-language [2].

Center " *mother* ": Russ. *мать – мама, мамаша, мамка, матка, матерь, матушка, родимая*, etc.;

Lez. *диде – де, бах, бажги, мама*;

Eng. *mother – mum, mummy, ma, mom, mommy*, etc.;

Center "to die":

Russ. *умереть – скончаться, почить, протянуть ноги, сыграть в ящик, очочуриться*, etc.;

Lez. *квин – къакъатун, кечмиш хьун, вафат хьун*, etc.;

Eng. *to die – to pass away, to depart, to perish, to join the silent majority, to kick the bucket, to croak*, etc.

As to the centers of synonymic attraction of intra-linguistic nature, that is the ones peculiar to a particular language, in fact they act as its specific

semantic features. For example, the center of synonymic attraction "to get frozen" has a fairly large amount of units in the Russian language (*застыть, заколоть, окостенеть, одеревенеть, задубеть, околоть, озябнуть*, etc.), in comparison with the English and Lezghin languages, in which this synonymic series is poorly distributed. The center "drunk" in Russian (*пьяный – косой, выпивший, поддатый, навеселе, бухой, веселенький, на бровях*, etc.) acts as an intra-language one against the background of the Lezghin language, in which the equivalent unit *пиян* "piyan", formed through borrowing from the Russian language, has an undeveloped stylistic paradigm. In relation to the equivalent center of synonymic attraction in the English language, including hundreds of socially marked synonyms (*drunk – about gone, about right, a-buzz, addled, adrip, afflicted, afloat, alcoholized, alight, all mops and brooms, all wet, tipsy*, etc. [4, p.]. 126-129)), it is cross-lingual.

From the point of view of stylistic differentiation centers of synonymic attraction can be divided into the centers, which are predominately stylistically neutral (Russ. *серый* 'grey' – *дымчатый, пепельный, мышинный, свинцовый*, etc.), and the centers containing mostly stylistically marked members (Russ. *глаза* 'eyes' – *очи, зеницы, вежды, буркалы, гляделки, моргалки*, etc.; Eng. *eyes / orbs, windows, gleeps, glimmers, peepers, peekers*, etc). There are also mixed groups with separate inclusions of a) stylistically marked units: Russ. *неумело* 'unskillfully' – *неискусно, неграмотно, безграмотно, неквалифицированно, коряво (colloquial)* and b) stylistically neutral synonyms: Russ. 'to hear' *слушать – выслушать, прослушивать; внимать* (poetic); *развесить уши* (slang), *смотреть в рот* (colloquial), *склонять слух* (bookish), etc.

The belonging of stylistically marked centers of synonymic attraction to the inter-stylistic / intra-stylistic synonymy may be considered to be an additional basis for their classification, indicating a different degree of their prevalence in the functional speech spheres: a) greater, "global", characteristic of different spheres of communication, b) smaller, "local", peculiar only to a certain sphere of communication. For example: the center of synonymic attraction 'child' *аял, бала, велед, сивин, аял-куял* in the Lezgin language is intra-stylistic, that is relevant only for the stylistically low areas, in the English and Russian languages it is inter-stylistic, containing stylistically elevated and stylistically low synonyms (Russ. *дитя, ребяенок, дитяtko, малютка, кроха*, etc.; Eng. *child, babe, youngling, totter, kid, trick, brat, chicken, bimbo*, etc.). Similarly, the center "to die" is inter-stylistic in the Russian and English languages (Russ. *умереть – скончаться, почить, протянуть ноги, очокуриться*, etc.; Eng. *to die – to pass away, to decease, to kick the bucket, to*

*croak*, etc.), and intra-stylistic in the Lezgin language, being more stylistically elevated (*къин – къакъатун, кечмиш хъун, вафат хъун*, etc.).

Comparison of the centers of synonymic attraction of different languages on this basis helps to determine the factors of their specificity. In some of the above examples, in particular, the reason for the differences consists in the peculiarities of poetic traditions and historical development of the languages compared. Among some other reasons there are the peculiarities of the national culture, every-day life and mentality of native speakers.

We believe that the division of the centers of synonymic attraction on the selected grounds into cross-lingual / intra-linguistic, stylistically neutral / stylistically colored, inter-stylistic / intra-stylistic, conducted on the material of languages of different structural typologies and unlike cultural and historical traditions, can make some contribution to their typological description.

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## PSYCHOLOGY

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### **PATRIOTISM AS ETHICAL NORM OF RUSSIAN AIRBORNE TROOPS SERVICE CADETS' ACTIVITY**

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#### **Abstract**

The article shows the results of investigation of patriotism as ethical basement and professionally important personal feature of Russian Airborne Troops Service Cadets, conducted within the framework of systematic-functional approach. The specificity of psychological structure of patriotism in different groups of respondents, expressed in different correlation of instrumental-style and motivational-notional components, is shown.

**Keywords:** patriotism, Russian Airborne Troops cadets, psychological structure of patriotism, personality, structure, feature of personality, ethic.

Курсант воздушно - десантных войск – не только носитель воинских традиций безупречного служения Отчизне, но и образец проявления высокого морально-нравственного духа, в основе которого лежат патриотизм и гражданственность, т.е. сопричастность своему народу и Родине.

Лучше всех особенности службы в ВДВ сформулировал легендарный командующий ВДВ, герой Советского Союза, генерал армии В.Ф. Маргелов, Десантник - это концентрированная воля, сильный характер и умение идти на риск.

Современная практика военной службы предъявляют высокие и очень жесткие требования к курсантам - десанникам, от которых зависит