

TO THE QUESTION OF ASSESSMENT AS A LINGUISTIC CATEGORY

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This article is devoted to the problem of the reflection and implementation of assessed category from the linguistic point of view in modern English and Russian language literary texts. The article identifies and classifies periphrases that contain a positive evaluation.

Keywords: periphrasis, assessment, positive assessment, assessed function, literary text

К ВОПРОСУ ОБ ОЦЕНОЧНОСТИ КАК ЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКОЙ КАТЕГОРИИ

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Статья посвящена проблеме отражения и реализации оценочной категории с точки зрения лингвистики в современных англоязычных и русскоязычных художественных произведениях. Выявляются и классифицируются перифразы, содержащие положительную оценку.

Ключевые слова: перифраза, оценочность, положительная оценка, оценочная функция, художественный текст

Nowadays assessment is understood as one of the main categories of reality. Humanity analyzes the ambient actuality, matters, things, scenes, features and qualities, activities which are present in the world. It's also possible to analyze people's views, judgements, steps, emotions. So practically every item can be exposed to assessment. The entire evaluation is based on the human value system, that is, on the ratio of good and evil, good and harm, etc.

An objective assessment is a reflection in the language unit of the results of a person's qualifying and cognitive activity, which is based on the totality of the social experience of the language team and the norms it recognizes. At the same time, assessment is also subjective, since it depends on the subject of evaluation. The same phenomena of objective reality can be assessed differently by different subjects or by the same subject in different periods of his life.

The study of the category of evaluation is associated with an appeal to axiology. Axiology – the theory of values – generalized stable ideas about preferred benefits, objects that are significant for a person, are the subject of his desires, aspirations, interest.

Assessment is considered as one of the types of modality that accompany language expressions. Since only in the process of communication the verbal expression of a subjective attitude and assessment is possible, then the subjective modality is a communicative category. It expresses the subjective attitude of the speaker to the content of the statement. The subject of evaluation is considered to be those objects to which values are attributed, or objects whose values are compared.

The notion "evaluation" in linguistics is believed to be one of the most important but intricate and complex categories. The fact that evaluation depends most on the context makes this notion one of the most difficult to define types of meaning. It's important to note the term «evaluation» came from logic, in which the assessed logic analyzes the logical framework and logical connections of assessed statements.

The analysis of the linguistic aspect of evaluation is associated with the study of reflections in the language of the estimated value. This is interpreted in very different ways by linguists. However, by most researchers, it is understood in three ways: the first one, either as a lexical meaning of a word, or as a stylistic, or as a connotation. Some number of researchers consider assessment as a component of the lexical meaning of a word. Thus, in the language system as a whole, evaluation is presented in three main perspectives, namely, as a triad of interdependent assessed functional, connotative, and pragmatic representations.

Also, it's possible to say that the phenomenon of expressiveness is based on several groups of psychological patterns that refer not only to emotions and feelings, on the one hand, but also perceptions, on the other. That's because the linguistic expressiveness mechanism is any deviation from the norms in the use of language units. So, language units are divided into system-language and system-neutral units. We consider them as words and expressions that are not expressive, but may have an expressive function depending on the context. But at the same time, the characteristics of the communicative situation play a leading role in creating expressiveness of speech or text i.e. context.

In the literary text the aim of telling about the occurring events in it isn't only to state the story. Also their intention is to give them assessment of the writer. According to the studied material, the authors usually use this approach indirectly. Herewith the stylistic characteristic helps to add the affective, psychological, estimated shades of the peripheral word in combination with the functional complements. All these factors play big role in literary text. Due to the precisely chosen stylistic techniques by the writer, we can find out his point of view on the events and heroes about which he narrates in literary text. Thereby it helps to form the reader's assessment that can be positive, negative and neutral [6].

In the course of our study it was established that the author's appreciation is characteristic of the style of the artistic language. Also assessed periphrases are expressive. However, it is in the studied periphrastic units that the estimated values come to the fore. The statement about peripheral units among which prevail those with negative assessed connotation is based on practical material. We can find the following explanation for this: "Positivity is taken for granted. A person constantly has to deal with overcoming shortcomings, mistakes, bad things" [1, p. 160].

Within this study modern literary texts ([2–5; 7–10]) were analyzed. The objects of assessment such as persons, objects, geographical objects, etc. were detected and classified.

Thus, we should consider the periphrastic expressions that are few in our factual material and contain a positive assessment. The objects of positive assessment in the studied assessed periphrases are: people (appearance, nationality, internal qualities, the complex of all qualities); kinds of human's activity (home, professional, military, criminal); household items used in everyday life; geographic features; feelings, emotions, attitude; events (modern, historical); beasts, birds, insects.

Assessment refers to the number of really human categories. It is suggested by the physical and mental nature of man, his being and feeling. Because it sets his thinking and activity, his attitude to other people and objects of reality, his perception of art. Periphrastic units and expressions denoting people (25 % of the number of evaluative periphrases with a positive evaluative connotation) contain an assessment of the appearance and inner qualities of people or the complex of all qualities, the character's description.

Usage of assessed periphrases, renominating people for internal qualities: features of the psyche, character (mind, kindness, etc.) is necessary when the inner world of characters is shown. Positive periphrastic expressions successfully substitute such human qualities as modesty, honesty, frankness, self-confidence, determination, self-discipline, courage, kindness, generosity, ingenuity, cheerfulness, caring for others, sympathy, polite, unselfishness, mercy (25 %):

Передо мной стоял полководец, определяющий стратегию боя и анализирующий потери в живой силе и в боевой технике [4]. – In front of me the commander stood, who determined the strategy of the battle and analyzed the losses in manpower and military equipment [There's our translation here and next – J.C., Z.T].

There is also a separate small subgroup of individuals formed by periphrases, assessing people as a whole, i.e. in the complex of their appearance and moral qualities. Most of social sciences understand a group as a real-life education, in which people are brought together, united by one common feature, a type of joint activity, or placed in some identical conditions, circumstances, in a certain way realize their belonging to this education. That's why periphrastic expressions promote deeper understanding of common feature of each member within the group:

Хозяин бара очень скоро сообразил, что не использовать в коммерческих целях чудо природы, явившееся ему в виде отставного метранпажа, просто неприлично [3]. – The owner of the bar very soon realized that it was indecent not to use a natural miracle, which appeared to him in the form of a retired clicker.

The category «people» is closely connected with the next group of human actions (19 %). No doubt that types of human activity are diverse. Depending on various criteria, they are subdivided into practical, work, study, play, material, spiritual, moral, amoral, progressive, reactionary, and also includes creativity and communication. In literary text periphrastic units indirectly point out them for different purposes.

As for the category “thing”, as a rule, it has a negative connotation, especially when it comes to the thing-for-itself, and not for the revolutionary transformation: if human comfort is created for the sake of comfort, this can be regarded as bourgeois. However, this notion acquires positive meaning in literary texts when the author speaks about household. This fact can be explained in the way of their necessity, benefit for a person. Periphrases, containing a positive assessment of various household items (17 % of the number of evaluation periphrases with a positive assessment connotation) can be shown in the example:

Настя не выпускала свое гламурненькое обретенное из рук и пестовала его, как младенца [5]. – Nastya did not let her glamorous possession gain out of her hands and nursed him like a baby.

Attitude to things does not affect the alignment of a person's social ties, but demonstrates and reveals the best or unattractive qualities of his nature. Among such assessed periphrases with a positive connotation of in literary texts, one can distinguish peripheral units, in which the words “treasure”, “jewel”, “wealth” are often used, as well as the epithets “valuable”, “priceless”, “precious”, and “desired”.

Understanding the meaning of reality allows people to formulate their attitude to the cultural and natural heritage, to assess the positive and negative consequences of global climate change for individual regions and countries, to explain the patterns of distribution of the population and the economy of individual territories in connection with natural and social-economic factors. But in our classification geographic objects include not only countries, cities, etc. but also any indirectly described places. Periphrastic expressions containing a positive assessment of geographic objects (15 % of the number of evaluation periphrases with a positive assessment connotation) can be seen in the example:

Это не пещера, а подземный дворец, сказка Шехерезады... [2]. – This is not a cave, but an underground palace, the Scheherazade tale.

Estimated periphrases denoting positive feelings, emotions, relationships (12 % of the number of evaluative periphrases with positive evaluative connota-

tion). The notion «expressiveness» is associated with the expression of a special quality of units that are associated with an increased expression of thoughts, feelings, and emotions:

It was agony to touch a person marked by something so good.» [9]. – Было мучительно касаться человека, отмеченного чем-то столь прекрасным [There`s our translation here and next – J.C., Z.T].

Periphrases, containing a positive assessment of the events taking place (8% of the number of assessed periphrases with a positive assessment connotation) include modern or historical facts:

Back then, the big event of the year was sponsored by the Baptist church downtown – Southern, if you really want to know – in conjunction with the local high school [10]. – В те времена крупнейшее событие года финансировалось баптистской церковью в деловой южной части города, если действительно хотите знать – вместе с местной гимназией.

The least popular in usage category consists of peripheral units containing a positive assessment of beasts, birds, insects (4 % of the number of evaluation periphrases with a positive assessment connotation). The writer or the narrator inevitably gives an assessment of the living world. He notices and notes the characteristics of their behavior, relates himself to them.

Thus, it can be argued that in literary texts, the authors seek to use different stylistic means to indicate their position, to convey certain feelings and emotions in the assessment of the events described. After analyzing the empirical material, we can conclude that the use of periphrases in the emotional-evaluative function is a common means of demonstrating the attitude of the author of the text to the characters of the work, as well as to objects and phenomena. In the course of the study, objects of positive evaluation were identified in the appraisals of: people; kinds of human`s activity; household items used in everyday life; geographic features; feelings, emotions, attitude; events; beasts, birds, insects. The most popular in use should be recognized periphrastic expressions, positively describing the appearance and internal qualities of a person. This fact can be explained by the desire of the authors to reveal and emphasize the main qualities of the main heroes in literary work.

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ЯЗЫКОВАЯ КАРТИНА МИРА В ПАРЕМИЯХ С ПОЗИЦИИ ЛИНГВОКУЛЬТУРОЛОГИИ¹

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Роль пословиц и поговорок во всех языках очень важна. Каждый народ имеет собственную языковую картину мира, которая очень ярко отражается в его пословицах и поговорках. В данной работе исследуются проблемы параллельного обучения русскому языку как иностранному в иранской аудитории и культуры народа изучаемого языка, что предполагает изучение русских паремий и через них – языковой картины мира русского народа, которая, в свою очередь, является важным компонентом в изучении иностранного языка вне языковой среды.

Ключевые слова: пословица, поговорка, паремии, лингвокультурология, языковая картина мира, русский язык, персидский язык

THE LANGUAGE PICTURE OF THE WORLD IN PROVERBS IN THE LINGUOCULTURAL ASPECT²

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The role of proverbs and sayings in all languages is very important and priceless. Every language and nation has its own linguistic picture of the world, which is very clearly reflected in its proverbs and sayings. This article analyzes the problems of parallel learning of the Russian language as a foreign language in the Iranian audience and the culture of the Russian people, which implies the study of Russian proverbs and sayings and, through them, the linguistic picture of the world of the Russian people, which is an important component in learning a foreign language outside the language environment.

Keywords: proverb, saying, paremias, linguoculturology, language picture of the world, Russian language, Persian language

С появлением интереса к любому иностранному языку естественно появляется интерес и к народу, говорящем на данном языке. Для полноценного общения с другим народом необходимо понять особенности его культуры,

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