Research case data conceptology with the paradigmatic and syntagmatic maintenance

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Abstract

The purpose of the article is to investigate research case data conceptology with the paradigmatic and syntagmatic maintenance. The methodology stylistically the played out interpretation of the case description allows classifying the field of abessive with the maintenance of a peripheral and core zone of a concept. The main results Semantic field of abessive in the studied languages does not function isolated, and enters the hierarchical system of case data conceptology. In conclusion, each model of the natural speech use, verbalizing experience of linguocultural community of the Nakha-Dagestan languages, distinguishes core and peripheral units of emotional concepts.

Keywords: Concept, Dagestan Languages, Obsessive, Lexicographic.

Investigar la conceptología de datos de casos con el mantenimiento paradigmático y sintagmático

Resumen

El propósito del artículo es investigar la conceptología de datos de casos de investigación con el mantenimiento paradigmático y sintagmático. La metodología interpretada de forma estilística de la descripción del caso permite clasificar el campo de acceso con el mantenimiento de una zona central y periférica de un concepto. Los principales resultados El campo semántico de abessivo en los idiomas estudiados no funciona aislado, y entra en el sistema jerárquico de la conceptología de datos de casos. En conclusión, cada modelo del uso natural del habla, la experiencia verbalizante de la comunidad lingüística de las lenguas Nakha-Dagestan, distingue las unidades centrales y periféricas de los conceptos emocionales.

Palabras clave: concepto, lenguas daguestanas, obsesivo, lexicográfico.

1. Introduction

Perhaps, any concept of language was not studied is so interested, is deep also with the participation of such number of the most visible representatives of science about language as abessive. And at the same time, there is no concept about which we would know so a little in the description and in a research in which there would be so many discrepancies and white spots as abessive. Neither the linguistic typology and the general grammar, nor the private linguistics dealing with problems of conceptualization of languages succeeded in studying of abessive. Already it does a research of forms and relations of abessive significant and relevant, and the indefatigable interest of linguists in this problem is explained by it. Even in the definition of the concept, the Dagestan scientists did not reach due clarity, and from here result uncertain, and at times and false, contradictory descriptions of the forms and relations falling within the scope of abessive are even more often. Investigating judgment of contradictory forms and relations, the Dagestan scientists came to a conclusion that in formulas of a pragmatical presupposition prototype of sign systems are considered (Melchuk, 1998). See Table 1:

Table 1

Dagestan speech etiquette in formulas of a pragmatical presupposition		
1 group speech etiquette formulas	2 group speech etiquette formulas	3 group speech etiquette formulas
familiar person	the highest on official position	the senior on age
stranger	the lowest on official position	equal on age
	equal on official position	younger on age

The theory of prototypes considers a way of judgment of the world by the person through a prism of subjective experience. According to this theory, there are spheres significant for a categorization of forms of abessive. The semantic sphere of abessive with features of consciousness of the individual should not be taken literally. It is only about the conditional name of the antisymmetric relation connected with prototypical elements of the linguoconcept. The revealed linguoconcept elements with mental meanings consider a way of the description of the borrowed metaphor «abessive ↑ applience». The modern Dagestan linguistics, as we know, borrowed the term of mental meanings from Indo-European languages. Accounting of the borrowed mental meanings lays the foundation not only for the analysis of elements of the linguoconcept, but also a description of linguoculturological names. In dialects of actually Dagestan languages linguoculturological names fix the cognitive plan of a research of a semantic case (Maslov, 2004).

For the first time, linguoculturological names with semantic components of the Dagestan languages were included into a scientific turn by means of lexicography researches. Assessment of the reliability of results of researches of lexicography was provided with methodological installations of the text; however, it was not possible to reveal semantic components of a concept of dictionaries. New theoretical aspects of a research of dictionaries with installations of the text

allowed expanding the maintenance of a concept (Leontovich, 2011). The essence of this point of view is that languages with features of the agglutinative type open the maintenance of a concept of dictionaries and extend a geographical frame of the Nakha-Dagestan languages in the territory of the North Caucasus (Shikhaliyeva and Gasanova, 2018).

The first attempt of documenting of a concept of dictionaries of the people of the North Caucasus should be correlated to the first half of the 18th century - by a historical era «Inspection of the Caspian Sea of 1715 - 1717. A. Bekovichem-Cherkassky at the request of Peter I». The second attempt should be correlated to the second half of the 18th century, when as a part of «dictionary» by Semyon Bronevsky the dictionary units of the Nakha-Dagestan languages collected in the territory of the Caspian Sea in 1750 - 1820 years were published. The third attempt of geographical inspection of the languages of the Caucasus goes back - to an era of Catherine II at the request of which the German scientist Piotr Simon of Pallas in 1787 prepared «The comparative dictionaries of all languages and adverbs collected by a right hand of the higher person. The office the first comprising the European and Asian languages» (Dixon, 2010). The above-stated form of inspection of the Nakha-Dagestan languages proves existence of history of the system of the letter of the Caucasus and the Caspian Sea. Below the synoptic table of correspondents of ethnic groups with the periods of spiritual and moral meanings of the languages of the Caucasus and the Caspian Sea is given (Klimov and Khalilov, 2003). See Table 2:

Table 2

Translation of the Bible as fixing of a documentary source languages of the Caucasus and Caspian Sea	
19th century Turkic language//the Dagestan languages	21st century Iranian language//Dagestan languages
Kumyk	Kurdish
Udi	Andi/Akhvakhsky/Archi
Avarian	Botlikh/Karata / Chamalal
	Tsez/Bezhta / Khvarshi

The relationship of the translations with the fixing of a documentary source shows that as a result of the translations of the Bible the language norm of the people of the Caucasus is formed and the linguoecological Russia map extends. Within the description of the linguoecological map of the Russian Dagestan the linguistic expedition which showed feature of an invariant documentary source with typology of classification of the languages of the Caucasus was conducted (Kibrik, 2010).

2. Literature Review and Analysis

The text-centered logic of reasoning shows that in semantic components of a concept of dictionaries linguo concept impregnations differ. The specification of the conceptual block a concept = linguoconcept is focused by invariants of the lexicographic text. Certainly, the concept description unites judgment the text = the dictionary. The text = the dictionary belonging to the systems of the Dagestan languages represents the creation of the models «the text is a statement * the text there is a dictionary». This representation of a conceptual paradigm of «dictionary» becomes property of national etiquette (Kibrik, 2003).

3. Materials and Methods

In an aspect of a conceptual paradigm, practical mechanisms of creation of models of national etiquette are considered as the preliminary description of a form of behavior of the person. Proceeding from a research objective of a paradigm of linguocultural names, transitions «positive*negative emotion» are described in the fixed meanings of dependences. Comparison of names came to light in the fixed meanings of national dependences: «appearance», «social status», and «relationship in collective». The typology of formulas of national etiquette with distinctions of grammatical impregnations, except lexicographic material, staticizes property of cognitive parameters. Phonetic and grammatical impregnations mark property of the language facts with installation of national mentality (Ivanov, 1989). See Table 2:

Table 2

Terms of national mentality in cognitive signs of politeness				
Avarian	**Dargwa**	**Lak**	**Lezghin**	**Tabasaran**
ġeč'	agara	bakʿar	avač	adar
«no, is not available»	«no, is not available»	«no, is not available»	«no, is not available»	«no, is not available»

In cognitive parameters of politeness terms of national mentality which can be submitted at various levels of language are coded: at the level of a word, the offer, the text, meaning. At the level of a word, information on a part of speech, i.e. the parameters of the morphological summary is considered; at the level of the offer - information on syntactic functions, i.e. the parameters of the syntactic summary (Balashova, 2014). At the level of meaning, semantic signs of words or the semantic relations between elements in the text, i.e. the semantic summary is coded. At the level of the text information of marking of politeness is considered. So, the parameters of national mentality presented at various levels of language consider a way of judgment of elements of a synonymy. See Table 3.

Table 3

Grammatical issued terms of national mentality with intensive and extensive elements of a synonymy				
Avarian	**Dargwa**	**Lak**	**Lezghin**	**Tabasaran**
adab ġeč'(ев) «unscrupulous; shameless»	adab agar(si) «unscrupulous; shameless»	adab bakʿa(ssa) «unscrupulous; shameless»	ədeb avačir «unscrupulous; shameless»	ədeb adru «unscrupulous; shameless»
allaġ(ġ) eč' «godless»	allaġagar «godless»	allaġakʿy «godless»	allaġ avačir // allaġsuz «godless»	allaġ adru // allaġsuz «godless»
q'alt'и ġeč'ev «unemployed»	q'janči agar(si) «unemployed»	davu bakʿa(ssa) «unemployed»	k'ºalaq avačir «unemployed»	ljahin adru «unemployed»

From derivative bases with abessive meaning the names of national mentality expressing «total absence of someone - something» Derivational elements of names perform as hybrid forms with abessive meaning. See Table 4:

Table 4

Hybrid forms with abessive meaning				
Avarian	**Dargwa**	**Lak**	**Lezghin**	**Tabasaran**
ġeč'olʿi	agardeš	bakʿašivu	avačirval	adruval
«lack of smth-smn»	«lack of smth-smn»	«lack of smth-smn»	«lack of smth-smn»	«lack of smth-smn»

The characteristic of forms of abessive with lexical and grammatical means is not exhausted by the above observations, and on the contrary, groups' lexicon of the Nakha-Dagestan languages additional information of a basic element.

4. Research Results

The most valuable source of the description of an element of abessive is representations of forms with the meaning of the basic lexicon of the Nakha-Dagestan languages. Abessive forms of the Dargwa language with the meaning of a basic element substantiate concepts of the world around by means of agar marker «without, not having». See Table 5:

Table 5

Dargwa				
Semantic space with abessive meaning forms				
agar «without, not having»	gjak*lu agar (si)	gjak*luagar	nasib agar (si)	nasibagar
agarsi absent	«madman»	«insane»	«madman»	«insane»

The semantic space of forms with abessive meaning is marked by means of the Dargwa suffix -deš. By means of a suffix -deš extends the secondary nomination acting as an antonymous component of appliance of the Dargwa language to an agar-deš. Such antonymous components are presented not only in the Dargwa language, but also in Lak. In the Lak language the antonymous component of appliance with meaning of forms of abessive functions as a word-formation element (b)akʿy «without - not having whom - what - or». See Table 6:

Table 6

Lak	
Semantic space of the abessive concept	
bakʿy «tale; fiction; defame»;	dakʿy «poor man»
бakʿy bišin	dakʿul / dakʿuqʿul
to defame, to belie	beggar

The word-formation element of abessive used in the system of semantic space of emotions akʿu / -bakʿu / -dakʿu «not having something, without - not -», describes the dynamic structure of a concept of the Lak language. See Table 7:

Table 7

Lak			
Word-formation element of a concept			
allaġ/akʿu godless	arši/bakʿu unfortunate	allaġakʿu «godless»	bakʼbakʿu stupid
zally/akʿy without a master	as/bakʿu shameless	папу akʿy fatherless	mjuют'иакʿu naughty

The characteristic of the abessive concept with the representation of structural and destructive elements of emotions confirms prototypical meaning -(b)akʿu «not having». Components of verbal word formation entered the basis of grammar prototypical meaning. In our opinion, the scale of verbal word formation describes the microfield of the Lak language with characteristics of a component of emotions (Babaev, 2011). See Table 8:

Table 8

Lak			
the characteristic of morphemes with a component of emotions			
-b-	-a-	-kʿ- (< -kʿa-)	-u
class indicator (variable)	the voval component accompanying a class indicator	- negative particle (prefix / infix)	suffix of verbal names

The given material shows that the basic element of the abessive concept realizes the mental essence of the Lak verbal word formation *(b)u-+-kʿa-+-u > *(b)u-kʿ-u > b-a-kʿ-u. Thus, the abessive concept with derivative elements of the Lak verbal word formation contains internal denial -y: bakʿa- > bakʿ-u. See Table 9:

Table 9

Lak				
mental essence of abessive category				
(b)u-	(b)u-r	(b)akʿar	(b)u-ssa	(b)akʿassa
real, existing	is, present	"no"	"existing"	"absent"

4.1. Interpretation of research results

Observations over the characteristics of a conceptual show that prototypes of abessive are not exhausted by the description of the basic elements of emotions. So, for example, the description of basic elements is transferred in the Avarian language by an involved form of abessive ġečʼeв (< ġečʼo «no») «not having, absent». Basic elements of abessive in the Avarian language with the meaning of an initial prototype of emotions, as a rule, act as names of verbal word formation «without - not having whom - what - or» (Sosunov, 2007). See Table 10:

Table 10

Avarian			
Basic abessive elements			
base style	**high style**	**base style**	**high style**
nič ġečʼeв	nič+ġečʼ	Having no shame	shameless
namus ġečʼeв	нamus+ġečʼ	Having no conscience	impudent

In the Avarian language of means of the secondary expressional nomination are registered not only as peripheral elements of negative appliance, but also as names of the components of abessive. See Table 11:

Table 11

Avarian			
peripheral elements of negative appliance			
ġеč'lʿи	ġеč'о	ġеč'еb	-ġеč' //ġеč'-еb
"nonexistence, nascence"	"no, not existing"	"nonexisting"	"lacking"

In the Avarian language to a basic element of negative appliance there corresponds prototypical contents with use of a segment of abessive: neč-ġеč' «shameless person», neč-ġеč'av «shameless». The mental essence of a concept with abessive meaning is fixed by a prototypical segment of negative appliance dinġеč', namusġеč' // namusġеč'ev. In the Lezghin and Tabasaran languages segments with abessive meaning emphasize a language picture of the borrowed metaphor. In the first segment the metaphor fixes a combination of semantic space of a participle, in the second - the interlingual equivalent of a lexical unit designs a concept with abessive meaning. See Table 12:

Table 12

Synonyms of the borrowed metaphors with abessive meaning			
Lezghin	**Tabasaran**	**Lezghin**	**Tabasaran**
base style		high style	
pul avač'ir	pul adru	pul+suz	pul+suz
"having no money"	"having no money"	«penniless»	«penniless»

The synonymous metaphor in a concept «accessories//to not applience» opposes means of the nomination, and derivatives of a concept supplement regularity of «the alienated and inalienable applience». In a concept of «the alienated and inalienable applience» additional resources of the nomination and transfers of names differ. See Table 13:

Table 13

Appliance and opposition «alienability and inalienability»			
Lezghin	**Tabasaran**	**Lezghin**	**Tabasaran**
base style		high style	
pul avač'ir	pul adru // pul daru	pul+suz	pul+suz
having no money	having no money// invaluable	«hopeless»	«hopeless»

In lexicographic works on the Lezghin and Tabasaran languages it is noted that the suffix -suz forms adjectives. However such names are given in lexicographic works not only as adjectives and nouns, but also as usual, and occasional equivalents. See Table 14:

Table 14

Lezghin and Tabasaran interlingual equivalents		
representing of the abessive concept	**noun** (occasional)	**adjective** (usual)

haja-suz	impudent fellow	impudent
din-suz	atheist	non-believer
insaf-suz	villain	cruel
iman-suz	godless	brutal
jah-suz	shameless person	disgraceful

In the Lezghin and Tabasaran languages the phenomenon of a usual and occasional image with abessive meaning - suz is identified with terms of national mentality. In terms of national mentality of the relation of abessive staticize a peripheral zone of logical sense. See Table 15:

Table 15

Lezghin		Tabasaran	
Semantic space of a paronymy as lexical and grammatical form			
ihtijar avaču r-val	ihtijar-suz-val	ihtijar adru-val	ihtijar-suz-val
«lawlessness»	«lawlessness»	«lawlessness»	«lawlessness»

The given definitions of the abessive concept show that the segment - suz designs semantic space not only adjectives, but also nouns. Unlike other Dagestan languages the semantic space of abessive of the Lezghin avač'ir and Tabasaran adar of a segment does not show a tendency to grammar conceptual field. On the contrary, the conceptual field structures the microfield of the Tabasaran language. See Table 16:

Table 16

Elements of word formation of the Tabasaran language with representative of «applience/not applience» - suz >uz		
class of nouns	class of verbs	class of verbs
ars* ars+dar	árs+uz* dar-ás-uz	uz*
«noun» with representative «silver * there is no silver»	«infinitive» with representative «to thrust * not to thrust»	«imperative» with representative «pour!»

The language nomination staticizes correlation of the secondary expressional nomination. The means of verbal figurativeness representing the secondary expressional nomination emphasize correlation of hybrid effect as way of representation of representing of abessive suz +val «absence of something". Such interaction is resulted by the verbal image connecting two senses, or two representations to names of representing of abessive. See Table 17:

Table 17

Metabhor in nominative fund languages of the Lezghin-Tabasaran subgroup					
High antinomy style					
Lezghin	**Tabasaran**	**Rutul**	**Agul**	**Humalog**	**Bodh**
ədab-suz-val «immorality»	ədab-suz-val «immorality»	adab-siz-val «immorality»	adab-suz-val «immorality»	ədab-siz-val «immorality»	adab-suz-val «immorality»
din-suz-val «atheism»	din-suz-val «atheism»	din-siz-val «atheism»	din-suz-val «atheism»	din-siz-val «atheism»	din-suz-u-val «atheism»
jaġ-suz-val «impudence»	jaġ-suz-val «impudence»	jaġ-siz-val «impudence»	jaġ-suz-val «impudence»	jaġ -siz-val «impudence»	jaġ-suz-u-val «impudence»

In abessive concept with oppositions of semantic actants language modifications differ. In the first case - the indirect alienated appliance distinguishes a noun actant, in the second - direct inalienable appliance fixes an actant of an involved form. The relations of the alienated appliance with a semantic actant of opposition - suz / - siz are presented in some other the Nakha-Dagestan languages. See Table 18:

Table 18

Lak	**Dargwa**	**Avarian**
high style in nominative fund of subgroup of languages		
iman+siz	iman+siz	iman+siz
1.atheist; 2.godless;	1.atheist; 2.godless;	1.atheist; 2. godless;
base style of the speech in nominative fund subgroups of languages		
iman (b)akˁu	iman agar	iman ġečʼ
1.having no faith; 2. faithless (man)	1.having no faith; 2. faithless (man)	1.having no faith; 2. faithless (man)

Within a general scientific approach the characteristic of lexicographic studies allowed to present concepts of abessive of 9 languages about 34 linguoconcepts. Considering the carried-out analysis, we suggest to deepen the linguoculturological material with a variety of lexicographic editions. The studied material allowed to allocate microfields of morphological typology with a problem of classification of languages (Gyulmagomedov, 2012).

5. Summary

The main method of the analysis of the abessive concept staticized the description of lexicographic researches. The studied material allowed to allocate microfields with the cognitive directions: 1) in the first group the same forms of abessive - a combination of short and full forms of participles were considered; 2) in the second - the same morphological means with «lack of someone - something» meaning.

Actually abessive forms are of interest in the comparative-historical plan of the Nakha-Dagestan languages. The correlation of forms to abessive meaning of the Nakha-Dagestan languages is explained by genetic relationship. In the Chechen language the similar system of the linguoconcept of abessive with ««lack of someone - something» meaning is registered. See Table 19:

Table 19

Chechen	
system of expression of the abessive concept	
doš* "lacking"	mottoboš*urg "toungless"
doš*urg "lacking smth"	govrjoš*urg "horseless"

This grammatical phenomenon with the judgment of the semantic field of abessive represents antonymy model without -//not having something.

6. Conclusions

On the basis of inflectional calculations, the classification of means of verbal figurativeness obliged to the transition of a suffixsoid to a suffix was developed: Avarian - gˁeč', Dargwa - agar, Lak -(b)akˁy, Chechen -došˁ. In the Lezghin and Tabasaran languages, the suffixal model of abessive segmenting means of verbal figurativeness concretizes semantic space: there is dar-//and-dar «no//is not available». The semantic space of the Tabasaran language with the unidirectional and multidirectional transitions describes the type of the natural speech use with prefixal models. Summarizing told above, we will note: in the Nakha-Dagestan languages along with prefixal and suffixal elements of abessive, analytical means of suffix models are registered. Each model of the natural speech use, verbalizing experience of linguocultural community of the Nakha-Dagestan languages, distinguishes core and peripheral units of emotional concepts.

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