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TÍTULO: Análisis comparativo de las representaciones lexicográficas del concepto "Familia" en los idiomas ruso e inglés.

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RESUMEN: Este artículo aborda el estudio del concepto de семья / familia en los idiomas ruso e inglés utilizando fuentes lexicográficas: diccionarios explicativos, asociativos y sinónimos, concluyéndose que hay más significados de esa palabra en inglés que en ruso. En inglés, un gran número de sinónimos está asociado con la herencia y el origen. De acuerdo con el vocabulario de las asociaciones, los amigos están comprendidos en el concepto de familia; por ende, los límites de la familia son un tanto borrosos. Los rusos tienden a asociar la familia con parientes e hijos. Los encuestados de habla inglesa asocian a la familia principalmente con el hogar, los niños, pero para ambos idiomas, la familia está asociada con los niños, el hogar y la madre.

PALABRAS CLAVES: análisis comparativo, diccionario explicativo, diccionario asociativo, diccionario de sinónimos.

TITLE: Comparative analysis of Lexicographic Representations of the concept "Family" in the Russian and English languages.

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ABSTRACT: This article deals with the study of the concept of семья / family in the Russian and English languages using lexicographical sources: explanatory, associative and synonyms dictionaries, concluding that there are more meanings of that word in English than in Russian. In English, a large number of synonyms are associated with inheritance and origin. According to the vocabulary of associations, friends are included in the concept of family; therefore, the boundaries of the family are somewhat blurred. Russians tend to associate the family with relatives and children. The English-speaking respondents associate the family mainly with the household, the children, but for both languages, the family is associated with the children, the home and the mother.

KEY WORDS: comparative analysis, explanatory dictionary, associative dictionary, dictionary of synonyms

INTRODUCTION.

Family is “universal” common to all mankind, the basic concept of any society. The problem of family is of concern to representatives of all humanities. This is a unique concept, because there are families in every society. Despite the differences, every nationality has families. But it is noted that each family has national specificity. People pass the norms of behavior in the family from

generation to generation. These norms later develop into the traditions of the people. Traditions have a significant influence on people's thinking, their worldview.

The relevance of studying the concept of family is connected with the need to study cultural concepts, with the importance of identifying the national specificity of the concept family.

DEVELOPMENT.

Comparing the concept of family in Russian and English cultures contribute to the optimization of intercultural communication. In the process of analysis, we relied on the works by such linguists as G. G. Slyshkin, V. A. Maslova, W. Humboldt, Y. M. Lotman and others. Also, the issues of the conceptual system and certain theoretical aspects of the problem under consideration have been studied by R. R. Zamaletdinov, F. Kh. Gabdrakhmanova [Gabdrakhmanova F. et.al 2017], E. Islamova [Zagidulina A.F., et.al, 2016], R.M. Bolgarova [Bolgarova R., et.al, 2014] and others on the material of the dictionaries. The material of the research was explanatory, associative dictionaries, and dictionaries of synonyms of the Russian and English languages.

Methods.

The paper uses the descriptive method, including observation, comparison and synthesis, collection of factual material and its classification; the method of analysis of dictionary definitions, and the comparative typological method. The language material of the study is divided into several groups: materials obtained by the method of continuous sampling from lexicographical sources (explanatory, associative, and synonymous).

Results.

After having referred to the dictionaries, we see that “The Dictionary of the Russian Language” represents the four meanings of the lexeme “family” [Ozhegov, 2018:613]:

- 1) A group of immediate relatives living together; in a figurative sense, “family” is a group, an organization of people united together by friendship and by common interests.
- 2) A group of animals, birds, consisting of a male, one or several females and animal’s young.
- 3) A group of cognate languages united by common origin.
- 4) Origin, generation.

“Great Soviet Encyclopedia” represents the following: “The family is a small group based on marriage or kinship, the members of which are connected by common life, mutual responsibility and mutual support. Matrimonial and family relations, conditioned by the difference between the sexes and sexual need, take the form of moral and psychological relations” [Great Soviet Encyclopedia, 1980: 324].

“Explanatory Dictionary of the Living Great Russian Language” by V. Dahl does not represent the lexeme «семья» / “family” but gives the definition of the lexeme «семейство»:

- 1) A group of immediate relatives living together – parents with their children; a married son or a married daughter, living separately, make up a different family.
- 2) A class of similar and kindred, affined; the bloodline of cats, the feline: lion, tiger, leopards, all genera of cats; a group of mushrooms, ferns. Sometimes family is a subdivision of class” [Dahl, 1999: 173].

A comparative study of the above interpretations shows that they coincide in the following:

1. A group of close relatives living together.
2. A group of birds, animals, which comprehends a male and one or more females.

The meanings of the lexeme family in the English dictionaries were further studied.

“The American Heritage Dictionary” represents the following:

1. Parents and their children.
2. A group of persons related by blood or marriage.

3. The members of the household.
4. A group of things with common characteristics.
5. Biologically. A group of related plants or animals ranking between a genus and an order;
6. linguistically. A group of languages descended from the same parent language, such as the Indo-European language family.
7. Mathematically. A set of functions or surfaces that can be generated by varying the parameters of a general equation.
8. Chemically. A). A group of elements with similar chemical properties. B). A vertical column in the periodic table of elements.
9. Physically. Any of the three generations of elementary fermions [1, 2011: 254].

“New Webster’s Dictionary of the English Language” represents the following meanings of the lexeme family:

- 1) The unit consisting of parents and their children.
- 2) Persons related by blood or marriage.
- 3) Those who are descendants of a common progenitor.
- 4) A clan.
- 5) Noble or distinguished lineage.
- 6) The group of persons who live in one household and under one head.
- 7) A group of people or things with a common or related characteristic, function or origin.
- 8) A classification of plants or animals which is above a genus and below an order.
- 9) A set of surfaces or curves whose equations are related, differing only in their parameters.
- 10) A class of languages sharing certain characteristics and seeming to have had a common origin.
- 11) A group of soils with similar chemical and physical properties.
- 12) A unit of a crime syndicate (as the Mafia) operating within a geographical area [10, 1997: 556].

“Collins Essential English Dictionary” gives the analogous meanings [5, 2014: 280].

“Longman Dictionary of English Language and Culture” interprets the word “family” in the following way:

1. One’s parents, grandfather and grandmother, brothers and sisters, uncles, aunts etc.
2. A group of one or usually two adults and their children living in the same home.
3. All those people descended from a common person (ancestor;
4. Children.
5. A group of related animals, plants, languages [9, 1998: 465].

“Cambridge Dictionaries Online” represents the following:

1. A group of people who are related to each other, such as a mother, a father, and their children.
2. The children of a family.
3. A pair of adult animals and their children [4].

“Oxford Dictionaries Online” gives the next meanings:

- 1 A group consisting of two parents and their children living together as a unit.
 - 1.1. A group of people related by blood or marriage.
 - 1.2. The children of a person or couple being discussed.
 - 1.3. A local organizational unit of the Mafia or other large criminal group.
 2. All the descendants of a common ancestor.
 3. A group of related things.
 - 3.1 A principal taxonomic category that ranks above genus and below order.
 - 3.2 All the languages ultimately derived from a particular early language, regarded as a group.
 - 3.3 A group of curves obtained by varying the value of a constant in the equation generating them”
- [11].

Based on the foregoing, it can be concluded that the lexeme family has a larger number of meanings in the English language than in the Russian language, as well as English has the meanings of family that are absent in Russian.

The Russian Associative Thesaurus, an online service for working with the database of the large-scale association experiment in Russian, conducted in 1988-1997, provides a set of the following associations according to the frequency of reactions to the word семья / family: «большая (big) (82), дружная (united) (63), дети (children) (37), дом (house) (27), моя (my) (27), и школа (and school) (22), школа (school) (17), мама (mother) (14), крепкая (close-knit) (12), счастливая (happy) (11), любовь (love) (10), распалась (broke up) (10), ячейка (cell) (10), муж (husband) (8), родная (my dear) (7), дружба (friendship) (6), многодетная (having many children) (6), очаг (home) (6), ячейка общества (social unit) (6), брак (marriage) (5), наша (our) (5), хорошая (good) (5), люди (people) (4), ребенок (child) (4), родители (parents) (4), семь я (seven and me) (4), тепло (warmth) (4), квартира (flat) (3), маленькая (small) (3), молодая (young) (3), общество (society) (3), родня (relatives) (3), 3 человека (of man) (2), Адамсов (Adamsov) (2), благополучная (well-to-do) (2), будущее (the future) (2), веселая (cheery) (2), военнослужащего (of military man) (2), друг (friend) (2), друга (of a friend) (2), дружный (friendly) (2), жена (wife) (2), здоровая (in good health) (2), и дети (and children) (2), крепость (stronghold) (2), круг (circle) (2), мать (mother) (2), много (many) (2), мы (we) (2), неполная (incomplete) (2), плохая (poor) (2), полная (nuclear family) (2), радость (gladness) (2), развод (divorce) (2), скамья (bench) (2), счастье (happy) (2), хорошо (good) (2), художника (of an artist) (2), человека (of a man) (2), я (me) (2)» followed by single reactions which are also interesting, for example, шведская семья (ménage à trois) [19].

So, we can see that the stimulus word “family” induced the greatest number of reactions with the words «большая» (“big”), «моя» (“my”), «дружная» (“united”), «дети» (“children”), «дом»

(“house”). It is no coincidence that the combination «большая семья» (“big family”) comes to the fore, because, as mentioned earlier, the whole generations have been living together in Russia. «Дружная семья» (“united family”) also indicates that it is customary to be friends in family.

«Edinburgh Associative Thesaurus» дает следующие 97 реакций на слово «family»: home (14), friends (5), life (5), mother (5), tree (5), children (4), man (4), a family man, planning (4), house (3), circle (2), doctor (2), group (2), kids (2), love (2), parent (2), unit (2), all right (1), baby (1), boy (1), child (1), connections (1), contentment (1), dad (1), daughter (1), father (1), forum (1), friend (1), girl (1), happiness (1), kin (1), law (1), family law, mine (1), mound (1), no (1), people (1), problem (1), procreation (1), , relatives (1), relief (1), reunion (1), rubbish (1), seven (1), sister (1), spirit (1), surroundings (1), , ties (1), together (1), way (1) «in a family way», wife (1), yes (1) [6].

So, as a result of analyzing the associative dictionary, it turned out that the word “home” has the greatest number of reactions. Home is exactly what unites people, the whole family gather together in a house. Of greatest interest is the reaction “friends”.

In the Russian dictionary of associations, this word did not occur even as single reactions, and in English, it ranks second in the number of reactions. It can be assumed that the family was nuclear in English society longer than in Russia.

In Russia, the family was so big that it was already possible to find friends inside it. According to this reaction, family has a broader concept for the English, even friends are comprehended it. Another interesting fact is that the reaction “mother” is surpasses the reaction “father”. Family is associated rather with mother than with father. But at the same time, father has two designations – “dad” and “father”. “Family tree” is another interesting reaction, popular among the English and not characteristic for the Russian associative dictionary. Tree is a symbol of life and a symbol of the genus. Finally, the difference that is obvious – the English associative dictionary contains such reactions that we do not find in Russian, and this difference is fundamental.

These are the reactions of planning, law, doctor, forum. Family is that one can plan and regulate. It was almost impossible to plan family in Russia – this was connected with an uncontrollable birth rate and the fact that marriages were not always voluntary. What happened in the family remained within the family, and legislation was rarely involved to solve any problems. And, of course, the combination “family doctor” is not found in the Russian associative dictionary.

Having analyzed and compared associative dictionaries, it is possible to identify similarities and differences.

Differences:

- 1) Russian speakers associate the concept “family” with a large family, and such reaction is not found in the English dictionary of associations.
- 2) The English dictionary presents the reactions “planning”, “legislation”, “family doctor”, which is not found in the Russian dictionary.
- 3) The association “friends” occupies the second place in the English dictionary, and it is not mentioned in the Russian dictionary.
- 4) One finds the association “family and school” is found as the basis of education in the Russian dictionary, it is absent in the English dictionary.
- 5) “Family” is associated with tree in the English dictionary, nor is in the Russian dictionary.

Similarities:

- 1) Both dictionaries mention the words “home” and “children” as common reactions.
- 2) The word “mother” is associated with family and occupies a higher position in both dictionaries.

Having identified similarities and differences, we can conclude that Russians tend to associate family with something big, with relatives and children, relations are governed not by law but by moral norms, and school participates in upbringing of children. English-speaking respondents associate family primarily with home, children. The concept of family is broader – it comprehends

friends. Relations are regulated by law, family is planned. An important symbol is tree – that is, the respect for their ancestors and knowledge of their roots. Family is associated with children, home and mother in both languages.

The Dictionary of Synonyms of the Russian Language by Z.E. Alexandrova proposes the following synonyms to the word «семья» / “family”: семейство / family, семейные / domestic, семейный круг / family circle, фамилия/ surname [Alexandrova, 2011, p. 568].

“The Dictionary of Russian Synonyms and Expressions Similar in Meaning” by N. Abramov proposes the synonyms to the word семья, such as: семейство/ family, фамилия / surname, дом / house, род / clan, династия / dynasty, домашний очаг hearth [Abramov, 1999, p. 502].

The online dictionary of synonyms of the Russian language names the following synonyms for the word «семья»: семейство / family, фамилия / family name, дом / house, род / kindred, династия / dynasty, разряд / group, род / genus. After analyzing several online dictionaries, it is revealed that this synonymous row is the most common [20].

Now, after summing up all the synonyms, we can present the most common synonyms for the word “family” in Russian: семейство / family, фамилия / surname, дом / house, династия / dynasty, род / kindred, семейный круг / family circle, домашний очаг / hearth, разряд / group, близкие / relatives, семейные / domestic.

Let us refer to the online dictionary of synonyms dictionary.sensagent.com to study English synonyms: category, class, crimesyndicate, family line, family unit, fellowship, folk, home, house, household, kin, kinsperson, menage, mob, parents, people, phratry, relation, relatives, sept, kindred, kinfolk [7].

The online dictionary of synonyms compiled by the company Blue Painter represents the following synonymous row: class, order, genus, species, subdivision, relations, folks, house, offspring, progeny, antecedents, descent, ancestry, clan, kith, house, kindred, lineage, race.

In conclusion, thesaurus.com gives 46 synonyms of the word “family”: clans, folk, group, house, household, people, tribe, ancestors, ancestry, birth, blood, brood, children, class, descendants, descent, dynasty, extraction, forebears, genealogy, generations, genre, in-laws, inheritance, issue, kindred, line, lineage, network, parentage, pedigree, progenitors, progeny, race, relations, relationship, relatives, siblings, strain, subdivision, system, heirsandassigns, kithandkin, menage [12].

Discussion.

After having analyzed the lexical entries of two languages, we can conclude that in English the concept “family” has a broader meaning, and as a result, a greater number of synonyms. If in Russian dictionaries the number of synonyms is usually from 3 to 10, then in the English dictionary they amount to more than forty.

The meanings of some synonyms are the same, such as “home”, “clan”, “dynasty”, “surname” (in English “family tree”). The difference is found in the fact that in English a very large number of synonyms is associated with heredity and origin. None of the Russian dictionaries has the synonym “relatives”, while in English there is not only the synonym “relatives”, but also the synonyms “posterity”, “friends”, “acquaintances”, “ancestors”. This once again proves how broad the meaning of the word “family” in English is.

CONCLUSIONS.

Having studied the meanings of the words семья / family in the above dictionaries, we can conclude that there are more meanings of family in English than the meanings of the word семья in Russian, and family also has some meanings that are absent in Russian. As a result, the lexeme “family” has more synonyms. In English, a very large number of synonyms is associated with

heredity and origin. The concept “family” is very broad. According to the dictionary of associations, family includes friends, so the boundaries of family are somewhat blurred.

Russians tend to associate family with something big, with kin and children.

Family relations are not governed by law but by moral norms; school participates in the upbringing of children. English-speaking respondents associate family primarily with home, children. Relations are regulated by law, family is planned. Similarity consists in association of family with children, home and mother in both languages.

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