

LINGUISTIC PECULIARITIES OF NATIONAL WORLDIMAGES AND THEIR SIGNIFICANCE FOR PHILOSOPHIC AND SEMIOTIC ANALYSIS OF HISTORICAL NARRATIONS

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Introduction. This article reveals the essence and results of the author's research of philosophic and semiotic analysis of historical narrations in cross-cultural communication. It is connected to the history and its key role in perception of the past. History also comes as a basic tool in national consciousness forming. Some scientists believe it not to be the key factor of cross-cultural communication studying, while others express conflicting views paying special attention to this idea in historical narrations analysis. Thus, the aim of the article is to show the way it is done and to reveal the mechanisms of this inevitable process to explain the difference of two contradictory versions.

Methods. As the conceptual methods of research the author of the article uses the basic semiotic approaches revealing the sign essence of the event studied, making the rules of signs organization and their combination (syntactics), establishing meaningful contents of signs (semantics) as well as finding the conditions which cause different sign situations (pragmatics).

Results. The research is made on two narrations describing the same historical event. The analysis is based on the national peculiarities of Russian and American linguistic world images. These two cultures were chosen to illustrate their seemingly unbiased interpretations of the same historical event (the murder of the thirty-fifth president of the United States) recorded in the books written in their authors' original languages. The analysis also concerns philosophic and semiotic characteristics of these authentic texts paying special attention to their cross-cultural aspects.

Conclusion. According to the present research (both theoretical and practical) the application of semiotic approaches in philosophical studying of historical narrations allows to find and to analyse the basic elements of the historical texts. Special attention is paid to their role, function and semantic contents keeping the limits of the general conceptual worldview and taking into account the languages describing it. This research is not ultimate when using philosophical and semiotic approaches for historical texts studying.

Keywords: linguistic world image, cross-cultural communication, philosophic and semiotic analysis, conceptual worldview.

Introduction. History has long been used to legitimize power, to prove noble origin and to find a common language between different social and national communities or to confirm national superiority. History helps highlight the necessity to recover the past, justify the present and forecast the future [Nikiforov, 2011].

One of the ancient historic functions is to accumulate social and political experience. The tasks of legitimization of social and cultural orders include firstly a demand in self-empowerment which was originally satisfied by history. The most widespread means of legitimization in historic researches include glorification of the past or vice versa its oblivion and overcoming.

European national movements used historic mythogenesis and worship of the national heroes as its main tool. National states establishment, national mind creation and rising tide of nationalism are among the processes stimulating legitimizing function of the histo-

ry. When in the 19th century the historiography was enriched with the variant of historic research connected to the positive role of state and power, and political history has become an absolute leader in historiography the task of state interests legitimization has been formulated quite clearly.

Historical interpretations lend credence not only to the governmental politics. They are also used for explanation of ideological projects of future social structure. Due to their temporal construction ideologies cannot exist without their own interpretations of the past on the whole (the history of the state), the history of separate social and ethnic communities and representation of definite key events (the history of revolutions, reforms and wars). [Pozdnyakov (2010)]

Up to nowadays any historical interpretation greatly influences the system of foreign affairs. Thus, historians take an evident part in political propaganda. Therefore, it is possible to speak about an impact on collective (both political and national) consciousness which is translated through Mass Media with literature both professional and fiction as a vivid example.

While studying any historical text a researcher pays special attention to the interpretation of interrelations between a sign and a real life determined by its author's national worldview. Studying a text he is forced to change the level of skim reading to the level of interpretation of the text signs and meanings. Thus, the mechanism of philosophical and linguistic analysis is used. It is based on post-modernism theory revealing "hidden meanings" in the text which came to the modern text from the past discourse practices. Such "hidden meanings" are not available for both readers and the author as they involve extramental reflective stereotype which was specific for the language practices of the time when this text was created. As the time passes these stereotypes also change. And this process is absolutely independent from the author of the text because the meanings do not have a stable structural form. This is the reason why any text has logical contradictions driven by the nature of the language and dynamics of meanings development. So, the theory of impossibility of a single text interpretation and individuality of its reading is formulated [Ankersmit (2003), Danto (2002), Koval'chenko (2003), Mayer (2003)].

Methods. This article suggests using semiotic approaches as a main tool to achieve a balanced and trustworthy interpretation of any text. These approaches are controlled by the necessity to perceive our cultural and historic world as a complex of real data and facts available for a certain person. They are based on the semantic order "syntactic – semantics – pragmatics – denotatics". The corresponding classification of semiotic approaches takes into account immanent, paratextual, metatextual and semiogonic analytical aspect and describes all kinds of relations in any text. It allows making complete semiotic analysis. Besides the use of semiotic approaches while studying a text provides a researcher with a possibility to reveal and analyse the basic text elements paying attention to their role, function and semantic contents.

From this point of view the texts devoted to the description of the same historic event and written at the same time are especially interesting for philosophical and semiotic analysis. The growing interest to the comparative researches of linguistic worldviews repre-

sented in these texts is connected to the necessity to reveal universal characters of the linguistic material, to describe national peculiarities of the worldviews of different native speakers as well as to study national specifics of semantics and linguistic mentality [Larina, 2018].

Taking into account cross-cultural communication an optimal model of a linguistic worldview is a polylinguistic model which comprises the components revealing complete linguistic world image. The development of polylinguistic model of the linguistic worldview, the research of the contents, structure and peculiarities of the polylinguistic mind is made in a language condition. This article deals with the Russian and American language cultures. Comparative philosophical analysis of Russian and American linguistic mind allows revealing of national cultural specifics and universal character of language perception.

Results and their Discussion. Thus, linguists Benjamin Whorf and Charles Hockett think that the development of the American English is based on the so-called “positive thinking”. Firstly, this term was used in 1952 in the book «The Power of Positive Thinking» written by a New York priest Norman Vincent Peal. According to his idea since their childhood the Americans believe in power of “positive thinking” reflecting their optimistic and positive relation to other people. This relation confirms in their language as well.

In this connection the American linguistic worldview differs by the following distinctive features:

- true hopefulness,
- a certain distance of the author from his text confirmed by the strategies of the national linguistic behavior,
- a tendency to prolixity with little sense,
- a usage of many expressive means,
- a general and simplified character of communication [Kuzmenkova, 2005].

In contrast to the American English the Russian language has long been developed under the influence of the political system. Thus, it had mainly pessimistic characteristics. Due to the peculiarities of the historic development the Russians used to feel lack of protection and face only difficulties and problems impossible to overcome. Therefore, pessimism became one of the peculiarities of the Russian national character. And it reflected on the Russian language as well. Taking into account the above-mentioned historical peculiarities one can easily single out the peculiarities of the Russian linguistic worldview. They include pessimistic incite, very emotional character of communication, burning sense of justice, special attention to personal relations as well as biased definite description and interpretation of the historic events connected to the personal conceptual worldview [Kalmykova, 1998].

The given peculiarities of the American and Russian linguistic worldviews are completely revealed through the components of the language culture image in a human mind. They include representations (as personal images of the earlier seen object and phenomenon as well as created by productive imagination) and relations to them which allow formulating personal opinions, minds and estimations [Churmanteev, 1989].

To evaluate the image of the historical event in a person's mind is possible on the analytical basis of definite parameters. Representations are primary. Thus, the question of possibility of their real estimation arises.

Estimation criteria for representations are:

- 1) accuracy – correspondence of representations to the real situation;
- 2) differentiation – versatility and background;
- 3) emotional (both positive and negative) relation including value judgments [Il'ina, 2006].

To prove the theoretical ideas revealed in this paper the article describes practical results of philosophical and semiotic analysis of two historic American and Russian narrations. They are the book written by Jim Bishop "The Day Kennedy was Shot" [Bishop, 1968] and the book by Nikolay Platoshkin «Убийство президента Кеннеди. Ли Харви Освальд – убийца или жертва заговора?»/ "President Kennedy Murder. Lee Harvey Oswald – a murderer or a scheme victim?" [Platoshkin, 2007].

Having analyzed these historic narrations, it is possible to speak about authenticity of both texts as they do not contain any facts contradictory to the general history. According to the official versions the narrations are based on the fact that 35th President of the USA John Kennedy was murdered by an American citizen Lee Harvey Oswald by his political motives. Both J. Bishop and N. Platoshkin refer in their papers to authoritative sources of information such as the report of the commission headed by Warren as well as the unsealed materials of the state security bodies of FBI, CIA and KGB. The accuracy of the authors' approaches can be illustrated by an immanent approach to the philosophical and semiotic interpretation of data in these historic narrations.

While analyzing one cannot but mention a very interesting semiotic technique: a combination of immanent narration with intertextual insets of different character. On the one hand, it is driven by J. Bishop and N. Platoshkin's desire to achieve an accurate rendering of information. On the other hand, it evidences the difference of the authors' techniques used to recover this historical event. Thus, intertextual insets are of different character. J. Bishop concentrates mostly on detailed description of the main characters while N. Platoshkin mostly describes family and political components of the main character's life. He also includes in his narration some historical insights. Moreover, a comparative analysis resulted in the following facts. J. Bishop pays more attention to the paratextual semiotic component as he explains the title of the book, its foreward, afterward, references and notes in great detail. As for N. Platoshkin's book the key role is given to metatextuality as a definite form of intertextual interplay and often critical denotation of the text to pretext. Such differentiation is easily explained by the authors' desire to achieve the maximum possible versatility and background of the events described as well as national peculiarities of their linguistic worldviews.

The most subjective factor of comparative philosophical and semiotic analysis is undoubtedly emotional relation to the described events. It is greatly revealed with the help of a semiogonic approach. Basing on this point, J. Bishop tries to avoid ambiguous representations in his narration. He seems to distance from the analytical presentation of infor-

mation allowing his reader to conclude in his own way. Nevertheless, his book contains the examples of semiogonism describing the guards of the President, measures taken for the president's security as well as climactic scene representing the development of the described events in action. Such philosophically distanced author's behavior is supposed to be re-enforced by the strategies of the national linguistic behavior as the dominant feature of the English-speaking communication is conventionality reflecting pragmatic orientations of individuality who concentrates on the principle of noninvolvement. This distance is based mostly on the privacy and necessary independence of a person as an indispensable condition of his balanced development.

Besides philosophical and semiotic research J. Bishop's narration proves the fact that dual English-speaking behavior is revealed in tendency to prolixity with little information (his book is devoted to the description of John Kennedy's last day and includes 554 pages while N. Platoshkin's book describes the same problem but from the other point of view and has only 351 pages), to multiple usage of emotional value judgments (the narration includes a lot of sign immanent characteristics of the events and intertextual insets devoted to the detailed description of the key narrative moments) which witness both a ritual attention to the reader with neutral or formally indifferent relation to him and the tendency to hide personal real feelings.

As for N. Platoshkin's narration one cannot but notice his emotionality in the way he shares information with his readers. In his book he expresses his own point of view by not only words and word-combinations but by indirect linguistic means helping the best perceptions of the described events. So, the narration has such word-combinations as "even if suppose", "it's evident that", "but here it's much simpler", "it's natural that", "by the way, speaking about money ...", "it's rather strange that ...", etc. Such method is driven by the fact that it is natural for the Russian people to shift the emphasis to the informative side of communication and individual approach when the rules of communicative behavior depend on human factor and situational context. On the whole, the Russian people tend to direct expression of their values, to critical sayings and they are poor to compliment or to praise the others. Being a dominant feature of the Russian speaking communication naturalness determines such its peculiarities as unambiguousness, straightforwardness and emotionality. Thus, an analysed differential emotional colouring of the historical narrations is stipulated by both the author's personal relation to the described events and by the difference of the national peculiarities of the linguistic worldviews.

Modern researches of cross-cultural communication [Pavlovskaya (1996), Yelistratov (1995) and others] reveal inadequacy and indifference of representations on the level of national mind. Alternate characteristics of representation also include their general and simplified character, the fact vividly illustrated by J. Bishop's historical narration.

Besides, while studying cross-cultural contacts any researchers pay special attention to "the problem of deviation in perception of linguistic culture" specifying it as "the problem of stereotypes". [Vel'tser (2005), Gudkov (2005), Ferretti (2005), Ekhterikamp (2005), Schweikart L. and Allen M. A(2004) and others] Representations of key stereotypes of the foreign culture perception are so interconnected in a person's mind that they can be rarely found separately. This peculiarity is presented in N. Platoshkin's narration,

where one can definitely trace the features of the author's interpretation of both national stereotypes and national culture by means of intertextual insets and semiogonic techniques devoted to the description of incompatibility of official facts and real events within the frameworks of a foreign culture.

Conclusion. Thus, having analysed two historical texts describing the same historical event and summing up all the results it is impossible not to mention the difference of these narrations. This difference is supposed to be explained by the subjective author's interpretations of real facts and events and, moreover, general political line in a definite interpretation of historical events in a certain state. Therefore, a various interpretation of the same historical event in different cultures is explained by the difference of national conceptual worldview and its peculiarities. In this connection an American definite interpretation of this historical event is explained by a state official version of the committed crime under the dominant role of state bodies. Meanwhile the Russian conceptual worldview is characterized by the continuous search of philosophical realness if there is at least one controversial point in any historical fact interpretation with no difference in existing official versions.

Therefore, one can definitely speak about interconnection while studying communicative prescription and structural peculiarities of the historical text determined by it. The later is revealed with the help of philosophical and semiotic analysis taking into account national peculiarities of linguistic worldviews. They all constitute a general worldview thus allowing intrinsic reconstruction of the historic worldview while basing on its analytical re-interpretation by contemporary researchers.

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ЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫХ КАРТИН МИРА И ИХ ЗНАЧИМОСТЬ ДЛЯ ФИЛОСОФСКО-СЕМИОТИЧЕСКОГО АНАЛИЗА ИСТОРИЧЕСКИХ ПОВЕСТВОВАНИЙ

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Введение. В данной статье предпринята попытка рассмотреть лингвистические особенности национальных картин мира на примере двух исторических текстов российского и американского авторов, посвященных описанию одного и того же исторического события. Цель исследования заключается в выявлении сходств и различий двух национальных картин мира, отраженных в аутентичных нарративах, с помощью их философско-семиотического анализа. Исследование осуществляется по-

средством анализа мировоззренческих, идеологических и ценностных ориентаций историков, оказывающих непосредственное влияние на воссоздаваемую ими картину прошлого.

Методы. В качестве основных методов исследования используются базовые семиотические подходы, позволяющие выявить знаковую природу изучаемого явления, вывести правила построения знаков и их комбинаций (синтактика), установить смысловое содержание знаков (семантика), а также найти условия, при которых возникают те или иные знаковые ситуации (прагматика).

Основные идеи исследования, полученные результаты и их обсуждение. Исследование проведено на примере двух исторических повествований, описывающих убийство 35-го президента Америки Джона Ф. Кеннеди. В статье приводятся результаты философско-лингвистического анализа исторических повествований с учетом концептуального мировосприятия конкретного автора. Полученные результаты позволяют воссоздать универсальную картину исторического события с учетом особенностей межкультурной коммуникации.

Заключение. Согласно проведенному исследованию, применение семиотических подходов в философском исследовании исторических повествований на теоретическом и практическом уровнях позволяет выявить и проанализировать основные элементы текстов истории с точки зрения их роли, функции и семантического содержания, не нарушая границы общей картины исторического прошлого и с учетом описывающих ее языков. Данное исследование не является исчерпывающим в отношении использования философско-семиотических подходов в изучении текстов истории.

Ключевые слова: лингвистическая картина мира, межкультурная коммуникация, философско-семиотический анализ, концептуальная картина мира.

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