



Ideologies “ORDER – DISORDER” as an object of linguistic research

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ABSTRACT

The paper deals with the problems of ideological language use. It also considers an ideologeme as a linguo-cognitive phenomenon. The definition of an ideologeme as a special cognitive unit which gives a specified ideological meaning and emotional content to a fact or an action and has an increased axiological degree, the characteristics of which depend on ideological positions, regulations and party instructions is given. On the basis of the research language material some language factors enabling transformation of usual lexical items into ideologemes are reported to be revealed. The authors also outline some specific features of lexical items “order – disorder” transformation into ideologemes. The conclusion drawn is that namely lexical and grammatical co-occurrence promotes their transformation into ideologemes.

Keywords: lexical items, ideologemes, etymology, synonymic and antonymic rows



1. INTRODUCTION

The relevance of the study

The relevance of cognitive-discourse study of the ideologemes “order – disorder” in the political discourse of modern Russia is principally conditioned by the need of ideologemes research, prospects for political linguistics development, and defined by the problems of ideological use of a language and language changes connected with them. The discourse nature of ideologies regeneration makes linguistic approach the integral component of wide-ranging multidisciplinary studies of an ideological phenomenon.

Modern problems in the research of linguistic political world image and the term “ideogeme”

Linguo-cognitive approach to the research of a linguistic political world image assumes the analysis of various mental units (concepts, frames, slots, domains, gestalts, scenarios) concerning the political sphere of communication and the political discourse. The essential message of cognitive-oriented approach is that an ideogeme is defined as a special cognitive unit which gives a specified ideological meaning and emotional content to a fact or an action and has an increased axiological degree, the characteristics of which depend on ideological positions, regulations and party instructions (Ibatova 2016: 6565). The ideogeme research appears to be one of the tools of such analysis. In semantics of an ideogeme an ideological component is allocated as the most essential one, but the analysis of basic lexical items-representatives which assumes synonymous and antonymic study, word-formation efficiency, etymology, and co-occurrence of lexical items “order – disorder” proves to be important as well.

1. RESULTS and discussion

The research of basic lexical items-representatives of the ideologemes “order – disorder” should be started with their etymology. In S.G. Vorkachev’s opinion this idea includes the analysis of “the evolution of an internal form of a lexical item, a way of its “etymon” (Vorkachev 2004: 124).

According to M. Fasmer’s etymology dictionary the lexical item “order” derives from the noun “row”, thereafter from the Proto-Slavic form, from which the corresponding Old Russian word derived (Fasmer 1996: 536). “The unabridged Church Slavonic



dictionary“refers us to the historical book of the New Testament “Acts of Apostles“ written by the saint evangelist Luke in which this word is used in the meaning “orderly“ (UCSD 2000: 460). The lexical item “rank“, in its turn, is interpreted as “order, device“(UCSD 2000: 823). Thus, it is possible to track accurately the development of two meanings, namely an order as “device, schedule, and rank“and order as “row, turn“. Similar meanings are recorded in all modern explanatory dictionaries of the Russian language.

Studying of the synonymous rows including the words under consideration is of our special interest. Synonymous words “highlight” various semantic shades or even new meanings which are characteristic only of a meaning of a concrete lexical item of a synonymous row (Krasavsky 2001: 225).Thus, N. Abramov’s “The dictionary of the Russian synonyms and expressions, similar within the meaning” offers the following synonymous row for the lexical item “order”: *schedule, arrangement, distribution, system, method, rank, group, diet, norm, regulations, mode, ceremony, ceremonial* (Abramov1994: 334). In this dictionary there are also field labels listing other synonymous rows in which a word is a component. According to this field label the lexical item “order” is included into synonymous ranks of lexical items *improvement, custom, plan, category, way, ceremony, rank*. N. Abramov’s dictionary data allow dividing the synonyms of the lexical item “order” into two groups. On the one hand, the order is *schedule, mode, regulations, system, ceremonial, ceremony, rank*; and on the other the order is *arrangement, distribution, diet, norm, method, group*.

A synonymous row of the lexical item “disorder” appears to be as follows: *confusion, beznaryaditsa, beznaryadya, muddle, besputitsa, foul-up, disarrangement, dislocation, nonsense, disagreement, hell, row, shambles, pandemonium, the end of the world, mess, dissonance, frustration, jumble, scrape, perturbation, commotion, turmoil, rumpus, sabbat, bedlam, chaos* (Abramov1994: 28). Taking into account the origin of the lexical item “disorder”, namely, prefixal derivation by means of the negative prefix “dis-“, it is also possible to speak about two groups of synonyms in this synonymous row. On the one hand, for example, disorder is *besporyaditsa, muddle, besputitsa, confusion, foul-up,*



nonsense, disagreement, hell, confusion, jumble, on the other it is *disarrangement, dislocation, perturbation, commotion, bedlam*.

For fuller exemplification of meanings evolution we shall provide data from the dictionary of synonyms of the Russian language by Z. E. Alexandrova which offers more detailed characteristic of synonyms and their derivatives. According to this dictionary, *order* means 1. system, co-ordination; 2. schedule; 3. sequence; 4. well.

Orderly (Adverb) – 1. honestly; 2. well; 3. very much; 4. enough.

Poryadochnost / Decency – honesty.

Orderly (Adjective) – 1. honest; 2. good; 3. big (Alexandrova 1999: 317).

Disorder – 1. disorder, chaos; 2. mess, jumble, hullabaloo, shambles (colloquial); 3. poetic (or art) (colloquial playful); 4. initial chaos (bookish). The author of the dictionary also allocates several synonyms making the isolated group, namely, the disorder in business, in organizing something. Thus, *disorder* is *anarchy, muddle, confusion, foul-up, bedlam, topsy-turvy* (colloquial), *bezladitsa, besporyaditsa* (archaism colloquial). If it is about the disorder in statements, thoughts, Z. E. Alexandrova gives such synonyms as *confusion, jumble* (colloquial). The lexical items *Babel, turmoil, commotion, the end of the world, chaos, madhouse, bedlam* (colloquial), and *confusion* (colloquial) make one more group of synonyms with the meaning of “disorder at a crowd of people”. The dictionary also records such synonyms of the lexical item “disorder” as *upside down* (or *head over heels*), *there is no making head or tail of it* (colloquial), *as if an army has marched through the place* (vulgar) (Alexandrova 1999: 23).

Alexandrova’s dictionary also gives synonyms of some derivatives: *disorderly* (adverb) means *irregularly, chaotically, in a chaotic way, indiscriminately, anyhow, helter-skelter* (colloquial); *in disorder, higgledy-piggledy, carelessly, at one’s own sweet will, catch-as-catch-can* (colloquial). *Disorderly* (adjective) is *unsystematic, chaotic, anarchic, anarchical, muddled, disordered, careless* (Alexandrova 1999: 24).

In this dictionary of synonyms the lexical item “disorders” and its only one synonym “civilian riot” is allocated as a separate dictionary entry.

It is known that antonyms are one of the means of paraphrasing when the meaning of one of the antonyms can be made clearer through another one with the help of negation. In



the dictionary of antonyms of the Russian language by L. A. Vvedenskaya the lexical item “order” is opposed to the lexical items “disorder” and “chaos”. Order is understood as a condition of comfort, organization; disorder, on the contrary, means absence or violation of any order.

Thus, the availability of the developed system of synonyms and antonyms allows understanding exactly what semantic shade of a lexical meaning promotes transformation of the lexical items under research into ideologemes.

The analysis of political and ideological texts enabled to reveal certain co-occurrence patterns of the lexical items under research “order – disorder”. Let’s consider some of them. The most characteristic pattern for the verbal noun *order* is co-occurrence with adjectives, as a rule, relative ones: *social order, world order, international order, constitutional order, Russian order, geopolitical order, one/multi-polar order, and public order*. Moreover, during the research the phrases consisting of several adjectives and the noun *order* were also fixed: *new economic order, new democratic order, new world order, new financial order, world political/economic order, and new world global economic order, new multipolar world order, global American order*. Co-occurrence with verbs is also peculiar to this lexical item. It is significant that verbs are generally presented by transitive multiobject (2-and more valent) verbs: *to bring order, to maintain order, to restore order, to establish order, to keep order, to provide order, to protect order*. It should be mentioned that in Russian the only one intransitive verb is recorded. It is the verb “sledit” in the phrase “sledit za poryadkom” that is translated into English as a transitive verb “*to keep*” in the phrase “*to keep order*”. A co-occurrence pattern of the verbal noun *order* with the animate and inanimate nouns makes a rather small group. Animate nouns, being keywords in phrases, are usually presented by nouns in plural: *observers/law enforcement officers*. The use of the word “order” indicates that the order needs those who observe, guard and protect it. Inanimate nouns are presented, on the one hand, by derivatives of transitive verbs: *establishment of order, restoration of order, establishing order*; on the other hand by common nouns: *protection of order, crisis of world order, threat to world order, resistance to new world order, models of new world order*.



Co-occurrence with adjectives, verbs and nouns is also characteristic of the noun "disorder". It is necessary to specify that co-occurrence with adjectives is established both for the noun "disorder" and for the noun "disorders": *world disorder, Russian disorder, new world disorder, new multi-polar world disorder; civil disorders, mass disorders, street disorders, social disorders*. As examples have shown, only relative adjectives are used in this co-occurrence pattern. The analysis of texts has highlighted interesting regularities of co-occurrence of this lexical item with verbs. First of all it should be noted that in most cases co-occurrence of the lexical item "disorders" is recorded in particular with verbs. Some verbs have a strongly marked negative connotation: *to provoke disorders, to make disorders*; others – a neutral connotation: *to lead to disorders, to arrange disorders, to organize disorders*; the others deliver a precise meaning "to stop, to cease": *to liquidate disorders, to stop disorders, to stop any disorders*. As well as in the case with the lexical item "order" verbs are generally presented by transitive multiobject (2-and more valent) verbs. The lexical item "disorders" is used with the animated nouns, for example, in phrases *instigators of disorders, organizers of disorders* indicating the person or the persons arranging disorders.

The typical models of co-occurrence of the lexical items under study which were identified during the research indicate the certain regularity promoting their transformation into ideologemes, namely: the lexical items with a strongly marked ideological component have ability to these models of co-occurrence.

2. METHODS

Methods of Study

This data was collected with the following groups of research methods: text and contextual analyses, componential analysis, and descriptive method, etymological, lexical (dictionary) and morphological analyses, and semantic analysis of synonymous and antonymic rows.

The Experimental Base of the Study

The research was conducted during 2007-2014 years. The data for study was represented by political texts from Russian printing and electronic mass media which included



“Nezavisimaya Gazette”, “Izvestiya”, ”Noviye Izvestiya”, “Arguments and facts”, “Moskovsky Komsomolets”, the websites of the parties presented in the State Duma of the Russian Federation: “United Russia”, “Just Russia”, the Communist Party of the Russian Federation (CPRF), the Liberal Democratic Party of Russia (LDPR) and others. About 900 ideologemes were analyzed, 650 of which – the ideologeme “order”, others – the ideologeme “disorder”.

3. CONCLUSION

Thus, taking into account synchronic and diachronic aspects of the research the analysis of linguistic features of basic lexical items-representatives allows to draw a number of conclusions:

1. Major meanings of the lexical items “order – disorder” represent lexical and word-formation antonyms. Unlike other single-root antonyms when contrast of meanings is “weaken” (e.g. young – not young), antonyms “order – disorder” are extreme members of an antonymic paradigm, that is are in the relations of semantic disjunctive opposition.
2. There are two synonymous rows including the lexical item “order”. One of them is united with the seme “system (organization)”, and another one – with the seme “rule (instruction)”. The lexical item “disorder” also forms two synonymous rows. The dominant of one is the lexeme “chaos”, another one – “civil disorders, a revolt”. The use of the lexeme “disorder” in this meaning in the plural form is essentially important.
3. Members of the synonymous rows including lexemes “order –disorder” represent the meanings at hand, focusing attention on various semantic aspects and shades.
4. The lexical items under study enter into relations of both lexical and grammatical co-occurrence that promotes their transformation into ideologemes.

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