

Russian Titles in the Context of Russian Culture

History of the title TZAR (king) and its derivatives in Old Slavic, Ancient Russian and modern Russian languages

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Abstract—The article discusses the evolution of the lexical meanings of the words ЦАРЬ (KING) and its derivatives in the context of historical changes in different periods of formation of Russian linguistic world image. The study of lexemes of social semantics helps to characterize the axiological pluralism concerning estate denomination and also reflects historical changes in society.

Keywords—*Derivation; Semantics; Social status; Titles*

During the process the stratification of society into different classes according to wealth, origin or activity of particular group of community, language produces specific terms, which may be designated as "names of persons on caste basis." It is highly important to characterize the development of social relations based on lexical and word-formation activity, which was inherent for specified names. According to the famous linguist R. Budagova, "history of words - it is not only the history of the etymology, but also the history of all subsequent movements in the language and in the society". To his words we can add that history of words' derivatives can also provide necessary information about their history [2: 64]. Determination of derivational productivity of a group of words variety of factors can be noticed: the number of derivatives in the derivational paradigm and in the derivational nest; the part of speech, which represent the derivative words; semantic structure of the word; semantic meaning of derivatives, etc.[1: 12]. But it deserves a special attention to derivational potential of such forms in semantic aspect. According to E. Kubryakova, study of semantic aspects of a word is "the most important part of the study" [7: 3]

One on the indicators of the importance and frequency of usage of a word is considered to be the degree of derivational productivity. This approach is particularly relevant for the philological analysis of tokens of ancient Russian era, which left very few written evidence. Frequency of usage of derivatives of terms denoting the upper strata of society (Boyar, nobleman, Emperor, Prince, King) varies in different periods of history. Among the most productive terms of class the most

productive were the words lord, nobleman, emperor, prince, king. On the basis of these producing nouns - names of classes - following word forms are being regularly formed.

The most interesting adjectives derived on the basis of caste terms are the adjectives with the suffix -sk. Adjectives, according to the "Grammar-80", have a general meaning "belonging to or peculiar to that, what is called a motivating word" and they are "highly productive type" [GRYA-80]. As a rule, they are being motivated by common nouns meaning a person and are able to express a set of values: accessories, peculiarity, similarity. Adjectives boyar, noble, princely, royal, etc., have similar semantics. Some adjectives "manage to go beyond the narrow subject framework and ... to acquire a larger semantic capacity (expressing relevant not only to the person but also to the activity in general) and continue to develop the semantic shades that can be a reflection of the general trend in the development of adjectives as a category, namely the trend towards limitation of abstraction, more quality and irrelevance of trait "[3: 8].

The token King according to most etymologists [13: 127], origins from the name of Gaius Julius Caesar. Similar processes of appellativation occurred with other words in other languages: Old Slavonic title of "кралѣ" (bel. кароль, bulg. крал, pol. król, czech. Král, rus. and ukr. король) goes back to the name of Charles the Great (German: Karl der Große; Latin: Carolus or Karolus Magnus), and Lithuanian word valdymieras which means "ruler" and goes back to the name of Vladimir. Diachronic tracking of lexicosemantic groups of tokens denoting persons of social structure in word-formative aspect gives us to come to some conclusions.

Derivatives of token king on the initial period of development of Russian writing competed with the derivatives of Slavonic token Cesar. The above appellatives undergone stylistic and lexical differentiation, because the language bases on the principle of efficiency and can not tolerate the existence of two similar sounding words with the same semantics. These tokens can leave and return to the active vocabulary of the

Russian language, existing in parallel to ancient Russian analogs. However, they could be differentiated stylistically.

A. Lvov in his work indicates nonuniversality of such approach: "... the study of lexical variants can not be limited only by finding the so-called primary and secondary words based on comparison of monuments, and it should explain any option based on a thorough and comprehensive study of texts" [8: 17].

The opinion of the hypothetical existence of the primary meaning of the word king expresses F. Filin: "we will not be wrong if we say that the vocabulary of the language of Russian People increased in comparison with the vocabulary of Ancient Russian language not by two or three, but significantly greater number of times. Of course, there were losses, something was forgotten, dying, including the meanings of words; but diebacks were much less than the increments. It is not easy to trace the process of the semantic increments, but setting the reason of the loss of the primary values is even more difficult. Not coincidentally, that different etymologists' researches of primary attribute names and chains of values, which are being associated with already known tokens, can very often be contradictory. A lot of the lost lexical semantics died for science forever. Yet, when we are not dealing with proto language reconstructions but with facts of later historical times, we can achieve greater results "[Filin, 1982: 18-28].

The status verbose terms or terminologic complexes, remains one of the most discussed in the linguistic literature: "New terms ... have a more complex morphemic and syntactic structure ... that is connected with the desire to convey the maximum possible features of the concept" [5]. Phrases may be referred by compound term, complex term, either phraseological term (the tradition dates back to work of V. Vinogradov), phraseology or terminology (see C. Bally's work).

Obviously, the problem can be solved if we consider the different types of separate framed terminological units created in a syntactic way.

Adjective royal in a figurative meaning ("generous") is often combined with a noun gift used in literature texts in the XIX century and colloquially: "Instead of the money they sent to me a diamond ring. Since I did not want to leave this royal gift completely, I decided to lay it out and to this end of the third day went to the Credit Society to under pledge the movable property" (P. Tchaikovsky). The new meaning of the word royal "luxurious, generous" becomes sufficiently frequency in the language ("royal splendor", "royal gift").

In the language of the XX century, due to the certain changes in the Russian state system, the word royal in the literal sense used less and less, and the figurative meaning actually becomes a major, especially in colloquial speech: "... Was that you, who made me such a royal gift?" (A. Averchenko). The same with the adverb royally ("take or reward someone royally") which means "summit" worthy a king. In the XXI century adverbs royally appears two new

values: the first - "stately, haughtily," or "arrogant", the second is a characteristic of colloquial speech - "luxurious, richly" [NSRYA].

Later, similar cases have been registered in the dictionaries of XX century in the value "the one that dominates the surrounding by her influence or exceeds all in any respect" (queen of the ball, masquerade) [MAS], and "one who or that excels anywhere, superior to everyone and everything else, like" (mathematics - queen of the sciences; rose - the queen of colors) [NSRYA].

As time goes by, the name of the title queen, being subjected to the processes of metaphor and artistic reinterpretation, eventually became quite productive and was the basis for the formation of a number of types of phraseological combinations like queen of the sciences (mathematics), queen of the seas and even in the language of the later period - queen of the fields. Queen of the fields in the Army infantry discourse was called "went the queen of the fields in the attack - said Gorbunov. - The god of war will sing along with her. As if to confirm his words, guns of various calibers from all sides struck" (V. Kataev); "Infantry is the oldest branch of service, was originated in ancient times. And while the ground forces still exist, it will never lose its value. No wonder it is called the "queen of the fields" (A. Polyansky) [FS]. It should be noted that this expression was entrenched in army jargon and in dictionaries means "expressive". With time, the expression "queen of the fields" has acquired a new meaning, because in journalism in the mid XX century there were many articles on the cultivation of maize [BSRP]. Later this periphrastic expression due to frequent use has become a cliché and now it is used playfully ironic in speech [BTS].

Quite often the word queen has been used as a part of a paraphrase of Queen of heaven [FS]. In church literature, the Queen of heaven originally was called the Mother of God, "and when thou appear censes the Queen of Heaven (Bible, Jer. 44:18). Idiom the Queen of heaven is reflected in the literature of the XIX century: "No I did eh the one who were pleading miles the Queen of Heaven?" (N. Nekrasov); "the Queen of Heaven wrath" (A. Chekhov). Specified expression rooted in the folk speech and used to transfer a range of different emotions (joy, surprise, anger) as an interjection: "And they're still writing, still writing, the Queen of Heaven!" (A. Chekhov).

It should be noted that that heroes of Russian folklore often have the titles of prince and princess (Prince Ivan, Princess Nesmeyana, Princess Frog). Folklore, as it known, an inexhaustible source of replenishment idiomatic reservoir of the Russian language. So Princess Nesmeyana is popularly jokingly name of serious and thoughtful girls. Widespread distribution of derivative tokens king in fairy tales, songs, etc. D. Dobrovolsky explains that way: "cultural relevance may be due to their being erected to other semiotic codes (primarily, folklore, myths, beliefs), and the presence of these units culturally significant consequences" [6: 48].

From ancient times to the present day token kingdom involved in biblical phraseology in sustainable combination the kingdom of heaven: "Indeed, it is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for someone who is rich to enter the kingdom of God", "Blessed are the poor in spirit: for theirs is the kingdom of Heaven." However, despite the change of values in the words king and kingdom, in different periods of historical development idiom kingdom-the kingdom of Heaven - does not change the semantics "future blessed life of the righteous" ("But seek first God's Kingdom, and his righteousness; and all these things will be given to you as well." (Bible, Matthew, 6:33), "That way you'll oversleep the kingdom of heaven" (V. Aksenov), and the expression the Kingdom of Heaven is used when referring to the deceased ("Well, the kingdom of heaven to the dead, even though there is a little boy would feel well, where there is no sickness, longing and grief" (A. Astafev).

These examples show that "national-cultural semantics – is a product of history, including the past of the culture as well, the richer people, the brighter and more meaningful units of language drill. The Past - to the extent that it is included in the present - remains relevant to the present day" [11: 113].

Noted writer and publicist N. Dobrolyubov in the 60s of the XIX century while writing a critical article "Kingdom of darkness" describing the world of ignorant tyrant merchants in the play "The Storm" by A. Ostrovsky deposited piggy Bank with the meanings of the word kingdom and phraseological Fund of the Russian language. Since then, the Dark kingdom phrase is used to name the atmosphere of inertia, tyranny, violence and coercion. Such idiom could not appear if the word kingdom at that time wouldn't have a figurative meaning "place, region, sphere, dominated by various phenomena, beginning," formed by poets of the Romantic era.

Artworks of Russian folk epic confirm the lexicographical data of the ancient Russian language sources. Epics of Kiev cycle features a character named Kalin-king who, according to the text, is a Tatar ruler [7: 40], [33: 51-57].

A similar character is found in the book "Ancient Russian poems collected by Kirscha Danilov" [14: 208-213], but with a different name - Volotomon-king.

It should be noted the meaning of the phrase "heavenly king" the same artwork ("A heavenly king - king of kings, king of kings, then Jesus Christ), which was not found in the language of ancient period and not reflected in the "Materials ..." of I. Sreznevsky [Srezn.]. This expression is recorded in the dictionary in the XVIII [SAR].

The Polysemy of these words in the monuments of the Old Slavonic and ancient Russian languages is partly explained by A. Lvov: "in subsequent revisions, editorial reconciliations with the Greek original of different editions, as well as changes to the text in order to adapt the language to the language of those monuments, ... apparently through several lists to

primary translations are the result of repeated changes of vocabulary and grammar" [8: 305].

In the language of the XVIII century the word royal often undergoes semantic transformation and functions in the new meaning in the terminologic field of the category of objects animate and inanimate nature. Since the beginning of the XVIII century to our time *Lilium martagon* plant retains its second name - royal curls, and *Verbascum* - royal scepter, because of the similarity with the said mentioned regalia [SAR].

On a boundary of XIX and XX centuries considered token is being actively used in the political and ideological discourse in the sense of "the vast majority of anyone or anything, the dominance over anyone or anything or anyone on anything" [NSRYA]: "There is the kingdom of primitive accumulation, forgotten in the "Capital" of your Marx "(A. Bogdanov),"along with Bruni, Niccoli, Traversari, Manetti, Marsuppini we enter into the kingdom of this humanism "(A. Dzhivelegov)," kingdom of "real idealism" is indestructible and invincible " (V. Rozanov), "flare up into a universal fire, in the kingdom of complete anarchy" (P. Sorokin), "full of harmony and joy kingdom of man-gods" [S. Bulgakov). Token kingdom occurs in translation from German famous phrase of F. Engels' it is a leap of mankind from the kingdom of necessity to the kingdom of freedom "(F. Engels).

Token kingdom was extremely frequent not only in the language of literature and journalism, but also in the scientific language. In XIX, XX, XXI centuries word kingdom used in the realm of scientific terminology. In biology classes of living organisms gather in types and types in turn - in the kingdoms (e.g. the type of mammalian class chordates the animal kingdom). This term is one of the oldest in the Russian language and in many others as well. It is believed that the most flexible in terms of semantic words may participate in the process of terminological metaphor because "the formation of a scientific metaphor is a complex synthetic process involving hypothetical assumptions, comparison, emotional evaluations, analysis of the expressive possibilities of the old theoretical constructs to explain new areas of knowledge" [9: 82].

It is also worth mentioning the phraseologic term aqua regia – kings' vodka. In the Russian language royal vodka (M. Lomonosov) and aqua regia (M. Parpua) is a mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acids, and its distinctive hallmark is considered the ability to dissolve gold, ancient alchemists dubbed "royal metal" or "king of metals" [BSE]. It is also important that the word "vodka" appeared in the Russian language in the XIII - XIV centuries, and it meant the water. Vodka as an alcoholic drink occasionally mentioned in the text since XIV century as dialectal and only in the late XIX - early XX century acquired the modern meaning "strong alcohol drink" [12] ("Take five rubles in gold and dissolve it in royal vodka... Get yellow water" (A. Peregoudov) [FS].

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