

Comparative Analysis of the Concepts «Путешествие/ Travel» In Russian and English Linguistic Cultures

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Abstract

This article is devoted to a comparative analysis of the concepts путешествие/travel in Russian and English linguistic cultures. The concepts of study are the relevant direction of modern linguistics which this foreshortening allows considering a word in the context of culture, knowledge and communication. The purpose of the article is to reveal the features of the concepts «путешествие/travel» in Russian and English languages. Research methods are the contextual analysis methodology, comparative analysis methodology, conceptual analysis methodology. The «путешествие/travel» concept is a complex mental education that includes the following components: conceptual - a trip or walking, usually far beyond the permanent residence; scientific; educational; business; religious; sports and other purposes; valuable - understanding the travel needs, a positive assessment of what was seen and experienced in the journey, a negative assessment of difficulties and dangers along the way. The main article materials are newspapers and art discourses; data of continuous sampling from English and Russian explanatory dictionaries, proverbs and sayings; aphorisms; dictionary articles; thesis; abstracts; scientific literature.

Keywords: Linguistics; Concept; Discourse; Linguistic culture.



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1. Introduction

The study of the travel concept is interesting and relevant for linguistics due to the fact that it allows you to turn to the nationally and culturally specific aspects of the certain people worldview, reflected in language. Today, a wide range of concepts are considered in linguistics by many authors for instance [Frumkina \(1992\)](#); [Hornby \(1974\)](#) and others. The путешествие/travel concept seems especially relevant at present, as it is filled with a large number of functional shades that are perceived and reflected differently in various spheres of human activity. In modern society, an increasing attention is paid to the idea of the concept in general. Mankind starts thinking with concepts. Indeed a conceptual notion in principle is an important basis, the guarantor of success in intercultural and business communication, integral, carries a valuable core. This article aims to study the travel concepts. Firstly, the study has tried to characterize the meaning of travel in different distinguish category and then pursues to extend this issues in Russian and in English. By comparing the different definition for travel in these two languages using the methodology of sampling it is explored that the culture, embarking the way not just linguistic analysis, but also on the way of various cultures comparison which carriers we can be or not be that requires the scientist to follow various verification procedures for the material.

2. Methodology

The methodologies of study are contextual analysis methodology, comparative analysis methodology and conceptual analysis methodology. Material selection, its subsequent investigation and systematization of the results were carried out by means of the continuous sampling method, component analysis, descriptive method, comparative analysis, contextual analysis. The main research approach is linguacultural that assumes studying of national and cultural semantics of language units.

3. Results

The key concepts study in particular worldviews make it possible to clarify a number of problems related to the mentality and culture of different people. Thus, the concept travel refers to the key cultural concepts of any linguistic worldview. This concept is the basic or important, and at this historical moment within globalization processes the concept travel is modernized in tourism. A review of modern linguistic literature has shown that the range of the

studied concepts is wide. But the study of the travel concept in Russian and English languages is not completely studied. So, the study of the travel concept seems to us to be relevant. To identify the notional aspect of the travel concept, we reviewed articles in several Russian explanatory dictionaries (Frumkina, 1992).

According to the dictionary entries analysis all dictionaries stand out as: 1) travel as a trip (less often - walking), usually somewhere far beyond the home country, permanent residence; 2) travel is a type of displacement/ routing, fragments' complex of the environment characteristic lines, characteristic places procession representing the environment as a whole; 3) travel – as a way of enriching the living environment, removing the usual trivial environments; 4) travel - in tourism is the complex touristic service providing satisfaction the traveler recreational, educational needs under certain conditions of their livelihoods; 5) travel as a literary work devoted to the description that traveler had seen and heard in a strange or unknown land. As research material we have chosen lexical-semantic groups of nouns that verbalize the concept travel in Russian and English languages: вояж, дорога, круиз, паломничество, плавание, поездка, поход, прогулка, путешествие, странствие, турне, экспедиция; 2) in English — cruise, expedition, journey, hike, outing, peregrination, sightseeing, tour, touring, traffic, travel, trek, trip, voyage, wayfaring, wandering. To identify the notional aspect of the concept travel in English, 4 dictionaries' vocabulary entries were considered: Chambers's Dictionary edited by Geddie; Webster's Seventh New Collegiate Dictionary; Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English (Hornby, 1974) The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language by William Morris.

According to the analysis all dictionaries give meanings: 1) travel as an action, for example, to move, to transport; 2) travel- to sort (in memory); 3) travel as the transition from subject to subject (about the look); 4) travel-speed (running); 5) travel- to mix, to be accepted, to belong; 6) travel – how to graze, gradually move forward (about animals); 7) travel- to walk (in basketball); 8) travel- resettlement, migration. The concept travel specifics by comparison Russian and English linguocultures are as follows: 1) in English language, an idle walk is condemned, the need for travel is emphasized, while in Russian - slowness and aimlessness of action are condemned; 2) in English language, the additional features as a part of concept travel are basically ritualistic in nature and represented more detailed than in Russian; 3) in English the travel is mainly connected with difficulties and dangers along the way, in Russian - with relaxation and entertainment. The group of nouns verbalizing the concept travel in English linguoculture is represented by the following units: tour, cruise, trip, excursion, expedition, passage, pilgrimage, adventure, walking, hiking, road, tour, trip, and voyage. The fragment of a linguocultural concept travel at Russian native speakers, unlike English, is implemented as organized moving. It doesn't relate to everyday life and professional activity, realized more often by land (mainly cars, buses, bicycles, taxi and so forth), less by water (yachts, boats, ships, etc.) and then decreasing: on foot, by air, exotic (donkeys, sled dogs, elephants) and finally, with the use of underground transport (metro). Travel only in every third case has an internal character that is carried out inside the country. This type of movement apart from relaxation has the following purposes: religious, entertaining, educational, tourism, military and sports (Kordloue and Shahverdi, 2018').

4. Discussion

Nowadays concepts studying in language is one of the perspective directions in linguistic science. Concepts are studied in cognitive (Sternin, 1982) cultural (Karasik, 2007), and other aspects. Various interpretations, classifications and methods of research are offered. The concept is considered as a mental and linguistic unit, to identify a number of important general linguistics issues. In addition, the concepts study is interesting in the context of cognitive linguistics, psycholinguistics, as well as traditional linguistics problems. For each of these directions, the concept serves as means of disclosure of certain language regularities. As it has already been noted, the representation of the concept in the language is more often attributed to a word (Vezhbitskaya, 1999). The word-nominator gets the concept name status - the linguistic sign, which conveys the general content of the concept most concretely, concisely and adequately. The concept is more abstract and comprehensive unit than a word. Being a conventional unit connecting thought and speech, the concept is non-material. Its materialization, linguistic expression is realized through the word (Ozhegov, n.d).

Existing in modern linguistics approaches to concepts study as complex mental formations in the most general sense are reduced to two basic understandings of the concept - cognitive and linguacultural. Followers of the cognitive approach pay attention to the formation of the concept, its psychological nature, and the categorization of the world by man: sensation, impression, representation, concept, frame and its varieties, ways of storing experience in human memory, associative units' characteristics of consciousness and their description. This includes the concepts of Sternin (1982) and others. Linguacultural approach followers emphasize the concept as already formed mental education, a part of the whole sphere of concepts, a worldview fragment. At the same time, the importance of a particular subject field (conceptualized area) for public practice, the specification of names in this area, the multiplicity of refinement system relations, comparison, contrasting, evaluation, stylistic differentiation, fixation in lexical and phraseological semantics and paremiology is established. This includes the concepts of Vezhbitskaya (1999), Karasik (2007), Vezhbitskaya (1999); and other scientists. The concept travel becomes an object and a subject of interest in philosophy, sociology, tourism and other humanities. Purposeful person movements cause changes and shifts of his consciousness simultaneously, the attitudes of his behavior. In this sense, traveling is the key object for geography and tourism, psychology, anthropology, cultural and cross-cultural studies, sociology, oriental studies, philology (Arutyunova, 1999), linguistics (Gilmudinova et al., 2016); (Zakirova, 2016), philosophy, history. In terms of Karasik (2007) terminology, the concept travel is the main or relevant, and at this historical moment within globalization processes the concept travel is modernized in tourism. Their differences are as follows. As well as the concept travel covers, tourism includes a strongly pronounced economic component. A

traveler is the person seeking hospitality, and he differs from a tourist who pays for everything himself. The other (another nation representative) for the traveler is not services seller, but a host for whom he is a guest. Associative experiment is a projective method proposed simultaneously by Jung, Wertheimer, and Klein and intended to research the individual motivation. The subject is asked to respond as quickly as possible to a set of stimulus words with any word that comes to his mind in it. In this case, the associations that arise are registered according to their type, the frequency of homogeneous associations, the time between the stimulus word and the respondent's answer. On the basis of these data we can conclude. Associative experiment is the possibility of identifying national-cultural specifics of various concepts in the minds of native speakers (Gilmudinova *et al.*, 2016); (Zakirova, 2016); (Villalobos *et al.*, 2013); (Ibrayeva *et al.*, 2018); (Kagansky, 2001).

5. Summary

The linguacultural concept путешествие / travel represents a complex mental formation which includes the following components: notional - a trip or walking somewhere, usually far beyond from the permanent residence; scientific; educational; business; religious; sports and other purposes; valuable — understanding the need to travel, positive assessment of what was seen and experienced in the journey, negative assessment of the difficulties and dangers in the way. In Russian linguoculture the value understanding of travel is basically a utilitarian everyday character. The English see life as a journey and the journey itself as a way of life.

6. Conclusions

Investigating concepts, it is possible to draw a conclusion. We explore culture, embarking the way not just linguistic analysis, but also on the way of various cultures comparison which carriers we can be or not be that requires the scientist to follow various verification procedures for the material. The final result of concepts study is the creation of a conceptual framework for a particular culture - a complete list of concepts that make up the common linguistic and mental worldview. The key concepts study in relevant worldviews allows clarifying a number of issues related to the mentality and culture of different people. The concept путешествие/travel is a complex mental formation, which is composed of the following components: conceptual - trip, or walking somewhere, usually far beyond permanent residence; scientific; educational; business; religious; sport and other purposes; valuable - understanding the travel needs, a positive assessment of what was seen and experienced in the journey, a negative assessment of difficulties and dangers along the way. In Russian linguoculture the value understanding of travel is basically a utilitarian everyday character. The English see life as a journey and the journey itself as a way of life.

Acknowledgements

The work is performed according to the Russian Government Program of Competitive Growth of Kazan Federal University.

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