

The cover of the journal 'Revista Inclusiones' features a dark blue night sky with a prominent galaxy. A telescope is visible in the lower center, its lens reflecting the light of the galaxy. The background is composed of several overlapping, semi-transparent geometric shapes in shades of blue, green, and red, creating a dynamic, layered effect. The title 'REVISTA INCLUSIONES' is centered in a large, bold, white sans-serif font.

REVISTA INCLUSIONES

NUEVOS AVANCES Y MIRADAS DE LA CIENCIA

Revista de Humanidades y Ciencias Sociales

Número Especial Julio / Septiembre

2019

ISSN 0719-4706

CUERPO DIRECTIVO

Directores

Dr. Juan Guillermo Mansilla Sepúlveda

Universidad Católica de Temuco, Chile

Dr. Francisco Ganga Contreras

Universidad de Los Lagos, Chile

Subdirectores

Mg © Carolina Cabezas Cáceres

Universidad de Las Américas, Chile

Dr. Andrea Mutolo

Universidad Autónoma de la Ciudad de México, México

Editor

Drdo. Juan Guillermo Estay Sepúlveda

Editorial Cuadernos de Sofía, Chile

Editor Científico

Dr. Luiz Alberto David Araujo

Pontificia Universidade Católica de Sao Paulo, Brasil

Editor Brasil

Drdo. Maicon Herverton Lino Ferreira da Silva

Universidade da Pernambuco, Brasil

Editor Ruropa del Este

Dr. Alekzandar Ivanov Katrandhiev

Universidad Suroeste "Neofit Rilski", Bulgaria

Cuerpo Asistente

Traductora: Inglés

Lic. Pauline Corthorn Escudero

Editorial Cuadernos de Sofía, Chile

Traductora: Portugués

Lic. Elaine Cristina Pereira Menegón

Editorial Cuadernos de Sofía, Chile

Portada

Sr. Felipe Maximiliano Estay Guerrero

Editorial Cuadernos de Sofía, Chile

COMITÉ EDITORIAL

Dra. Carolina Aroca Toloza

Universidad de Chile, Chile

Dr. Jaime Bassa Mercado

Universidad de Valparaíso, Chile

Dra. Heloísa Bellotto

Universidad de Sao Paulo, Brasil

Dra. Nidia Burgos

Universidad Nacional del Sur, Argentina

Mg. María Eugenia Campos

Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México

Dr. Francisco José Francisco Carrera

Universidad de Valladolid, España

Mg. Keri González

Universidad Autónoma de la Ciudad de México, México

Dr. Pablo Guadarrama González

Universidad Central de Las Villas, Cuba

Mg. Amelia Herrera Lavanchy

Universidad de La Serena, Chile

Mg. Cecilia Jofré Muñoz

Universidad San Sebastián, Chile

Mg. Mario Lagomarsino Montoya

Universidad Adventista de Chile, Chile

Dr. Claudio Llanos Reyes

Pontificia Universidad Católica de Valparaíso, Chile

Dr. Werner Mackenbach

Universidad de Potsdam, Alemania

Universidad de Costa Rica, Costa Rica

Mg. Rocío del Pilar Martínez Marín

Universidad de Santander, Colombia

Ph. D. Natalia Milanesio

Universidad de Houston, Estados Unidos

Dra. Patricia Virginia Moggia Münchmeyer

Pontificia Universidad Católica de Valparaíso, Chile

Ph. D. Maritza Montero

Universidad Central de Venezuela, Venezuela

Dra. Eleonora Pencheva

Universidad Suroeste Neofit Rilski, Bulgaria

Dra. Rosa María Regueiro Ferreira

Universidad de La Coruña, España

Mg. David Ruete Zúñiga

Universidad Nacional Andrés Bello, Chile

Dr. Andrés Saavedra Barahona

Universidad San Clemente de Ojrid de Sofía, Bulgaria

Dr. Efraín Sánchez Cabra
Academia Colombiana de Historia, Colombia

Dra. Mirka Seitz
Universidad del Salvador, Argentina

Ph. D. Stefan Todorov Kapralov
South West University, Bulgaria

COMITÉ CIENTÍFICO INTERNACIONAL

Comité Científico Internacional de Honor

Dr. Adolfo A. Abadía
Universidad ICESI, Colombia

Dr. Carlos Antonio Aguirre Rojas
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México

Dr. Martino Contu
Universidad de Sassari, Italia

Dr. Luiz Alberto David Araujo
Pontificia Universidad Católica de Sao Paulo, Brasil

Dra. Patricia Brogna
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México

Dr. Horacio Capel Sáez
Universidad de Barcelona, España

Dr. Javier Carreón Guillén
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México

Dr. Lancelot Cowie
Universidad West Indies, Trinidad y Tobago

Dra. Isabel Cruz Ovalle de Amenabar
Universidad de Los Andes, Chile

Dr. Rodolfo Cruz Vadillo
Universidad Popular Autónoma del Estado de Puebla, México

Dr. Adolfo Omar Cueto
Universidad Nacional de Cuyo, Argentina

Dr. Miguel Ángel de Marco
Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina

Dra. Emma de Ramón Acevedo
Universidad de Chile, Chile

Dr. Gerardo Echeita Sarrionandia
Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, España

Dr. Antonio Hermosa Andújar
Universidad de Sevilla, España

Dra. Patricia Galeana
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México

Dra. Manuela Garau
Centro Studi Sea, Italia

Dr. Carlo Ginzburg Ginzburg
Scuola Normale Superiore de Pisa, Italia
Universidad de California Los Ángeles, Estados Unidos

Dr. Francisco Luis Girardo Gutiérrez
Instituto Tecnológico Metropolitano, Colombia

José Manuel González Freire
Universidad de Colima, México

Dra. Antonia Heredia Herrera
Universidad Internacional de Andalucía, España

Dr. Eduardo Gomes Onofre
Universidade Estadual da Paraíba, Brasil

Dr. Miguel León-Portilla
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México

Dr. Miguel Ángel Mateo Saura
Instituto de Estudios Albacetenses "Don Juan Manuel", España

Dr. Carlos Tulio da Silva Medeiros
Diálogos em MERCOSUR, Brasil

+ Dr. Álvaro Márquez-Fernández
Universidad del Zulia, Venezuela

Dr. Oscar Ortega Arango
Universidad Autónoma de Yucatán, México

Dr. Antonio-Carlos Pereira Menaut
Universidad Santiago de Compostela, España

Dr. José Sergio Puig Espinosa
Dilemas Contemporáneos, México

Dra. Francesca Randazzo
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Honduras, Honduras

Dra. Yolando Ricardo

Universidad de La Habana, Cuba

Dr. Manuel Alves da Rocha

Universidade Católica de Angola Angola

Mg. Arnaldo Rodríguez Espinoza

Universidad Estatal a Distancia, Costa Rica

Dr. Miguel Rojas Mix

*Coordinador la Cumbre de Rectores Universidades
Estatales América Latina y el Caribe*

Dr. Luis Alberto Romero

CONICET / Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina

Dra. Maura de la Caridad Salabarría Roig

Dilemas Contemporáneos, México

Dr. Adalberto Santana Hernández

Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México

Dr. Juan Antonio Seda

Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina

Dr. Saulo Cesar Paulino e Silva

Universidad de Sao Paulo, Brasil

Dr. Miguel Ángel Verdugo Alonso

Universidad de Salamanca, España

Dr. Josep Vives Rego

Universidad de Barcelona, España

Dr. Eugenio Raúl Zaffaroni

Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina

Dra. Blanca Estela Zardel Jacobo

Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México

Comité Científico Internacional

Mg. Paola Aceituno

Universidad Tecnológica Metropolitana, Chile

Ph. D. María José Aguilar Idañez

Universidad Castilla-La Mancha, España

Dra. Elian Araujo

Universidad de Mackenzie, Brasil

Mg. Romyana Atanasova Popova

Universidad Suroeste Neofit Rilski, Bulgaria

Dra. Ana Bénard da Costa

*Instituto Universitario de Lisboa, Portugal
Centro de Estudos Africanos, Portugal*

Dra. Alina Bestard Revilla

*Universidad de Ciencias de la Cultura Física y el
Deporte, Cuba*

Dra. Noemí Brenta

Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina

Dra. Rosario Castro López

Universidad de Córdoba, España

Ph. D. Juan R. Coca

Universidad de Valladolid, España

Dr. Antonio Colomer Vialdel

Universidad Politécnica de Valencia, España

Dr. Christian Daniel Cwik

Universidad de Colonia, Alemania

Dr. Eric de Léséulec

INS HEA, Francia

Dr. Andrés Di Masso Tarditti

Universidad de Barcelona, España

Ph. D. Mauricio Dimant

Universidad Hebrea de Jerusalén, Israel

Dr. Jorge Enrique Elías Caro

Universidad de Magdalena, Colombia

Dra. Claudia Lorena Fonseca

Universidad Federal de Pelotas, Brasil

Dra. Ada Gallegos Ruiz Conejo

Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos, Perú

Dra. Carmen González y González de Mesa

Universidad de Oviedo, España

Ph. D. Valentin Kitanov

Universidad Suroeste Neofit Rilski, Bulgaria

Mg. Luis Oporto Ordóñez

Universidad Mayor San Andrés, Bolivia

Dr. Patricio Quiroga

Universidad de Valparaíso, Chile

Dr. Gino Ríos Patio

Universidad de San Martín de Porres, Per

Dr. Carlos Manuel Rodríguez Arrechavaleta

Universidad Iberoamericana Ciudad de México, México

Dra. Vivian Romeu

Universidad Iberoamericana Ciudad de México, México

Dra. María Laura Salinas

Universidad Nacional del Nordeste, Argentina

Dr. Stefano Santasilia

Universidad della Calabria, Italia

Mg. Silvia Laura Vargas López

Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Morelos, México

Dra. Jaqueline Vassallo

Universidad Nacional de Córdoba, Argentina

Dr. Evandro Viera Ouriques

Universidad Federal de Río de Janeiro, Brasil

Dra. María Luisa Zagalaz Sánchez

Universidad de Jaén, España

Dra. Maja Zawierzeniec

Universidad Wszechnica Polska, Polonia

Editorial Cuadernos de Sofía

Santiago – Chile

Representante Legal

Juan Guillermo Estay Sepúlveda Editorial

Indización, Repositorios y Bases de Datos Académicas

Revista Inclusiones, se encuentra indizada en:





REX



UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN



Universidad de Concepción



BIBLIOTECA UNIVERSIDAD DE CONCEPCIÓN

**METAPHORIZATION OF THE CRIMEAN WAR
BY THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE CONSCIOUSNESS**

Shalala Ramazanova

Ardahan University, Turkey

Liudmila Tretyakova

Peoples' Friendship University of Russia, Russia

Vitaliy Mokashov

Peoples' Friendship University of Russia, Russia

Fecha de Recepción: 22 de marzo de 2019 – **Fecha Revisión:** 02 de abril de 2019

Fecha de Aceptación: 13 de junio de 2019 – **Fecha de Publicación:** 01 de julio de 2019

Abstract

The article describes the metaphoric model of the concept of "war" / "The Crimean War". The methods of field description, linguoculturological analysis, identifying signs used in the analysis of language material allow describing the concept of "war" / "The Crimean war" as a complex multi-level concept. The article proves that the denotation of the concept has a broad lexical objectification, since war is a significant event in the life of any nation, ethnic group.

Keywords

Metaphor – Metaphoric model – Concept – The Crimean War – Language personality

Para Citar este Artículo:

Ramazanova, Shalala; Tretyakova, Liudmila y Mokashov, Vitaliy. Metaphorization of the Crimean War by the Russian language consciousness. Revista Inclusiones Vol: 6 num Esp Jul-Sep (2019): 132-140.

Introduction

The era of the Crimean or Eastern War of 1853-1856 is one of the largest events in European history of the mid-19th century. It is traditionally one of the most popular topics in Russian history, still attracting a great interest of researchers.

The Crimean War, a sign for the Russian national identity, is of undoubted interest to linguistic researchers. The events of the Crimean War and the reforms that followed it are turning points in the history of the Russian Empire: they influenced social consciousness, radically changed the linguocultural situation in the Russian Empire. During the war years in Russian society, there was a reevaluation of values. As a famous Russian public figure wrote in the 70s of the XIX century. B. N. Chicherin, “The Eastern war has produced such arousal in Russian society that cannot but leave a deep imprint”¹. “The Crimean War affected the interests of wide sections of Russian society, but to a greater extent its results excited the representatives of court-bureaucratic circles. For many of them, the defeat of Russia in the war meant the collapse of the Nicholas system, which they created together with the emperor and which faithfully served”². In this connection, the study of the language of the epoch of the Crimean War within the framework of cognitive linguistics becomes relevant.

Statement of the problem

In recent decades, research has been intensified in Russian linguistics and literary studies aimed at exploring ways of conceptualizing and presenting knowledge about the world. Studies develop particular interest to studying the values and anti-values that exist in the national consciousness. The structure of the national consciousness, its semantic space is determined by the historical epoch. One of the constants of the linguistic consciousness of any ethnic group is the concept of “war”. The formation of its lexical-semantic field is influenced by socio-economic, political and other factors.

Methods and techniques of research

The study was carried out based on linguoculturological analysis by identifying cognitive models and cognitive signs through the analysis of language means for their objectification. Component analysis, description method, methods of field description of language material, methods of quantitative processing of language material were widely used.

Metaphorization of the Crimean War

Nominative field of the concept of “war”

The semantic space of the concept “The Crimean War” intersects with the semantic space of the concept “war”. This is due to the semantic diffusion of concepts.

¹ B. N. Chicherin, About the general beginnings of the European policy and in particular about foreign policy Russia. Publ., notes. M. A. Chepelkina//Russian Archive: Fatherland history in certificates and documents of the 18-20th centuries. Almanac. T. XIII. Moscú: Studio of TRITE; Grew. Archive. 2004.

² A. I. Sheparneva, The Crimean war in assessment of the Russian public opinion, 1853-1856: Abstract or a thesis. Oryol: 1995), 12.

As independent unit of the concept sphere, the meaning of “war” can be considered if in addition to the invariant features characteristic of adjacent concepts, such as cold war, nuclear war, etc., it includes signs characterizing a specific historical epoch. The concept of “war” in the artistic picture of the world is one of the key concepts, which is explained by the historical course of the formation and development of world civilizations.

These own names can act as nominees of the same name concepts

We emphasize that the nominative field of the concept “The Crimean War” is blurry. Its core is the noun *war*. This nominee is an element of the lexico-semantic system of the language and is implemented as part of a specific lexical paradigm, which allows interpreting it as the name of a semantic series formed by synonyms, correlated with the semantics of the word.

The results of the definitional analysis show that the nuclear seme of the concept “war” is a sema ‘armed struggle between states or public classes’, peripheral are semes with figurative meanings ‘enmity’ and ‘fighting something’.

In addition to the lexeme *war*, the nominal field “The Crimean War” includes composite nominations: *the Russian-Turkish war, the European war, the political war, the Eastern war / русско-турецкая война, общеевропейская война, политическая война, Восточная война.*

The concept of “war” in linguistic consciousness is an anti-value that exists in the binary opposition “war-peace”, “evil-good”, “death-life”. These dual aspects are closely intertwined in the history of language and world fiction as a whole. Consequently, war is a basic cultural phenomenon and can be viewed as a cultural concept that correlates, on the one hand, with human thought processes, and, on the other hand, with the world of culture and finds projections in language. As independent unit of the concept sphere, the concept of “war” can be considered if in addition to the invariant features characteristic of adjacent concepts, such as cold war, nuclear war, etc., it includes signs characterizing a specific historical epoch.

The concept of “war” in fiction is revealed through universal binary oppositions represented by the concepts of “war” – “peace”. Analysis of the lexicographic material allows us to conclude that the concept of “war” is interpreted as follows

- 1). War is an organized struggle to conquer or liberate;
- 2). The goal of the war is achieved by enslaving the enemy or destroying it in the course of military operations using various weapons;
- 3). The subjects of war are two sides (one of which is the enemy, the other is their own);
- 4). The war includes the following stages:
 - preparation for war;
 - declaration of war;
 - hostilities;
 - the end of the war (defeat of one side and victory of the other side, or truce of the parties).
- 5). Symbols are used in the war, allowing to distinguish between ours and others, types of troops, etc.

The complexity of studying this binary opposition is explained by its complex lexical-semantic structure. Each epoch, each ethnos contributes something to its understanding. War as a socio-historical event falls to the lot of almost any generation. A distinctive feature of the concept of war is its relation to a particular historical era. Thus, the abstract concept acquires concrete historical features. The concept of “war” can act as an integral part of proper names denoting the names of wars: *the Anglo-American War of 1812, the Anglo-Sikh Wars, the Great Patriotic War, the First World War, the Second World War, the Crimean War, and the Eastern War / Англо-американская война 1812 года, Англо-сикхские войны, Великая отечественная война, Первая мировая война, Вторая мировая война, Крымская война, Восточная война.*

During the war and after it, the conceptual lexical-semantic structure is intensively enriched with new vocabulary, reflecting both the war and the historical realities associated with it. These lexical units become markers of a historical epoch that coincides in time with the war.

Metaphorical models of war

The study of the explication of the concept of “war” in philological research allows us to identify the dominants of the linguistic consciousness of a particular historical era. The model ‘war is a universal attribute’ and it is explicated in the thesis of L. N. Venediktova. The author, comparing the expression of the concept of “war” in the English and Russian languages, concludes that war is expressed in the semantics of lexical and phraseological units as a universal sign of war. As abstract unit of collective linguistic consciousness, the concept of war is an abstract concept, the nominees of which are characterized by heterogeneity and diversity of extensionality. There was arguing about war as an abstract substantive, it should be noted that the beginning of abstractness lies in its integrity (troops, army) or in the inability to comprehend its essence empirically (goal, captivity, freedom). As for such an existential concept as freedom, we feel the phenomenon associated with it as an inner emotional state, when we know that we have this “thing”. Nouns *war, peace, victory, defeat, warrior, battle, adjectives militant, enemy, peaceful, deadly* are somewhat distracted from the action agent or carrier of the attribute, and the verbs to fight, fight, conquer, die, survive are abstracted from the direct course of the action in time³.

L. N. Venediktova established that the concept of “war” corresponds to a frame that has a rather complicated multi-level structure, represented by concepts that are directly associated with war:

- Conflict, fight, confrontation,
- Hostilities,
- The war and its species
- Fighting equipment, weapons,
- Parties of war,
- Interpersonal relations of people participating in the war,
- The origin of the war and its consequences⁴.

³ L. N. Venediktova, A concept "war" in a language picture of the world (a comparative research on material of the English and Russian languages): Abstract or a thesis. Candidate of Philological Sciences (Tyumen: 2004).

⁴ L. N. Venediktova, A concept "war" in a language picture of the world... 87.

The model 'war – a precedent world' it is presented in a study by T. A. Lavrinenko. The historical phenomenon of the Great Patriotic War based on social reflection is presented as a process and result of conceptualization. The linguoconceptological education that arises in the mental space is a precedent world that has a multi-level structure and is communicatively embodied in artistic texts⁵.

The model 'war – an ethnocultural phenomenon' and it is presented in the work of V. B. Kryachko, in which the author analyzes the conceptual sphere "war" in the English and Russian linguistic cultures⁶.

In the dissertation "Concepts" "War" and "Enemy" in modern Russian-language journalism" V. A. Khoruzhenko is explicated through the models 'war – enemy' and 'war – a type of war' with pronounced ethnic specificity. Moreover, it was proved that both of these concepts go back to the archetypes of the "enemy conspiracy" and are actively used in modern media. The author proves that the basis of the worldview is figurativeness and mythopoetic symbolism. The cognitive model 'war is a type of wa' is revealed through the models such as 'war is a physical phenomenon', 'war is information', 'war is psychology', 'war is economy', 'war is finance', 'war is gas', 'war – oil', 'war – climate', 'war – hacker', 'war – declaration / start of war', 'war – unofficial / undeclared', 'war – sacred', 'war – justice', 'war – seizure', 'war – victory', 'war – cold', 'war – fire', etc.⁷.

O.V. Golovan in his dissertation "The semantic-associative structure of the concept of "war" based on the works of R. Oldington and V. M. Garshin undertook a study of the concept of "war" within the framework of a psycholinguistic approach. The object of the study was the works of R. Oldington, who was a famous English poet, prose writer, critic, and V. M. Garshina who was Russian writer, poet, and art critic. The semantic-associative structure of the concept of "war" was described on the material of the novel "Death of a Hero" by R. Oldington, created in 1929, and the stories "Four Days", "Ayaslar Business", "Very Short Novel", "Coward", "Batman" and officer ", "Signal", "From the memories of Private Ivanov", "Occurrence", etc.⁸ The author identified the models of 'war – generation', 'war – memorial', 'war – kind of action', 'war – dead', 'war – death', 'war – blood', 'war – fate'. Understanding of war reduced O.V. Golovan to the two models "Scheme of the emotional content of the concept" "war" and Model of semantics-associative structure of the concept "war".

In the work "The Concept" Sugysh (War) "in the Tatar language picture of the world" G.I. Zaitdinova described the linguistic, cultural background and individual author's content of the concept. The author proved that the model 'war is a universal attribute' finds multiple manifestations in the Tatar language, mainly expressed in the semantics of lexical and phraseological units as a universal sign of war. Its specificity lies in the peculiarity of combinatorial models, in which it finds its component expression, combining with other features that are similar in meaning⁹.

⁵ T. A. Lavrinenko, The case world "Great Patriotic War" in the Russian culture of language. Abstract or a thesis. Candidate of Philological Sciences (Volgograd: 2008).

⁶ V. B. Kryachko, Sphere of concepts "war" in English and Russian the lingvokulturakh. Abstract or a thesis. Candidate of Philological Sciences (Volgogr: State. Pedag. un-t, 2007).

⁷ O. V. Golovan, Semantiko-assotsiativnaya structure of a concept "war": on material of works of R. Oldington and V. M. Garshin. Candidate of Philological Sciences (Barnaul: 2003).

⁸ O. V. Golovan, Semantiko-assotsiativnaya structure of a concept...

⁹ G. I. Zaitdinova, A concept "Sugysh (War)" in the Tatar language picture of the world. Abstract or a thesis. Candidate of Philological Sciences (Kazan: Cauldron. State. Un-t, 2009).

The object of study Yu.I. Avramenko favored the novel works of G. Böll. In the dissertation research “Features of the functioning and evolution of the concept of “war” in the novels of G. Böll”, special attention is paid to the novels “Where have you been, Adam?”. It is most fully reveal the content of the concept of “war” and makes it possible to trace its evolution in the writer’s works, since in each of them this concept acquires a new semantic extension¹⁰.

In the study “Gradient-concept FRIENDSHIP – WORLD - HOSPITAL in Russian and English linguistic cultures (on the basis of vocabulary and phraseology)”, O. M. Luntsova¹¹ undertook a studying of the structural and substantive characteristics of the gradient concept of friendship-peace-enmity. It was through language semantics in a comparative aspect with the identification of common and national-specific features of this phenomenon in the Russian and English linguistic cultures. The author proved that the models ‘war – enmity’, ‘friendship – enmity / hostility’ can be thought of not only as duals, but also as gradual friendship – peace – enmity, friendship – peace / tolerance, neighborliness – enmity / hostility; concepts of friendship, peace and enmity together represent a special case of a gradient-concept, a conceptual complex, the components of which are in a relationship of gradual opposition; the central component of the name of the gradient – concept of friendship – peace – enmity in the Russian has a clear lexical designation, and in English it is characterized by fuzziness; the gradient-concept of friendship – peace – enmity in the Russian and English languages can be represented by a multitude of polynomial gradual oppositions, each of which is based on its own semantic feature; the basis of semantic relations of the gradient-concept of friendship – peace – enmity in Russian and English are not only conceptual, but also value intersections.

Characteristic language identity of the era of the Crimean “war”

The linguistic personality is historically changeable; each epoch gives it its own features common to the picture of the world of a whole generation of people, therefore the study of the aggregate linguistic personality of the second half of the XIX century, allows you to determine the general language situation in a designated period of time

It should be noted that the era of the Crimean War was not limited to the calendar years of 1853-1856. However it covered a much longer period of time, which is due, on the one hand, to the fact that the events of the war. Its consequences were for a long time subject to reflection in society, the other, the censorship of the Nikolaev’s regime, led to the fact that many memories appeared in the light only at the end of the 19th – early 20th centuries. Censor pressure established in the late 1840s – early 50s even more intensified during the Crimean War. Only with the death of Nicholas I, the opportunity to openly express their opinions about current events and publish analytical work.

On the Russian language personality of the second half of the XIX century, we can judge by letters, diaries and articles of state and public figures who actively responded to the events of the Crimean War, as well as the poetic and prose texts of that era. These sources are valuable not only for the fact that they contain large information, but also for the fact that they contain an operational and primary assessment of events.

¹⁰ Yu. I. Avramenko, Of feature of functioning and evolution of a concept "war" in G. Byoll. Abstract or a thesis. Candidate of Philological Sciences (Magnitogorsk: 2011).

¹¹ T. A. Lavrinenko, The case world "Great Patriotic War" in the Russian culture...

The interesting information is given in the memoirs of diplomats, which contain not only the author's vision of certain military events, the war as a whole, their description, but also information about the upcoming steps, about securing one or another agreement. The particular interest to us are such types of diplomatic texts as memoranda, private semi-official letters. Some of these documents are decorated with so-called courtesy forms, compliments. As the analysis of primary sources shows, in the epoch of the Crimean War there are two types of memorandums: memoranda submitted personally, and memoranda sent with a courier. The memo is usually handed in person to reinforce the meaning and emphasize the importance of the oral statement or request made during the conversation, to facilitate further progress, to prevent the possibility of misinterpretation or understanding of the conversation or oral statement. The text of the memorandum was in an impersonal form with the use of the expressions: "a request is raised", "it is necessary to state", "it is reported".

The private letter of semi-official character was sent to familiar officials in cases when any assistance in the solution of the questions. They are a subject of official correspondence, negotiations with the purpose to emphasize interest of the author in this case was required, or to accelerate the solution of any question by use of influence of the person to which the letter was sent.

Unfortunately, we have no opportunity to reconstruct a full picture of public opinion and the relation to the Crimean War and its consequences owing to almost universal illiteracy of such social group of the Russian Empire as peasants.

During war in connection with changes of historical conditions changed, and the relation of representatives of various directions of a social and political thought and social groups to the military events and tasks facing at that time the country.

Representatives of court circles and numerous bureaucracy – representatives of the so-called official camp wrote about the Crimean War: public figures I.S. Aksakov, K. S. Aksakov, M. D. Buturlin, P. A. Vyazemskiy, T. N. Granovskiy, F. M. Dostoyevskiy, A. A. Zakrevskiy, K. D. Kavelin, I. V. Kireevskiy, A. I. Koshelev, K. N. Lebedev, D. A. Milyutin, A. S. Menshikov, K. V. Nesselrode, A. O. Rosset, A. S. Homyakov, B. N. Chicherin, etc. The Westerners and Slavophiles who are in exile Decembrists, revolutionary democrats did not stand aside. The position of representatives of the Pan-Slavist direction of social thought – future chairman of the State Council D. N. Bludov and his daughter A. D. Bludova, the poet and the diplomat F. I. Tyutchev and his daughter, the maid of honor of the wife of the successor of a throne, A. F. Tyutchev, etc. is brightest in the years of war.

The language picture of the world contains the realities connected with the Crimean War which reflect its perception by writers, poets, public and statesmen of the second half of the 19th century, the reasons of the beginning of war and defeat of the Russian army, about potential impact of the Crimean war on the existing Nikolaev's mode and on the foreign policy pursued by Russia. Slavophiles, Westerners, representatives of court and bureaucratic circles, Decembrists and revolutionary democrats differently treated separate events of the Crimean war: to defeat of the Russian army on Danube, heroic defense of Sevastopol, Nicholas I's death, etc. In this regard in a language picture of the world the various picture of the relation of the Russian society to war and peace is presented. Therefore, revolutionary democrats condemned the Crimean War as unfairly started by ruling circles of Russia and Europe. At the same time, they opposed conclusion

of peace, considering that war aggravated social contradictions in society not enough. Moreover, to spring of 1855 division into defenders of peace and opponents of its conclusion is already clearly noticeable. The Russian society apprehended the Vienna peace talks half-heartedly: "Went too far", – the famous surgeon N. I. Pirogov says. Slavophiles perceived the Crimean War "as an event of world-wide and historical scales. In it they saw some execution of the highest historical sense, collision western and east began a certain new milestone of world history".

Relevant models of a concept "Crimean War"

Based on the analysis of contexts in which reflection of a concept in the Russian language consciousness of an era of the Crimean War is presented 278 cognitive signs were revealed. These signs of a concept are quite various that "The Crimean War" for native speakers of Russian of the second half of the 19th century indicates the importance of a concept. Signs "sacred" are the most significant for the Russian language consciousness, "instigators of war", "Russians", "the fate of Russia", "there is a lot of blood", "do harm", "treason to Christianity", "the Russian blood", "strong" is shed", "humiliation", "declaration of war", "protection", "shed the Russian blood", "there are no obvious reasons of war", "sister", "bad commanders", "to fight for justice", "There is an enemy to God", "God loves", "want to serve", "weak", "the war reasons", "work with deception", "saves Orthodoxy", "much worried about the history", "the lack of patriotism", "wins victories". It should be noted uneven conceptualization of these fragments of reality in structure of a concept "Crimean War". It is shown in the form of nominative density: some phenomena of reality receive the detailed and multiple brief name, between lexical and phraseological expressions of the corresponding concepts various system relations of specification, similarity and distinction while the general undifferentiated sign designate other phenomena are established. In the Russian language consciousness the Crimean war is presented by the models 'war-belief', 'war-the soldier', 'war-the enemy', 'war-roads', 'war-Europeans', 'war-information', 'war-the Crimea', 'war-the Crimean Tatars', 'war-the world', 'war-a militia', 'war-policy', 'war-wounded', 'war-Russia', 'war-Russians', 'war-Sevastopol', 'war-Turks', 'war-the Tsar'. Field structure of a concept "Crimean War" includes a core and the periphery, which are heterogeneous on the structure, volume and the contents. The main zone is conceptual. It includes 13.04% of the total amount of a field. "The Crimean war" contains in a main zone of a concept the main "key" information on the studied concept. Signs, explicative a core of a concept have pronounced group character. The peripheral zone of a concept "The Crimean War" makes 86.96%. It consists of the near, distant and extreme periphery. However, the peripheral status of this or that conceptual sign does not testify to its low-atomicity or uselessness in structure of a concept at all, the status of sign only indicates a measure of its remoteness from a core on brightness degree. The near periphery makes 61.05%, distant – 21.82%, extreme – 4.1% about the total amount of a semantic field of the studied concept.

Conclusions

The linguocultural concept "The Crimean War" fixed by the plan of contents of the language sign is the relevant 19th century, valuable and significant for the Russian language consciousness of the second half, has volume cognitive structure and a wide lexical objectification. In structure of a concept "Crimean War" the metaphorical models reflecting various aspects of language representation of the historical events connected with war and which are updated in language consciousness of the native speaker depending on his communicative requirements coexist.

The linguocultural concept "The Crimean war" fixed by the Russian language picture of the world of the second half of the 19th century is the integral component of the historical past of the Russian Empire. This concept has in Russian the certain specifics of verbalization caused by subjectivity of interpretation of the historical events connected with the Crimean War and its consequences.

Acknowledgements

The publication has been supported by the "RUDN University Program 5-100"

References

Avramenko, Yu.I. of feature of functioning and evolution of a concept "war" in G. Byoll. Abstract or a thesis. Candidate of Philological Sciences. Magnitogorsk: 2011.

Chicherin, B. N. About the general beginnings of the European policy and in particular about foreign policy Russia. Publ., notes. M. A. Chepelkina//Russian Archive: Fatherland history in certificates and documents of the 18-20th centuries. Almanac. T. XIII. Moscú: Studio of TRITE; Grew. Archive. 2004.

Golovan, O. V. Semantiko-assotsiativnaya structure of a concept "war": on material of works of R. Aldington and V. M. Garshin. Candidate of Philological Sciences. Barnaul: 2003.

Kryachko, V. B. Sphere of concepts "war" in English and Russian the lingvokulturakh. Abstract or a thesis. Candidate of Philological Sciences. Volgogr: State. Pedag. un-t, 2007.

Lavrinenko, T. A. The case world "Great Patriotic War" in the Russian culture of language. Abstract or a thesis. Candidate of Philological Sciences. Volgograd: 2008.

Sheparneva A .I. The Crimean war in assessment of the Russian public opinion, 1853-1856: Abstract or a thesis. Oryol: 1995.

Venediktova, L. N. A concept "war" in a language picture of the world (a comparative research on material of the English and Russian languages): Abstract or a thesis. Candidate of Philological Sciences. Tyumen: 2004.

Zaitdinova, G. I. A concept "Sugysh (War)" in the Tatar language picture of the world. Abstract or a thesis. Candidate of Philological Sciences. Kazan: Cauldron. State. Un-t, 2009.

CUADERNOS DE SOFÍA EDITORIAL

Las opiniones, análisis y conclusiones del autor son de su responsabilidad y no necesariamente reflejan el pensamiento de la **Revista Inclusiones**.

La reproducción parcial y/o total de este artículo debe hacerse con permiso de **Revista Inclusiones**.