Concept «Genocide» as the Form of the Legal-Regulatory Component in the Deviation Category in the English Language

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Abstract: The author describes the language means of expressing the concept «Genocide» as the element of the legal-regulatory component of the deviation category in the English language, considers the category of deviation, expressed by th words of general semantics with root devia- and concludes that the concretization of the meanings of mentioned above words occurs by means of the analysis of their contexual correlations with language units, representing the concept «Genocide», included in the sphere of deviation.

Key words: Category · Concept · Frame · Legal-regulatory component · Deviation · Crime · Genocide · Hierachy · Lexemes · Phrases

INTRODUCTION

Categorizing something very often involves naming it. In fact, the meaning of a word can often be taken to be the name of a category [1].

In some sense categories are collections of things in the world and concepts are the internal mental depiction of those collections. The importance of categorization and concept formation to cognitive development and to cognition in adults, should not be underestimated. Forming categories reduces demands on our inherently limited memory storage and perceptual process and without it we would have to remember independently the same or similar information about each individual member of a category [2].

One highly contentious topic that concerns classification throughout the lifespan relates to the distinction between perceptual and conceptual categorization. In general, the notion of perceptual categorization refers to the grouping of properties, objects and events on the basis of their observable features whereas conceptual categorization refers to grouping things by more abstract, nonobservable properties [2]. Perceptual categories compute object groups based on their appearance; conceptual categories compute class membership based on an object's role or function in events. Perceptual categories contain detailed information, whereas concepts are relatively crude, abstract and devoid of specific content [3].

According to Eleanor Rosch, there are three hierarchical levels of categories: basic, superordinate and subordinate. The basic level, which Rosch claimed was the first conceptual- that is, mentally represented- category to develop, maximizes within- category similarity and between- category dissimilarity. Thus, instances from a single basic-level category are alike in many ways and are very different from other basic level category types [4].

At the superordinate level, which Rosch thought emerged later in development, objects within a category are relatively diverse and therefore perceptually dissimilar and are quite different from members of other superordinate categories. At the subordinate level the category is more specific than at the basic level <…> According to Rosch and others, the basic level is «psychologically privileged» and developmentally primary [2].

Categories occur at different levels of inclusiveness, with more specific ones nested within more inclusive ones: *deviation- crime- genocide- libricide*.

Normally, one level of specificity in each set, called the *basic* (Rosch, 1976) or *generic* (Berlin, 1973) level of specificity, has a special status and importance. Apart from the basic level, two further levels of specificity with different characteristics are usually identified: *superordinate* level and subordinate level. These are not defined simply by their position in the chain- there are substantive characteristics that distinguish one level from another (Murphy and Lassaline, 1997) [5].

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The idea that categories are related in the hierarchy suggests something else, namely, that perhaps there is a highest categorical level. And, if there is, one might ask whether there is just one category at this level, a category to which absolutely everything belongs, or whether even at the highest level there is still a multiplicity. Thinking about such matters brings us immediately to Aristotle, who used the term *category* to refer to these highest sorts of categories and who held the view that there was more than one category in this sense. Here we find one terminological issue and a host of substantive ones. The terminological issue is simply the need to keep track of when the word *category* means *highest category* and when it means *any sort of category*. The substantive issues begin with the relation between the lower categories and the highest ones. <…> But hierarchy does not always help. It can happen that something belongs to more than one category but that the categories are not related in a hierarchical way [6].

In a well-behaved taxonomic hierarchy, the lines from superordinate to subordinate categories do not cross and each daughter category has only one mother category. Once bats, butterflies and bullfinches have been classified into the 3 different categories of mammal, insect and bird, it is superfluous and even objectionable to introduce a cross-cutting category of fliers into the classification scheme. In Cognitive Grammar, it is entirely natural [7].

The cognitive process by means of which linguistic categories are established is known as categorization. Categories have members. <…> Categories are also part of conceptual groupings: they form parts of taxomomies, partonomies, frames and domains. Conceptual frames are larger coherent packages of knowledge that are prompted with every word. Our knowledge of the «car» frame, for example, allows us to understand the use of car in *Can you start the car?* in the sense of its active zone «engine of the car». Conceptual domains are the general fields to which categories of frames belong in a given situation, such as that of «combustion», which relates engines and heating systems [8]. In our usage, semantic domains are common areas of human discussion, such as Economics, Politics, Law, Science, etc., which demonstrate lexical coherence. Semantic domains are semantic fields, characterized by sets of *domain words*, which often occur in texts about the corresponding domain. Semantic domains can be automatically identified by exploiting a lexical coherence property manifested by texts in any natural language … <…> As well as semantic fields, semantic domains correspond to both lexical fields and conceptual fields [9].

Fillmore defines a frame as a system of categories whose structure is rooted in some motivating context. Words are defined with respect to a frame and perform a categorization that takes the frame for granted. <…> Fillmore construes frame semantics as a far-reaching research program with implications for lexical semantics, changes of word meaning, the creation of novel words and even the assembly of the overall meaning of a text [10].

Conceptual frames are type-bound, meaning that they are constrained to a type and, in this respect, they are similar to Minsky's stereotyped situation [11].

Thus, the typically organized concepts within hierarchies are that range from broader to narrower categories. <…> We tend to use more basic-level concepts when describing objects rather than superordinate or subordinate ones [12]. Conceptual frames are a good source of information about the superordinate categories.

For example, the mental unit Genocide is the frame in the boundaries of the category of Deviation and it forms the third level within this concept. The category of Deviation like other concepts can be presented as the system with three main levels: superordinate, basic and subordinate ones. The semantic analysis of the vocabulary associated with the superordinate level of Deviation Category let us define the number of lexemes which present this mental unit in its broad meanings. In English language these are the lexemes and phrases with the root *devia-* from deviate- turn aside. XVII. f. pp. stem of late L. dēviāre, f. dē DE- 2 + via way. So devia·TION. XVII; - F.- medL [13]: deviance, deviancy, deviant, deviation, deviator, deviatory, etc. [14]. The key level is in the middle of the hierarchy system [15]: *deviation- crime- genocide*. The third level of Deviation category includes the concrete representatives of the above-mentioned concept: *genocide- linguicide*.

The distinctive pecularity of Deviation is its survival in many spheres of human activity. The problem about the components of Deviation is debatable. The analysis of special literature enabled to define basic elements of structure in Deviation Category.

The common elements of Deviation presents the phenomenon under study as the combination of three main components: 1) techno-biological, 2) legal-regulatory, 3) moral-ethic. The focus of this paper is Genocide as a part of legal-regulatory element within Deviation Category.

The legal-regulatory element of Deviation Category defines genocide as *deliberate extermination of a race or other group: one who exterminates, or approves extermination of, a race* [14; 16]. Generally speaking, genocide does not necessarily mean the immediate destruction of a nation, except when accomplished by mass killings of all members of a nation. It is intended rather to signify a coordinated plan of different actions aimed at the destruction of essential foundations of the life of national groups, with the aim of annihilating the groups themselves [17]. Although the term itself is of recent origin, genocide arguably has been practiced throughout history (though some observers have restricted its occurrence to a very few cases). According to Thucydides, for example, the people of Melos were slaughtered after refusing to surrender to the Athenians during the Peloponnesian War. Indeed, in ancient times it was common for victors in war to massacre all the men of a conquered population. The massacre of Cathari during the Albigensian Crusade in the 13th century is sometimes cited as the first modern case of genocide, though medieval scholars generally have resisted this characterization. Twentieth-century events often cited as genocide include the 1915 Armenian massacre by the Turkish-led Ottoman Empire, the extermination of Jews, Roma (Gypsies) and other groups by Nazi Germany during World War II and the killing of Tutsi by Hutu in Rwanda in the 1990s [18]. Genocide itself is a special case of a more general campaign of persecution and elimination of any identifiable group. The UN Resolution of 1948 called for genocide to be defined as follows: Article 2: (UN Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, 1948): acts committed with the intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical [sic], racial, or religious group, as such: a) killing members of the group, b) causing serious bodily harm or mental harm to members of the group, c) deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life to bring about its destruction in whole or in part, d) imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group, e) forcibly transferring children of the group to another group [19].

The above-mentioned meanings of the term *genocide* give the opportunity to see the mechanisms of structuring the data about this phenomenon.

The basis for pointing out the elements of the legal-regulatory component of Deviation Category was the special literature, dictionaries [21-31]. The structure of legal-regulatory component of Deviation Category is presented in the Table 1.
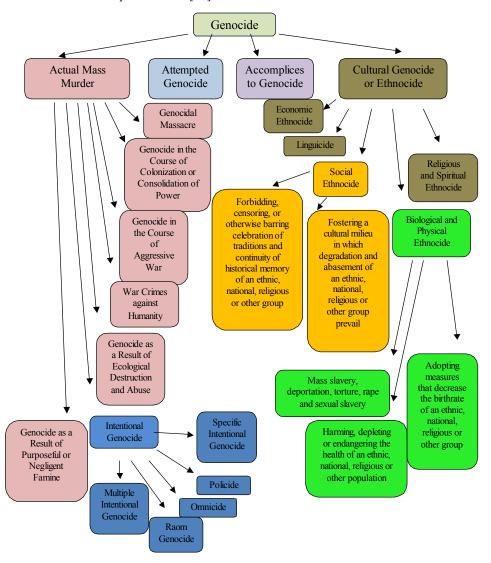
Table 1:

Deviation
↓
Crime
↓
Crime against Humanity:
Genocide

The concept **Genocide** as a part of the category of **Deviation** [20].

This three-segment structure of Deviation Category proves the similarity of legal-regulatory and moral-ethic components in the evaluation of social deviations, for instance, the distinguishing of the concept Crime in the basic level. But in the sphere of legal-regulatory component the correspondence of this or that action to the law is foremost.

Genocide (- icide : Someone or something that kills a particular person or thing, or the act of killing; *-cide*: Another form of the suffix-icide [32]) is widely spread in special and imaginative literature and journalistic lexis. In the basic level this concept is presented by the following lexemes: massacre, killing, murder, slaughter, holocaust, ethnic cleansing (euphemistic), carnage, extermination, mass murder, annihilation, pogrom, butchery, mass slaughter, decimation, mass execution, race extermination, assassination, bloodbath, bloodshed, internecion, slaying, Roman holiday, final solution, race murder, ruthless clearance of populace, wholesale murder, butchering, crime against humanity, enormity, evil, outrage, savagery, war crime, destruction, elimination, eradiation, excision, extinction, extinguishment, liquidation, obliteration, decimation, bloodletting [33, 34]; fratricide, fungicide, germicide, herbicide, homicide, insecticide, matricide, parricide, patricide, pesticide, regicide, suicide, vermicide; crime, delinquency, dereliction, enormity, error, evil, felony, immorality, impropriety, indiscretion, iniquity, injustice, lapse, malfeasance, misdeed, misdemeanor, nonfeasance, offense, omission, outrage, peccadillo, sin, slip, tort, transgression, trip, wrong; annihilation, bane, bloodbath, bloodletting, bloodshed, carnage, destruction, euthanasia, execution, extermination, gore, immolation, killing, martyrdom, massacre, mercy, killing, murder, poisoning, sacrifice, shooting, slaughter, slaying, stoning; annihilation, atomization, blight, breakup, consumption, corrosion, crumbling, damnation, decay, decomposition, degradation, depredation, desolation, despoliation, devastation, dilapidation, disintegration, disorganization, disruption, dissolution, elimination, erosion, extinction, havoc, holocaust, oxidation, perdition, ravage, ravages of time, ruination, rust,

Table 2: The structure of the concept Genocide. [44]

shambles, spoilage, spoliation, undoing, vandalism, waste, wear and tear, wrack, wrack and ruin [35]. With the help of the contexual analysis some additional lexemes with the suffix-*cide* were found: ethnocide (forced destruction of a cultural system), libricide, religiocide, ecocide (degradation of an ecosystem), readicide, classicide, democide; politicide, gendercide [36].

According to the visual thesaurus the following correspondences can be found: genocide- racial extermination- race murder [37]; genocide- race murder, racial extermination- killing, kill, putting to death-Holocaust, final solution [38].

The derivatives: génocidaire (n), genocidal (adj.), genocidally (adv.) [39; 40].

The phrases with the primary word *genocide* or its derivative: to commit genocide, complicity in genocide, conspiracy to commit genocide, Convention on Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, crime of genocide, direct and public incitement of genocide, famine genocide, genocide convention, genocide weapon, international crime of genocide, responsibility for genocide, Rwandan genocide, genocidal rule, genocidal slaughter [41], act of genocide, to qualify a crime as genocide, attempt to commit genocide, attempted genocide, denial of genocide, International Panel of Eminent Personalities to Investigate the Genocide in Rwanda and the Surrounding Events [42].

The types of *Genocide* define the third level of Deviation Category Table 2.

The main meaning which is foregrounded by the units of the language of the legal-regulatory component of Deviation category with further specification is «the deviation from normative standard and law that was realized in crime, offence or conflict». Some concrete kinds of meanings of lexems, phrases that characterize the legal-regulatory component can be traced in the following contexts:

Efraín Ríos Montt, Guatemala's former military dictator, was ordered by a Guatemalan judge on Thursday to stand trial on charges of *genocide* and *crimes against humanity* leveled at him. He is accused of *orchestrating the razing* of Indian villages decades ago during the country's long civil war [43].

In the context of the example the state trial about Guatemala president is considered. The phrase «crime against humanity» foregrounds the meaning «wrongdoing towards mankind» and denotes the basic level of conceptualization, lexeme «genocide» is presented with the meaning «deliberate extermination of a race or other group» and represents the third level of Deviation category. The word-group «to orchestrate the razing» has the meaning «to organize the slaughter».

Using documents from the Ottoman government archives in Istanbul, which were once classified as top secret, I have sought to pull back the veil on Turkey's century of denial. These documents clearly demonstrate that Ottoman demographic policy from 1913 to 1918 was *genocidal*. Indeed, the phrase "*crimes against humanity*" was coined as a legal term and first used on May 24, 1915, in response to the genocide against Armenians and other Christian civilians.

Britain, France and Russia initially defined Ottoman *atrocities* as "*crimes against Christianity*" but later substituted "humanity" after considering the negative reaction that such a specific term could elicit from Muslims in their colonies [45].

The crimes committed by the Ottoman Empire from 1913 till 1918 are concerned here. The lexeme «genocidal» is presented with the meaning «directed to the killing of the ethnic group» and states the third level of conceptualization. The word-group «crime against humanity» foregrounds the meaning «wrongdoing towards mankind» and denotes the basic level of Deviation category. The lexeme «genocide» contributes to the actualization of the sense «deliberate extermination of a race or other group» and shows the third level of conceptualization. The word-group «crime against Christianity» is introduced with the sense «outrage against Christianity». The lexeme «atrocity» represents the

meaning «villainy», the semantics of the lexeme "atrocity" specifies the third level of conceptualization.

For Horkheimer and Adorno, the disturbing implication of DE [book: Dialectic of Enlightenment] is that not merely totalitarian regimes, but rather the whole gamut of Western thinking is perhaps complicit, or at the very least, intimately close to the practice of *genocide*. Indeed, their account is fundamentally opposed to any reading of history that sees *genocide* as barbaric or regressive tendency, as a *deviation* from modern Western civilization, or as something opposed to proper, progressive, enlightened thought [31].

Within this context the *genocide* is considered as the savagery, as the inconformity to the norms of the western civilization. The lexeme «genocide» specifies the third level of conceptualization. The lexeme «deviation» represents the highest level of Deviation category.

In the 20th century, *genocide* was identified as a phenomenon in which a group, defined by the perpetrators, is annihilated for usually ideological reasons. The destruction of a group's culture, referred to as *ethnocide*, is a related and sometimes interwined pattern. And it has been proposed that *libricide*- the regime-sponsored, ideologically-driven destruction of books and libraries- is a sub-pattern within *ethnocide* that accounts for systemic book burnings [46].

The author of this example defines *libricide* as the intentional destruction of the books and libraries of a certain national community and as the variant of the *ethnocide*- forced destruction of a cultural system. The lexeme «genocide» specifies the third level of conceptualization. The lexeme «ethnocide» is the representative of the third level of legal-regulatory component of Deviation category and foregrounds the meaning «forced destruction of a cultural system». The lexeme «libricide» represents the third level of legal-regulatory component of Deviation category and has the meaning «intentional destruction of the books and libraries of a certain national community».

Fifty years later, *religiocide* spanned the turn-of-the-millennium globe. Christian Orthodox Serbs and Muslim Albanians engaged in mutual *genocide*. Russian Orthodox Christians and Muslims waged a deadly struggle in Central Asia. Muslims and Christians carried on bloody decades of *religiocide* in the Sudan[47].

In this example the religious conflicts across the world are considered. The lexeme «religiocide» foregrounds the meaning «the destruction of the ethnic group because of the religious difference» and indicates the third level.

"I noticed as I walked around the room," I said, "that many of you have highlighted the word '*genocide*' as a word you do not know.Mike, I noticed that you did not mark the word. Does that mean you know what it means?"

"I am not entirely sure," Mike replied, "but I think it has something to do with death."
"What makes you think that?" I asked.

"Well, it ends with 'cide'," he said. "It reminds me of *suicide*, *homicide*. So I think it has something to do with death."

"And *pesticide*," someone in the back of the class added [48].

The lexemes «genocide», «suicide», «homicide», «pesticide» are analyzed in this context.

There is a real value in challenging students with longer, difficult texts. However, when academic reading is the only kind of reading put on our students' plates, *readicide* occurs [48].

In the following context the lexeme «readicide» foregrounds the sense «excessive forced reading, which causes the disgust».

But if he's bent on *clerkicide*, he's putting on a good show: his face is open, friendly, conspiring [49].

The character of this example doesn't work hard. The lexeme «clerkicide» has the meaning «spending of the work hours in vain».

The suffix-*icide* is a very productive one in the English language, it is a good source of forming the neologisms that are widely spread in many spheres of man activity- everyday speech, journalistic and belles-lettres styles, scientific articles of all kinds. These neologisms are the units of language in the semantic field of Deviation category. The concept *Genocide* represents the third level of legal-regulatory component of this category. The contexual semantics of the key lexems with the root *devia*- expresses the content of the highest level of legal-regulatory component of Deviation category. The concept *Crime* contributes the second level of the above-mentioned category.

The means of legal-regulatory component of Deviation category are the corresponding lexemes: deviation, crime, genocide, ethnocide, suicide, libricide, homicide, readicide, clerkicide, etc.

It is urgent to point out that the basic level of categories is in the middle of hierachy. The universalization is above this level and the specification is under such level [50]. The pecularities of this structure can be traced analyzing the variants of meanings of the lexemes, phrases representing the concrete levels of the category. These meanings enable to specificate the semantics of language units that are under analysis.

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