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**AN ECOLINGUISTIC ASPECT OF THE ASSESSMENT CATEGORY  
IN THE PARTY ANTHEM "THE INTERNATIONALE",  
TRANSLATED BY A.J. KOTZ**

*SUMMARY.* This article presents an ecolinguistic study of the axiological pragmatic aims in the text of the party anthem "The Internationale" in the translation by A.J. Kotz, according to an analysis of which the hypothesis will be confirmed that the axiological factors depend on the subject and object of the assessment itself, as well as on its matching base and its dynamism: the subject of the assessment finds its realization in the form of the working class, eager to be free from the oppression of the capitalists and to seize power in their own hands in order to build a world of their own; as for the object of the assessment, it is an accordingly collectively-negative image: the capitalist class, the owners of mills and factories; the base assessment / dynamism concludes in the hymn "The Internationale" the predicates of assessment: the call to action, the desire to fight and to combat, the will to bring change for the better. Accordingly, the author of the article explains in detail on the basis of an analysis of this text that the ecolinguistic aspect of the assessment category appears as a result of the assessment of the individual as a representative of the working class, expressed verbally, as it is fixed in the statements or elements of the language system, as well as the assessment ratio of the communicant to the subject of the speech.

*KEY WORDS.* Ecolinguistic aspect, assessment category, party anthem, The Internationale.

It is common knowledge that anthems are solemn and sublime songs that praise and glorify somebody or something, and also reflect some general political and national ideology or a system of social cultural values and landmarks. Every anthem is a particular instrument of human mind manipulation that has the feature of being transferred from generation to generation regardless of timeframes, since its target attitudes always remain important and urgent and are presented as prevailing dogmas.

Generated by verbal and cogitative activity, anthems reflect the interaction of a person and the social world around him that leads to the formation of an evaluative attitude to some objects, and this attitude can be reflected primarily in language structures on both explicit and implicit levels. Hence in our paper we proceed from the idea that the domination of the axiological component is the reason for the extrapolation of the terms "ecology", "ecological" and "ecosystem" to the sphere of

non-biological systems description [1; 6], and represent the text of “The Internationale” within the pattern of language ecology. It characterises the category of estimation as an essential component that provides the necessary variety and expressivity of language functioning.

Evaluation as a linguistic category is the topic of many scientific works [2-10]. Evaluation of various discursive fragments is one of the most important components of a person’s cognitive activity. Every person tends not only to evaluate some really existent features and attributes of things around him, but also evaluate them from some peculiar positions, from the point of view of requirements, ambitions, targets and attitudes, and define their pros and cons.

Therefore the category of evaluation appears as a complicated and multidimensional phenomenon. It implements, with the help of every separately- taken subject, its involvement in perception and processing some significant information about the external world, and corresponds to the inner world of people, reflecting a “world view” represented in a variety of other linguistic categories contiguous to evaluation like graduality, modality, state, negation and others. Expression of approval or reprobation also has its pragmatic orientation: while correlating an object and its value or importance for various needs of the subject, evaluation affects the activity of the subject.

A pattern of the values and semantics of language units in their direct interaction forms the basis of the multidimensional concept that defines the evaluative sense. Evaluation as one of the most important areas of representation of a person’s verbal and cogitative activity can be recorded in a word’s semantic structure, being an essential component of its meaning, or in pragmatics while describing the conditions of a word’s usage. Some types of emotional coloring of lexeme, contextual and stylistic features of its usage and surroundings in a sentence are the consequence of the presence of an evaluation component in the semantics or pragmatics of a word.

In summary, semantic and pragmatic aspects in the analysis of the evaluation category are indivisible, and all sides of its functioning reflect a fusion of semantics (inherent meaning of linguistic units, including statements in general) and pragmatics (conditions of communication process realization) [5; 203].

Let us consider the structure of evaluation. In general, it is divided into three main elements: the subject of evaluation, the object of evaluation and evaluative predicate (or the reason for evaluation).

The object of evaluation is considered to be a component of the evaluative statement that is a fragment of the environment which is evaluated [5; 96]. The feature of the object of evaluation is its ability to denote not only the concrete thing, but even the whole situation, action or fact. Every object of reality (thing, state of affairs, person, event) has an indefinite number and composition of axiologically relevant properties: in one respect, the object can be characterized by positive properties, in another by negative ones.

Evaluative predicate, or reason for evaluation is a statement component that expresses the essence of the evaluation and serves the basis of the main evaluative construction.

Determination and expression of certain relation between subject and object makes the content or character of the evaluation [5; 97].

Let us begin the analysis of “The Internationale”, written in 1871 by the French revolutionary, poet, communist and anarchist Eugène Pottier, in the translation by the Soviet poet Arkadiy (Aron) Kotz (1872-1943). It is necessary to mention that “The Internationale” Kotz’s translation became the universally accepted anthem of revolutionary social democracy, from 1918 was the anthem of the Soviet country and later the USSR. After the new National Anthem of the USSR was approved in 1944, “The Internationale” became the official anthem of the pan-Soviet Union Communist Party (of Bolsheviks), which was later called the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

*Text 1*

| Russian version by A. Kotz  | English version by M. Glasse*  |
|---|--|
| <p>Вставай, проклятем заклеянный,<br/>           Весь мир голодных и рабов!<br/>           Кипит наш разум возмущенный<br/>           И смертный бой вести готов.<br/>           Весь мир насилья мы разрушим<br/>           До основанья, а затем<br/>           Мы наш, мы новый мир построим, —<br/>           Кто был ничем, тот станет всем.</p> <p>Припев:<br/>           Это есть наш последний<br/>           И решительный бой;<br/>           С Интернационалом<br/>           Воспрянет род людской!</p> | <p>Arise you workers [starvelings] from<br/>           yours slumbers!<br/>           Arise you prisoners of want!<br/>           For reason in revolt now thunders,<br/>           And a better age shall dawn<br/>           Now away with all your superstitions,<br/>           Servile masses arise! arise!<br/>           We'll change forthwith the old conditions<br/>           And spurn the dust to win the prize.</p> <p>Chorus:<br/>           Then come comrades rally!<br/>           And the last fight let us face.<br/>           The Internationale<br/>           unites the human race!<br/>           Then come comrades rally!<br/>           And the last fight let us face.<br/>           The Internationale<br/>           unites the human race!</p> |

In the first strophe of the anthem, stylistic repetition and evaluative vocabulary with negative connotations create the expressive image of the working class world: проклятем заклеянный (branded by curse), **весь мир** голодных и рабов (**the whole world** of the hungry and the slaves); **весь мир** насилья (**the whole world** of violence).

It is an important fact that in oratory, the device of repetition has the very peculiar meaning that promotes perception and fixation of the main idea, it makes the speech convincing. In the chorus the device of repetition is highly used too, and it ties the chorus in with the 1 verse: смертный бой (mortal **battle**) (1 strophe) — решительный бой (decisive **battle**) (chorus).

\* Martin Glasse’s standard British English version as commonly sung all through Great Britain and Ireland [<http://www.antiiwarsonsongs.org/canzone.php?lang=en&id=2003&infos=1#agg1932>]

The special dynamics can also be traced in antithesis, it is a distinct opposition based on the following principle: deconstructivism (we will destroy — разрушим) and constructivism (we will build — построим, will become everything — станет всем, mankind will rise — воспрянет род людской).

Text 2

| Russian version by A. Kotz  | English version by M. Glasse   |
|---|--|
| Никто не даст нам избавленья:<br>Ни бог, ни царь и не герой.<br>Добьемся мы освобожденья<br>Своею собственной рукой.<br>Чтоб свергнуть гнет рукой умелой,<br>Отвоевать свое добро, —<br>Вдуйте горн и куйте смело,<br>Пока железо горячо! | No saviours from on high deliver,<br>No trust we have in prince or peer;<br>Our own right hand the chains must shiver.<br>Chains of hatred, greed and fear.<br>'Ere the thieves will out with their booty<br>And to all give a happier lot,<br>Each at his forge must do his duty<br>And strike the iron while it's hot! |
| Припев.   | Chorus.  |

In the second strophe the evaluation category is traced in the situation of desperation and absence of third-party help. On the linguistic level it is represented by negations: No one will give us deliverance: neither God, nor king nor a hero (*Никто не даст нам избавленья: Ни бог, ни царь и не герой.*)

Deliverance from oppression is seen to be reached only by themselves:

We will get deliverance  
 By our own hand

To dethrone oppression by a capable hand (*добьемся мы освобожденья своею собственной рукой, чтоб свергнуть гнет рукой умелой...*)

The use of repetition is strengthened also by imperative constructions with the call for action:

*blow up the furnace and beat out bravely (вдуйте горн и куйте смело).*

Text 3

| Russian version by A. Kotz   | English version by M. Glasse  |
|--|---|
| Довольно кровь сосать, вампиры,<br>Тюрьмой, налогом, нищетой!<br>У вас — вся власть, все блага мира,<br>А наше право — звук пустой!<br>Мы жизнь построим по-иному —<br>И вот наш лозунг боевой:<br>Вся власть народу трудовому!<br>А дармоедов всех долой! | We're tricked by laws and regulations,<br>Our wicked masters strip us to the bone.<br>The rich enjoy the wealth of nations,<br>But the poor can't sell their own.<br>Long have we in vile bondage languished,<br>Yet we're equal one and all<br>No rights but duties for the vanquished<br>We claim our rights for duties done. |
| Припев.  | Chorus.   |

In the third strophe, the category of evaluation is realized in words with remarkably negative connotations characterizing the capitalists: they are called vampires, spongers. Capitalists are pictured to be a menace for the working class, blood-suckers that always threaten with “jail, tax and poverty!..”

The stylistic device of repetition is represented there again:

You have all the reign and goods of world...  
 All the power — to the working people!  
 (*у вас — вся власть, все блага мира,*  
*Вся власть народу трудовому*)

The need for power and the urge to get it to change life is based on the device of antithesis.

Text 4

| Russian version by A. Kotz   | English version by M. Glasse   |
|--|--|
| Презренны вы в своем богатстве,<br>Угля и стали короли!<br>Вы ваши троны, тунейдцы,<br>На наших спинах возвели.<br>Заводы, фабрики, палаты —<br>Все нашим создано трудом.<br>Пора! Мы требуем возврата<br>Того, что взято грабежом.<br>Припев. | The kings of mines and ships and railways,<br>Resplendent in their vulgar pride,<br>Have plied their task to exploit always<br>Those whose labor they've 'ere decried.<br>Great the spoil they hold in their coffers,<br>To be spent on themselves alone;<br>Someday we'll seize it in spite of scoffers,<br>And know that we have got our own.<br>Chorus. |

In the fourth strophe, the realization of the evaluation category continues with the usage of negatively colored words that express antipathy to the psychological image and activity of capitalists: snide you are in your wealth... (презренны вы в своем богатстве), the kings of steel and coal (угля и стали короли)... (the use of metaphor), spongers (тунейдцы)..., you have erected on our backs (на наших спинах возвели), taken by robbery (взято грабежом).

Text 5

| Russian version by A. Kotz  | English version by M. Glasse  |
|---|---|
| Довольно королям в угоду<br>Дурманить нас в чадю войны!<br>Война тиранам! Мир народу!<br>Бастуйте, армии сыны!<br>Когда ж тираны нас заставят<br>В бою геройски пасть за них —<br>Убийцы, в вас тогда направим<br>Мы жерла пушек боевых!<br>Припев. | These kings defile us with their powder,<br>We want no war within the land;<br>Let soldiers strike for peace call louder,<br>Lay down arms and join hand in hand.<br>Should these vile monsters still determine.<br>Heroes to make us in despite,<br>They'll know full soon the kind of vemin<br>Our bullets hit in this lost fight.<br>Chorus. |

Evaluation in the fifth strophe is represented by continuous radically negative characterization of capitalists: war to the tyrants!.. (война тиранам) When the tyrants will force us... (когда ж тираны нас заставят) the murderers... (убийцы).

This strophe also has the character of a motto, it contains a call for action:

*War to the tyrants! Peace to the people! (Война тиранам! Мир народу!)*

*We will aim at you*

*the barrels of battle canons! (в вас тогда направим мы жерла пушек боевых)*

| Russian version by A. Kotz   | English version by M. Glasse  |
|--|---|
| <p>Лишь мы, работники всемирной<br/>Великой армии труда<br/>Владеть землей имеем право,<br/>Но паразиты — никогда!<br/>И если гром великий грянет<br/>Над сворой псов и палачей,<br/>Для нас все также солнце станет<br/>Сиять огнем своих лучей.</p> <p>Припев.</p> | <p>We peasants, artisans and others<br/>Enrollees among the sons of toil<br/>Let's claim the earth henceforth for brothers,<br/>Drive the indolent from the soil!<br/>On our flesh too long has fed the raven,<br/>We've too long been the vulture's prey.<br/>But now fare well the spirit craven,<br/>The dawn brings in a brighter day!</p> <p>Chorus.</p> |

The sixth strophe gives evaluation by opposing those who deserve to have property:

Only we, the workers of  
A whole-world labour army  
Have the right to own lands  
(*Лишь мы, работники всемирной  
Великой армии труда  
Владеть землей имеем право...*)

and those who do not:  
But never the parasites!  
(*Но паразиты — никогда!*)

Also, the realization of metaphorical opposition of what is bad (revenge) and what is good (jubilation/anticipation of reckoning) is presented there:

And if there is a clap of thunder  
Over the pack of dogs and executioners,  
The sun will still shine  
Over us by its light rays.

(*И если гром великий грянет  
Над сворой псов и палачей,  
Для нас все также солнце станет  
Сиять огнем своих лучей*)

After analyzing “The Internationale” consisting of 6 strophes from the point of view of its ecolinguistic aspect we may conclude:

- The subject of evaluation is represented by a concrete society – by a working class that wishes to be set free from the capitalists’ burden and to take power to build its own world. The subject of evaluation is generally described by positively connotated words.
- Concerning the object of evaluation, it is represented by a generalized character — capitalists, people that own factories and plants. They are characterized purely negatively, and it is proved by words with negative connotations, numerous stylistic repetitions, antitheses, comparisons and metaphors.

- The reason for evaluation / momentum is indicated in the anthem by evaluative predicates, calls to action, commitments to fight, opposition, wishes for change for the better.

In summary, based on the analysis of the text of the party anthem “The Internationale” translated by A. Kotz, the ecolinguistic aspect of the evaluation category is represented as a result of evaluative activity by the individual as a representative of the working class, it is expressed verbally, i.e. fixed in statements or elements of the language system, and in the evaluative relation of the communicant to the object of speech. Subjective and objective factors constantly interact in the evaluation, and each one of them touches the object as well as the subject of evaluation.

It is important to stress that if we try to neutralize this general axiological factor from an ecolinguistic point of view, the anthem loses its radical and dynamic goals and attains ultimate moderation and neutrality.

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