

Corpus-semantic analysis of the value of trust in phraseology (on the material English, German, Russian and Chechen)

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Abstract. The article is devoted to the study of the value of trust in the phraseology of English, German, Russian and Chechen. Semantic, corpus, comparative analysis of idioms by taxa is carried out: complete trust, formation of trust, destruction of trust. In English, Russian and Chechen, trust is associated with faith. In German contexts, a negative attitude towards blind and complete trust is reflected, the importance of having reliable data is emphasized. In Russian, idioms express the meaning of "seeking trust," which requires effort. In Russian, trust is community, ownership, work, language. In the Chechen language, trust is highly appreciated and must be achieved, earned. In the contexts of the use of idioms, the theme of the language factor and speech communication in the process of building trust relationships also develops. In all languages, a common language model of trust is built, which includes communication participants, communication content, semantic and connotative aspects. In different languages, the value of trust is expressed through the prism of human relations and character properties, as openness, kindness, community. Data from the British National Corpus, the Corpus of Modern American Language, the National Corpus of the Russian Language showed that in different languages quasi-equivalent idioms are characterized by different frequencies of use.

1 Introduction

Trust is one of the basic human concepts that determine the relationship of people in society. The relevance of linguistic study of trust is due to the lack of a clear and unified definition of trust in different humanitarian disciplines, the need to identify all semantic components of this concept and its use in different languages. Trust is defined as a confidence in sincerity, integrity, correctness [1]. Trust is also a belief in honesty, that a person can rely on someone, safety and reliability, agreement between individuals and organizations, companies (Cambridge Dictionary).

Since culture indirectly imposes an imprint on perception and attitude to trust, specific models of trust can be found in different languages and cultures, respectively.

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Trust and the preservation of trust are associated with the level of well-being in society and the processes of globalization, attempts are made to identify their mutual agreement, as well as the search for mechanisms for building trust and identifying the causes of their violation [2; 127]. The development of means of measuring and building trust in society should take place in the complex [3; 6-8]. The modern trend towards individualism leads to social alienation, loneliness and a lack of mutual understanding. The formation of trust is facilitated by expectations, comments of a third person trusted by communicators. Trust is associated with concepts such as: risk in decision-making, confidence or uncertainty caused by a lack of information. In different languages and cultures, trust is based on moral principles, contract and agreement. Signs of trust are understanding the emotional state, compatibility, respect, cooperation, care, social identity. Social trust is a generalized trust in society [4; 34-38].

Trust is thus a broad concept and has different modes of expression, as confidence in a person's behavior, in what should happen. In this case, the trusted person himself is characterized as trustworthy, reliable, benevolent in terms of behavioral intention. Trust is a psychological state that is relative and a choice [5; 103-108]. The language of trust and trustworthiness could have various forms, functions and content [6; 1-17].

The most important motive for social trust is a stable relationship. Communication must express warmth, trust, as well as competence, in order to be honest. People's relationships combine cognition and affect, beliefs and values, and the speaker's honesty should express trust [8; 13593-13597].

Language plays an important role in building successful communication and building trust. The purpose of this article is to study the semantics of idioms with the meaning of "trust" on the material of English, German, Russian and Chechen, the inner form and actual meaning, figurative variation and representation of trust in the contexts of use of idioms.

Hypothesis. Despite the fact that trust is studied in an interdisciplinary aspect, there is still no single definition, this concept is ambiguous and uncertain. It seems interesting to study the value of trust in phraseology, the semantics of idioms in different languages, the identification of a universal and specific world in the language picture.

2 Materials and Methods

The research material is English, German, Russian and Chechen idioms representing the trust and contexts of their use from the corpus of English, German and Russian: British National Corpus, Corpus of Contemporary American English Language, National Corpus of Russian Language. Methods of research - semantic, comparative, corpus analysis. By the method of continuous sampling from phraseological dictionaries of English, German, Russian and Chechen, idioms with the meaning "trust" were collected, then semantic descriptors were assigned to them. On the basis of significant semantic elements, idioms were distributed according to classification taxa, groups of idioms combined by semantic proximity.

3 Results and Discussion

A study of sustainable expressions that describe trust shows that trust builds in the process of communication and language plays an important role in the formation of trust and its destruction. Internally, knowledge about the world is reflected, the experience of the people is indirectly captured, and social, cultural attitudes, values, cognitive processes, behavioral reactions and strategies, peculiarities of the generation and understanding of speech are expressed in contexts [9; 63].

The analysis of the semantics of idioms and contexts of use made it possible to build a language model of trust in different languages. Language model of trust: communication - cognitive, semantic, emotive component. In the process of communication, cognitive (transfer of information and exchange of knowledge), linguistic (meanings, semantics), emotional contact (connotation in language) take place.

We will consider such taxa of the semantic field "trust" as: absolute or complete trust,

3.1 Full trust

English:

Blind faith is a "blind trust." 449 contexts were found in the corpus.

*There are many options for moving the country ahead, but Mr. Obama knows only one way: an overweening, **blind faith** in government as the solution to all the nation's problems* (BNC, 2012).

In context, it is said about blind faith in government, trust is understood as faith. Faith and trust as an expectation of positive change from the state.

German:

Blindes Vertrauen is a "blind trust." There were 3 contexts of use in the corpus.

*a. Berechenbarkeit, Integrität, das ist offenbar der Stoff, aus dem Vertrauen im Konkreten erwachsen kann. Nur wer die Zusammenhänge kennt, wer durchschaut, wie das Spiel geht, kann vertrauen, sonst wäre es **blindes Vertrauen**, das nicht sehr attraktiv ist. Da trifft sich der Wunsch nach Vertrauen mit dem Wirtschaftssystem. Die Marktwirtschaft, sie vor allem, ist auf Transparenz angelegt* (Süddeutsche Zeitung, 21.12.2013). / Predictability, integrity, this is obviously the substance from which trust can grow in the concrete. Only those who know the connections, who see through how the game goes, can trust, otherwise it would be *blind trust*, which is not very attractive. The desire for trust meets with the economic system. The market economy, above all, is based on transparency

The context describes a situation in which the importance of transparency and predictability, in particular in the economic sphere, in achieving trust is noted. An important component of the semantic trust field is also the concept of "conscientiousness," and blind trust has a negative connotation.

*b. Aber er ist nun einmal kein Geschäftsmann. Zu ihm würde das gar nicht passen. Seine Großzügigkeit, seine Offenheit, sein **blindes Vertrauen** in Menschen, seine Gutmütigkeit - all das macht ihn mir lieb und wert. Menschen wie er sind rar und vom Aussterben bedroht»* (Berliner Zeitung, 28.02.2018). / But he's not a businessman. It wouldn't suit him. His generosity, his openness, his *blind trust* in people, his goodwill - all this makes him dear and worthy. People like him are rare and threatened with extinction "

Human qualities such as kindness and openness are integral components of blind trust. Blind trust in this context has a positive assessment, as an indicator of a worthy and decent person. At the same time, the stereotype slips that such a quality is not characteristic of the business world.

*c. **Blindes Vertrauen** hat für mich etwas sehr Negatives. Wenn ich dem anderen blind vertraue, weise ich ihm alle Verantwortung für das Gelingen unserer Beziehung zu* (Die ZEIT, 18.01.2018). / *Blind trust* has something very negative for me. If I trust the other blindly, I assign him all responsibility for the success of our relationship

Trust as a passive role, shifting responsibility. In German, a negative connotation of blind trust is expressed, as a positive assessment - good quality, a sign of kindness.

Russian:

Слепое доверие / слепое доверие is "complete trust." 17 contexts of use.

Одна какая-то ошибка – то ли в имени, то ли в названии, сейчас уже не помню, - насторожила меня, а вторая, третья, четвертая разбили присутщее, наверное, не

мне одной какое-то наивное и слепое доверие к печатной букве, слову, строке (Шуламит Шалит. «Россия далекая, образ твой помню...» // «Вестник США», 2003.06.25). / One mistake - either in the name, or in the title, I don't remember now - alerted me, and the second, third, fourth broke the inherent, probably not me alone, some naive and *blind trust* in the printed letter, word, line.

The context describes trust in the word, language errors can violate trust.

Полное доверие / *polnoe doverie* is "absolute trust." 200 contexts.

а. В результате: полное доверие Миру, и как следствие — бесстрашие (Отзыв на сайте о летнем лагере (2003)). / As a result: *complete trust* in the World, and as a result — fearlessness. Trust is a lack of fear.

б. Сейчас направо, потом вниз, к дому с красной крышей... Да, вот они, нравы, отличные от столичных: при таком раскладе в любом подмосковном поселке нас бы и близко не подпустили к обители популярного артиста. А тут — полное доверие и доброжелательность. Мы весело запылили по узкой дороге... (Илья Олейников, человек, который знает толк в дачах // «Ландшафтный дизайн», 2003.09.15). / Now to the right, then down, to the house with a red roof... Yes, here they are, morals different from the capital's: in this situation, in any village near Moscow, we would not have been allowed close to the monastery of a popular artist. And here - *complete trust* and benevolence. We dusted cheerfully down the narrow road...

Trust is associated with positive human qualities, benevolence, openness.

The image of complete trust is projected through the concepts of blindness, faith, completeness.

Chechen:

Боккха тешам, цлена тешам, буьззина тешам / *Bokkha tesham, cIena tesham, buzzina tesham* (lit. great trust, pure trust, full trust) - "full, absolute trust."

The inner form emphasizes the association of full trust with cleanliness and completeness. *Хьох-м тешар со, хьо тешачух ца теша-кх (погов.)* / *Hyoh-m teshar so, hyo teshachukh ca tешa-kh (pogov.)* - "I believe you, but I do not believe someone you trust." The meaning of the saying describes a scenario where trust can cause harm, the need to verify the reliability of information.

In English and Russian, trust has a positive assessment, in German - a somewhat negative attitude towards blind trust, while it is considered an indicator of a person's decency. In the Chechen language, the image is associated with size, purity.

3.2 Building trust

English:

Put trust in - "trust, invest trust." The image of trust formation actualizes the situation - "make a contribution." 14 contexts.

The government put trust in this defendant once, and paid a price for it», Assistant U.S. Attorney Jennifer Solari said at Friday's hearing. Just a single disclosure of sensitive information the defendant knows could be catastrophic to this country. It's safe to say that she knows things in her head that, if disclosed, could cause great damage, Ms. Solari said (BNC, 2017).

In this context, the negative side of trust is highlighted - risk, the importance of preserving classified information.

Take on trust - "take on faith." In the inner form of the expression, information about risk, acceptance on faith is highlighted.

Ignorance of the signification of words, is want of understanding, disposeth men to take on trust, not only the truth they know not, but also the errors; and which is more, the

nonsense of them they trust: for neither error nor nonsense can, without a perfect understanding of words, be detected (BNC, 2012).

Trust and understanding through the prism of language, the role of words and the right disclosure of their meaning for trust and understanding.

German:

Vertrauen stecken - "inspire trust." The figurative component also emphasizes the need for efforts to form trust - in the verb form "invest." 204 contexts of use.

*Allerdings hält sich das Ausmaß dieses «Geschäfts» für die Staaten in Grenzen - denn nur ein kleiner Teil der gesamten Schulden wird durch Kurzfrstpapiere aufgenommen. Zudem betrifft diese Situation auch nur Länder, in die Investoren noch **Vertrauen stecken**. Die Anleihezinsen von Italien oder Spanien bewegten sich am Montag indes wieder kräftig nach oben* (Die Presse, 10.07.2012). / But the scope of this "business" is limited for states, as only a small fraction of all debt is borrowed from short-term documents. In addition, this situation affects only those countries in which investors still *inspire confidence*. Still, interest rates on Italian or Spanish bonds rose sharply again on Monday. Trust in the economy as a factor affecting the conclusion of a contract, a transaction.

Russian:

Взаимное доверие / vzaimnoe doverie – is "trust in each other." 70 contexts.

In contexts, mutual trust is the building of relations, community, ownership, reliability, cooperation, care, humanity, peaceful cohabitation, mutual assistance.

*a. А самое главное — появилось **взаимное доверие** на высшем уровне, что привело к практическим сдвигам по всему спектру двусторонних отношений* (Алексей Хазбиев, Станислав Чернявский. «Они готовы к партнерству» // «Эксперт», 2015). / And most importantly — *mutual trust* appeared at the highest level, which led to practical shifts throughout the spectrum of bilateral relations.

Mutual trust as a key to success in relationships, an important factor in building relationships.

*b. **Взаимное доверие** и понимание переживалось как чувство общности и сопричастности* (С. В. Слепухин. В унисон с веком // «Волга», 2012). *Mutual trust* and understanding was experienced as a sense of community and involvement.

*c. В области бизнеса, как известно, особое значение имеют личные контакты, **взаимное доверие**, надежность партнеров* (С. В. Лавров. Выступление на II Форуме предпринимателей «Россия — Аргентина» // «Дипломатический вестник», 2004.07.27). / In the field of business, as you know, personal contacts, mutual trust, and the reliability of partners are of particular importance. Trust and reliability are important components in business.

Меры по укреплению доверия / meri po ukrepleniu doveriya - "building trust, creating confidence-building measures." 2 context.

*a. Стороны осуществляют **меры по укреплению доверия** в военной области и на основе действующих соглашений проводят взаимное сокращение вооруженных сил в районе границы* (Чаншунь Ли. Российско-китайские отношения в наступившем XXI веке поднимутся на качественно новый уровень // «Проблемы Дальнего Востока», 2002.04.29). / The parties are *implementing confidence-building measures* in the military field and, on the basis of existing agreements, are carrying out a mutual reduction of the armed forces in the border area. Agreement as one of the means of building and building trust.

*b. Договаривающиеся стороны поддерживают создание, развитие и эффективную деятельность общеевропейских структур и **меры по укреплению доверия** и безопасности в целях предотвращения и мирного урегулирования споров* (Договор о дружественных отношениях и сотрудничестве между Российской Федерацией и Румынией (2004)). The Contracting Parties support the establishment,

development and effective operation of pan-European structures and *confidence-building* and security *measures* for the prevention and peaceful settlement of disputes.

One consequence of a relationship of trust is security and peaceful settlement of disputes. Building trust is a dialogue.

Втираться в доверие / vtirat'sya v doverie - "by any means gain trust, achieve the disposition of someone," *влезть в душу кого-то, чью-то, кому-то / vlez't' v dushu kogo-to, ch'u-to, komu-to* (synonym) – "get into the soul of someone, someone, someone". 7 contexts.

Внушать доверие / vnushat' doverie is to "inspire, seek trust." 15 contexts.

И здесь возникают те же вопросы: во-первых, кто и как в состоянии отобрать доброкачественного публичного эксперта, а во-вторых, почему эксперт может внушать доверие публике (Александр Филиппов. *Участь эксперта // «Отечественные записки»*, 2003).

And here the same questions arise: firstly, who and how is able to select a benign public expert, and secondly, why an expert can *inspire confidence* in the public (Alexander Filippov. *The fate of the expert// Domestic Notes*, "2003). Trust is achieved by means of communication with the public.

Chechen:

Тешалла дан / Teshalla dan - "testify, certify," "testimony during interrogation," *тешам баккха / tesham bakkha* - "enter into confidence," *тешамал деза хлума дац / teshamal deza x'luma dac* (saying) - "nothing is more expensive than trust." Chechen proverbs captured the value of gaining trust, which is highlighted in the verb form of *баккха / bakkha* - "conquer, take."

In English, trust formation is the ability to keep secrets, the use of previously obtained experience. In German, the formation of trust - the presence of arguments for trust, is necessary for the conclusion of a contract. In Russian - community, agreement, in Chechen - certificate.

3.3 Destruction of trust

English:

Abuse of trust - "breach of trust." 9 contexts.

At its core, this is a case about an abuse of power, an abuse of authority, and an abuse of trust. Andy Rubenstein, their lead attorney, says the complaints show a pattern of behavior (BNC, 2018).

In this context, a trust component such as behavior is highlighted.

Russian:

Подорвать доверие / podorvat doverie - "to lose confidence in someone, something." 42 context.

а. Партсобрание с возмущением отмечает, что на протяжении многих лет Художественный театр подвергался атакам со стороны антипатриотической критики, пытавшейся подорвать доверие к театру в его работе над советской драматургией...» (Владлен Давыдов. *Театр моей мечты* (2004)). The Party Assembly notes with indignation that over the years the Art Theater has been attacked by anti-patriotic criticism, which tried *to undermine* the theater's *credibility* in its work on Soviet drama... ". Actions are being taken to undermine trust. Actions are being taken to undermine trust.

б. За несколько лет он умудрился почти полностью подорвать доверие и к собственной персоне, и к реформам, которые собирался проводить (Чингиз Абдуллаев. *Мистерия эпохи заката* (2007)). For several years, he managed to almost

completely *undermine confidence* in both his own person and the reforms that he was going to carry out. The timing of undermining trust can be different, covering several years.

So, in Russian, trust is a commonality, ownership, work, language. In the Chechen language, destruction of trust is transmitted through the image of loss of trust, evidence - tesham baya - "to deprive trust," tesham ban - "to lose trust, lose trust," German captures the image of destruction of trust, lexically this is reflected in the verb form - *Vetrauen zerstören* - "destroy trust."

4 Equations and Mathematics

In English, the emphasis is on faith, trust in knowledge, information, associated with investment, as well as risk. Blind trust is an indicator of faith and is lexically also transmitted, and in general trust is denoted by the word trust.

In German, trust has both positive and negative meaning - blindness, conquest, gift, sign. In most contexts, a negative attitude towards blind trust. Trust as shifting responsibility to another person, or lack of information. In a good way, trust is associated with the kindness and openness of a person.

In Russian, idioms express the meaning of "seeking trust," which requires effort. In Russian, trust is community, ownership, work, language. In the Chechen language, faith is also at the heart of trust, trust is highly appreciated and must be achieved and deserved.

Thus, in different language cultures, the value of trust is associated with such human qualities as openness, kindness, community. In all languages, blind trust is recorded when a person fully relies on someone he trusts. Also, depending on the field of human activity, trust is built to achieve certain goals, in particular, consent, agreement, successful communication.

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