



T.C.

İSTANBUL ÜNİVERSİTESİ

EDEBİYAT FAKÜLTESİ

Doğu Dilleri ve Edebiyatları Bölümü

Çin Dili ve Edebiyatı Anabilim Dalı Başkanlığı



**Review on the Dissertation presented by Vladislav Kruglov, entitled
“Terminology of the Classical Chinese Treatise Xici Zhuan (“Commentary on the
Appended Phrases”) and its Projection on Phraseology of the Contemporary
Political Discourse”, submitted for the Degree of Candidate of Philological
Studies in Scientific Specialization 5.9.6. Languages of Peoples of Foreign
Countries (Chinese Language)**

Vladislav Kruglov's dissertation is devoted to the investigation and research of terminological apparatus of the most ancient Chinese treatise Xici Zhuan (one of the commentaries to I Ching, or Book of Changes) and its influence on the contemporary political discourse in the form of traditional phraseological sets chengyu. The methodology of the explication of core terms of Xici Zhuan is perfectly presented in this research, and the new idea of the connection of ancient and modern discourse of Chinese language through phraseology is revealed in the second paragraph of the thesis. The author used a lot of resources and literature of Russian, Western and Chinese scientists in the field of Linguistics, Philosophy and Sinology as whole. Rationale of the dissertation is determined by the high necessity to comprehend linguistic features of classic Chinese treatises' terminology in the contemporary Chinese political discourse in the diachronic aspect.

The theoretical significance of the study is extremely important for the Sinology and Philological Studies, namely a linguoculturological link between classical Chinese treatises and the contemporary political discourse of the PRC through the lens of linguistic analysis of idioms of the I Ching tradition in keynote speeches of Mao Zedong, Deng Xiaoping and Xi Jinping is established for the first time. Undoubtedly, the thesis suggests an original way for explication of classic Chinese treatises' terminology by analysis of text structure and syntactic features. Moreover, models of syntactic deformation of Chinese four-character idioms in political texts are also suggested and vectors of their grammaticalization within the contemporary Chinese political discourse are determined.

The following key results of this dissertation should be singled out:

1. The existing synoptical lists of traditional Chinese philosophy and culture were fully studied and described, and on that basis a semantic field of the most frequent terms of the classic Chinese treatise Xici Zhuan was formed.

2. The elements of structural parallelism in the text of the classic Chinese treatise Xici Zhuan were identified and models of syntactic patterning and morphological glossing as applied to explication of the Xici Zhuan terminology was proposed.

3. The classification of oppositional terms of the classic Chinese treatise Xici Zhuan was firstly proposed and their syntactic and structural features within the text of the treatise were revealed.

4. The main principles of a comprehensive linguoculturological analysis of the vocabulary of the Xici Zhuan were outlined and in the most frequent terms involving other classic texts of the Ancient Chinese tradition were fully analysed.

5. Within the contemporary Chinese political discourse, linguistic peculiarities of usage of idiomatic phrases chengyu of the I-Ching tradition as it is formed in the Xici Zhuan treatise were determined.

6. Finally, vectors of syntactic deformation of idiomatic phrases chengyu of the I Ching tradition in the contemporary political discourse were identified and the degree of the phraseology grammaticalization in political speeches was assessed.

Practical significance. Results of the study may be used for explication and description of classical Chinese treatises' terminology and analysis of the contemporary Chinese political discourse. The experience presented in the work may be involved for development of a methodology for textological analysis of classic Chinese philosophical tradition, as well as for semantical analysis of systems of basic philosophical discourse concepts. The dissertation's materials may also be used in development of textbooks on the classical Chinese language wenyan and socio-political translation – particularly, in the field of political speech translation practice. Such study guides still remain a gap in Turkey and Russian sinology. The results of the study may also be employed in development of lecture and workshop courses in theory of Chinese, classic Chinese language wenyan and phraseology of contemporary Chinese.

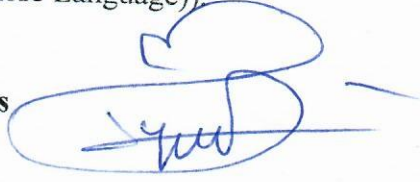
The reliability of the results of this dissertation is determined by the rigour of the linguistic experiments, the statements formulated in the work, and the approbation of the main statements of this dissertation at the international and Russian conferences.

However, there is one **remark** on this research: Why the third volume of the political speeches of Xi Jinping is not used in the research?

The above comment does not detract from the overall positive impression of Vladislav Kruglov's dissertation. This dissertation completes scientific research at a high level and is undoubted of theoretical and practical interest. The results, conclusions and recommendations are new, reliable and substantiated. The results of this dissertation are published in many

scientific papers and student books. Therefore, in my opinion Vladislav Kruglov's dissertation "Terminology of the Classical Chinese Treatise Xici Zhuan ("Commentary on the Appended Phrases") and its Projection on Phraseology of the Contemporary Political Discourse" has made a great development in the Philological Studies, and Vladislav Kruglov deserves to be granted with a Degree of Philological Studies (Scientific Specialization 5.9.6. Languages of Peoples of Foreign Countries (Chinese Language)).

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