LINGO-CULTURAL CONSTRUCT IN DESCRIBING LINGO-CULTURAL STATE OF AFFAIRS

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Abstract

The matter of the link and interaction of language and culture has become central in science emerged within the middle of the last century at the confluence of sociolinguistics, ethno-linguistics, linguistic country studies, cultural studies – cultural linguistics. Main tasks of recent cultural linguistics are reflective national consciousness in the language, verbalizing cultural objects by means that of the language, sending valuable cultural classes in lexical meanings of words. to explain issues of language system functioning during a certain period and on a definite territory, one ought to refer to the ideas of a language scenario, a Lingo-Cultural situation that are perpetually developing, therefore, they will be characterized as stable or dynamic and represent a static fundamental measure of a definite linguistic culture that forms next similar periods.

Key words: sociolinguistics, ethno-linguistics, verbalizing cultural objects, lexical meanings.

Аннотация

Проблема связи и взаимодействия языка и культуры стала центральной в науке, возникшей в середине прошлого века на стыке социолингвистики, этнолингвистики, лингвострановедения, культурологии – культурологии. Основными задачами новейшей лингвокультурологии являются отражение национального самосознания в языке, вербализация объектов культуры средствами языка, передача в лексических значениях слов ценных культурных классов. Для объяснения вопросов функционирования языковой системы в определенный период и на определенной территории следует обращаться к представлениям о языковом сценарии, о лингвокультурной ситуации, которые постоянно развиваются, поэтому их можно охарактеризовать как устойчивые или динамичные и представляют собой статическую фундаментальную меру определенной языковой культуры, образующую следующие подобные периоды.

Ключевые слова: социолингвистика, этнолингвистика, вербализация объектов культуры, лексические значения.

In describing a lingo-cultural state of affairs, it's vital to research lingo-cultural details and universals. The analysis of linguistic units verbalizing these formations is that the essence of lingo-culturological analysis of a creative text. One amongst the strategies of describing a lingo-cultural situation is modeling cultural thematic text fields. The tactic of cultural and thematic fields projected by Shaklein (1997) flows organically from the sector method in linguistics. This field has some characteristics the same as those of alternative fields: the words within the fields are connected by syntagmatic, paradigmatic and associative relations. Additional particular cultural meanings are existent in cultural thematic micro fields of the text. The concept of a linguistic state of affairs was a initio related to a language or languages serving certain areas of society on a specific territory. This idea was developed within the works by MD (1978). He projected an additional careful definition of the linguistic situation as "systems of socially and functionally distributed and hierarchically linguistic systems and subsystems that be and act during a given ethnic community or in a given administrative-territorial association and in respect of that members of the corresponding linguistic and verbal collectives adhere to bound social attitudes" (Schweizer & Nikolsky, 1978, p. 145). https://doi.org/10.15405/epsbs.2019.12.04.198 Corresponding Author: Maria Karelova choice and peer-review beneath responsibility of the Organizing Committee of the conference ISSN: 2357-1330 1464 In accordance with Vinogradov (1990), a language state of affairs is "a set of types of existence (as well as styles) of one language or a collection of languages in their territorial and social relation and purposeful interaction at intervals certain nations or administrative-political entities" (p. 57). In fashionable linguistics, the term "linguistic state of affairs" refers, as a rule, to massive linguistic communities, equivalent to countries, regions. The linguistic situation unites all language formations (languages and language variants), providing communication during a particular grouping or polytechnic community within the boundaries of a specific region, political and territorial association or state. The aspects of cultural linguistics and, in particular, linguistic situation as an actual downside of linguistics, are regularly thought-about on the fabric of country language within the USA (Schweizer, 1983), the Russian language in Russia (Proshina, Rivlina, Ter-Minasova, Beloglazova, & Kabakchi, 2016; Samarina, Nezhelskaya, & Gubanova, 2017), many languages in geographic region (Vinogradov, Koval, & Porkhomovsky, 1984), Romanic languages (Stepanov, 1976). we are able to conjointly mention linguistic and cultural studies on the fabric of the Russian language in terms of alternative linguistic and cultural traditions: Vietnam (Shaklein & Nguyen, 2017; Lonskaia & Shaklein, 2018), the Republic of Kazakh (Koniratbaeva, Altaeva, &

Koniratbaev, 2015; Zhaeva, 2013). to explain linguistic phenomena in their interaction with cultural ones, we have a tendency to advised the term of the lingo-cultural situation, understood as "all manifestations of human religious activity, similarly as socio ideological and philosophic processes mirrored within the language" (Chapaeva, 2007, p. 58). prof Yamuna Kachru, the scientist of Anglophone linguistic culture, attracts attention to such arguments as "the relationship between language and culture"; cultural specifics of text types" (Proshina, 2015). The paper by Zhumasheva, Sametova, Muktarova, Batyrkhan, and Sultaniyazova (2014) is devoted to the study of "a lingo-cultural interference in the dialogue of cultures". Highlight pure linguistic phenomena in their indivisible reference to the culture of the community at an exact historic period gave birth to the term of the lingo-cultural state of affairs. This term, similarly because the methodology of learning the lingo-cultural situation, was projected by Shaklein (1997) in his treatise "Lingo-cultural situation and also the study of the text." The text is recognized as the material for studying the lingo-cultural situation, and the degree of the analysis sound judgment depends on the amount of texts studied by the researcher. once characterizing the lingo-cultural situation, 2 factors are important: 1) temporary: the lingo-cultural situation is known as a perpetually ever-changing process, ready by previous periods and getting ready the premise for resulting periods; 2) structural: the lingo-cultural state of affairs contains an exact variety of social formations, languages, and cultures. All above-named characteristics create it doable to formulate the subsequent definition of the lingo-cultural situation: "A lingo-cultural situation may be a dynamic and crinkly method of interaction between languages and cultures in traditionally established cultural regions and social environments" (Shaklein, 1997, p. 111). The lingo-cultural situation is complex; it incorporates a linguistic, cultural, social, and ethnic situation. The essence of every lingo-cultural situation is an advanced of nationwide, cluster and individual options within the language of the period. Even comparatively individual language of creative texts reflects lingo- https://doi.org/10.15405/epsbs.2019.12.04.198 Corresponding Author: Maria Karelova choice and peer-review beneath responsibility of the Organizing Committee of the conference ISSN: 2357-1330 1465 cultural state of affairs to an exact degree. Therefore, so as to get an objective read of a lingo-cultural situation, it's necessary to involve as several texts of various writers as possible. that's why lingo-culturological analysis is complex, it includes a general liberal arts analysis, involving techniques of genre assessment of language means that and analysis of the philosophic content of the text, and abstract analysis aimed toward recreating a selected fragment of the linguistic worldview. Consequently, a lingo-cult urological analysis of a text considers 3 aspects - cultural and ideological content, composition, and language. During this regard, so as to adequately describe the lingo-cultural situation, we should always analyses compositional, plot, ideological, and thematic levels of the text.

however the most factor is "considering the speech 'fabric' of the text from the purpose of read of its details that constitute the lexical basis of lingo-cultural universals vital for the time once the text was written" (Shaklein, 1997, p. 98). Such lexical elements, as a rule, are intensively utilized in the text and verify its linguistics richness. they're found in the micro- and macro context (from a phrase to the literary language of the epoch overall). Additionally to lingo-cultural universals, in lingo-cultural texts one will distinguish singular lingo--cultural details. These are the functions that lingo-cultural details perform within the text: - making a visible image of the time; - creating the case of the text specific; - actualizing the partisanship of the text; - acting as leitmotifs. the importance of every lingo-cultural detail is decided by the amount of the signs of the time setting or historical era contained in it however doesn't rely upon the degree of the speech section by that it's expressed (word, phrase, sentence or a bigger speech segment). These lingo-cultural details produce a visual image of the epoch in several ways. An additional stable visual image is formed by strictly indicatory lingo-cultural details, whereas figurative lingo-cultural details don't forever produce this image; however typically actualize an abstract quality related to the visual image. Linguistic and cultural parts of a plan ought to be considered, in step with A.A. Grigoriev, within their relation with philosophy, culture and society (Grigoriev, 2006). The lingo-cultural understanding of the concept is distinguished, 1st of all, by the very fact that it's recognized as a cultural object, as Stepanov (2001) defines, "a slot of culture in the human mind" (p. 732). a plan in cultural linguistics may be a multilayered, flat structure that features ideas, emotive, historical, story components, characterized by sound judgment and historical state (Tokarev, 2000). All the above mentioned definitions indicate 2 components, two plans of a plan - a plan of expression and a plan of content. An in depth description of the lingo-cultural concept is given by Slicking (2004). The human points out basic characteristics of the concept: "its advanced presence in language, consciousness and culture, mental nature, limitedness by the speaker's consciousness, worthiness, conventionality and vagueness, psychological feature and generalizing orientation, poly-ape ability, variability, three-level linguistic embodiment, including levels of general potential, subject potential and matter implementation" (Slyshkin, 2004, p. 78). At a similar time, a major distinction between lingo-cultural and alternative ideas lies in its localization in consciousness and not at the same time in consciousness and in language, like in logo-epistemology, lingo-culture, and culture. At the same time, lingo-cultural idea differs https://doi.org/10.15405/epsbs.2019.12.04.198 Corresponding Author: Maria Karelia choice and peer-review beneath responsibility of the Organizing Committee of the conference ISSN: 2357-1330 1466 from other mental units (frame, script, stereotype, image, etc.) as a result of it forever incorporate a bound value at its center. Thus, the idea "belongs to consciousness, is decided by culture and objectified within the

language" (Slyshkin, 2004, p. 83) the lingo-cultural state of affairs, that may be a static time sample of an exact lingo-culture, is characterized by a brief factor. It incorporates many cultures and languages. It's studied on the material of texts, and also the sound judgment of its assessment depends on the amount of those texts. Analyzing texts in terms of the lingo-cultural situation implies characterization of linguistic fragments that actualize lingo-cultural universals, lingo-cultural details and lingo-cultural ideas. Philosophic and thematic content, plot features, text composition also is of interest to the researcher. The essential distinction between the lingo-cultural concept and alternative ideas lies in its localization in consciousness and not at the same time in consciousness and in language. The lingo-cultural concept differs from other mental units in this it forever incorporates a bound worth in its canter. It's a unit of consciousness; it is determined by culture and expressed by language units. A major part within the structure of the lingo-cultural concept is philosophy that conveys varied varieties of assessments.

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