

Lingvoculturology as science at the present stage linguistics developments

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Abstract. In research on the basis of the theoretical analysis of scientific methodological literature the content of concept a lingvoculturology as sciences at the present stage of development of linguistics is opened. Organizational and methodological aspects of a current state of studying of a lingvoculturology as sciences at the present stage of development of linguistics are revealed. The modern directions of development of a problem of interrelation of language and culture, as main components of a lingvoculturology as sciences at the present stage of development of linguistics are defined. The lingvoculturology Model as science at the present stage of development of linguistics which is executed within tradition of studying of language in interaction with culture is developed.

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Introduction

Relevance of research is defined by need of further theoretical development of a lingvoculturology as sciences at the present stage of development of linguistics. In new conditions a language and culture problem and system studying of lingvoculturological aspect of the description of functioning of language it is necessary as the special scientific direction of humanitarian researches. The analysis works of Belozerova, AV, Loktionova, N. [1, p.355], David A. Valone [2, p.119], Janet Martin-Nielsen [3, p.147], Alan Davies, Catherine Elder [4, p.15], Bernard Spolsky, Francis M. Hult [5, p.10], Catford, J. C. [6, p.465], Guy Cook [7, p.282], Ben Rampton [8, p.25], Alan Davies, Catherine Elder [9, p.784], Sakenov, D.Zh. [10, p.1431], Dell Hymes [11, p.6], Mohammad R. Hashemi and Esmat Babaii [12, p.828], Natsuko Tsujimura [13, p.251], Mary Bucholtz and Kira Hall [14, p.401], Richard D. Janda, Brian D. Joseph [15, p.2] indicates increase of interest to a phenomenon of culture and to problems of the language personality that, in turn, is explained by many circumstances of development of sociocultural processes. Sharply increased presently cultural, scientific and economic contacts of the countries and their people with inevitability are put forward by language and culture subjects and the language personality in number of the major the general-linguistical and the social-linguistical of problems. The theoretical judgment of the principles, approaches, conceptual schemes, the scientific paradigms, allowing to show their real interaction, gains, in this regard, enduring value. The analysis works of Belozerova, AV, Loktionova, N. [1, p.355], Alan Davies, Catherine Elder [4, p.15], Bernard

Spolsky, Francis M. Hult [5, p.10], Catford, J. C. [6, p.465], Guy Cook [7, p.282], Ben Rampton [8, p.25], Alan Davies, Catherine Elder [9, p.784], Mohammad R. Hashemi and Esmat Babaii [12, p.828], Natsuko Tsujimura [13, p.251], Mary Bucholtz and Kira Hall [14, p.401] indicates the need of linguistic researches for mutual understanding of the people, dialogue of national cultures became already admitted fact as in social reality language, is the guide gaining the increasing importance as the leading beginning in scientific studying of culture. Language possesses ability to influence formation and development of national culture which, in turn, is personalized as the personality. It follows from this that problems of language, culture and the personality should be regarded as of paramount importance as, practically, spiritual communication of people begins with culture, the understanding and cooperation of the people, and communication of cultures is staticized in communication of persons.

The present stage of development of a problem of interrelation of language and culture testifies to existence of several directions caused by studying of this problem as philosophies, and linguistics. One of them is the ethnolinguistics studying language in its relation to culture, interaction of language, ethnocultural and ethnopsychological factors. Along with these and other fundamental scientific and lingvodidactical directions, in close unity with them other approach to research of a considered problem – lingvoculturological is possible and necessary also.

Lingvoculturology as the complex scientific discipline of synthesizing type, studies interrelation and culture and language interaction in its

functioning and reflects this process as complete structure of units in unity of their language and cultural contents by means of system methods and with orientation to modern priorities and cultural establishments. The modern lingvoculturology is an interdisciplinary branch of modern linguistics in an anthropocentric paradigm of the scientific knowledge, representing the complex science of the synthesizing type which has arisen on a joint of interdisciplinary sciences in the concept language – culture – the language personality who studies and describes language and culture correspondence in their synchronous interaction and reflects this process through definitely selected and organized set of cultural values in the form of system of complex inter-level units – lingvocultury for the purpose of identification of a national picture of the world embodied in this national language, and the solution of educational, educational and intellectual problems of training. Thus, the purpose of our research – lingvoculturology justification as sciences at the present stage of development of linguistics.

Methods

The main methods used in research are: method of a semantic lingvoculturological field, method of the contextual analysis, method of the component analysis, method of the comparative analysis, method of the metalanguage description, methods of the analysis of language of fiction, dialogical method and others.

Main part

The name the lingvoculturology, its conceptual framework, methods of the analysis of the language phenomena, ways of introduction in educational process remain in many respects not clear, demanding specification and special development.

In our opinion, object of a lingvoculturology is research of interaction of language which translator of cultural information is, cultures with its installations and preferences and the person who creates this culture, using language. Subject of a modern lingvoculturology is studying of cultural semantics of language signs which is formed at interaction of two different codes – language and culture.

The language signs, capable to carry out function of language of culture is, lingvoculturological units. Therefore, an object of research of a lingvoculturology are lingvocultrem, or lingvoculturologiycal units. Really, an object of research of a lingvoculturological are language units which gained symbolical, reference, figurative

metaphorical value in culture and which generalize results of actually human consciousness – archetypical and prototypical, recorded in myths, legends, rituals, ceremonies, folklore and religious discourses, poetic and prosaic art texts, phraseological units and metaphors, symbols and the paremics.

At the present stage of development of linguistics the lingvoculturology consists of nine types the lingvoculturological of units:

1. without-equivalents language units and lacunas.
2. Mythologized language units: archetypes and mythemes, ceremonies and beliefs, rituals and the customs enshrined in language.
3. Paremiological fund of language.
4. Phraseological fund of language.
5. Standards, stereotypes, symbols.
6. Metaphors and images of language.
7. Stylistic way of different languages.
8. Speech behavior.
9. Area of speech etiquette.

This structure of a lingvoculturology allowed us to develop lingvoculturology Model as science at the present stage of development of linguistics which is represented in figure 1.

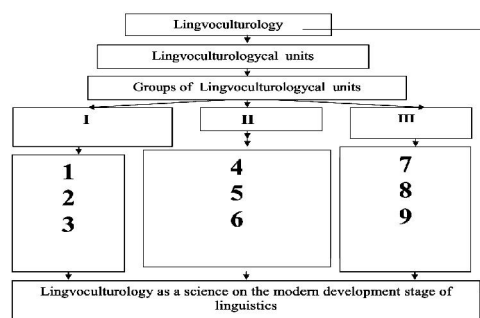


Figure 1. Lingvoculturology model as sciences at the present stage of development of linguistics

The explanation to figure 1. Lingvoculturology model as sciences at the present stage of development of linguistics:

- I – First group lingvoculturological of units.
 II – Second group lingvoculturological of units.
 III – Third group lingvoculturological of units.
- 1 – Without-equivalents language units and lacunas.
 - 2 – Mythologized language units: archetypes and mythemes, ceremonies and beliefs, rituals and the customs enshrined in language.
 - 3 – Paremiological fund of language.

- 4 – Phraseological fund of language.
- 5 – Standards, stereotypes, symbols.
- 6 – Metaphors and images of language.
- 7 – Stylistic way of different languages.
- 8 – Speech behavior.
- 9 – Area of speech etiquette.

The most important that the lingvoculturology Model as sciences at the present stage of development of linguistics, in our opinion, is very mobile, the list the lingvoculturological of units can be changed, it isn't closed and can be continued, the designated list of objects of research in a lingvoculturology isn't submitted final and invariable, only the main areas where language and culture actively interact here are specified. The lingvoculturology model as sciences at the present stage of development of linguistics, is characterized by broader approach to a studied problem. Width of approach is expressed in underlining of interdisciplinary character of a lingvoculturology which is defined as linguistics branch as humanitarian discipline as the integrative field of knowledge incorporating results of researches in cultural science and linguistics, ethnolinguistics and cultural anthropology. In lingvoculturology Model as sciences at the present stage of development of linguistics, the lingvoculturological analysis is carried out from positions of cognitive and culturological research; according to it, the object and a lingvoculturological subject, the purpose and tasks, and also a conceptual framework are formulated very widely: in lingvoculturology Model as sciences at the present stage of development of linguistics, use of the most various receptions and the methods of research applied in various sciences is offered.

Broad, cognitive and culturological approach to a lingvoculturology is expressed and that in this Model of a lingvoculturology as sciences at the present stage of development of linguistics, the term lingvoculturem is used, in it the concepts used in various culturological researches are presented: cultural background, cultural concepts, cultural connotations, etc. To undoubted advantages of Model of a lingvoculturology as sciences at the present stage of development of linguistics, creation of the classification system consisting of nine types the lingvoculturological of units which is very mobile belongs and can be subjected to change. Uniting factor of various blocks of Model of a lingvoculturology as sciences at the present stage of development of linguistics, is that they are executed within tradition of studying of language in interaction with culture, and the solution of this question is carried out from positions of the linguistics considered in aspect of anthropocentrism, so, from

the point of view of the person, the personality – the native speaker.

Thus, on the basis of the analysis of the main works devoted to a lingvoculturological perspective, it is possible to draw some conclusions of rather current state of this discipline:

1. On the one hand, research of a cultural component in language is natural result of development of linguistics of the XIX-XX centuries. Interest of many scientists to a lingvoculturology testifies to its prospects. On the other hand, the theoretical-methodological base of this discipline currently is at a formation stage.

2. The analysis of existing works, the main the lingvoculturological concepts testifies that among scientists still there is no consensus concerning the lingvoculturology status (independent discipline or linguistics branch), concerning a subject and methods of lingvoculturological research. Definition of lingvoculturological research as language studying in indissoluble communication with culture is standard.

In our opinion, there is a set of different interpretations and in terms framework of discipline: various researchers differently call the same phenomena, the case of units of a lingvoculturology is insufficiently revealed, mixture or even substitution of one concept by another (culture keywords, a concept, lingvocultureme, or lingvoculturological unit, logoevisteme, a mytheme, ethnoedeme, etc.) is observed. In this regard there is a problem of systematization of the basic concepts of this science, creation of such conceptual framework which would provide mutual understanding in terminological area to continue researches within an anthropocentric scientific paradigm.

Conclusion

On the basis of the completeness of research devoted to a lingvoculturological perspective, it is possible to note that on the basis of the theoretical analysis of scientific methodological literature the content of concept a lingvoculturology as sciences at the present stage of development of linguistics is opened. On the basis of the theoretical and methodological analysis, organizational and methodological aspects of a current state of studying of a lingvoculturology as sciences at the present stage of development of linguistics are revealed. As a result, the modern directions of development of a problem of interrelation of language and culture, as main components of a lingvoculturology as sciences at the present stage of development of linguistics were proved and defined. Broad analytical approach to this problem, allowed to develop lingvoculturology Model as science at the present stage of development of linguistics which is executed within tradition of

studying of language in interaction with culture. The lingvoculturology model as sciences at the present stage of development of linguistics is recommended for use in methodological researches of linguistics.

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