

Studying Of A Lingvoculturema "Steppe" Features As Element Of National Culture

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Abstract. In article the situation of officially recognized bilingualism, as way of knowledge the lingvoculture is defined. The lingvoculturema "Steppe" as the national marked concept, representing the key mental and semantic education which incorporated national and specific meanings of a traditional monolingval and modern bilingual Kazakh lingvoculture is proved. The analysis of proverbs and sayings of the Kazakh people and works of the Kazakh poets allowed to reveal in work semantic components of a lingvoculturema "Steppe" by means of which spatial characteristics are reflected, a psychological state of the person, and also the history of the Kazakh people is broadcast. The proved judgment of a lingvoculturema participants of experiment shows not only nature of representation of the studied lingvoculturema in consciousness of ordinary bilingvs, but also Russian role in its verbalization. In consciousness of bilingvs there is an application of units of the Russian national picture of the world on a kazakhspeaking concept "Steppe". The lingvoculturema Model "Steppe" as element of national culture is developed.

Keywords: Lingvoculturema, monolingvality, bilinguality, lingvoculturema "Steppe", Kazakh lingvoculture.

1.Introduction.

The lingvoculturems is understood as the national marked concept representing key mental and semantic education. As material of research the kazakhspeaking concept "Steppe" considered in lingvoculturological and psycholinguistic aspects acts. The Lingvoculturological aspect assumes studying of the semantic characteristics of a lingvoculturema "Steppe" explaining national and cultural representations of language community for which a bilingualism – legislatively consolidated norm. The psycholinguistic aspect is connected with research of associative reactions of the Russian-Kazakh and Kazakh-Russian bilingvs to the concept "Steppe" which is an element of ethnic and national language pictures of the world. The concept "Steppe" admits quality of a lingvoculturema as designates the steppe as an embodiment of national and specific meanings of a traditional and modern lingvocultura of Kazakhstan.

Relevance of studying of a lingvokulturema "Steppe" features as element of national culture is caused by a number of modern linguistics tendencies:

1) development of the lingvoculturology (Jackendoff, R.[1], Dell Hymes [2], Seidner, Stanley S. [3], Belozerova, AV, Loktionova, N. [4], Richard D. Janda, Brian D. Joseph [5], Langacker, R.W. [6], Guy Cook [7], Sakenov, D.Zh. [8], Tanenhaus, M. K., Spivey-Knowlton, M. J., Eberhard, K. M., Sedivy, J. E. [9], Mary Bucholtz and Kira Hall [10], Catford, J. C. [11], Lyons, J. [12], Zhumasheva A.S. [13]) considering language as a form of existence and expression of national culture and means of broadcast of her ideas;

2) active development of the lingvocultural conceptology (Jackendoff, R.[1], Dell Hymes [2], Seidner, Stanley S. [3], Belozerova, AV, Loktionova, N. [4], Richard D. Janda, Brian D. Joseph [5], Langacker, R.W. [6], Guy Cook [7], Tanenhaus, M. K., Spivey-Knowlton, M. J., Eberhard, K. M., Sedivy, J. E. [9], Mary Bucholtz and Kira Hall [10], Catford, J. C. [11], Lyons, J. [12],

Zhumasheva A.S. [13]) connected with studying of concepts as elements of a national lingvoculture (a language picture of the world);

3) interest in associative experiment as to a way of psycholinguistic research of the concepts treated as sources of ideas of an internal lexicon of bilinguals (Jackendoff, R.[1], Langacker, R.W. [6], Guy Cook [7], Mary Bucholtz and Kira Hall [10], Catford, J. C. [11], Lyons, J. [12], Zhumasheva A.S. [13]);

4) attention of linguists to the phenomenon of metalanguage consciousness showing through the facts of metalanguage activity of judgment feature by ordinary native speakers of a native units or foreign culture leksikode (Belozerova, AV, Loktionova, N. [4], Tanenhaus, M. K., Spivey-Knowlton, M. J., Eberhard, K. M., Sedivy, J. E. [9], Zhumasheva A.S. [13]).

Besides, studying of functioning of a lingvoculturema in consciousness of bilinguals – native speakers of Russian – fits into the course the sociolinguistic of the researches connected with consideration of a language situation in aspect of a bilingualism as features of language consciousness of the individuals making some national community. So, problems of a bilingualism and a language situation in Kazakhstan gained development in the sociolinguistic works (Belozerova, AV, Loktionova, N. [4], Sakenov, D.Zh.[8], Zhumasheva A.S. [13]).

Thus, a research objective is studying the lingvoculturological and psycholinguistic features of a lingvoculturema "Steppe" as element of national culture.

2. Methods. Methodological base of research are theories of language, cognitive linguistics, a lingvoculturology, ethnopsycholinguistics and ethnic psychology, sociolinguistics, the theory of metalanguage activity of ordinary native speakers. The main instruments of research are the general scientific methods including such receptions as the analysis, systematization, generalization of theoretical material; 2) the descriptive and comparative method allowing to reveal national and cultural specifics of a lingvoculturema; 3) technique of direct associative experiment; 4) technique of free associative experiment; 5) technique of group questioning. Also the elements of the traditional quantitative analysis applied to processing of results of experiment were used.

3. Main part. Lingvoculturema is complex unit as represents unity of the linguistic and extralinguistic contents.

Verbalization of a concept is presented much more already – by means of words, the lingvoculturema can be represented by words, phrases, the paragraph and the whole text. It is necessary to pay attention on making two units as the concept includes a culture element, verbalizing by means of language signs, and the lingvoculturema consists of segments of language value and cultural sense. Important difference is that concepts form the space called concept sphere in which linguistically set of a certain ethnos culture basic element is presented. As for a lingvoculturema, it forms a lingvoculturological field as set of units in which the corresponding fragment of culture united by the general contents finds reflection. Lingvoculturema is some quantum of culture, the national marked concept transferring mentality and comprising cultural values and installations of certain people as an ethnic and national community of individuals.

The indisputable and essential characteristic of Kazakhstan language situation is the bilingualism. The coexistence of the Kazakh and Russian languages in uniform communicative space provides functioning of a bilingualism as necessary condition of mutual understanding which cornerstone cultural and language interaction is. Acquisition of secondary language conducts to judgment of other language picture of the world that is directly reflected in understanding and interpretation of a foreign-language lingvoculturema. There of there is a crossing of two pictures of the world in consciousness of the bilingual personality that the lexycodes allows Russian-speaking respondents to comprehend the Kazakh lingvoculturema both in Russian, and on Kazakh. In consciousness the kazakhspeaking of respondents at interpretation of a concept "Steppe" multicode

switches with Kazakh into Russian and from Russian on Kazakh work languages.

In the Kazakh language picture of the world "Steppe" as the space completely merges with the nature therefore the person, learning world around, expands an image of space. Sources of perception of the steppe as spaces originate when the nomad and the nature made a single whole.

Spatial characteristics were peculiar fixed in system of the Kazakh language where this category the steppe are realized in the form of concepts. Ideas of Kazakhs of boundless space are reflected in language system by means of phrases, phraseological units, tropes.

The analysis of spatial representations in the Kazakh culture allowed to make the following justifications:

- 1) the space sets key parameters of the Kazakh culture world image;
- 2) the space in the Kazakh language picture of the world is defined by concepts breadth, the steppe;
- 3) the nomination of geographical concepts is carried out by means of the phrases, tropes and phraseological units relating to parts of a body of the person;
- 4) the spatial model of the Kazakh ethnos is filled with the special semantic contents;
- 5) in the Kazakh language picture of the world the space merges with the nature;
- 6) movement in space was carried out both across, and down that is predetermined by initially nomadic way of life.

Thus spatial representations have no constant character and are subject to modifications.

In the Kazakh poetry of a lingvoculturema "Steppe" it is multiple-valued: it is first presented in various values the Homeland, the earth, the nature, the fertile earth, the desert, steppes and mountains, the road, the people, mother, environment; secondly, it is allocated with spatial characteristics: round plane, naked plain, steppe width, boundless steppe; thirdly, transfers a psychological state of the person: indifference, soul width. These data allowed us to design lingvoculturema Model "Steppe" as element of national culture which is given in figure 1.

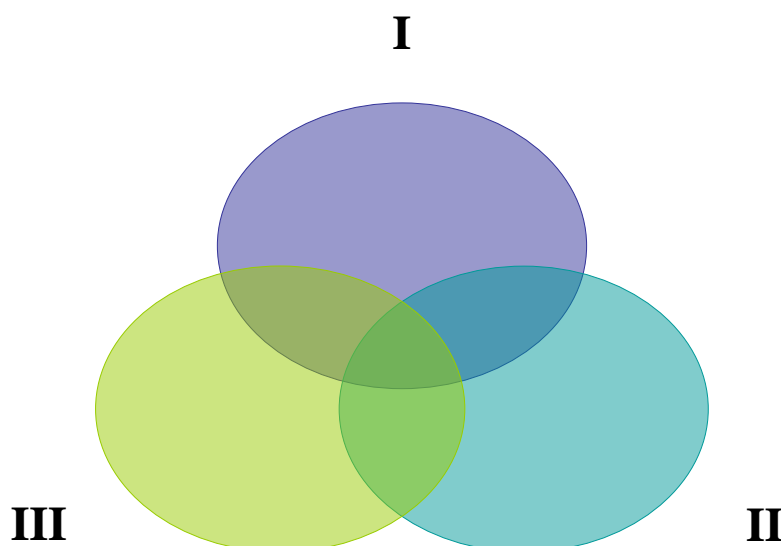


Figure 1. Lingvoculturema model "Steppe" as element of national culture.

The explanation to figure 1. Lingvoculturema model "Steppe" as element of national culture.

I – Values: Homeland, earth, nature, fertile earth, desert, steppes and mountains, road, people, mother, environment.

II – Spatial characteristic: round plane, naked plain, steppe width, boundless steppe.

III – Psychological state of the person: indifference, soul width.

The analysis of a lingvoculturema "Steppe" allows to make the following justifications:

1) a wide circulation of a lingvoculturema "Steppe" in Russian-speaking both the kazakhspeaking works of fiction and folklore of the Kazakh people allows to consider it as one of key mental and semantic formations of culture;

2) language expression of a lingvoculturema "Steppe" is closely connected with attitude, views of poets, attitude of improvisators;

3) the Kazakh impregnations in the Russian lyrical work allow to allocate semantic components of a lingvoculturema, serve as means of art expressiveness and reflect a bilingual situation;

4) the analysed material gives the grounds to claim that the lingvoculturema "Steppe" not only includes spatial characteristics, but also transfers attitude of the person, a condition of human soul, reflects history of the Kazakh people.

When carrying out psycholinguistic experiment the model of the field organization of the national marked concept which shows is made that in consciousness of the Russian-Kazakh and Kazakh-Russian bilingvs nuclear zones partially coincide with associates the steppe, the street, wide that makes 40% of all structure of the nuclear zones established at the correlated groups of examinees. The nuclear zone of an associative field of Kazakh informants is wider (50%) as the homeland, the earth, the country includes additional reactions.

Thus, the carried-out analysis gives the grounds to claim that on understanding of the Kazakh lingvoculturema by native speakers of Russian the essential role is rendered by the developed bilingual situation in the territory of accommodation. On the one hand, interpretation of the national marked concept is influenced by the mentality of native speakers of Russian which is shown that Russian-speaking respondents transfer markers of the Russian language picture of the world to the Kazakh lingvoculturema, on the other hand, close contact of two cultures leads to development by native speakers of Russian of national and cultural features of the Kazakh people that shows their absorption in reality of the Kazakh life.

As show results of psycholinguistic research, at interpretation of a lingvoculturema "Steppe" the carriers of the Kazakh language which are knowing Russian represent associative reactions on the Russian lexycode that promotes expansion of their metalanguage consciousness.

4. Conclusion.

In research the situation of officially recognized bilingualism, as scientific way of knowledge the lingvoculture is theoretically defined.

The lingvoculturema "Steppe" as the national marked concept representing the key mental and semantic education having the value, the spatial characteristic describing the psychological state of the person which incorporated national and specific meanings of a traditional monolingval and modern bilingual Kazakh lingvoculture is investigated.

The analysis of a wide choice of proverbs and sayings of the Kazakh people and works of the Kazakh poets allowed to reveal in work semantic components of a lingvoculturema "Steppe" by means of which the history of the Kazakh people is broadcast.

In the course of the made experiment, the proved judgment of a lingvoculturema by participants of experiment shows not only nature of representation of the studied lingvoculturema in consciousness of ordinary bilingvs, but also Russian role in its verbalization. In consciousness of

bilings there is an application of units of the Russian national picture of the world on a kazakhspeaking concept "Steppe". In the course of research, the developed lingvoculturema Model "Steppe" proved the efficiency as an element of national culture.

5. Conclusions.

Comprehensive consideration of the studied category in lingvoculturological aspect allowed to study the semantic characteristics of a lingvoculturema "Steppe" explaining national and cultural specifics of Kazakhstan. Within psycholinguistic aspect of research features of functioning of a lingvoculturema in consciousness of the Russian-Kazakh and Kazakh-Russian bilings are established. The national marked concept "Steppe", being an element of ethnic and national language pictures of the world, reflects representations of Russian and the Kazakh people.

Studying of this category contacts a world categorization in language thinking of the individual that allows to speak about a concept as about the mental, semantic education noted by ethnocultural specifics and we verbalize by means of language signs.

Use of a kazakhspeaking concept as the word incentive provided the appeal of bilings to the mechanism of multicode switching and to the mechanism of intelligent interlingual code conversion of reactions that created optimum conditions for studying of associative reactions on Russian and Kazakh the lexycodes.

Definition of the cognitive signs established during the analysis of figurative, information and conceptual and interpretative components of the national marked concept "Steppe" became an important stage in lighting and an assessment of experimental data. In the analysis of cognitive signs of a concept, on the one hand, associative reactions with spatial, qualitative and perceptual characteristics, and on the other hand are revealed, individual, additional semantic shades of a concept are noted. Special attention is paid on that variability of associative reactions is connected, first, with specifics of national consciousness of bilings, secondly, with competence of the examinees, in different degree who are knowing Russian as one of bases of national consciousness.

The subsequent development of experimental base of research is possible due to use of different groups of the examinees stratified in gender, age and other social parameters. Such complex studying of a concept possibly at realization of long-term multi-stage psycholinguistic experiment in the course of which all listed factors will be consistently studied, and also the correlation analysis is carried out them. Within such research use of methods of computer data processing will be perspective. Also further lingvoculturological description of a required concept can be carried out with a support on kazakhspeaking art prose and works of Russian-speaking literature.

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