

Ethnolinguistic, Cognitive and Linguistic Aspects in the Process of Language Teaching

Umrzakova Muattar Oybek kizi

2nd stage master of Uzbekistan State University of World Languages

Abstract: The article considers the cognitive, ethnolinguistic, linguocultural approaches to the analysis of Languages for Special Purposes (LSP) serving communication in the professional sphere. The author presents the summary description of the conducted scientific research, aiming to define the main differences between general national language and the LSP as well as to reveal features of the adequacy of the translation and equivalence of the translation

Keywords: cognitive linguistics, ethnolinguistics, cultural linguistics, Language for Special Purposes (LSP).

INTRODUCTION

In modern linguistics, the development of such areas of language for special purposes (LSP) as cognitive linguistics, ethnolinguistics, and cultural linguistics must be carefully studied. Achieving success in professional communication is possible on the basis of both cognitive processes and cultural values that make up an integrated system of the scientific fields. For the first time, the interrelation of language for special purposes and material culture from the standpoint of cognitive, ethnolinguistic, linguocultural approaches are considered by the author in this article.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Cognitive approach to the LSP analysis consists of identification and explanation of categorization and conceptualization processes being reflected in the national language. These processes can be reconstructed in the form of concepts in consciousness of the person and can be objectified in communication by nominative means of language [1]. The cognitive linguistics considers language as means of studying. We consider that social, cultural, psychological, communicative and functional aspects of human being can be reflected in the language and the can be understood only in a definite acts of communication.

Having studied the achievements of cognitive linguistics and the history of LSP development and functioning in the sphere of the motor transport (main unit of which is the term) we revealed the following features [2]:

- meaning is the category of language, the general (collective) mental part of a word;
- notion is the category of language, the general (collective) mental part of the term;
- concept is the category of the speech having individual and collective nature since the concept is formed by an individual, a separate social or professional group, ethnos;
- concept is an individual and collective part of a word meaning or a notion of the term

which accumulates the word meaning or the notion of the term making a word or a term the significant unit of cognitive linguistics and cultural linguistics;

- concept correlates not only with a lexical meaning, but also with a notion of the term: lexical meanings and notions of the terms are the outline of contents and they are presented in LSP by means of special words and terms.

Ethnolinguistic approach to the analysis of (LSP) based on the identification of relationship between language and ethnos, language and spiritual culture of the people, language and national mentality. Being based on numerous definitions we consider ethnolinguistics to be borderline scientific direction between the linguistics and ethnology studying the processes of formation and development of various ethnic groups, their identity, forms of their cultural self-organization, regularity of their collective behavior, interaction and interrelation of the individual and the social environment [3]. It should be noted that in modern ethnology the various material for the scientific analysis is used such as results of researches and notes of scientists-ethnographers, and travelers, folklore and art texts, scientific works in ethnosociology and ethnopsychology, publicistic materials, official documents, historical, social and political literature, etc.

Besides, when direct contact with representatives of the studied ethnos is possible the different observations of their reaction to various situations, logic of the arguments and a reasoning used in disputes and conversations, ways of explanation of various phenomena of the world around and own behavior etc. become valuable. Ethnolinguistics as the section of linguistics and ethnography studies communication and interaction of language with spiritual culture and people's consciousness, their customs and world comprehension.

Recently the ethnic structure of many countries has significantly been changed due to the historical events and political processes caused numerous diasporas of migrants and refugees in Europe as a result of different conflicts. Integration processes of Western European countries have created serious social problems of ethnic type [4]:

- mixed types of different people behavior;
- interaction and coexistence of various types of cultures;
- mutual psychological peculiarities adaptation in the conditions of sustained cross-cultural contacts;
- development of ethnical consciousness in nontraditional conditions;
- features of economic behavior of representatives of any ethnos in other economic sphere and business

/ commercial culture, etc.

We consider that essentially new methodological approach calls scientists to define the subject of ethnology and consequently the subject of ethnolinguistics. Therefore, such notions as stereotype, profiling, world view (representation) can be correlated to the plan of contents. It should be noted that the plan of national language expression is actually being narrow. In our opinion this phenomenon should be deeply studied taking into consideration the achievements in modern ethnolinguistics and different national language peculiarities from one ethnos to another one. Nowadays the relationship between ethnolinguistics and cultural linguistics finds new character. The ethnolinguistics studies those features of national language and living standards of the nation which distinguish one nation from the others. The cultural linguistics as scientific discipline studies

interrelation and interaction of culture and language not only of the certain nation, but general characteristics of the world culture which exist in its spiritual and material forms [5].

Linguocultural approach to the analysis of the LSP includes the detection of general and distinctive characteristics of ethnolinguistics and cultural linguistics as scientific directions. Based on the theoretical and methodological conclusion of cultural linguistics stated in V.V. Vorobyov's work "Cultural linguistics: the theory and methods", it is necessary to conclude that the cultural linguistics includes concepts of culture and linguistics: culture characterizes the spiritual and material levels of epoch development, reflects the main features of socioeconomical formation of a society or the nation, and the linguistics designates and fixes them in language.

It should be noted that in linguistics the spiritual aspect of culture gained considerable development, and the material aspect is not well studied. The aspect of material culture, which traditionally is understood as "the set of things, devices, constructions, i.e. the objective world which is artificially created by the person" finds the expression mostly in LSP. We believe that distinctive features against the background of ethnic problems are more and more brightly shown in cultural linguistics and ethnolinguistics. The processes which are beyond this or that ethnos connected with global cultural development. These processes are observed around the world in spiritual culture (particular in scientific fields), and in material culture, connected with the creation of material values demanding from linguists a more detailed studying of their reflection in language. We consider it possible to confirm that the culture of any ethnos more and more joins world culture, especially regarding material culture. Therefore, the cultural linguistics hierarchically prevails over ethnolinguistics and has more close connection with LSP developed for serving the sphere of professional communication.

This judgement is based on the conclusion that "the ethnolinguistics studies language in the aspect of its relationship with ethnos that is *language – ethnos*. It can be compared just as the psycholinguistics considers:

- language in the general aspect: *the language – human mentality*;
 - applied linguistics: *the language – person's practical activities*;
- sociolinguistics: *the language – human society*.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it should be noted that achievements in cultural linguistics make it possible to define the interaction of the LSP and objects of material culture, i.e. artifacts as products, human activity results having material value for society and historically transferring the certain information accumulating in special knowledge. The Language for Special Purposes (LSP) is the closed language system that is strictly limited with a frame of science (engineering, national economy, etc.). The development of the LSP depends on the creators' level of professional culture and consumers' needs in goods and services, i.e. it depends on the professional interaction on the basis of the material culture values and professional knowledge reproduced in communication. The received results of the given research open possibilities for further studying the Language for Special Purposes (LSP) serving for professional communication in different scientific areas.

REFERENCES

1. Fedorov, A.V. (2013). Introduction to Translation Theory, M.: Higher School. 243p. Available online: http://samlib.ru/w/wagapow_a_s/osnowyobshejteoriiperewoda2002.shtml (07.08.2018).
2. Karasik, V.I. (2014). Language Circle: Personality, Concepts, Discourse, monograph. M., ISSN: 2219-8776
3. Stepanov, YU.S. (2011). Constants: dictionary of Russian culture, M., ISBN 5-8291-0007-X. Sternin, I.A. (2005). Paradigma, Volgograd 352 p. ISBN 5-89395-236-9
4. Vorobiyov, V.V. (2018). Lingvoculturology, M.: Izd-vo RUDN. 340 p. ISBN: 978-5-209-02717-1
5. Zakirova, E.S. (2012). Professional language picture of the world from a position of anthropologists, «Alma Mater» (High School Bulletin). M.: Izd-vo RUDN, № 6. pp. 93–96. ISSN: 1026-955X