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**ВСЕУКРАЇНЬКА
НАУКОВА КОНФЕРЕНЦІЯ**



СОЦІАЛЬНО-ГУМАНІТАРНІ АСПЕКТИ РОЗВИТКУ СУЧАСНОГО СУСПІЛЬСТВА

27-28 квітня 2023 року

Матеріали

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
СУМСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
ФАКУЛЬТЕТ ІНОЗЕМНОЇ ФІЛОЛОГІЇ ТА
СОЦІАЛЬНИХ КОМУНІКАЦІЙ**



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**МАТЕРІАЛИ X ВСЕУКРАЇНСЬКОЇ НАУКОВОЇ
КОНФЕРЕНЦІЇ СТУДЕНТІВ, АСПІРАНТІВ,
ВИКЛАДАЧІВ ТА СПІВРОБІТНИКІВ**

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До збірника увійшли наукові матеріали, присвячені актуальним проблемам сучасного перекладу, етнолінгвістики, стилістики, методики та методології сучасних мовознавчих та літературознавчих дисциплін. Складовою збірника є наукові розвідки з питань релігії та культури, соціальних і міжкультурних комунікацій, психологічної теорії та практики, соціологічних досліджень.

Для викладачів закладів вищої освіти, аспірантів, студентів, учителів загальноосвітніх шкіл, гімназій, ліцеїв та коледжів, усіх, хто цікавиться питаннями соціогуманітарного напрямку.

Матеріали друкуються в авторській редакції.

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graduate student of Sumy State University

CONCEPT «UKRAINE» IN THE SYSTEM OF CULTURAL LANGUAGE INTERPRETATION

The proper name as a linguistic sign became an important milestone in human evolution. On at a certain stage of development, a person realized the need to stand out against the background tribe, and later the allocation of its territory. In this way, the name appeared, to which human identity was reflected, which with the emergence of the state turns into a national identity. It is recorded in the name formation of national identity, development of personal self-awareness.

A modern Ukrainian identifies himself as a representative of the Ukrainian language communities in their own names. Therefore, it is significant both socially and culturally important units of the Ukrainian language belong to toponyms. Definitely not alone name, and «a bunch of ethnic names accompanies every ethnic formation until its appearance nation, however, there are such names that acquire special significance in the process of historical development of the people. These include concept «Ukraine».

As T. Voropaeva notes, national identity is this a deep, natural, understandable, organic, general and stable human foundation of sociality. Ukrainian national identity is awareness belonging to Ukraine, its national interests and basic values. One of these values is, in fact, Ukraine itself, as a state, territory, native land, Motherland [2] etc.

The purpose of study is track the special parameters of the name's functioning «Ukraine» in language and discursive expression, to find out its role in the formation of language and conceptual pictures of the world.

The task of the study is to find out how the concept «Ukraine» is perceived through the prism of a foreign language, and how linguists, thanks to the concept, can influence the perception in the English-speaking environment.

It is an indisputable fact that the determining role of one's own name in the public sphere to be human. O. K. Matveev is convinced that the system of proper names should be selected in a person cannot, because that would mean depriving him of language altogether [2].

The question of the origin of the name Ukraine has long been discussed in works many scientists, it attracts their attention even today. On its solution I. Sreznevskiy, S. Shelukhin, E. Timchenko, O. Sinyavskiy, Yu. Shevelyov, Yu. Karpenko, V. Sklyarenko, S. Yermolenko etc.

The cognitive description of the language is closely related to its cultural interpretation of the language and the philosophical interpretation of the speaker. The cultural interpretation of language is divided into scientific-cultural and cultural-pragmatic, since language is an integral part of human cognitive ability and, at the same time, it is part of the world. Only language allows the researcher to see and understand a person «from the inside», to learn the culture of the society in which he lives. Studies show that language and culture have both similar and different structural features.

As is well known, there are three vectors of the relationship between language and culture: the effect of language on the linguistic community and the results of this action; influence of community and culture on language; development of parallels between language and other cultural phenomena.

According to Johann Leo Weisgerber, these interactions are manifested in the following: language as a form of knowledge and a form of cognition; language community and other basic forms of community; language and material culture [1].

The study of the above-mentioned aspects of the relationship, mutual influence and interdependence of culture and language is aimed at comprehensive research and solving the problems of intercultural communication. The cultural interpretation of the language is inextricably linked with the cognitive description of both the language and the linguistic personality, the linguistic society, which allows to study the cultural dominants existing in the language. As is well known, it is the semantic space of culture, as well as human consciousness, that is determined by the boundaries of the

ethnic language, since it is the language that can reflect the cultural and national mentality of its speakers.

The code of culture is restored during semantic and conceptual analysis – in the form of a linguistic picture of the world. The term world picture was introduced for the first time by Ludwig Wittgenstein in the *Logical and Philosophical Treatise*, but it came to anthropology and semiotics from the works of the German scientist, Johann Leo Weisgerber [1]. The picture of the world is the secondary existence of the world, recorded in a special material form – language, and which is influenced by the content of the speech of the linguistic personality. The process of reproducing the picture of the world in human consciousness is usually presented as conceptual and linguistic models.

The linguistic picture of the world (LPW) is a treasury of all knowledge, concepts and forms of thinking, beliefs and «linguistic representation of the world», «linguistic model of the world», arises in the process of cognition thanks to the active role of language, when the conceptual sphere is fixed by secondary sign systems that materialize, externalize the immediate cognitive picture of the world that exists in the mind. The linguistic picture of the world is the result of reflecting the unique socio-historical experience of a certain nation. Language creates a picture of the world that is not different from the objectively existing one, determined by the way of life and national culture of the people, therefore, as a rule, conceptual and linguistic pictures of the world are considered, without dividing them according to the level of significance for human world understanding.

In the language picture of the world, the units of knowledge about the world, which include a whole set of units, reflect the way a person perceives the world (aphorisms, phraseological units, frames of typical situations, proverbs and sayings, catchphrases, metaphors, precedent texts of culture, prototypical images of national cultures, stable assessments of facts, phenomena. In the language picture In the world, the cognitive function of language is embodied in the mind of an individual under the influence of interaction, or rather, the interactional trace that remains in the mind as a result of language interaction. The language picture of the world acts as a

guide in the process of communication of the individual with the environment, which allows it to objectively reflect the perception of the world by the carriers of one or another culture. The structure of the picture of the world is largely determined by the principle of systematization of objects, its components, therefore the linguistic picture of the world is a fragment of the universal «mapping» of reality by human consciousness [3].

The linguistic picture of the world is based on specific logical-linguistic units – concepts, which are structural components of the «language of mental constructions», which mediates the connection of thinking with natural language and allows to reveal in a new way the complex relations of language and thinking, on the one hand, and language and culture, on the other hand.

By the concept we understand a discrete mental education, which is the basic unit of the mental code of a person, which has a relatively ordered internal structure, which is the result of the cognitive (cognitive) activity of an individual and society and carries complex, encyclopedic information about the displayed object or phenomenon, about the interpretation of this information by public consciousness and the attitude of public consciousness to this phenomenon or subject. According to the scientist, the actualization of the concept (its embodiment, when it becomes a phenomenon) occurs in the word through its meaningful forms (image, concept) only in the specific manifestation of the word. In this case, the concept should be understood not conceptus (in the sense of «notion»), but conceptum – the «germ, seed» of the original meaning, from which all meaningful forms of its actual embodiment grow in the process of communication [2].

Currently, a significant definition of the cognitive status of the concept, which is reduced to the function of the concept to be a carrier and a way of conveying meaning, to the ability to «store knowledge about the world by processing subjective experience into categories and classes», due to the multidimensionality and discrete integrity of the meaning that exists in continuous cultural and historical space and prone to cultural transmission.

Thus, in the «concept» category, the need for the synthesis of various forms of

culture, primarily focused on mutual opposition, found expression, therefore the study of the concept as a global mental (thinking) unit in its national identity is aimed at determining the place of the concept in the national conceptual sphere. Under «the concepts` sphere» and the semantic space of language, only a part of «the concepts` sphere», expressed by language signs [3].

Article is devoted to the concept «Ukraine». Author analyses origin of their proper name, also researches some connotation, which are in language and discourse. Investigation determines that concept Ukraine form national world-view in Ukrainian language.

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