

Language and culture

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Abstract: In the article, the author reflects on the relevance of the problem of the interaction of language and culture, since language is an integral part of culture, and the latter, in turn, is carried out only through language. Therefore, what happens is that the interaction of languages occurring in different cultural contexts in the modern world is inevitably associated with the transmission of cultural information and, according to the author, is a relationship of a moral, aesthetic, religious nature that determines the social value of linguistic interactions.

Keywords: Language, culture, semiotic, national, interaction, I. Herder.

The semiotic methodology of linguistics, successfully developed in the last (XX) century, allows not only to use the same means of analysis in the study of language, but cultures. It is known that modern linguistics is a text that is involved in the field of its research. And this also brings it closer to culturology, because the text, like culture, is a work, man-made, something specially created. Thus, in linguistics it meets the following conditions to reconstruct the problem and solve it in a new way relationship between language and culture. In this regard, we now have the opportunity to open a sufficiently reliable path from language to culture and see the phenomenon in the latter, without considering, that the language itself cannot be deep and fully meaningful. To refer to culture naturally, it is known that the benefit to know a certain aspect of the spiritual activity of a person and the necessary linguistics for its internal development, to understand or revise yourself the object of research is language. Language is one of the most important elements of any folk culture. Language is a very important factor in maintaining ethnic identity. An integral national language and a National Language Unit appear in culture in people's lives. Because of the changes that language facts and phenomena take place here, cultures do not differ much from the field of culture reflected in the language and the evolution of the language in turn encourages movement.

Language the element of culture language is one of the main elements of Culture, an important means of communication. Why was there a need for language? In the early days of the development of human society, developing people felt the need to say something to each other. And why did this need arise? Because people began to work together, subordinated their behavior, actions to common interests. For example, a person knew from the very beginning his place in collective hunting activities, and understood that only the ability to strictly distribute labor obligations and temporarily abandon his personal interests would lead the hunt to success and provide him with food. But in order to organize work together, people had to communicate with each other. Of course, communicating does not yet mean "to say something." Until a person was able to say something, a lot of time passed, and at first, perhaps, people communicated with gestures, gestures, inseparable screams. But this is the first human language, the appearance of which is not at all similar to ours, was similar to it in the main thing: in its main function. It serves to communicate with people. Later, another important function of language appeared-it became a means of thinking. A person learned to consciously plan his actions-for this, first of all, he needed a language. At some point in the development of human society, labor, communication and consciousness were so separated that a new leap of quality became necessary. The basis for the further development of consciousness, a special means of communication appeared – it was the language in the full sense of the word.

Developing later, the language experienced two serious changes:

- people have learned to organize words one after another, to understand them in relation to each other. It was a very important, unique human ability: no animal can "understand" several signals at once.
- having mastered the principle of consistent regulation, a person was able to extend this principle to the organization of sounds in a word. Speech became a division, the word began to "accumulate" from separate sounds and syllables.

Language has new functions, for example, Magic: primitive man thought that with this word he could directly affect the world (rain, send "damage" to the enemy, etc.).

The process of the emergence of language

There is currently no language in the world that preserves the memory of the early stages of development. Based on the data of many disciplines, it is possible to observe the process of the emergence of language. Paleoanthropology studies how the biological type of " man " arose with its anatomical-physiological characteristics; archeology allows you to restore the

level of development of their consciousness, thinking characteristics from the remains of tools, household items of primitive people; neurophysiology and neuropsychology - able to determine which parts of the cerebral cortex were formed earlier, which later. To the problem of the emergence of language, its role in society I. Herder attached great importance. In "on the origin of language" (1772), he attempts to explain the emergence of language on the basis of the study of natural languages that determine the existence of man. As a living being, man obeys natural laws; however, as an animal, he is poorly adapted to life in nature. An excellent ability to save him from death is the "mind". This allows a person to surpass animals even in order to survive. Intelligence, in addition to social interaction between people, finds expression in language. In its integrity, thought, society and language are a unique form of human life, equivalent to human culture for Herder. He understands the historical formation and development of language as an endless process of cultural development through the continuity of different cultures.

Conclusion

Language is used as a means to convey the intellectual knowledge, moral standards, aesthetic values of the people. In connection with the study of the native language from this point of view, philosophy, history, literature, culture appear to promote conservation more effectively and save national language and culture. And the task of each generation consists in the development and reproduction of spirituality and the values of their people bringing them to the next generation.

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