

На часі системні подальші розробки в означеному напрямі, причому не тільки у площині поповнення та стандартизації наукового тезаурусу публічного управління та адміністрування, але й в усебічному, системному вивченні актуальних тенденцій розвитку вітчизняної терміносистеми.

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AN OVERVIEW ON THE RELATIONSHIP OF LANGUAGE AND CULTURE

Abstract: *Language is a reflection and a voice expression of the culture that enables individual to develop a sense of belonging to the society they are in. Language, in the simplest form, is a natural tool for communication and it has a natural relationship with culture. There is a mutual interaction between language, culture, and society. In this context as the cornerstone of human life, language is the most influential transmitter of culture. Language and culture are both intertwined and language is the carrier of culture. Language is also the source of new ideas and creativity. These two main features of language have made it the biggest protector, creator and developer of the society and nation identity, which we call culture. The concept of culture has included meanings varying from author to author and from time to time throughout history. One of the definitions related to culture: "It is unique for communities, it is something shared by a large group of people, it is material and moral values that people transmit these to the future generations". In this study is to create a framework on the relationship and interaction between language and culture.*

Key Words: *Language, culture, language and culture relationship, culture transfer.*

Research type: *Review.*

1. Introduction

Language which is defined as a multi-directional and developed communicative tool providing for the utilization of the valid common items and rules in terms of sound and meaning, transfers the thoughts and feelings of individuals constituting a society. Also a symbol of culture while at the same time, language is an instrument providing for the development and transfer of culture (Kartal, 2010: 447) [7]. It is an important to

transfer the knowledge and heritage of human beings to the next generations. As the cornerstone of human life, language is the most influential transmitter of culture. The concept of culture comes to the fore by considering language together with the concept of communication (Kramsch, 1998) [8]. Language has a great importance on foundation of cultural accumulation. Because language ensures both culture formation and handing it down to the next generations. While formation, change and development of culture is continuous, its relationship with language has also been subject to several works on history process.

In this study is addressed based on the definitions relating to language and culture the language and culture relationship

2. The Aim of the Study

In this study is to create a framework on the relationship and interaction between language and culture.

3. Method

In this study was conducted a literature review.

4. Literature Review

4.1. What is Language?

Language has been defined in different ways. The human can only express its feelings, emotions, thoughts and demands through the language best. The language is a means of expression in terms of those features (Öner, 2020: 356) [11]. Language in the simplest form, is a natural tool for communication (Bakıner-Çekin & Çalışkan, 2020: 163) [1]. In other words language is a system of symbols, which has meanings that are used for communication. Language is one of the most advanced means of communicating between people. According to the Kramsch (1998) [8], language is the carrier element of culture, the element that transfers culture from generation to generation. According to İpek (2015: 35) [6], language is our reason for being. We have to use the language all our lives to communicate better with other people. Individual is a being which lives in a community and is part of the community it is living in. From this viewpoint, the individual uses the language which is a tool for expressing himself and communicating with the community. Beside language is acknowledged as the mirror of the mind, thought and language are also considered like the each sides of a paper. It is through the language for human to communicate with its species and to realize its existence.

4.2. What is Culture?

The word “culture” which we almost use every day in daily life is a concept that is deeply interested in sociology, which has very deep and different meanings (İpek, 2019: 75) [6]. Culture is also closely related to many disciplines. (Anthropology, history, law, ethics, morals, art, etc.). The culture has many definitions. According to Güvenç (2022) [4] culture means “*the formation, development and glorification of human intelligence*”. According to Özçelik (2017: 86) [12] “*with all the elements in it, culture is a set of values that a nation has created as a result of a years of accumulation, both materially and spiritually*”. The concept of culture is used paradoxically to express both change and development and a protective feature (Ural, 2020: 56) [15]. Abraham A. Moles (1983) [10] argues that the concept of culture was first used in a German dictionary

published in 1793. Contrary to Abraham A. Moles, [Güvenç \(2022\)](#) [4] [claims that the concept of culture was first used by Voltaire](#). A society's culture is its identity and affects all fields of the life of the individual. Each society has several sub-cultures such as its unique dining culture, entertainment culture, working culture, art, architecture, etc. (Demir, 2011: 153) [2]. Culture is treasure that includes material and spiritual things. So, culture is divided into two sections as a material culture and spiritual culture. Literature, philosophy, tales, legends, religion, law, ethic, etc. are elements of spiritual culture. The materials, tools and equipments used in everyday life form the material culture. (Television, mobile phone, art, architecture, clothes, food, etc.).

4.3. The Relationship and Interaction of Language and Culture

One of the first to draw attention to the language-culture connection was the German linguist and philosopher W. Von Humboldt (Kartal, 2010: 451) [7]. This claim was widely accepted in a short time and formed the basis of today's views on the connection between language and culture. Language and culture shape the society to which it belongs, as well as the language and culture it has in society is forming. Our style of language affects culture and simultaneously it is affected by the other components of the culture. The transmission of language takes place through education and culture. Beside language is acknowledged as the mirror of the mind, thought and language are also considered like the each sides of a paper. It cannot be denied that there is an intense relation between a nationality's mother tongue and its ideals. The wellness of conscious and mentality needs to have a mother tongue which is developed, rich and sufficient for any mental activity (Öner, 2020: 356) [11].

According to Ungan, Cevher & Kurt (2016: 494) [14] language is the most important factor that plays a role in creating and transporting the culture of a nation. Culture is a socially and personally integrative phenomenon that converts communities into nations, binds individuals on a common ground and brings their knowledge and skills from the past to the present. We can think of neither language separately from culture, nor culture from language. These two terms form society, and/or society forms language and culture. Therefore, there is an ongoing and a mutual interaction between language, culture and society. Language and culture are both intertwined and language is the carrier of culture. In this sense, language is also the source of new ideas and creativity. These two main features of language have made it the biggest protector, creator, and developer of the society and nation identity. On the other hand language is a reflection and a voice expression of the culture that enables individuals to develop a sense of belonging to the society they are in. It carries pieces of culture in it and transfers these pieces with sounds and symbols (Bakıner-Çekin & Çalışkan, 2020: 163-164) [1].

Numerous studies have been conducted in the literature on this subject. The common aspect of the studies on this subject is the mutual interaction of language and culture. With the development of culture, language develops, and with the development of language, culture develops. Thus, they continue to exist together. In other words, it can be said that language and culture feed on each other. According to Humboldt (1998) [5]. culture is being constructed by language. The identity of language and spirit is the bases at of this interaction. The transition from the view which regards language as the representation of thought to the view which regards language and thought as identical

has significance for the present post-structuralist language views. According to post-structuralist views, language establishes the truth, rather than represent it. In the first group of views on language, as conceived in terms of Boethius triangle, i.e. the earth-thought-language differentiation; these views regarded language as the secondary representation of truth while in Humboldt, language and thought, regarded as identical, has become the primary representation of truth.

4.4. The Relationship Language-Culture and Nationalization

The relationship language-culture is one of the most appropriate tools in the process of creating the collective identity to reveal the collective identity. Language is an effective factor in the creation and transmission of national identity. Nation states impose cultural awareness as well as make a difference between their official language and other cultures. From this respect, language transforms into the most effective cultural and national value for national identity. This transformation has also contributed to the importance of language in nationalism in political discourses. In this context, the purity and richness of language has also gained importance in politics as an important argument for nationalist ideologies. The understanding that the protection of national values / culture starts with the preservation of language transforms into a discourse used in almost all nation states (İpek, 2019: 73) [6]. According to Gellner (1992) [3] cultural elements have an important role in creating an identity for the individual in the process of nationalization, creating a collective identity and producing values that bring the society into being. Language, as the most important transmitter of culture, is one of the most important elements of identity. In the nationalization process, language comes first in the creation of national identity with standard and common education and communication systems. According to Levi-Strauss (2012) [9]. The relationship between culture and language turns into a part of identity along with the official language discourse of nation states. Language, which is seen as a product of culture, is also one of the upper identity values that reflect the general culture of the society. Nation-states have emerged over the ideal of creating a collective and homogeneous society on the basis of common values such as languages, beliefs and cultural elements. National culture earned us national identity and consists of material and spiritual values that helps to understand the difference between nationanalties. National culture changes society to nation and unity of the society is as a result of national culture. Social education is the element of culture, brings up children within social manners and education and gets a social responsibility and the best manners of society (Gökçeli, 2007). So, thanks to culture, individuals are first socialized and then nationalized. As a result, the individuals of that culture gain a sense of belonging and a sense of identity.

5. Conclusion and Suggestions

One of the most important building blocks when it comes to the elements that make up the culture is the primarily language. Language has been an important a part of communities' survival since the beginning of humanity. The most basic cultural heritage that has ensured the continuity of nations throughout history has been language. Every community has developed a new and distinctive language to communicate within itself. The foundation of culture is language. So, language has a complex and quite wide structure. After all culture affects language and creates itself with language. Fort his

reason, the relationship between language and the concept of culture should be examined closely. According to Hermann Paul, “*in no other branch of culture do the conditions of development appear more precisely and perfectly than in language*”. According to Walter Porzig (1995) [13] “*everything that the real culture adds to the personality, broad perspective, refined taste and self-mastery finds expression in language*”. It cannot be denied that there is an intense relation between a nationality’s mother tongue and its ideals, feelings, thoughts, beliefs, worldview, etc. Unless culture is taught together with language teaching, it is difficult for linguistic knowledge to act.

Language is the most basic and most effective cultural heritage that ensures the continuity of nations throughout history. Individuals who use the language wrong or imperfectly should firstly improve the language awareness. If we have the command of the language we use, we can communicate better. For this reason, we should be more sensitive about language. Individuals who are deprived of language awareness use the language wrong or imperfectly. Continuously reading and making an effort to eliminate the imperfections should be a must for the individuals. In this context, it is very important to understand and comprehend the rules and features of the language. (İpek, 2015: 35) [6]. It is important to include elements of national culture more often when using the language.

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ТЕРМІН ІНФОРМАЦІЙНЕ ПОЛЕ В МОВІ ПОЛІТИЧНОЇ КОМУНІКАЦІЇ

Глобалізований простір сучасного світу, події різної ваги, які відбуваються щодня, поступово створюють спільне інформаційне середовище, не обмежене національними кордонами, окремим суспільством та соціальним середовищем.

Основоположним для розуміння процесів, що відбуваються у соціально-політичному житті держави, є поняття *інформація*. Послугуючись цією лексемою, орієнтуємось на декілька її визначень. Це слово з абстрактним значенням з огляду на контекст. Походить від латинського «*informatio*»: пояснення; викладення фактів, подій; витлумачення; ознайомлення. Відомості про які-небудь події, чийсь діяльність та ін.; повідомлення про щось. Потребує уточнення і поняття *поширення інформації*, зокрема онлайнвий «Словник з інформатики» фіксує таку дефініцію: «поширенням інформації – опублікування її у пресі, передання по радіо, телебаченню чи з використанням інших засобів масової інформації; поширення в мережі Інтернет чи з використанням інших засобів телекомунікаційного зв'язку; викладення в характеристиках, заявах, листах, адресованих іншим особам; повідомлення в публічних виступах, в електронних мережах, а також в іншій формі хоча б одній особі; вивішування (демонстрація) в громадських місцях плакатів, гасел, інших творів; розповсюдження серед людей листівок» [Словник]. Саме завдяки стрімкому продукуванню новин, освітлення подій та оприлюднення різного контенту у медійному світі, виникає так зване *інформаційне поле*. Останній термін-словосполучення варто конкретизувати. Попри відносну незвичність та доволі активне використання у засобах масової інформації не йдеться про його новизну. Зокрема, ще 1999 року в газеті «День» було надруковано статтю «Інформаційне поле і національна ідея», яка була присвячена дослідженню цієї проблеми: «Інформаційне поле це мало досліджений феномен, особливо в суспільній сфері, але саме він дозволяє чимало з'ясувати в сучасній картині світобудови, відповісти на гострі питання сьогодення. Інформаційне поле — річ фіксована, воно вступає у взаємодію з матеріальними структурами, змінює їх і саме змінюється під їхнім впливом» [Газета «День»].

На сьогодні виникло вдосталь синонімічних лексем до розглядуваного терміна, зокрема – *інформаційний простір (середовище, сфера, реальність, суспільство, картина світу)*, протилежних за значенням – *інформаційний шум (хаос, сміття, «шлак»)*. Наприклад, натрапляємо на такі термінологічні сполучення у різних текстах політичного спрямування: «...*інформаційна сфера* обслуговує практично усі сфери суспільства (економіка, політика, управління,