AL-FARABI KAZAKH NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

Department of International Relations

Chair of Diplomatic Translation

**Translation business in the field of international and legal relations**

**“Linguistic and cultural aspects of translation”**

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Lecture 3

Module 1 Linguacultural approach in linguistics

**Lecture 3** Concepts

It is customary to distinguish two pictures of the world - conceptual and linguistic. The conceptual picture of the world implies not only knowledge, which is the result of mental reflection of reality, but also the result of sensory cognition. The linguistic picture of the world is all the information about the external and internal world, fixed by means of living languages. The core of the conceptual picture of the world is information given in concepts, but the main thing in the linguistic picture of the world is knowledge fixed in words and word combinations of specific languages ​​(Brutyan 1988). The conceptual picture of the world is richer than the linguistic picture, since different types of thinking, including non-verbal ones, participate in its creation. The linguistic picture of the world contains words, inflectional and word-formatives and syntactic constructions. In different languages, linguistic pictures of the world can vary. The assertion of many linguists and philosophers that language reflects reality is based on a misunderstanding. The sound complex that forms a word is not capable of any reflection itself. In fact, the result of reflection is concepts or notions. Language is connected with reality through linguistic correlation. Language does not reflect reality, but displays it in a symbolic way (The Role of the Human Factor 1988: 6). The construction of linguistics on anthropological principles presupposes the creation of an anthropocentric theory of language. Language is directly involved in two processes associated with the picture of the world. Firstly, in its depths the linguistic picture of the world is formed, one of the deepest layers of the picture of the world in man. Secondly, language itself expresses and explicates other pictures of the world of man, which through the medium of special vocabulary enter the language, bringing into it the features of man, his culture (The Role of the Human Factor 1988). The linguistic picture of the world in other formulations is designated as the linguistic intermediate world, the linguistic organization of the world, the linguistic representation of the world or the linguistic model of the world. In general, the metaphorical term linguistic picture of the world should, in our opinion, be recognized as inaccurate, since it makes one think of a “flat” display of reality and the inner world of man in language. A “three-dimensional” vision would rather be conveyed by the term linguistic prism or something similar. But due to the frequency, stability and familiarity of the term linguistic picture of the world in scientific literature, we will use it in this textbook.

References

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