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”**

2024-2025 academic year, fall semester

Lecture 2

Module 1 Linguacultural approach in linguistics

Lecture 2 Explaining the paradigm in linguacultural approach in linguistics

The idea of ​​the anthropocentricity of language is key in modern linguistics. Nowadays, the goal of linguistic analysis can no longer be considered simply to identify various characteristics of the language system.

Language is a highly complex phenomenon. E. Benveniste wrote several decades ago: "The properties of language are so unique that one can, in essence, speak of the presence of not one but several structures in language, each of which could serve as the basis for the emergence of a comprehensive linguistics." Language is a multidimensional phenomenon that arose in human society: it is both a system and an anti-system, both an activity and a product of this activity, both spirit and matter, both a spontaneously developing object and an ordered self-regulating phenomenon, it is both arbitrary and produced, etc. By characterizing language in all its complexity from opposite sides, we reveal its very essence.

To reflect the highly complex essence of language, Yu. S. Stepanov presented it in the form of several images, since none of these images is capable of fully reflecting all aspects of language: 1) language as the language of an individual; 2) language as a member of a language family; 3) language as a structure; 4) language as a system; 5) language as a type and character; 6) language as a computer; 7) language as a space of thought and as a “house of the spirit” (M. Heidegger), i.e. language as a result of complex human cognitive activity. Accordingly, from the standpoint of the seventh image, language is, firstly, the result of the people’s activity; secondly, the result of the activity of a creative person and the result of the activity of language normalizers (the state, institutions that develop norms and rules). At the very end of the 20th century, another image was added to these images: language as a product of culture, as its important component and condition of existence, as a factor in the formation of cultural codes.

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