

## Interrelation of culture and language

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**Annotation:** The article discusses the relation between language and culture, their influence to the ethno culture.

**Key words:** Language, ethno culture, phenomenon, social life.

In ethno cultural studies, mentioning the semantic features of interconnection between language and culture is considered as the main problem of the study.

Before discussing the issue, the boundaries between language and culture should be found firstly. In the broadest sense, term culture, in the works of a number of ethnologists, implies society as a whole and even the ethnos as a whole, covering in an undifferentiated way all manifestations of the social life. With this approach, the boundaries of an ethnos and culture coincide according to representatives of cultural anthropology, an ethnos is a macro structural unit of culture; culture as a product of social life of people, forming a common worldview, mentality, a way of life, manner of communication and ethnic psychology [1].

Proponents of the opposite point of view believe that the boundaries of an ethnic group and culture do not coincide, citing as arguments. On the other hand, numerous cases of the presence of the same elements of culture in different ethnic groups and, on the other hand, significant differences in culture among representatives of the same ethnic group, living in different areas.

There is third point of view on this issue, put forward by the ethno psychologist T. G. Stefanenko, who proceeds from the fact that it is necessary strictly distinguish an ethnic community as a community of ideas about any signs, including language, values and norms, historical memory, religion, myth of ancestors, national character as well as people's belief that they are connected with each other by stable cultural connections.

Concerning the problem of cultural distinctiveness, the author writes that culture should be understood not as a set, but as a system of interrelated elements in a certain way. From this point of view this is impossible to find two different ethnic groups with absolutely identical cultures [2].

The latter approach to solving the issue seems more convincing, not only because it is based on a strict distinction between these concepts, but also there is practical evidence that representatives of a certain ethnic group are united by a single culture, even if within its framework of subcultures.

The issue of defining the boundaries of an ethnos and culture merges with the problem of delimiting the nation and culture through language. In the majority, scientists are unanimous in the requirement to distinguish these categories, however, they do it on a different basis.

D. O. Dobrovolskiy emphasized that the nature of national and cultural specificity of language units has not emerged yet. He divides his point of view into two groups: a) reductional approach, limiting the range of nationally culturally specific phenomena with realias; b) expansionary approach, including any units which specificity can be interpreted in terms of value orientations of a certain culture [3].

Considering such concept as an expression of extreme points of view on the problem, the author offers two fundamentally different interpretations of national specifics. Within the framework of the comparative interlingual approach, the national and cultural specificity of a given language is determined relative to another language, while introspective approach reveals the representation of the carriers of the national marking of certain units of their language beyond comparison with other languages.

However, the author mentions that all existing interlingual nationally specific differences are not reducible to cultural factors, believing that they do not always have cultural significance, since they do not meet the proposed criterion, according to which only those phenomena that have cultural significance are recognized as culturally significant match in several cultural codes.

In conclusion, it can be seen that language and culture is closely connected with each other. Historical

memories, values and norms of the people's social life, culture, is learned by language. Language has a huge impact on cultural heritage, serving as a bridge to showing culture.

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