THE NOTION OF LINGUISTIC WORLD PICTURE" AS A LINGUISTIC PROBLEM

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Abstract: This article explores the concept of the "world picture," a central notion in understanding human cognition and perception, and the role of language in shaping it. The world picture represents a structured system of knowledge about reality, influenced by cultural, historical, and cognitive factors. Language, as both a tool of perception and communication, plays a pivotal role in forming what is known as the "linguistic world picture," a verbal representation of the conceptual world picture. Additionally, it highlights the functional roles of the linguistic world picture - interpretative, regulative, nominative, identifying, and sociocultural. The article concludes by underscoring the dynamic interaction between the conceptual and linguistic world pictures and their significance in the broader context of human sciences, including linguistics, cultural studies, and psychology.

I.Introduction

The concept of the world picture is central to the broader understanding of human cognition and perception. Language plays a pivotal role in shaping and reflecting the world picture in two distinct ways. First, at the core of this phenomenon lies the linguistic world picture, which constitutes one of the deepest layers of the overall human world picture. Each culture constructs its own unique world picture, often complex and challenging to comprehend from an external perspective. The notion of the world picture is a fundamental construct in understanding human existence, encapsulating the relationship between humanity and the world. It serves as a representation of the world, arising from all forms of human intellectual activity and shaped by human interaction with the world.

II. Main body

A thorough contribution to the differentiation of the concepts of the world picture and the linguistic world picture was made by E. Sepir and B. Whorf, who argued that"the idea that a person navigates the outside world, essentially, without the help of language and that language is just an accidental means of solving specific problems of thinking and communication is just an illusion". In fact, "the real world is largely unconsciously built on the basis of the linguistic habits of a particular social group." Ashurova and Galieva (2019) argue that the linguistic

world picture is the verbal representation of the conceptual world picture, facilitating the transmission of information about the world, people, and relationships. Considering the different definitions, it is possible to conclude that the linguistic world picture is a way of representing both general and specific knowledge about the world, surroundings, emotions, and worldviews through language. Language serves as a medium of communication, perception, and the expression of cognitive and emotional structures. The connection between the conceptual and linguistic world pictures is particularly important in this context. Kolshanskiy (1990) emphasized that the conceptual world picture is a product of human cognitive activity, structured as a system of knowledge about the world. The language not only reflects the conceptual world picture but also shapes and influences its formation in the human mind (Ashurova & Galieva, 2008).

The linguistic world picture also interacts with the national world picture, a concept studied in cultural linguistics. Every ethnic group, through its language, reflects a unique world picture shaped by specific perceptions of reality and distinct linguistic means. Consequently, individuals from different cultures may perceive the same object or phenomenon differently. The linguistic and national world pictures are closely interconnected, and their interaction is influenced by both global and culturally specific perspectives.

The linguistic world picture fulfills several essential functions, including interpretative (offering access to world perception), regulative (orienting individuals in the world), nominative (assigning names to objects, signs, and phenomena), identifying (recognizing world phenomena), and sociocultural (referencing culture). These functions demonstrate the inseparable link between the linguistic and conceptual world pictures, which are interrelated as mental representations and their verbal expressions.

III. Conclusion

The concept of the linguistic world picture is interpreted in various ways, owing to the differences in how languages represent the world. These linguistic differences reflect the cultural and national characteristics of their speakers. At the current stage of linguistic development, linguistic models of the world are examined and interpreted within a broader framework of human sciences, incorporating aspects such as folklore, mythology, culture, history, customs, and psychology. The world picture, as reflected in language, serves as a critical medium for understanding the complex relationship between language, cognition, and culture. Through its linguistic representation, the world picture becomes a dynamic, culturally influenced construct that both reflects and shapes human experience.

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