



Development Of The Informative Structure Of The Lexical-Conceptual Field Of Ethics In The 16th-18th Centuries

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ABSTRACT

The article provides an in-depth analysis of data from various sources on the development of the information structure of the lexical meanings of cultural units over the centuries. They were compared and conclusions were drawn. In terms of meaning, their species are analyzed. The lexical meanings of cultural units are again suggested to emerge more clearly.

KEYWORDS

Cultural units, lexical meanings, informative structure, lexical-conceptual field of ethics.

INTRODUCTION

Knowing the culture means that this person belongs to this nation. It is well known that the scope of the concept of “culture” is not yet clearly defined. Everything that is not related to nature, i.e. buildings, utensils, clothing, cooking methods, social interactions,

verbal and non-verbal communication, child rearing, etc. lim, religion, aesthetic references, culture is traditionally called philosophy and many other things. The materialization and spiritualization of departmental culture is often artificial. The unity of culture

emphasized by the researchers, where every material object was to become an “idea” in human. The components of culture cannot be enumerated in this way. There is an idea that they represent a very wide range of events in terms of culture, events, attributes and objects. In our study of various definitions for culture, we use the definition of culture recommended by Lotman. Lotman sees who preserves all the information that cannot be inherited from a culture, the methods of its placement, and its integrity (Lotman, 2000: 395).

LITERATURE REVIEW

Cultural cases are cultural events, some “cultural objects”. Culture From a linguistic point of view, an event must have a certain word form. In the year in this sense, language unity itself can be a cultural phenomenon because it activates something cultural information is in the mind of the speaker and refers to him (see Alefirenko, 2015; Cukan, Korina, Lenovskiy, 2014). Can be represented by cultural events different characters - signs of culture. Concepts, loci, literary texts, idioms, carriers background information is some of them. They reflect the difference between people seeing the outside world, their peculiarity, the perception of another by man local or foreign person. The study of the concept as a cultural phenomenon should emphasize this term The “concept” is first and foremost prevalent in cognitive linguistics, which is how it is studied different levels of language units are related to human knowledge and experience (Kubryakova, 1999: 4-5; Hartmann, Stork, 1972: 205; Barsalou, 2003). Principles of two unconscious processes that are closely interrelated concepts and categories as well as conceptualization and categorization the results of these processes are the main

research goal of this science (Lakoff, Johnson 1999: 17-19).

ANALYSIS

The essence of the lexicographic description of cultural events is that its full disclosure and presentation, i.e. the presentation of all information, the speaker and the bearer of culture know about this fact (see Nkomo, 2016; Schryver, Prinsloo 2011). Knowledge as a form of systematization of human existence and results is characterized by different types of cognitive activity: everyday and scientific, personal social, declarative and procedural knowledge. When there is a point in the matter, the content of knowledge, linguistic and extralinguistic knowledge. Differences in dictionaries (linguistic, oral); extralinguistic, encyclopedic, verbal, non-verbal) for a variety of reasons The basis for classification is subject correlation (knowledge of the world and knowledge of language) or form of presentation of knowledge (verbal or non-verbal) (see : Zalevskaia, 2000: 67-68; Kubryakova, 2004: 10). Encyclopedic (extralinguistic, non-verbal, non-verbal) knowledge is sometimes referred to as background.

In determining the background information, in our opinion, it is necessary to distinguish its appearance, its cognitive and communicative nature. In the first, X^Linguae Journal, Volume 9, Issue 2, April 2016, ISSN 1337-8384 77 on the previous case, as part of the nature and hidden context in which background knowledge is extralinguistic;) is one of the approximate species. In the second case, background knowledge is defined as a common fund that allows speakers to speak the same language, that is, those who use the same lexical, grammatical and stylistic

sources, to understand each other, as the mutual knowledge of the speaker and the truth. listener (Ahmanova, 2014: 498). Actualization of the cognitive essence of background knowledge allows a speaker to explore everyday (non-scientific) perceptions of the world, for example, its combinations with one word or another. Cf. : ... spoke good Russian, which the Lord themselves were given to express in more words than the meaning of the words themselves. There is something in Russian speech - above the word, below the word - and there is something next to it ... Those who firmly master it do so in English. It is clear why language was created to understand, and our great and powerful - to understand! - But at the same time for what is above .. below .. and beside (G. Shcherbakova); I think in French or English: France! England! ... there's something understandable, understandable to him behind that word he really imagines ... And I say - Russia and - feel for me it's just a word. And I am not able to add this to the exact meaning of the word (M. Gorkij).

DISCUSSION

Information about the realities of cultural events, in our opinion, should be included in the commentary of the word in the dictionary entry. Such The interpretation can be different: factual and cultural. Real comment to the level of description of the scientific concept (element, process, historical reality, biological being, the reality of social life, etc.). These are unique features objectivity, clarity, originality. A great example of scientific understanding description is a special dictionary as well as definitions of terms encyclopedic and descriptive. Properties of the object realized in the actual description often consistent with the features listed in the encyclopedic dictionary. A cultural

interpretation differs from factual language-related information speaker (the function of an object in relation to man, not in nature, its use the role of the object in cultural life, its application in human practice, etc.).

As mentioned above, it is the perfect form to showcase cultural events in the dictionary - to provide background information of the average speaker as complete as possible. The basic data range in the "dying" mode; The languages that are the language of Kola Saami depend on what the speaker can know (or remember).

Provide all available information about cultural events access to the dictionary is a necessity in this case. At first, this was not possible determine which details of reality (matchmaking cultural events) are important, abbreviate this article. Criteria for the importance or insignificance of information language, dictionary type, dictionary user, and so on. Second, recording all the information about events is a unique task A learner of "dying" languages. It is very important to keep everything possible the speakers are alive. [XLinguae Journal, Volume 9, Issue 2, April 2016, ISSN 1337-8384 83]. Hence, it is one of the principles of lexicographic description of culture events are a principle of inclusiveness and completeness of description. Such presentation, even with electronic dictionaries, the access to which can be very wide, almost impossible. Must be structured for knowledge lexicographic description of cultural events. The dictionary guesses systematization of material. It seems reasonable to use a theme-based principle to separate vocabulary for cultural events when the vocabulary is taken over a period of time. subject and semantic connection to it.

CONCLUSION

The development of theoretical rules for lexicographic description is the subject of research on cultural events - events related to cultural activity, which should be based on culture, its specificity and characteristics. The dictionary has a variety of options for describing the concept of culture: its focus is on keywords that define access to and content of the dictionary. The problem is what and how to add to the dictionary. We propose to take into account the lexicographical description of cultural phenomena - the realities in this article - the background knowledge of a person who knows the average language, which should be given in the commentary to the dictionary entry.

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