

NATIONAL-CULTURAL FACTORS IN THE SEMANTIC STRUCTURE OF LANGUAGES WITH DIFFERENT SYSTEMS

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НАЦИОНАЛЬНО-КУЛЬТУРНЫЕ ФАКТОРЫ В СЕМАНТИЧЕСКОЙ СТРУКТУРЕ ЯЗЫКОВ С РАЗЛИЧНЫМИ СИСТЕМАМИ

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Abstract

This article examines the influence of national-cultural factors on languages belonging to different linguistic systems. It explores how culture shapes language structure, meaning, and usage, highlighting contrasts between languages with diverse typological and cultural backgrounds. The study analyzes specific examples from analytic, synthetic, and agglutinative languages, illustrating the interplay between cultural identity and linguistic expression. The findings demonstrate that national-cultural contexts significantly affect language development, lexicon, pragmatics, and semantics. The article discusses implications for cross-cultural communication, translation, and linguistic theory.

Keywords

national-cultural factors, linguistic systems, language typology, cultural linguistics, cross-cultural communication

Аннотация

В данной статье рассматривается влияние национально-культурных факторов на языки, принадлежащие к различным языковым системам. Исследуется, как культура формирует структуру, значение и употребление языка, подчеркивая различия между языками с разнообразным типологическим и культурным контекстом. В исследовании анализируются конкретные примеры из аналитических, синтетических и агглютинативных языков, иллюстрирующие взаимодействие между культурной идентичностью

и языковым выражением. Результаты показывают, что национально-культурные контексты существенно влияют на развитие языка, лексику, прагматику и семантику. В статье обсуждаются последствия для межкультурной коммуникации, перевода и лингвистической теории.

Ключевые слова

национально-культурные факторы, языковые системы, типология языка, культурная лингвистика, межкультурная коммуникация

Introduction

Languages do not exist in a vacuum; they are deeply embedded within the cultural and national contexts of their speakers. National-cultural factors encompass traditions, beliefs, values, and social norms that influence language use, structure, and evolution. Different language systems – analytic (e.g., English), synthetic (e.g., Russian), and agglutinative (e.g., Turkish, Uzbek) – reflect these influences uniquely, shaped by their respective cultural milieus.

This study investigates how national-cultural factors manifest in languages with differing structural types. It aims to identify how culture-specific elements affect phonology, morphology, semantics, and pragmatics across language systems, and to assess their role in shaping linguistic identity.[1].

Languages vary structurally, broadly categorized into analytic (isolating), synthetic (inflectional), and agglutinative types. Analytic languages, such as English and Mandarin, rely heavily on word order and auxiliary words to convey grammatical relations.[2]. Synthetic languages like Russian use inflections, often altering word forms to express grammatical functions. Agglutinative languages, including Turkish, Uzbek, and Japanese, attach multiple affixes to word stems, each affix representing a specific grammatical meaning.

This study examines how national-cultural factors influence these different linguistic systems, focusing on how culture shapes linguistic features and usage patterns across typologies. By comparing representative languages, the paper sheds light on the dynamic interplay of culture and language.

Methods

The research utilizes a comparative qualitative analysis of languages from three major linguistic typologies: analytic, synthetic, and agglutinative. Selected languages representing each type were examined through corpus analysis, literature review, and case studies focusing on culturally significant lexical items, idioms, speech acts, and discourse patterns. Secondary sources on cultural

anthropology and sociolinguistics were also integrated to interpret findings within broader cultural contexts.

The study uses a qualitative comparative methodology, combining linguistic analysis with cultural context examination. Selected languages were chosen to represent the three main typological categories:

- **Analytic:** English
- **Synthetic:** Russian
- **Agglutinative:** Turkish and Uzbek.[3].

Data were gathered from corpora, ethnographic descriptions, and existing literature on cultural linguistics and sociolinguistics. Special attention was paid to culturally salient lexical domains, including kinship terms, color terminology, politeness markers, metaphors, and idiomatic expressions. The study also reviewed pragmatic norms, such as speech etiquette and indirectness.

By comparing linguistic structures and cultural usage patterns, the study aims to identify how national-cultural factors shape language systems differently.

Results

The analysis reveals that national-cultural factors influence language at multiple levels. For example, English (analytic) tends to rely on word order and auxiliary words to convey grammatical relationships, reflecting cultural preferences for clarity and directness in communication. Russian (synthetic) exhibits complex inflectional morphology that mirrors its cultural emphasis on nuanced expression and social hierarchy. Agglutinative languages such as Turkish and Uzbek display extensive use of suffixation, reflecting cultural tendencies toward precision and relational emphasis.[4].

Lexical items related to cultural practices, social organization, and environment show significant variation. For instance, the number and type of color terms differ according to cultural salience, as do kinship terms and honorifics, reflecting social structure. Pragmatic norms, including politeness strategies and speech etiquette, are deeply rooted in national culture and vary notably among the studied languages.

Discussion

The findings support the view that national-cultural factors are integral to linguistic structure and usage. This corroborates the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis regarding linguistic relativity, emphasizing that language both shapes and is shaped by culture. Moreover, the typological differences among analytic, synthetic, and agglutinative languages do not diminish the pervasive influence of culture; rather, culture interacts dynamically with linguistic structure.

Cross-cultural communication challenges often arise from differing cultural-linguistic norms, underscoring the need for intercultural competence in translation, language teaching, and diplomacy. Understanding how national-cultural factors operate across linguistic systems enhances theoretical models of language and culture interaction and informs applied linguistics.

Conclusion

National-cultural factors significantly impact languages of different structural systems, influencing phonology, morphology, lexicon, semantics, and pragmatics. This interplay between language and culture underscores the necessity of integrating cultural awareness in linguistic research and practical language use. Future studies should further explore these dynamics, especially in multilingual and globalized contexts.

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