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LINGUISTIC UNITS REPRESENTING NATIONAL COLOR

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This article discusses the importance of realities that are more often used in fiction, where they serve not only stylistic purposes, but also the recreation of national, local and historical flavor.

Keywords: realia, connotative vocabulary, associations, background vocabulary, compared culture, national characteristics

Linguistic and regional studies aims to study linguistic units that most clearly reflect the national characteristics of the culture of the people - the native speaker and the environment of its existence.

The need for social selection and study of linguistic units in which the uniqueness of the national culture is most clearly manifested and which cannot be understood as native speakers understand them, is felt in all cases of communication with foreigners, when reading fiction, journalism, the press, when watching movies and videos, while listening to songs, etc.

The number of lexical units with pronounced national cultural semantics includes the names:

1. Realia - designation of objects or phenomena; characteristic of one culture and absent in another;
2. Connotative vocabulary, i.e. words that have the same basic meaning, but differ in cultural and historical associations;
3. Background vocabulary, which denotes objects and phenomena that have analogues in the compared culture, but differ in some national characteristics of the functioning, form, purpose of objects, etc.

For linguistic and regional studies, phraseological units that reflect the national identity of history, culture, and the traditional way of life of the native speaker people are also of great interest.

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The selection of units with pronounced national-cultural semantics is the task of those sections of lexicology and phraseology that act as the linguistic basis of regional linguistics and can be called regionally oriented linguistics.

As a linguistic phenomenon most closely associated with culture, these lexical units quickly respond to all changes in the development of society; among them one can always distinguish realities - neologisms, historicisms, archaisms. Each type of reality requires an individual approach when translating.

Realities are more often used in fiction, where they serve not only stylistic purposes, but also the recreation of national, local and historical flavor. They arise naturally, as a result of folk word creation. Considering the relationship between realities and proper names, it should be noted that the opinions of researchers regarding the belonging of a proper name to realities differ in many respects. G.D. From the general mass of onomastic vocabulary, Tomakhin singles out onomastic realities, which, unlike ordinary proper names, are always nationally colored.

He includes among onomastic realities: geographical names (toponyms), especially those having cultural and historical associations;

anthroponyms – names of historical figures, public figures, scientists, writers, artists, popular athletes, characters from fiction and folklore;

The national originality of the work is manifested in a number of factors, such as the plot, characters and situations, the specifics of the language, however, the performing nature of the translation work makes its own adjustments. For example, the plot-thematic side of the work is not within the competence of the translator.

The study of the relationship between language and culture is one of the current areas of modern linguistics. Language as a way of exchanging information carries the national and cultural code of a particular people. It contains words in the meaning of which a special part can be distinguished, reflecting the connection between language and culture, and which is called the cultural component of the semantics of a linguistic unit. Such words primarily include culturally marked linguistic units. Despite significant interest in the issues of reflecting culture in the

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vocabulary of the nation's language, the revival of Russian linguistic consciousness and Russian mentality, the functioning of culturally marked lexemes in modern literature, which is an artistic model of the surrounding reality in which national and cultural specifics are recorded, has not yet been sufficiently studied both verbal and non-verbal behavior of an ethnic group, formed under the influence of certain historical and socio-cultural factors.

The relevance of the article is due to the need to study, using the linguistic material of literary texts, methods of linguistic objectification of culturally specific information, which allows us to clarify some aspects of the currently actively studied problem of interaction between language and culture, namely the problem of identifying culturally specific information in the structure of the lexical meaning of a language unit and definition the most effective ways to broadcast it.

The national-cultural semantics of such linguistic units found in works allows one to penetrate into the culture of native speakers, into their background knowledge, which is necessarily present in the minds of the participants in communication and largely determines the meaning of the statement.

Culturally marked vocabulary carries basic information about the uniqueness of a people's culture, the uniqueness of the national character of one or another culture, is reflected, first of all, in the lexical meaning of a word and acts as a historically fixed in people's minds correlation of a word with a certain phenomenon of reality, and the meanings of words "reflect and convey a way of life and a way of thinking characteristic of a particular linguistic community, they are invaluable keys to understanding a culture."

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