



**Scientific Research Priorities – 2018: theoretical and practical value**

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**Edited by**

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The Proceedings of the conference are intended for scientists, entrepreneurs, professors, postgraduates and students.

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## **“SPACE” AS AN INTERCULTURAL LINGUISTIC UNIT: COMMON AND DISTINCT FEATURES**

**“SPACE” – what is it?** We define space as part of a certain territory or free space between objects suitable for use, the expression of which has anthropocentric nature. All information and experience about it collected into cognitive-linguistic unit “concept “SPACE””.

**Why it is actual topic of linguistic studies?** Nowadays, “ELECTRONIC SPACE” and “COSMIC SPACE” are frequently updated micro-concepts of the conceptual field “space”. Every week of the 2018, there is 1-4 cosmic news and 1-24 E-space news (Science Daily). So they are regarded as frequently discussed and actual topics and their concepts as well. News is about changes, and changes in the world are always reflected in the language system.

The separation of the “e-space” in the structure of the “space” and of the “Outernet” and “Internet” within e-space structure, was the last change which still requires new spatial definitions. The choice of lexical forms to present the concept can be influenced by factors such as the selective nature of the observation, the individual experience of the person who describes and observes, as well as those who conduct the description or observation (Galichkina, 2001; 45-66). As a result, the concept is updated every time by using different lexical representatives.

**What is common and different in its intercultural meaning?** The similar question was considered in details by A. Wierzbicka, who was one of the first to compare the national concepts of the English, German, Japanese, Polish and Russian languages and showed the cognitive difference between the concepts “FRIENDSHIP”, “FREEDOM”, “HOMELAND” in practice (Wierzbicka, 1997).

Our study of concept “SPACE” in French and English language corpora and dictionaries (Meriam-Webster, Oxford, Larousse) shows different language representation of the core "SPACE" in English and French. The socio-cultural difference lies in determining the essence of the concept, which in the English language discourse includes the concept of "TIME" and considers "SPACE" not only as a free space, but as a personal, individual space in opposition to French concept.

By the method of continuous selection of phrases with the concept “SPACE” in different genres of media discourse, we revealed different language representation of the concept "SPACE" nearest and further peripheries in English and French. These parts of the conceptual field are anthropocentric parts and represents national specific. The concept "SPACE" has 4 lexemes representing the nearest periphery such as *"area"*, *"zone"*, *"volume"*, *"place"* and more than 60

related concepts: COUNTER, INVADE, PERSONAL, SHORT, OUTER, TOURISM, BREATHING, ADVERTISING, INFORMATION, CYBER, OPEN, WASTE, etc. In turn, the field organization of the concept "ESPASE" includes 3 lexemes representing the nearest periphery: "étendue", "zone", "volume", and more than 43 related concepts: FERMÉ, MORT, PUBLICITAIRE, VERT, VITAL, etc.

**The questions to investigate are following:** Are there any age differences and national differences in the concept "SPACE", micro-concept "E-SPACE" interpretation? In our opinion, such a difference should be investigated in other national concept pictures of the world in further studies.

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