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THE INFLUENCE OF LANDSCAPE AND CLIMATIC CONDITIONS IN THE CARPATHIANS ON THE FORMATION OF LINGUISTIC PERSONALITY

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Abstract. In the current stage of development of our country globalization and integration processes are becoming more powerful. In these circumstances, the problem of preserving Ukrainian national identity becomes urgent. The article deals with conditions of the linguistic identity as the bearer of the Ukrainian national cultural space. Based on the analysis of current researches of individual language learning the author concludes that linguistic identity is a social phenomenon. The development and establishment of the linguistic personality arises in the process of education, training, communication, i.e. in different activities depending on the nature of the social environment in general and speech environment in particular. However, some scientific research allow to affirm the need to incorporate formative influence of the nature on the linguistic identity. The focus of the article is Carpathian region as an environment in which ethnic culture and language were almost no external influences. An important conclusion from this research is that learning the problem of linguistic identity should take into account forming impact of the environment - both natural and linguistic.

Keywords: linguistic identity, natural environment, linguistic environment.

Our state does not stand apart from globalization and integration processes of modern society, that's why the problem of preservation of the Ukrainians as the original, independent nation with a strong cultural heritage is extremely important. This requires special attention to cherishing of the mother tongue, scientific approach to formation of the linguistic personality as a bearer of Ukrainian national and cultural space.

The scientists of the Precarpathian National University have a unique opportunity to study the life of the inhabitants of the Ukrainian Carpathians and the impact of social processes on them. Comparing of this research results with the experience of other European countries will help to define the main activities targeted at preserving the factors affecting the ethnic identification. After all the Carpathian region is the environment in which ethnic culture and language have hardly endured external impacts and have been preserved in pure form, because the mountain massifs considerably slow the advancement of integration and globalization processes in this area. The bearer of ethnic value -the language - is the linguistic personality, and therefore setting of mechanisms of its gradual formation and establishment of the peculiarities of verbal-mental activity of the subject under the influence of external factors becomes a significant essence for scientists.

The problem of studying of the linguistic personality became the subject of comprehensive investigations many times. Important aspects of studying of the linguistic personality, namely socialization features in the context of its linguistic origin (L. Vyhotskyi), the notion of linguistic worldview, language awareness and linguistic and speech abilities (I. Gorelov, L. Zasiiekina, Y. Lotman), interconnection of thinking and speech in the life of the individual and functioning of the semantic field which is described by the meanings and human's personal meanings (L. Vyhotskyi, I. Gorelov, L. Zasiiekina, A. Leontiev), often fall into the field of psychology.

The subject matter of many researchers is the language personality as a linguistic and linguodidactic category. Thus, Y. Karaulov developed a structure, linguistic personality levels, gave a thorough definition of the term. Scientists V. Maslova and V. Krasnykh elaborate the same issues. N. Shumarova studies the competence of the linguistic personality (active vocabulary in the areas of family, outside the family, every day and professional communication), L. Palamar considers the selection of linguistic material in the initial stage of studying the Ukrainian language by non-philological university audience, O. Smolinska explores linguodidactic basics of the national language education of the individual by means of Ukrainian folklore. Some issues of the linguistic personality formation can be found in the works of F. Buslaiev, I. Bilodid, O. Potebnya, I. Franko, V. Vinogradov, S. Yermolenko, L. Matsko, A. Beliaiev, M. Vashulenko, M. Pentyliuk and others.

I. Ohienko and I. Sreznevskyi, V. Sukhomlynsky, P. Jurkiewich, K. Usyynskyi, M. Stelmahovych indicated that spiritual formation, love and respect for native words, land, nation, its eternal values and ideals, awareness of necessity and internal need of communication and knowledge of the world by means of the native language are the integral part of the linguistic personality formation, and that national type of the linguistic personality grows on Ukrainian philosophy ideas, cultural experiences and national achievements, moral and ethical values.

The purpose of this article is to study the forming influence of landscape-climatic environment on the linguistic personality development.

Analyzing the above mentioned research we conclude that the language personality, first of all, is a social phenomenon, it is associated with social, cultural, ethnic sphere of society. The development and establishment of the linguistic personality arises in the process of education, training, communication, i.e. in different activities depending on the nature of the social environment in general and speech environment in particular.

National component of the linguistic personality gives the opportunity to consider the speech activity at an angle of national cultural specifics and take into account ethnopsychological factors. In particular: innate language skills, sensory language, national way of thinking, national consciousness, national identity, national and linguistic consciousness, the unconscious, national character, national feelings, mentality, national-cultural motivation. From this point of view the formation of linguistic skills of primary and high school pupils should be linked with the study of language as the original phenomenon of ethnic and to promote schoolchildren's mastery of national-cultural linguistic component, ethnic knowledge deepening and development of national color of their language. Indeed, as noted by researchers N. Babych, V. Zhaivoronok, V. Kononenko and others, the originality of environment reproduction by ethnic group appears on all linguistic levels. Consequently, as R. S. Druzhnenko noted, the purpose of the native language learning in modern secondary schools should be the formation of the linguistic personality that develops in the ethnic environment, is a carrier and a translator of cultural values, follows actively the tradition of using multilingual means of communication².

However, in our view, taking into consideration the current research, we should not reject the forming influence of nature on linguistic identity.

Carpathian region and its ethnographic formations attract the scholars' attention as the cradle of Ukrainian identity, an inexhaustible source of preservation and enhancement of national culture and language. Ivano-Frankivsk is one of the least urbanized regions of Ukraine. The population of the region is 1 million 460 thousand people (2.9% of the total population), and only 43.4% live in urban areas⁷. And as the large area of the region is a mountain range, mountains still are the environment of

specific human coexistence with wildlife and special influence on the personality formation and development. Interaction with the natural environment (adaptation of specific landscape of the region to its needs and human adaptation to the environment) determines the characteristics of homemaking, architecture, clothing, and other ethnographic features. One of these features is a special territorial dialect that is the mother tongue for mountaineers and reflects their specific worldview that is shaped by the mountain landscape.

The researchers of Ukrainian national character often explained its features by the influence of natural factors. Thus, M. Lavruk notes that powerful tectonic energy of mountain building and a large variety of dynamics of all natural processes occurring in the mountains have a high energy charge for the human psyche, when a short conversation with mountains arouses appropriate emotions, and in constant contact certain traits of temperament and character are formed. Mountain landscapes require from the mountaineers life support systems different from those of lowland area inhabitants and different spiritual and physical skills. Therefore, mountains, much more intensively than plains, affect both the full range of life and the psychophysical properties of their inhabitants, and it means that, despite the unity in the distant or even closer past, the inhabitants of the mountains and hill are still different in ethnocultural terms. For several centuries between the inhabitants of hill and mountains a significant difference has been caused by the lifestyle in various environments. This difference concerns not only domestic economy and customs, but even mentality⁵. And because mentality is closely linked with the language, we conclude about the possibility of forming influence of natural and geographical factors on the formation of the linguistic identity.

Famous scientists M. Piren, H. Hachev, H. Skovoroda, V. Disterveh, K. Ushinskyi, O. Kulchytskyi, I. Rybchyn, D. Chyzhewskyi, V. Sukhomlynskyi and others pointed to the undeniable influence of nature on formation and development of a personality. Thus, Y.-A. Comenskyi stated that a person is a part of nature, A. Shyzył – that a human cannot live without the primordial, but the primordial shapes us even before the birth, V. Sukhomlynskyi said that nature is the source of inspiration. According to V. Snizhko the natural environment subconsciously creates the conscious of the individual that together with the society creates natural environment, and this in its turn creates ethnical and psychoethnical features of a person. As noted by O. Khrushch, exploring the psychology of Ukrainian national character values, based on the theories of J. Chyzhevskyi, O. Kulchytskyi and other scientists, we can talk about certain features of "the son of the steppe", "the man of the forest", "Verkhovynets" etc.

I. Rybchyn also indicates the dependence of the psyche of people on specific climatic conditions. He explains that some of the differences in the characters of the inhabitants of different climatic zones are not caused by peculiarities of their life, as most researchers state, but by climatic conditions and characteristics of the season.

An outstanding Ukrainian scientist Vladimir Vernadskyi created the noosphere doctrine according to which a person is closely associated with the natural environment in which he or she was born and lives. And as the environment affects people and creates them, a person affects the environment and transforms it respectively. The noosphere according to Vernadskyi is a state of the biosphere when there is the harmony of human interests and the biosphere, that is harmonization of human with nature and society development. The scientist believed that all living organisms are functions of the biosphere and closely related to it in material and energetic terms.

Modern electronics captures national characteristics of crying of a newborn baby, and American scientists from the University of Pennsylvania have reported that newborns distinguish languages long before starting to speak. Through various studies researchers have found out that a six-month baby instantly distinguishes consonants that occur in the other language, but are not used in the mother tongue. Thus, scientists have confirmed ingenious conjecture of Wilhelm von Humboldt expressed in the XVIII century that the language exists as a code in the human brain and neuron cells, genetically transmitted from parents to children. The language studying by the child is a code deciphering. Moreover, the human brain has areas functional importance of which is programmed for the future⁴.

Consequently, agreement with nature is determined by the energy basis. Every person born on the Earth receives the sign of the primordial before birth and comes into the energy basis. This is supported

by scientific investigations of Lithuanian researchers who have made a map of the electromagnetic fields in their country and noted that this map coincides with the map of Lithuanian dialects⁸. In practice, this may be the evidence and the proof of the fact that each specific language is formed under the influence of a particular landscape, electromagnetic, energy and other natural factors. These factors, according to many scholars, influence the formation of personal qualities and human character. For example, a group of Swiss and American scientists have analyzed the genome of more than three thousand people and correlated this data with their place of birth. As a result, they received a kind of map of Europe: people who were born in the same region had similar genetic characteristics. With the new method we can determine the place of birth of a person to the accuracy of hundreds of kilometers¹.

Ethnic psychologists believe that the descendants of common ancestors living in different natural environments because of the need to adapt to them, become dissimilar to each other within just a few generations. This is because the landscape conditions (individual natural territorial complexes as organic combination of topography, climate, surface water, soil, flora and fauna) have certain influence on shaping not only material and spiritual culture of the community that inhabits the landscape, but also psychophysical features of its members and the collective consciousness, in general³.

Even Napoleon called attention to some peculiarities of psyche of the Swiss Alps inhabitants several centuries ago. He explained these features by the influence on the human body of water that mountaineers drank from mountain springs⁶.

The human psyche is a product of complex physiological processes in the brain, and is closely related to its geno – and phenotypes. Among the basic mental processes a prominent place is given to language. Thus, from the above facts it follows that the speech, as one of the mental processes, also depends on the area in which the person resides. For example, we understand well the Ukrainians who were born, say, in Canada and learned the language in their families, but the landscape-climatic, electromagnetic, energy and other natural factors have imposed a mark on them and as a result their language is different from the Ukrainians, who were born, for example, in America or Estonia.

Therefore, in our opinion, we cannot deny the fact of mutual influence of language which a person speaks, landscape and climatic conditions and linguistic environment that surrounds us, on the formation of human mental characteristics as a person, and thus the formation of the linguistic personality.

According to A. Bohush the linguistic personality is a highly developed individual, a carrier of national speech and human culture, who has socio-cultural and linguistic stock, speaks native, state and other languages in a multicultural space fluently, as well as adequately applies acquired multicultural knowledge, verbal abilities and skills in the process of intercultural dialogue with different groups of people. We consider it is necessary to emphasize that under fluent communication in the native language we understand not only good knowledge of their language by national minorities, but also possession of various regional dialects by Ukrainian-speakers. After all, territorial patois are an inexhaustible source of supply and replenishment of the Ukrainian literary language, which helped to keep it as a national treasure and set the language of Ukraine.

Based on the views of outstanding scholars of the past and current experiments' results, we conclude that the area in which the person resides affects the formation of the linguistic personality (set of landscape-climatic, electromagnetic, energy and other natural factors). And this affect is, in our opinion, on the genetic energy level, which is, of course, virtually leveled by the living conditions of people away from their place of birth in isolation from ethnic "roots".

Hence, we agree that the language personality is a person who knowingly refers to his or her language practice, bears the imprint of social and territorial environment, traditions of education in the national culture. Conscious attitude to their language practice in dialect environment, we believe, provides a perfect knowledge and ability to apply in practice, depending on the communication needs, literary language as well as territorial patois, dialect. Education should bring up careful attitude towards local dialects and other elements of traditional culture that have been formed under the influence of natural and geographical factors. After all, the history of the Ukrainian language has convincingly demonstrated that this invaluable national treasure, the very first sign of identity in a

circle of other nations requires the same careful treatment and protection as land, water, air, and finally the human himself. Modern education in Ukraine should be the means of purposeful preserving of the most striking features of identity, bring up national consciousness and regional values.

Thus, the important conclusion from this research is that the forming impact of the environment - both natural and linguistic - should be taken into account at studying the problem of the linguistic personality.

The perspectives for further research are seen in the study of the influence of developmental opportunities of territorial patois on the formation of speech and creative abilities of mountain school pupils.

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