

LINGUOCULTUROLOGY - CONNECTOR OF LANGUAGE AND CULTURE

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ABSTRACT

The present article contains basic information about the emergence of a new language science field of linguistic culture, which reflects the system of linguistic norms, the sum of the people's behavior and nationality and the directions of development of its schools. Language is a reflection of culture.

Keywords: Language, culture, linguacultural, cognitive and cultural aspects, comparative historical language knowledge, syntagmatic and paradigmatic treatment, language units, society, national spirit.

INTRODUCTION

In the era of globalization, international cooperation is developing rapidly. Language is a weapon that provides cultural, political, economic and other interactions between peoples. Language is a whole unit that reflects the ethnographic, ethnocultural differences (phenomena) of any nation. Language is a social phenomenon of any society or between societies, it has an ancient concept, and it changes and becomes polished over the years with the change of eras. Karakalak linguist Professor M. Kudaybergenov gives the following points about the language; language is a social phenomenon that is always changing and developing. Developments with changes in language take place in two ways. Firstly, new words are created from words that already exist in the language using various word formation methods, and secondly, words from other languages are acquired to express new concepts [5, 2013, 13].

MATERIALS

Any foreign language should be considered not only as a system of linguistic norms, but also as a system of social norms and behavior, moral values. It has long been recognized that any living language develops together with the speech community, that is, the speaking peoples. Languages should be taught and learned in harmony with the culture of the peoples who speak these languages [6, 2022, 1]. According to the theory of S. Toshtemirova in the article «Linguoculturalology - a new science in the structure of language and culture», considering a foreign language as a whole system, it includes the behavior, cultural and educational values of that people, language and gave the idea that culture is considered as an inseparable unit.

Currently, the problem of «Language and culture» is being studied in various aspects. In some studies, language is studied as a tool of social layer stereotypes of behavior, a coding system and a means of conveying cultural semantic information. ... At the beginning of the 19th century, the problem of language and culture became one of the central directions of language science. The anthropological direction of current linguistics develops in cognitive and cultural aspects. Earlier, some opinions were expressed about the connection between language and culture, but now this connection is being studied in a special way [4, 2020, 202].

Professor Sh. Abdinazimov's work entitled «Linguoculturalogy - a new direction of language knowledge» pays special attention to the interdependence of language and culture and he emphasizes that the behavior and culture of that nation should be reflected and developed by linguists in every school when studying Linguoculturalogy. research based on the integrated structure of specific coding.

RESULTS

In comparative historical linguistics, the history of the emergence and formation of languages are studied as a result of the comparative study of linguistic materials, while in systematic linguistics, the main focus is on the study of units in the internal construction of the language and the syntagmatic and paradigmatic interaction between them was directed. In the anthropocentric paradigm, the object of research - a person, his consciousness and feelings, his thinking in the state of speaking, psychic message, cultural level, and cognitive processes are interdependently studied. At this stage, linguistic studies are conducted at the boundary between language knowledge and other sciences [2, 2021,102]. As we understand, comparative linguistics is a field of science in all directions and since the history of the emergence of this language, its division into branches, internal construction, syntagmatic and paradigmatic studies have been carried out. Of course any language is closely related to a person, why is it that through language a person conveys his feelings and inner thoughts verbally and non-verbally using certain linguistic units, that is why it is considered an anthropocentric paradigm.

B. Yoldoshev and F. Bobojonov, the authors of the book «Methodical guide to the science of linguistics and culture» in Uzbek linguistics, are the major representatives of the Russian school of linguistics and cultural studies, who made a significant contribution to the creation of the science of linguistics and the development of this science in Uzbekistan. provided specific information with individual names and directions and claim that Moscow is the city where linguo-cultural schools emerged at the end of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st century.

Academician Yu. S. Stepanov's ideas of the school of linguistic and cultural studies are closed to the scientific and theoretical views expressed by E. Benvenist. Yu. S. Stepanov announced a very large and new sample dictionary dedicated to Russian culture called «Constants».

Prof. N. D. Arutyunova. founded by the school of linguistic and cultural studies This school studies texts related to culture from the point of view of different peoples and eras and draws important scientific conclusions on this basis. For example, N. D. Arutyunova's work «Language and the cultural world of man» was published.

In the study of linguistic and cultural studies, the scientist divides the texts of different nations into eras and studies the interrelationship of language and culture, because language is a mirror that reflects culture, it reflects the present, tomorrow, or future of the entire nation, and this the nature of the nation. The school of linguistic and cultural studies founded by Prof. V. N. Telia. This school is engaged in studying Russian phraseology from a linguistic and cultural point of view and preparing dictionaries on this basis. A major study of the scientist entitled «Russian Phraseology» was published.

He made a great contribution to the creation of Russian linguistic culture, he studied phraseology based on the internal possibilities of the language, and made important scientific works. It should be recognized that phraseologies are created with the help of a sequence of certain words that summarize the uniqueness of the lexicology of each nation, and of course, this is inextricably linked with the frequent events in the daily life of that nation.

School of linguistic and cultural studies founded by V. V. Vorobyov, E. M. Vereshchagin and V. G. Kostomarov. This school has developed its ideas at the «Friendship of Peoples» university and is seriously studying the issue of the role of linguistic and cultural studies in language teaching [7, 2015, 49].

The object of linguistic and cultural research is the study of the interaction of language, which is the translator of cultural messages. The subject of research is language units [1, 2020, 57].

Identifying the object and subject of research and conducting research based on it is one of the important steps when studying the science of linguistics and culture. On this basis, Abdinazimov Sh. and Tolibaev Kh. in their book *Linguoculturalogy* considered language as an object and lexical units as subjects.

I. Herder showed that the nature of the language affects the creativity, psychology and culture of the people. In his work «Treatise on the Origin of Language» written in 1770, he shows four fundamental human phenomena: language, culture, society and national spirit. Language is related to culture in terms of its origin and develops together with society. The organic connection of the language with the culture ensures that it is an important component of the national spirit. I. Herder said that the consciousness and character of this people can be seen in every language. [3, 2020, 198]

Sh. Abdinazimov's article «Linguaculturology - a new direction of language knowledge» in the work of linguist I. Herder, written at the end of the 18th century, shows the four main phenomena of a person: language, culture, society and national spirit, as a whole towards a certain goal. a society emerges, the common communication tool of that society is the language, the language reflects the national spirit and culture with the help of lexical units.

V. A. Maslova, who created serious research in the field of linguistic culture, divides the development of this field into 3 stages:

- 1) The creation of preliminary studies that motivated the formation of science (the works of linguists such as V. Von Humboldt, E. Benvnist, L. Weisgerber, A. A. Potebnya, E. Sepir);
- 2) Separation of Linguistics as a separate field;
- 3) The stage of development of linguistic culture; [4, 2022, 38].

Linguists such as K. Olimjonova and D. A. Nurmonova in the article «Linguistic culture as a cultural phenomenon of language» say that V. A. Maslova, a major representative of the Moscow school of linguistic culture, distinguished the emergence of this science into three main levels, the first of which is the basis for the emergence of science the creation of preliminary studies, the works of linguists such as W. von Humboldt, E. Benwist, L. Weisgerber, A. A. Potebnya and E. Sepir as the founders of this period are of great importance, and the second level is the separation of Linguoculturalogy as a new direction in language science, and the third is the stage of development of linguistic and cultural studies.

METHODS

In comparative historical linguistics, the history of the emergence and formation of languages is studied as a result of the comparative study of linguistic materials, while in systematic linguistics, the main focus is on the study of units in the internal construction of the language, and the syntagmatic and paradigmatic interaction between them. was directed. In the anthropocentric paradigm, the object of research - a person, his consciousness and feelings, his thinking in the state of speaking, psychic

message, cultural level, and cognitive processes are interdependently studied. At this stage, linguistic research is carried out at the boundary between language knowledge and other sciences [3, 2021, 102].

DISCUSSION

In conclusion, the fact that all countries are connected by the global network, the Internet, which provides mutual cooperation in the political, cultural, medical, production and other spheres of life of the countries, is a study of the interrelationships of language and culture. A special science of linguoculturology was created. This field emerged at the end of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st century. Of course, when studying it, the linguists of each nation study that language itself or compare it with another language, from this they study the emergence and history of the language, its internal structure, the relationship between language and culture. And that culture is the basic unit, language is also considered as a tool of social layers of behavior, a coding system and a means of conveying cultural semantic information. Linguists B. Yoldoshev and F. Bobojonov show that representatives of the Russian school of linguistics and culture in Moscow had a great contribution to the emergence of the science of linguistics in Uzbek linguistics, academician Yu. S. Stepanov, prof. N. D. Arutyunova, prof. V. N. Teliya, V. V. Vorobyev, E. M. Vereshchagin, V. G. Kostomarov. Russian scientist V. A. Maslova has made a significant contribution to linguistic and cultural studies, he shows the main three periods in the study of the science and the major manifestations that he conducted research in those periods.

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