

ISSUES OF THE INTERACTION OF CULTURE AND LANGUAGE

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Abstract

This Article Analyzes Theesues of The Relationship Betheen Culture and Language. The Formation of Man is generated is Directly Related to Culture. Beckause ITS Activity is influenced by a Certine National-Cultural, Environment. All Aspectts of Human Activity Are Reflected in the National Culture. IN Adition, Cultural Procedures May Ave Somest Control Over Human Activities.

Keywords: Culture, Language, Humanity, Connection, Societies, Human Activity, Nation, National Traditions.

Introduction

Language finds a great opportunity to get acquainted with other cultures as a primary means of acquaintance and mastering the outside world. Languages where they are not separated from national cultures are also passing through the same perypet of fate. French in the history of Western Europe has become a universal language of international communication. Prior to that, such status was only Greek and Latin tongues. By the third century, French began to equate the Latin language in terms of its importance. From the XVIII century, the culture began to spread all over the world. All enlightened layer of Europe, America and Russia began to speak and write to French. The phrase "French Europe" included by the Italian diplomat Karacholi began to be recognized by everyone. In 1889-1914, French culture is the golden period of the spread of French culture to all countries and continents. During this period, Paris will become the center of world art. But by the twentieth century, he turned away from French. Already in 1918, French was deprived of the sole language of international international relations in the signing of Versik agreement. The results of the second World Warring, the results of France have lived serious losses for France. At the end of the 1950s, the collonial system depletion processed the situation, as many former colonies abandoned French. In countries where you are dependent and rushed in previous times, the problem of lagging is transverse, and now all this is involved in European countries. This is characterized by a widespread spread of English (US language). The French has released its preferential place to English (American). Because this language is now becoming a universal means of communication. Therefore, mixture, hybrid languages are being formed. Examples of this include the concepts of FRANLE, the Fragonle, "Freedish", which emerge on the basis of French and English languages. In the same situation, Francophonia was formed. Currently, it covers more than 50 countries and has supporters in all contains. Although his goal is to protect, save and prosper, but does not claim to restore the priority of the previous language and culture. Francophonia envisages the preservation and development of all languages and cultures, the need to live side by side and enrich each other.

V.Gumboldt wants to prove that the imagination of representatives of different nationalities and cultures about reality does not comply. According to this scholar, the subject is to see, understand this subject differently than different languages of different languages are different. "[3, 9]

Estoni psychologist, who specializes the development of the lion in various cultural and historical conditions, denies the idea of the idea that the "different languages process will be in line with the results of a number of experimental research on the basis of the proposed method." According to him, the library is better than relativity, but about the relativity of the activities. After all, the difference in various nations in terms of thinking is the difference between the differences between interfing differences and methods of teaching children to perform these types of activities. "[9, 49].

Man's formation itself is directly related to culture. Because his activities will be influenced by a specific national-culture, an environment. All human activity aspects are reflected in national culture. In addition, cultural orders can constantly monitor human activity. Any culture is developing and changing under the influence of the environment. The culture of different nations is first distinctively in terms of material and spiritual mastery of reality. The object being absorbed by such a difference is not a product of this activity, but it lies on what or what method is going on. The culture is not a hardened incident, it will develop regularly, it will move from one situation to another, and it can be mixed with other cultures. Human being cultured is related to social system, which is achieved in the process of communication (broadly) due to social activities. Anthropologist scholars K.Levi-strather, K. Musgts, etc., describes culture as the product of people's relationship. Along with dialogue between human people, communication with reality facilities plays an important role in the formation of culture. The language also performs a connection and mediator task in human and reality. Culture is an integral part of reality, but the tongue reflects this reality. So, here is the intermittent link in language with culture. The reality can be called the nationality as well, and this nationality is reflected in the lisonful as a result of its own "sight", a perception of it. [9, 45]

The issue of culture and language attitude is complex and requires observation in all respects. Studying the relationship between language and culture, the cultural linguistics will be integrated, such as, a) philosophical and cultural and linguistic traditions; b) transition to the integrated depiction of language and culture; c) such as the creation of various languages and cultures. In particular, it is necessary to take into account the general parties of these two phenomena. According to V. N.T. Teliani is shown in the following:

- 1) Culture is the form of consciousness that reflects human worldview, as LISON;
- 2) interacting between language and culture, in communication;
- 3) the subject of language and culture is always an individual or social group person or society;
- 4) normality (norm) is a general feature of language and culture;
- 5) historicalism is an important feature of language and culture;
- 6) The contrast to tongue and culture is the same, the contrast to "dynamics - statics". [10, 20].

The recognition of a lingural scientist Sh.safarov said, "Attitudes between the language and culture and culture is not true of the conclusion that is more homemorism, i.e. structural resemblance. It is not surprising that Hamomorphism is reflected in its integration in terms of the structure of these two systems, not in the structure of these two systems. The language is never denied that the "service" for culture is directly involved in cultural and spiritual riches, delivery of sources of information and the development of cultural concepts and the formation of stereotypes and ethnic samples. "[9, 45]

In short, an important way to change the world, the language, which regulates information, and interpersonal means, is analyzed that people are encouraging to register social relationships, social relations. As the most important treasure of the team experience, the language is an integral part of the culture. Hence, culture and language are in dialectic related to dialectic, and the language plays an important role in the culture system.

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