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ABSTRACT

linguistic and cultural studies in Uzbek translation studies, its essence and object of study, national cultural units in the language studied in linguocultural studies, concepts studied by Uzbek translation scholars as the expression of nationality in translation are given.

Key words

Linguistics, national, cultural semantics, language units, vocabulary

Fiction is one of the most important factors that show all the beauty of the language and elevate the spiritual world of people. In fact, the artistic language riches of our classical literature are as high as the seven-story sky. It is not easy to reach these heights and discover the treasure of meaning in them. In particular, the general public of readers feel the need for popular analysis and interpretations of translators and linguists in order to understand the deep meanings of the works of great writers such as Alisher Navoi, Babur Mirzo, Abdulla Kadiri, Oybek, Khudoyberdi Tokhtaboev.

Dictionaries are invaluable in providing adequate coverage of the work. That is why mature philology specialists are seriously working on dictionaries. "As the inheritors of the priceless wealth passed down from our ancestors to generations, we need to preserve our mother tongue, enrich it, and constantly work on increasing its prestige," said the President in the book "High spirituality is an indomitable power".

Dictionaries are of great importance in the theoretical study of the use of words and phrases and in the practical teaching of the language. Compilation of dictionaries in different languages is of universal importance. The dictionary is compiled in alphabetical order, and as a convenient guide, it provides knowledge to the public, performs a cultural and educational function. That is why this matter is given great importance.

The establishment of special publishing houses and lexicographic institutions can be explained by this. Dictionaries are used in almost every field. Therefore, dictionaries are divided into several types according to their content and structure.



lexicographers have divided them into two main types according to their general aspects: encyclopedic and linguistic dictionaries.

While encyclopedic dictionaries provide information about the subject, situation or event that the word represents, linguistic dictionaries provide information about the meaning, grammar, synonym, antonym, explanation and etymology of the word. There are also several types of dictionaries, such as explanatory, bilingual, orthographic, phraseological, synonymous, antonymic.

The development of modern science and technology, political and economic changes, and the occurrence of new social events in society, in turn, require changes in dictionaries. In particular, we think that the incorrect and inappropriate use of national-cultural words in the translation of an artistic work is due to insufficient attention to the explanation of the national characteristics of the words in the dictionaries.

In order to prevent such errors and shortcomings, to correctly describe our national-cultural words in international circles, and to create an important tool for preserving the cultural characteristics of our works that express our national identity to the world, it is necessary to study the experiences of modern lexicography and learn from them.

The foundations of the study of language and culture from the point of view of linguistics go back to the teachings of the German scientist W. Humboldt. The German scientist W. Humboldt, who studied that the specific aspects of the thinking of each nation are first of all manifested in the language, "proved that the specificity of languages is determined by the presence of cultural words in them."

According to the theory of V. Humboldt, language is a changing phenomenon, and the words in it change in meaning depending on the diversity of cultures and changes in consciousness. For example, the simple word "pen" has expressed different meanings in the minds of people from the time it was first created to this day.

For Uzbek readers, the word "pen" has expressive concepts such as creativity and the art of words, while for another nation, it can give a realistic idea of a simple black pen created for drawing or the art of painting. That is why V. Humboldt emphasized that each word shows a certain culture depending on the mind and imagination of the people who use it. The researcher calls the "national spirit" characteristic of a nation, summarizing various concepts in the language of nations and different aspects of their acceptance.

By the 20th century, in linguistics and translation studies, such a phenomenon was called "linguculturalology". In the 1990s, most of the scientific researches on translation studied the linguistic and cultural features of the language in different



directions. In particular, the Russian linguists E.S.Stepanova, V.Vorobev and V.A.Maslova have given the first theoretical information about the nature and content of linguoculturalology in their scientific research. According to these theories, "linguistics is one of the branches of modern science that investigates the general activity of language and culture in human consciousness."

Despite the fact that linguistic and cultural studies is one of the new branches of science in Uzbek translation studies, its essence and object of study are not alien to our scientists. National cultural units and concepts in the language studied in linguistics have been studied in the researches of Uzbek translators as expressions of nationality in translation. However, according to Meriel Sabrieva's scientific researches, linguoculturalology differs from other directions in that it unites national language units on the basis of a certain concept and studies them semantically.

Nevertheless, studying the experience of translators in translating national words into a foreign language will not be ineffective. Based on these experiences, young Uzbek linguists are studying the principles of linguistic and cultural studies. For example, in the scientific article "Linguo-cultural problems in English and Uzbek" by linguist I.A. Joraeva, based on the researches of Russian linguist V. Vorobev, the following thoughts and opinions are given: the process is definitely effective in learning the language of this nation.

When learning a foreign language, a person immediately immerses himself in a new culture and the rich spiritual world of that language. Therefore, one of the main goals of studying a foreign language and intercultural communication is the study of language culture. This process can only be carried out by the speakers of that language, based on the ability to fully understand the national cultural content without linguistic or extralinguistic forms. Taking the above into account, it is effective to approach the process of teaching foreign languages and cultures from the point of view of linguistics.

Linguistics studies language units with national cultural semantics clearly expressed. Many manuals have been created for studying the analysis of vocabulary from the perspective of linguistics and their authors share almost the same opinion about the main concepts of linguistics. The main difference lies in the different selection of lexical or cultural plasts, which more vividly reflect the cultural-historical identity of a particular vernacular language. This includes his research in such areas as anthroponyms, literature and theater, phraseology, linguistic and cultural studies of various concepts.



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