



THE ROLE OF LINGUOCULTURAL SCIENCE IN LINGUISTICS

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ABSTRACT

The article presents the views and opinions of researchers and scientists about the role, importance, and scientific research of linguo-cultural studies in linguistics.

Key words

linguoculturology, linguo-methodology, linguistics, language, type, concept, national-cultural, aspect.

Professor V. V. Vorobev, one of the founders of linguistics as a new field of linguistics, expresses his opinion in order to clarify this discussion: "Appeal to linguistics is not considered a betrayal of the linguistics aspect of the language teaching process, perhaps it is a result of reconsideration of the linguo-methodical aspect of the issue of language and culture occurred."

Another Russian researcher, Elena Omelishkina, while studying the linguistic and cultural characteristics of the hero in the works, gives the following description of this concept: "Linguistic and cultural characteristics of a typical hero of a certain nation is understood as the general concept of the character, character, and national cultural peculiarities of this nation. That is, together with the specific aspects of the character of the main character of the work, the meaning, essence and reasons for the use of the concepts and national-cultural words used in his speech are also studied.

Also, the features of the appearance of the national heroes depicted in folk art are also part of the cultural characteristics of the hero. In a word, the principles of formation of the image of a "national hero" can also be its linguistic and cultural feature. According to the researcher, this image generally reflects the various experiences, thoughts and goals of the people in a difficult situation, and this person has become a symbol of the national spirit of the people.

Another Russian linguist, N.F. Alifirenko, has also developed a textbook on the main concepts of linguo-cultural studies, which talks about the relationship of this direction with cognitive linguistics, aspects of connection with other disciplines, and its role in revealing the linguistic landscape of the world.



In the early 20th century, American linguists conducted research on the foundations of language and cultural relations. In particular, E. Sapir and B. L. Whorf analyzed the expression of culture in language from a linguistic, ethnographic, psychological and philosophical point of view, and A-M. Shabrol-Serretini notes that their theoretical views are close to those of W. Humboldt.

According to E. Sapir, language and culture can influence each other, but their development takes place in different rhythms.

That is, it is difficult for the innovation that happened in the cultural activity to be reflected in the language at the same time, the process of giving a specific linguistic name to this activity is carried out through the human mind, and it takes some time. B. L. Whorf likens language to a wide structural system that imposes cultural tasks on itself. Words in the language do not only perform a linguistic function, but also create a certain image in the human mind. The fact that this figurative expression is reflected differently in each language determines the cultural characteristics of this language.

The translation of figurative expression from one language to another requires a more serious approach to the process, especially if this situation represents mutual differences in the culture of peoples. Basarti is distinguished from others by the peculiarities of the culture of each nation, and this peculiarity is first of all reflected in the language. So what does this process look like in dictionaries?

Based on the above theoretical data related to the concept of linguo-culturalology, it can be said that the national-cultural words given in the dictionaries determine the linguo-cultural aspects of this dictionary. The interpretation of words in dictionaries should be interpreted based on the experiences of translation studies. In Uzbek translation studies, words related to the specific characteristics of our people are called "national words".

At the core of the object of study of linguistic and cultural studies are the concepts of nationality, national color, national-cultural words and national spirit. Because, as we mentioned above, the first linguistic theories about language and culture relations were seen in the studies of V. Humboldt, and based on these studies, the concept of "linguoculturalology" was born in Russian linguistics. In particular, according to the linguist scientist V.V. Vorobev, the essence of linguo-culturalology is the national view of social existence, which is built on the basis of cultural characteristics and is recreated in the process of linguistic communication.

As we study the national characteristics of foreign languages, it remains one of our main goals to apply their long-term experience and achievements within the framework of the Uzbek language. "The linguistic and cultural concept of equipping students with the capabilities of their mother tongue is a decisive factor



in the formation of their competence, and on the basis of this concept, the student acquires the language along with culture, spirituality and national psychology.

On the basis of this acquired opportunity, he will have the ability to realize his belonging to a certain national culture and his right to the universal cultural heritage, and this formed skill will continuously turn into his level of competence during the educational process.

Uzbek linguist Sh.Q. Karimov, while studying linguistic and cultural aspects in lexicology, expresses the following thoughts about it:

"Communication process (including one of its manifestations - translation) requires interlocutors to have general or, in other words, background knowledge. The lack of such socio-historical knowledge when communicating prevents them from understanding each other. Such knowledge can be roughly divided into three groups: universal, regional and country knowledge.

After these initial considerations, we can turn to the lexicographic aspect of our topic. The main issues we need to study are the translation equivalent of word meaning and its cultural components and the expression of this cultural co-meaning in bilingual dictionaries.

The vocabulary of each language expresses a specific reality, more precisely, the content of each language represents a specific reality corresponding to the set of concepts of a set of signs.

As an example, the one-word definition of the word "askiya" in the German-Uzbek and Uzbek-German dictionaries was given, and its simple expression in a foreign language was criticized.

As you have witnessed, the word "askiya" is a word that reflects the national characteristics of the Uzbeks, and it was mentioned in the above theories that such words are often incorrectly used in bilingual dictionaries. One of the main reasons for this may be the lack of attention to the linguistic and cultural characteristics of words in the process of creating a dictionary.

So, the studied theoretical foundations show that the linguistic and cultural aspects of lexicology mean that the words characteristic of the national culture are expressed in their meaning and preserving their cultural essence. If the cultural words, which are the main wealth of the language, are not included in the dictionaries, or if they are wrongly described, this situation undermines the cultural importance of the dictionary. That is why special importance is attached to the expression of the national features of the language in the dictionaries today.

Our linguists and translators have conducted many scientific studies on the topical issues of dictionary creation, and the lexicology of the Uzbek language is being seriously studied on the basis of foreign experiences. After all, "the concept of



nation is inextricably linked with language, which is one of the factors that unites a nation and shapes its image as a nation." A certain word appearing in the field of language is not formed by itself.

That is why the in-depth study of linguistic and cultural features in dictionaries is of particular importance, and this process differs from other directions in that it studies all the features of words.

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