

THEORETICAL ANALYSIS OF THE STUDY OF THE RELATIONSHIP OF LANGUAGE AND CULTURE IN LINGUISTICS

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Annotation: This thesis contains the views of several scholars on the interrelationships and organic connection of language and culture. It has also been pointed out that a number of factors contribute to the interdependence of two lexemic units.

Keywords: Language, Culture, Linguistics, Cultural Studies, Linguocultural Studies

Language serves as a fundamental foundation in the expression and development of cultural values. Undoubtedly, the role of language in expressing and conveying culture in an effective way is invaluable. For this reason, it is fair to say that language and culture are closely linked. We must turn to the ideas that express the interdependence of language and culture, which are reflected in the following statements.

Ken Hale argues that “when a language is lost, part of the culture may be lost, and culture also plays a significant role in language” [1]. In line with the above, we can say that the study of language also means the study of the behavior of a particular society and the customs, that is, the culture of that state.

According to linguist Buttjest, “The study of culture is in fact a key factor in the use and assimilation of a foreign linguistic system.” [2]

Language is the road map of culture. ”[3] That is, before studying the culture of a nation, we can conclude that it is necessary to study the language of that nation.

According to linguist Ravi Zakarias, “changes in language often reflect the changing values of culture” [4]. Because the lexical units of language and culture mentioned above are interrelated, a change in one system is manifested in another, i.e., both social phenomena undergo equal changes and develop equally.

In addition to the above, we should cite the statement of one of the most famous representatives of the Uzbek national culture, the enlightened scholar Abdullah Avloni, who said: “The mirror life of each nation is language and literature. To lose the national language is to lose the spirit of the nation. ”[5] So, language is the mirror of the nation, the factor that shapes culture and spirituality.

It is safe to say that the opinion of one of the leading experts in his field, the Russian linguist G.O. . Without deviating from the scholar's opinion, we can say that a scientist studying a particular language learns culture on his own, or, conversely, the acquisition of a language studied by culture takes place in a balanced way.

In Gerder's 1770 Interpretation of the Origin of Language, four main phenomena in human activity are intertwined: language, culture, society, and the national spirit. Language, by its very nature, is associated with culture, and it evolves with society. The organic connection of language with culture makes it an integral part of the national spirit. ”[7]

While language and culture in turn demonstrate harmony, the harmonization of these lexemes with society and the national spirit demonstrates the importance of humanity.

In addition, the interrelationship and interdependence of language and culture V. von Humboldt's teaching is detailed in detail:

1) “Material and spiritual culture are combined in language.

2) Any culture is national, its national character is expressed in language through a unique means of seeing the world.

3) Language has its own internal form, which is unique for each nation, the internal form of language - the "spirit of the people" and the expression of its culture.

4) Language is the link between man and the world around him. "[8]

It is clear that the unifying aspect is the study by the culturologist and linguist for the units of "mythology", "linguaculturology", and "intercultural relations" mentioned above. For this reason, these units are of special importance in harmony with the linguistic landscape of the world.

The distinctive feature is the study of "intercultural relations" by communicators and ethnopsychologists, and for "mythology" by mythologists, historians and literary critics.

As we are convinced, the interrelated aspects and integral interrelationships of language and culture are not limited to a single point of view. Language is an important means of expressing culture. A number of factors contributed to the interdependence of the two lexeme units.

In expressing our reaction to the views expressed above, we conclude as follows. According to ancient and modern research, language and culture form a whole. They complement each other and develop. Therefore, the role of language in the development of the nation's culture, its historical traditions and customs, values and historical image is significant. We can say that language and culture are ingrained in our minds together.

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