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**LINGUO-KULTUROLOGIYA FANINING QISQACHA NAZARIY VA TARIXIY ILDIZLARI.
UY-RO'ZG'OR BUYUMLARI LEKSEMALARINING LINGUO-KULTUROLOGIK JIHATDAN
MUHTASAR TAHLILI****КРАТКИЕ ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЕ И ИСТОРИЧЕСКИЕ КОРНИ
ЛИНГВОКУЛЬТУРОЛОГИИ. ЛИНГВОКУЛЬТУРОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ КРАТКИЙ АНАЛИЗ
ЛЕКСЕМ ПРЕДМЕТОВ ДОМАШНЕГО ОБИХОДА****BRIEF THEORETICAL AND HISTORICAL ROOTS OF LINGO-CULTURE SCIENCE.
LINGO-CULTURAL BRIEF ANALYSIS OF HOUSEHOLD ITEMS LEXEMES****Abdualilova Mashhura Alisher qizi** Namangan muhandislik texnologiya instituti Qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslik, chog'ishtirma
tilshunoslik, tarjimashunoslik yo'nalishi birinchi bosqich doktoranti**Annotatsiya**

Til va madaniyat har qanday millatning millat ekanligini tasdiqlovchi asosiy vositadir. Bu ikki tushuncha ajralmas va muntazam bir-birini taqozo etadi. Til o'zining har jabhasida madaniyatni aks ettiradi, madaniyat ham shu o'rinda tilsiz mukammal namoyon bo'la olmaydi. Hozirgi kun tilshunoslik ilmidagi yangi-yangi sohalarning yuzaga kelishi, matn muammosining o'rganilishi bilan bog'liq ishlar jadal rivojlanmoqda. Shu nuqtai nazardan bugungi kunda matn tahlilida tadqiqotchilar grammatika, semantika, kognitologiya, psixolingvistika, lingvomadaniyatshunoslik kabi qator yo'nalishlar qo'lga kiritgan yutuqlarga tayanib ish ko'rmoqdalar. Bundan maqsad – nutq yaratuvchi va uni idrok etuvchi shaxs omilining lisoniy faoliyatida qanday o'rin tutishini aniqlash bo'lsa, ikkinchi tomondan, matnning semantik, lingvomadaniy xususiyatlarini yanada chuqurroq o'rganishdir.

Аннотация

Язык и культура являются основными средствами доказательства того, что любая нация является нацией. Эти два понятия неразделимы и регулярно требуют друг друга. Язык отражает культуру во всех аспектах, а культура не может быть полностью проявлена без языка. В настоящее время в науке языкознания возникают новые области, быстро развиваются работы, связанные с изучением проблемы текста. С этой точки зрения сегодня исследователи работают над анализом текста, опираясь на достижения ряда областей, таких как грамматика, семантика, психолингвистика, лингвистика и культурология. Целью этого является определение роли фактора личности, создающей речь и воспринимающей ее в языковой деятельности, а с другой стороны, более глубокое изучение семантических, лингвокультурных особенностей текста.

Abstract

Language and culture are the main means of proving that any nation is a nation. These two concepts are inseparable and regularly require each other. Language reflects culture in every aspect, and culture cannot be fully manifested without language. Nowadays, new fields are emerging in the science of linguistics, work related to the study of the text problem is developing rapidly. From this point of view, today researchers work in text analysis based on the achievements of a number of areas such as grammar, semantics, psycholinguistics, linguistics and cultural studies. The purpose of this is to determine the role of the factor of the person who creates speech and perceives it in linguistic activity, and on the other hand, to study the semantic, linguistic and cultural features of the text more deeply.

Kalit so'zlar: *linguo-kulturologiya, lingvomadaniyatshunoslik, leksikografiya, uy-ro'zg'or buyumlari.***Ключевые слова:** *лингвокультурология, лингвокультурология, лексикография, предметы быта.***Key words:** *linguo-culturology, linguo-cultural studies, lexicography, household items.***INTRODUCTION**

Today, economic, cultural and scientific ties between the peoples have been further strengthened. Thus, relationships show that language is interrelated with culture and language. Scholars studying culture and language had already realized in the twentieth century that these fields could be the basis for a new science. This field was called by them linguoculturology. That is,

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a new science in modern linguistics that combines language and culture. In the twentieth century, this field began to be applied through three problems: language, culture, and the human personality. The goal was to activate knowledge about language and culture. As such, linguistic and cultural issues related to the concept of language and culture, which attract everyone's attention in the science of linguistics, are being researched by many linguists, but they have not found a complete solution.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODS

A number of works are being carried out in this direction in Uzbek linguistics. For example, A. Nurmonov's "Lingo-cultural direction in the Uzbek language", N. Mahmudov's "Looking for ways of perfect language research" as examples of initial scientific research aimed at a number of issues such as the scientific foundation of linguistics and cultural studies in Uzbek linguistics, the reflection of culture in the language, N. Sayidrahimova's articles "Some comments on the scientific basis of linguistic culture", "Components of linguistic culture" and D. Khudoyberganova's hymnography on the topic "Anthropocentric study of the text" can be specified. In these works, the issues of the essence, subject and object of the science of linguistics and culture have been studied.

DISCUSSIONS AND RESULTS

Each nation reflects certain national traditions. That is, every nation has its own national traditions and customs. In this sense, every person is related to a certain culture, language, history, literature that reflects this nationality. It is known that language is a social phenomenon and is inextricably linked with culture. Today, economic-political, cultural and scientific relations between people, peoples, countries, international-cultural communicative processes in the field of linguistics, such as the interaction of languages and language culture, as well as the national identity of the language, and cultural studies itself. It is causing the emergence of a new field with a specific direction and subject - linguistic and cultural studies. By the end of the 20th century, a new field of linguistics, lingo-culture, aimed at studying the problem of language and culture, developed rapidly. Lingo-culture is a separate scientific field that studies the interrelationship of "language and culture", phenomena that reflect its formation and development - language and culture together. It is a general science that arose between the sciences of cultural studies and linguistics, and studies such phenomena as the interaction and connection of language and culture, the formation of this connection and its reflection outside language and language as a whole system. is engaged in learning. On the one hand, it studies the place of linguistic and cultural studies in the cultural language factor of humanity, and on the other hand, the place of man in the language factor. It can be said that linguistics and cultural studies are somewhat close to cultural studies and linguistics in terms of the object of study, but different in terms of content and approach to the object of study. Its limiting status is that it studies the national-cultural specific rules in the organization of speech communication in connection with the manifestation and expression of national culture in language, language mentality, nationality, language spirit, and the culture of the nation itself, which is reflected in language. is engaged in identifying and researching specific national language features. It is known that culture acquires a wide ethnographic content as a system of concepts, a life image of a certain people, a national character, and a national mentality. According to N.S. Trubetsky: "There cannot be a word without cultural connotations, that is, there must be some common parts in the comparison." Such closeness and connection of language and culture made it possible to study them on a single methodological basis. That is, language and culture. In the study of the problem of "language and culture", several approaches can be defined: the first approach was developed by philosophers (S.A. Atanovsky, G.A. Brutyan, E.S. Markaryan), in which the change of being as a result of the one-sided influence of culture on language the idea that national cultural type and language change will occur.

In the next approach, it is aimed to study the opposite side of this influence, that is, the question of the influence of language on culture, which remains open and controversial to this day. Understanding language as a spiritual force is the main idea of this approach. The understanding of language as a spiritual power (V. Humboldt, A. A. Potebnya) is based on the Sepir-Whorf hypothesis of linguistic connection, that is, the idea that each nation sees, feels, defines what it feels through its native language . . This idea was later put forward in the ideas of I. L. Weisgerber,

who considered language as a "transient world", i.e. "awareness of existence", a certain "existence and thinking". His hypothesis was rejected by many scientists, but they helped to understand the phenomena that are difficult to explain by other methods. In particular, the works of the representatives of the ethno-linguistic school of N.I. Tolst, the works of E. Barminsky and his followers in the linguistic anthropological direction are proof of this 4. . The third approach is directly based on the ideas of interaction and connection between language and culture. The language shows the specific aspects of the national mentality. On the other hand, "culture is in language", that is, it is fully expressed in the text. The term "Lingo-culture" first appeared in the works of V.N. Teliyava, V.V. Vorobyov, V.A. Maslova and others, the founder of the phraseology school. When talking about the formation of linguistic and cultural studies, almost all researchers claim that the roots of this theory go back to V.F. Humboldt. In this literature, A.A. Potebnya, L. Weisgerber, H. Glins, H. Halls, D. Whitney, D. U. Powell, F. Boas, E. Sepir, B. L. Whorf, G. Brutyan, A. Vebiskaya, D. Haims, etc. it is emphasized that the opinions of linguists played an important role. Such views were recognized in the field of linguistics at the end of the 20th century by prominent Russian scientists as well as by foreign scientists. According to such views, language is not only related to culture, but it also represents the growth of culture.

Language is at the same time a tool of creation, a part of it that ensures the development and preservation of culture, therefore, with the help of language, spiritual culture and existing production and materials are created realistically. Based on these ideas, a new science - linguistics and cultural studies - was born abroad in the 1990s and was formed as a special field in the 90s of the 20th century. Linguistics today is manifested in several directions:

1. Linguistics is a separate social group that includes bright cultural relations, linguistic and cultural situations, specific scientific research.
2. Diachronic linguistics and cultural studies. It studies the changes of the exact transition time in the ethno-status of lingo-culture.
3. Comparative linguistics and culture. He was engaged in a two-way comparison of different ethnos appearing in linguistic culture.
4. Descriptive linguistics and cultural studies. The works being carried out in this area can be counted on the fingers. Among them, M.K. Golovanivska's work entitled "French mentality from the point of view of Russian speakers" is of great importance. Abstract concepts in Russian and French were taken as the object of the work: fate, danger, luck, soul, mind, thinking, idea, etc.
5. Linguistic and cultural lexicography. Lingo is engaged in compiling dictionaries of local studies. This direction of linguistic culture is currently developing more rapidly than other directions.

CONCLUSION

As evidence of our opinion, we can cite D. G. Maltseva's dictionary of linguistics. This dictionary consists of 25 chapters. It contains language units, climatic features, fauna and flora, history of countries, ancient customs and traditions expressed in German realities; ancient legends, symbols representing numbers and colors; wedding, ceremonies, holidays; religious ceremonies; development of currency system; length, weight, volume, surface; trade, science, technology, medicine; postal service, urban construction and architectural history are taken as objects. From the above, we can say that it is important to correctly determine the relationship between language and culture when creating such linguistic and ethnographic dictionaries.

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