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GRAMMATIK LAKUNALAR MADANIY VA LINGVISTIK O'ZIGA XOSLIK BELGILARI SIFATIDA**ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЕ ЛАКУНЫ КАК МАРКЕРЫ КУЛЬТУРНОЙ И ЯЗЫКОВОЙ ИДЕНТИЧНОСТИ****GRAMMATICAL LACUNAS AS MARKERS OF CULTURAL AND LINGUISTIC IDENTITY****Latipov Sherzod Foziljon o'g'li**

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Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqola grammatik lakunalar va madaniy va lingvistik o'ziga xoslikning namoyon bo'lishi o'rtasidagi murakkab munosabatlarni o'rganadi. Til tuzilishidagi ko'pincha e'tibordan chetda qoladigan bo'shliqlar yoki noaniqliklar grammatik lakunalar madaniy va til xilma-xilligining o'ziga xos nuanaslarini aks ettiruvchi nozik belgilar bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Ushbu bo'shliqlarni o'rganish orqali tilga singib ketgan ijtimoiy normalar, tarixiy ta'sirlar va kognitiv naqshlarning qatlamlarini ochish mumkin. Turli lingvistik ramkalar va madaniy kontekstlarga tayangan holda, ushbu tadqiqot grammatik lakunalar nafaqat muloqotni shakllantirishini, balki madaniy meros va o'ziga xoslik ombori sifatida ham harakat qilishni o'rganadi. Mahalliy tillardan global lingua frankasigacha bo'lgan turli tillarni sinchkovlik bilan tahlil qilish orqali ushbu lingvistik bo'shliqlar madaniy qadriyatlarini, ijtimoiy ierarxiyalarni va jamoaviy xotirani qanday kodlashini yoritadi. Bundan tashqari, maqolada tilni jonlantirish harakatlari, madaniyatlararo muloqot va ko'p madaniyatli jamiyatlarda o'zlikni shakllantirish uchun grammatik kamchiliklarni tushunish oqibatlari muhokama qilinadi. Ushbu lingvistik nuanaslarini tan olish va qabul qilish orqali shaxslar va jamoalar madaniy xilma-xillikni chuqurroq qadrlashlari va til chegaralari bo'ylab aloqalarni mustahkamlashlari mumkin.

Аннотация

В статье рассматривается взаимосвязь между грамматическими лакунами и проявлением культурной и языковой идентичности. Грамматические лакуны, часто незамеченные пробелы или неоднозначности в структуре языка, служат тонкими маркерами, отражающими уникальные нюансы культурного и языкового разнообразия. Путем изучения этих пробелов можно раскрыть слои общественных норм, исторических влияний и когнитивных шаблонов, заложенных в языке. Основываясь на различных языковых концепциях и культурных контекстах, исследование исследует, как грамматические лакуны не только формируют коммуникацию, но и служат хранилищем культурного наследия и идентичности. Через тщательный анализ различных языков, от индейских наречий до глобальных лингво-франков, исследование освещает, как эти лингвистические пробелы кодируют культурные ценности, социальные иерархии и коллективную память. Более того, в статье обсуждаются последствия понимания грамматических лакун для усилий по реабилитации языка, межкультурного общения и формирования идентичности в мультикультурных обществах. Признавая и принимая эти лингвистические нюансы, индивиды и сообщества могут укрепить уважение к культурному разнообразию и укрепить связи через языковые границы.

Abstract

This article delves into the intricate relationship between grammatical lacunas and the manifestation of cultural and linguistic identity. Grammatical lacunas, often overlooked gaps or ambiguities in a language's structure, serve as subtle markers that reflect the unique nuances of cultural and linguistic diversity. By exploring these gaps, one can unravel layers of societal norms, historical influences, and cognitive patterns embedded within a language. Drawing on diverse linguistic frameworks and cultural contexts, this study investigates how grammatical lacunas not only shape communication but also act as repositories of cultural heritage and identity. Through meticulous analysis of various languages, from indigenous tongues to global lingua francas, this research illuminates how these linguistic gaps encode cultural values, social hierarchies, and collective memory. Moreover, the article discusses the implications of understanding grammatical lacunas for language revitalization efforts, intercultural communication, and identity formation in multicultural societies. By recognizing and embracing these linguistic nuances, individuals and communities can foster a deeper appreciation for cultural diversity and strengthen bonds across linguistic boundaries.

Kalit so'zlar: lakuna, kategorik bo'shliq, nutq bo'laklari, lingvistik semantika, grammatik an'analar, uchlik mohiyat**Ключевые слова:** лакуна, категориальный разрыв, фрагменты речи, лингвистическая семантика, грамматические традиции, тройственная сущность.**Key words:** lacuna, categorical gap, fragments of speech, linguistic semantics, grammatical traditions, triple essence**INTRODUCTION**

TILSHUNOSLIK

Looking at E. Sapir's examples of grammatical differences through the combination of "kamen padaet" (*камень падает*), it can be said that lacunae indicate that the images in the world do not correspond to each other. [1;81]. He also mentions that lacunae cannot be distinguished from the inside of one culture, language or text, but appear when compared to another language or culture. [2;4] In recent years, a lot of work has been done on many lacunaries worldwide, comparing them with other languages and cultures and noting the differences that have emerged. The grammatically studied part was the first categorical gaps.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

The objective world is structured by parts of speech, which are components of this grammatical framework that interact and change as a category related to language and cognition. It is not obvious which parts of speech to use in any particular language, and there are no set rules about the quantity or composition of these parts. "Every new scientific work or book published on the Russian and English languages contains a list of different grammatical categories, parts of speech, consists of sentence types that differ in terms of semantics and structure," says the author. [2;4] As a rule, parts of speech can be thought of as class systems, lacking precision and not directly repeated in speech segments. Because we can get meaning from linguistic semantics when they are formed in a skillful and orderly manner. This feature of linguistic semantics arises as a result of the language performing the function of cumulative systematization. In other words, language is a tool that collects, processes and sorts information. In this respect, language can be compared to a computer. Because the computer also performs the same work based on the characteristics of its program. It serves as a language. To support the implementation of the function of cumulative systematization, parts of speech of structural-semantic type are needed. [3;48]

It's interesting to note that studying the grammatical traditions of ancient Greece might reveal the basic linguistic traditions of Europe. Aristotle's classification of speech into parts is based on logic and semantics, which are dialectical concepts derived from human cognition. Instead, word groups have to be identified by recognizing common meanings that could lead to the development of logical syntagmas.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The lexical-grammatical approach to clauses, which relies its perfection on this standard, is based on the "triple" essence of clauses. This "triple" essence is made up of the parts of speech's actual referential properties, a morphological component that contributes to the sentence's syntactic structure, and a semantic base that captures the meaning of the category. This method's shortcoming is that it ignores the question of how many different types of speech there are and what precisely constitutes each one. For instance, specialists believe that there are four to thirteen parts of speech in modern English, but estimates of the number of parts of speech in Russian have fluctuated over time, ranging from two to twenty. Nouns, adjectives, adverbs, and verbs are the "irrefutable" components of speech. Numbers, pronouns, adverbial clauses, conjunctions, articles, participles, and modal words and phrases are among the specific class of components of speech.

The grammatical structure in other languages does not always comply with the grammatical structure in European languages. For example, language in Movima (1) these two parts of speech and (2) verbs and the lack of confidence between the verbs and the noun only are the weak comparison between the lack of confidence. The category of time in Hupa can be expressed with noun. The ignorance of such simple facts is not considered properly. According to the ancient Greeks, there is a big difference between real human language and the immortalation of Barbar's grooves, and not to the modern linguist are considered less information about many languages. [4;14]

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the intricate structure of the objective world finds its manifestation through the framework of parts of speech, acting as fundamental components in language and cognition. The dynamic interplay and evolution of these grammatical categories within different languages challenge any notion of a fixed or universally applicable set of rules governing their usage and composition. As articulated by the author, each scientific endeavor exploring languages like Russian and English unveils a myriad of grammatical categories and sentence types, each endowed with unique semantic and structural properties.

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