

Linguistic Culture : History And Theory

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Abstract: *The article deals with linguoculture as a unit of the native language of cultural news and analyzes sayings with the reference of the eyes. Language and culture are the most ancient concepts, and studying the product of their intersection has become one of the most pressing problems of modern linguistics. Linguists have made a number of remarks about the concept of the basic unit of linguistic culture, which is one of the sections of linguistics. Similarities and differences between scientists in the definition of concept and its interpretation in modern linguistics are reflected in this work.*

Keywords: language, culture, linguistics, linguistic culture, concept.

Introduction.

Linguistic culture a relatively new field in linguistics that focuses on language and explores the interrelationships and interactions of cultures. Modern modernin linguistics, the study of the interaction of language and culture is an important issue It's over. This is due to the globalization of global problems, each universal and specific behavior of different peoples in solving different problems the need to take into account attitudes and relationships, intercultural anticipate situations where misunderstandings are likely to arise the need to know, the cultural riches that underlie communicative activity is the importance of designation and identification.

The question of language and human relations, their interaction, is all has been of interest to scholars in the past. Today's modern In most areas of linguistics, the units of the language system are language - is studied on the basis of the human-universe model. The object of such research At the heart of the issue is the relationship between language and the human user.

Methods

It turns out that in linguistic culture there is no unit of language, it is the language units that carry cultural information that are explored. Such a language units The term linguistic culture units merges under. Liguistic culture units are different from the language level distinguished from their units by having a direct national-cultural semantics costs It is with this sign that they have one thing in common, that is, linguistics units. Mythology, symbols, standards in each language, phrases, fixed analogies, paremiological units, lacunae, stereotypical units, precedent units, and speech etiquette are linguistic culture units.

The first connection between language and culture dates back to the early twentieth century identified in the scheme of the American linguist R. Lado. In his scheme A and B it was shown how to communicate between individuals. XX and by the 1990s, the science of linguistic culture was much more common in Russian linguistics widely studied, in this area, in particular, VN Telia, VV Vorobev, NI Tolstoy, Works of YD Apresyan, YA Yakovleva, VA Maslova and others is important [1-6]. They are strong and reflected in language in their research highlighting the manifestations of established folk culture. At the end of the twentieth century, the following four linguocultural schools have been established in Moscow:

1) YS Stepanova's school of linguistic culture . This is a school methodology is close to Benvenista's theory and its purpose is a diachronic description of culture without change;

2) N.D.Arutyunova school. It belonged to different times and peoples explores universal terms of culture derived from texts;

3) V.N.Telia School. This school is in Russia and abroad Moscow, engaged in linguocultural analysis of phraseology is a school known as a school.

4) Russian peoples by V.V.Vorobev, V.M.Shaklein and others created at the University of Friendship, by EM Vereshagin and VG Kostomarov a school of lingvoculturology that continues the theory.

The most important feature of linguoculturology is either this or that phenomenon is to observe equally in the context of culture. The main object of linguoculturology is culture and language in the process of activity interrelationships, interactions, and interpretations of these interactions based on linguistic data is the study of the system as a whole. Linguistic culture language units as a subject, elements of speech activity, and human speech behavior are determined by cultural factors, and the issue is unique which in turn includes the cultural semantics of language symbols.

VV Vorobev describes lingvoculturology as follows:

"...linguistic culture is a complex scientific science in a synthesizing form science is the study of the functioning of culture and language through interaction and collaboration the process is perfect for language and non-linguistic (cultural) content units and using systematic methods in a single composition and modern cultural trends reflecting on norms (norms and universal values) "

V.A. Maslova says: "Linguoculturology is linguistics and is a science that originated at the crossroads of culturology and is reflected in language and and the study of the expression of folk culture involved in language processes, material and is the humanities that study spiritual culture. Basic language one of its tasks is to create (create), develop, preserve culture and figuring out how to make it a demonstration tool. allows you to describe. Its purpose is to preserve language and culture in its units is to study the methods of demonstration. "

Conclusion

The law of language imposes a specific function on each language unit, moves within a certain meaning, with certain units allows you to connect. That's what every talented writer is uses expressions using laws. In this the writer the variety imposed on them using expressions in the vernacular based on the correct application of artistic-aesthetic meanings. As a result the expressions served as lingvokulturema and were national reflects national culture and identity. Uzbek about lingvoculturology, a new branch of linguistics linguists also have opinions. Today's Uzbek well-known theoretical scientist of linguistics, doctor of philological sciences, professor Ravshankhoja Rasulov also expressed his opinion. He said: "Linguistic culture, Linguistics, Cultural Studies, Ethnography, formed on the basis of the fields of psycholinguistics. It is culture, ethnos, national mentality based on the principles of the anthropocentric paradigm will learn".

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