

HYBRID VERSION OF LINGUISTICS WITH OTHER DISCIPLINES. CORRELATION BETWEEN LINGUISTICS AND LINGUCULTUROLOGY

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ABSTRACT: According to this article, the peculiarities of linguistics and linguculturology will be discussed and the study of how language and human society reflect culture adds to our understanding of other cultures and mentalities, as well as the development of intercultural communication, besides this, the concept of Linguculturology, a new branch of linguistics that summarizes the work of some scholars, is discussed. It teaches the reader about the interconnection language and culture, their vital role in society. The purpose of this article is to persuade the reader that the scientific and educational discipline of Linguculturology, as it is known in the domestic academic tradition, can develop more successfully in the context of not only linguistic but also cultural knowledge itself, by focusing on relevant theoretical and methodological guidelines and employing concepts, terms and research techniques developed on the cultural sciences. The notion of Linguculturology, its origin, evolution and major research methodologies will be mentioned.

KEY WORDS: Linguistics, linguculturology, concept, language, culture, linguistic picture of the world.

INTRODUCTION

The recent accelerating pace of globalization and significant changes in different connections that exist between nations and people has again emphasized the importance of learning a foreign language. It is no secret that foreign languages serve as a means of communication between representatives of different people and cultures.

Any foreign language should be viewed not only as a system of linguistic norms but also as a system social norms and behaviour, spiritual values. It has long been recognized that any living language develops together with the speech community, that is, with the people who speak it. Consider that, language should be taught and studied in integral unity with the world and culture of the people who speak these languages. It is clearly shown that the definition of Linguculturology in science, "learning a language in indissoluble communication with culture".

Linguistics and linguculturology are closely related fields, as they both focus on the study of language and its relationship to culture. While linguistics examines the structure and properties of language, linguculturology explores how language is used within specific cultural contexts and how it reflects and shapes cultural identity.

Linguculturology considers the influence of cultural factors on language use, such as social norms, customs, traditions, and beliefs. It also examines how language reflects cultural values, attitudes, and worldviews. In this way, linguculturology complements the study of linguistics by providing insights into the cultural dimensions of language.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Currently, the advancement of intercultural communication necessitates a continuous research and enhancement of diverse people's mutual understanding. This is owing to the

fact that new linguistic avenues emerge for investigating the characteristics of a specific language as well as considering the relationship between a language and other areas of people's life. However, disputes still exist in modern society, and some of them are caused by cultural or language disparities. Linguoculturology is a crucial part in avoiding potential disputes. Linguoculturology is a new branch of science, that deals with manifestations of the culture of different nations, which became fixed and are reflected in the language. Linguoculturology first appeared in the 70th of the XX century as an independent field of linguistics on a base of the triad by Emil Benveniste: language, culture, and human personality. The aim was to activate the facts about language and culture of the country of studying language with the help of philological methods of teaching that were developed by V.V. Vorobev, V.A. Maslova, V.N. Teliya, A.T. Khrolenko, and others who are notable names in this field. Each of these scholars provided their own perspective of Linguoculturology. The most complete in modern domestic Linguistics the theoretical and methodological foundations of Linguoculturology are set forth in Vorobev's work *Linguoculturology: Theory and Methods*. According to Vorobev, Linguoculturology is considered as the theoretical basis of linguistic culture; It is defined as "a complex scientific discipline of the synthesizing type that studies the interrelation and interaction of culture and language in its functioning and reflects this process as an integral structure of units in the unity of their linguistic and extralinguistic (cultural) content through systematic methods and with an orientation to modern priorities and cultural Establishment (a system of norms and universal values). The problem of correlation, interconnection, mutual influence of language and culture, a cultural phenomenon in the language, has a general scientific value in Linguistics and, in fact, is interdisciplinary. Therefore Linguoculturology plays important role in modern research. In the last decade, several works devoted to this discipline were published. The most popular science work can be considered a textbook by V. A. Maslova. It provides a methodological basis, describes the current trends of linguocultural research. The author emphasizes the interdisciplinary nature of linguoculturology, defining it as "a branch of linguistics that emerged at the junction of linguistics and cultural studies" as "a humanitarian discipline that studies the material and spiritual culture embodied in a living national language and manifested in linguistic processor" or as an "integrative field of knowledge that absorbs the results of research in cultural science and linguistics, ethnolinguistics and cultural anthropology". The term "Linguoculturology" means the science, which appeared at the intersection of linguistics and culturology. This science investigates the question of reflection and consolidation of a nation's culture in language. Linguoculturology is a humanitarian discipline that studies material and spiritual culture embodied in a living national language and manifested in linguistic processes. It allows you to establish and explain how one of the fundamental functions of language is carried out – to be an instrument for the creation, development, storage, and transmission of culture. Its goal is to study the ways in which language embodies in its units, stores and translates culture. According to Y.A. Belchikov, one of the topical problems of modern linguoculturology is connected with the search for mechanisms of interaction between language and culture, because "language and culture have a common humanistic basis". The aim of Linguoculturology is to study the methods which the language embodies in its units, to keep and to transmit culture. Linguoculturology studies the national forms of being of society reproduced in the system of language communication and based on the cultural values of a

specific historical community. The most important task of Linguoculturology and its characteristic distinguishing feature is the systematic representation of the culture of the people in its language. Linguoculturology explores the linguistic picture of the world, gives a systematic description of the facts of language and culture in their interaction and interrelation. A.T Khrolenko explains this “ The subject is the fundamental issues related to the transforming side of the connection between language and culture: changes in the language and its units, conditioned by the dynamics of culture, as well as changes in the structure and changes in the functioning of culture, predetermined by the language realization of cultural meanings”.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The topic of language and culture correlation, connectivity, and mutual impact, a cultural phenomenon in language, has a broad scientific significance in linguistics and is, in reality, multidisciplinary. One of the key elements of the linguoculturological view of language learning is the interaction of language and culture. This question may be seen from three perspectives:

Language as an indication of a person’s overall culture, speech culture, and communication culture.

Language as a cultural phenomenon and as a people’s cultural repository, custodian, and method of transfer from one generation to the next.

Language in its artistic role as a method of producing literature, one of culture’s most significant components.

Based on the preceding, we may deduce that Linguoculturology’s tasks include not only the research of language-culture interactions but also the reflection of culture and thought in language. Folk worldview, thinking, cultural values, and their reflection in language are thus the core subjects of cultural linguistics research. After considering the characteristics of Linguoculturology, we conclude that it is one of the more difficult and expansive areas of Linguistics, given the large number of distinct cultures and languages that exist today. This scientific orientation, on the other hand, is always evolving. This is owing to the fact that language and culture are always changing.

CONCLUSION

To sum up, Linguoculturology is a branch of linguistics that views language as a cultural phenomenon and a manifestation of rational thought. It is aimed at scrutinizing linguistic units in connection with the historical and social development of the country at different periods and thus ensures general broad comprehension of the language as a complex system. Linguoculturology plays a significant part in Linguistics since it is an interdisciplinary field in which the data gathered as a result of study may be implemented in practice. As a result, we’ve come to the conclusion that Linguoculturology is a brandnew subject of Linguistics in active development, might be a fruitful topic for Linguistic research.

Overall, the correlation between linguistics and linguoculturology is evident in their shared focus on understanding the complex relationship between language and culture. Both fields contribute to a deeper understanding of how language functions within diverse cultural settings and how it shapes and is shaped by cultural practices.

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