

LINGUOCULTUROLOGY AS A SCIENTIFIC TREND

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Abstract: This article examines the concepts of linguoculturology and linguocultural competence. Linguocultural competence is presented as an obligatory area of knowledge in the system of philological education.

Key words: linguaculturology, competence, language, linguacultural competence

LINGUOMADANIYAT - YANGI ILMIY YO‘NALISH SIFATIDA

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada linguomadaniyat konsepsiyasi va linguomadaniy ko‘nikmalar haqida tushuncha beriladi. Linguomadaniy ko‘nikmalar filologik bilimlar tizimida o‘rganishi kerak bo‘lgan dolzarb soxa sifatida namoyish etilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: linguomadaniy, ko‘nikmalar, til, linguomadaniy ko‘nikmalar.

Linguistics of the XXI century is actively developing the idea that language is not only an instrument of communication but also the cultural code of a nation. It happened due to the development of a new anthropocentric paradigm, which gives a man the status of being “the measure of all things” and focuses on studying the “human factor” in the language. The human is considered the center of the Universe and language, because he is the only bearer of universal and national-specific values. From the perspectives of this paradigm a human being is not just a bearer of a language, but rather of a certain conceptual system according to which he understands, cognizes and conceptualizes information about the world and cultural. Currently, many linguistic researches are done within the framework of the

anthropocentric paradigm. Moreover, the emergence of the anthropocentric paradigm caused the shift in linguistic views, methods of investigations and the emergence of new interdisciplinary linguistic trends such as Sociolinguistics, Cognitive Linguistics, Linguoculturology, Gender linguistics, etc., focusing on the study of relationships between language and society, language and mind, language and culture. Linguoculturology is one of the newly emerged linguistic disciplines developed within the framework of the anthropocentric paradigm. It is a rapidly expanding field at the interface between linguistics, cultural studies, cognitive linguistics, ethnolinguistics and sociolinguistics. However, it has its own integral aspect of studying language and culture. Language is one of the most important cultural phenomena, since only with the help of language does the formation and expression of the individual's worldview occur. Language is not considered only a method, it is also an atmosphere where the formation and life of an individual takes place, which determines life experience. In other words, the life of an individual takes place within the language itself, and a person often experiences its influence on himself. Language is a mirror of culture. In language we see a reflection of not only the real world surrounding the individual, but also the self-consciousness of the people in society, their mentality, national character, lifestyle, traditions, customs, morality, value system, attitude and vision of the world. It is also considered the custodian of cultural values, including vocabulary, grammar, idioms, proverbs, sayings, folklore, fiction and scientific literature, forms of oral and written speech. In addition, the language tries to facilitate the adaptation of people in the environment, is an assistant in the correct assessment of objects, phenomena and their relationships, allows you to identify objects of the surrounding reality, classify and organize information about it, and also makes it possible to organize and coordinate human activities. The question of the relationship and interconnection of language and culture is an interdisciplinary issue, the solution of which will be possible only with the help of the efforts of some sciences, starting with philosophy and sociology and ending with ethnolinguistics and linguaculturology. An important fact is that language has a close connection with culture: it grows into it, there it develops and reflects it. Based on this idea, a new

science appears, called linguaculturology. Linguaculturology is an independent direction and section of linguistics. According to Maslova, V. (2001), "Linguoculturology studies language as a cultural phenomenon", that is a vision of the world through the prism of the national language, whereby language enters as an exponent of a special national mentality. In general, linguistics is permeated with cultural and historical content, since its subject matter is also the basis of culture. Linguaculturology allows us to establish and explain how one of the fundamental functions of language is carried out - to be an instrument for creating the development of storage and translation of culture. Therefore, when a person begins to study, he distinguishes between the object and the subject of research. By the concept of an object of research, we mean the area of reality, which is a set of interrelated processes of phenomena. Also the subject of research is a part of an object that has specific characteristics and parameters. Based on this concept, the object of linguaculturology is the study of the interaction of a language that transmits information of a particular culture and culture is broadcast with certain attitudes, the person who creates this culture. On the other hand, the subject of linguaculturology is language units that have acquired symbolic meaning in culture. Moreover, they generalize the results of human consciousness through myths, legends, symbols, metaphors and proverbs. In the background, a person predominantly lives with objects as the language presents them to him: each language describes around the people to which he belongs to the circle from which a person is given to come out only insofar as he enters the circle of another language. Thus, linguoculturology is one of the leading directions of linguistic research as how it comes from the spirit of the language from certain phenomena associated with linguistic mentality, also studies national cultural. 'The idea of language and culture as constituting a single entity is an essential part of the process of studying and developing secondary mental constructs which provide the student with a new language conceptualization of the world'. (Kunanbayeva, S., 2013). Linguaculturology is the most relevant branch of linguistics. Having studied cultural linguistics, an individual can be a professional in any field, because the concept of language -culture-person is inseparable. Also, the

formation of linguocultural competence is a key moment in the communication of people of different cultures, since the subject of linguoculturology is the interaction of language and culture.

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