

## ВОПРОСЫ ВЗАИМООТНОШЕНИЯ ЯЗЫКА И КУЛЬТУРЫ В ЛИНГВОКУЛЬТУРОЛОГИИ

### АННОТАЦИЯ

В статье освещаются вопросы соотношения языка и культуры, рассматриваются проблемы лингвокультурологии как науки, её национально-культурная специфика, а также роль текста как единицы культуры.

**Ключевые слова:** язык, национально-культурная специфика, менталитет, особенности текста, общение.

## ISSUES OF THE RELATIONSHIP OF LANGUAGE AND CULTURE IN LINGUOCULTUROLOGY

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### ABSTRACT

The article covers the issues of correlation between language and culture, considers the problems of linguoculturology as a science, its national and cultural specificity, as well as the role of the text as a cultural unit.

**Keywords:** language, national-cultural specificity, mentality, text features, communication.

### INTRODUCTION

The combination of the two concepts of "language - culture" makes it possible to explain the nature of linguistic phenomena, as well as to understand a certain set of lexical and grammatical units, their national and cultural specifics, that is, the national and cultural meaning contained in them. In this regard, deep knowledge of the history of a given people, its culture, traditions and values, as well as knowledge of how they are fixed and expressed in the language, deserve special attention. No less important in this regard are the information-activity concepts of culture. The special role of language in a number of other communication

systems that serve culture is due to the fact that it serves as a prerequisite for its emergence, the main way of existence, awareness and development.

To reveal the essence of the links between language and culture, such a linguoculturological theory is needed that makes it possible to explain the nature of linguistic phenomena associated with the mechanisms that ensure the action of the human factor in language. At the same time, we mean not only and not so much the external conditions for the existence of a language in society, but also the linguistic ways and means of expressing everything that is connected with the activities of a certain ethno-linguistic community, internally conditioned by human nature. And in this regard, the concepts of culture, built on an information-activity basis, deserve special attention.

An analysis of the fundamental works of scientists leads us to understanding the role of language in the genesis and further development of culture. After all, the information-activity specificity of human society is the presence of special systems for the accumulation, storage and transmission of collective information, the most important of which is language. The special role of the language is also in the fact that it is the main condition and means for the culture to fulfill its main functions: a) development and transformation of the surrounding world, b) communicative (exchange of socially significant information), c) language modeling of the picture of the world, d) accumulation and storage of information, e) the behavior of people in society, f) influencing.

The picture of the relationship between language and culture is very complex and multifaceted. The relationship between language and culture can be seen as a relationship of part and whole. Language can be perceived as a component of culture and as a tool. At the same time, language is autonomous in relation to culture as a whole, and it can be considered as an independent semiotic system, separate from culture, which takes place in traditional linguistics.

Cultural linguistics is a discipline related to philosophy, national character, mentality. It is a certain body of knowledge about the national and cultural specifics, the organization of the content of verbal communication. The information-activity specificity of human society consists in the presence of special systems for the accumulation, storage and transmission of collective information, the most important of which is language.

Since both culture and language are connected with the mentality of the people, it becomes necessary to comprehend the problem of the relationship of culture and language with mental categories. According to the definition of V.V. Kolesov, "mentality is a worldview in the categories and forms of the native language, combining in the process of cognition the intellectual, spiritual and volitional qualities of the national character in its typical manifestations" [3, p.81]. Consciousness is the most important component of mentality. The second component is unconscious processes and sensations. Culture is part of mentality. "Language" as a sign system is the means by which mentality generates cultural phenomena in its depths.

The study of scientific literature has shown that the complexity of solving the correlation of linguistic and ethno-cultural consciousness is explained by the serious disagreements of scientists in the interpretation of the very concepts of "language" and "culture". The development of culture takes place in the depths of the nation, the people. To join the riches of

culture, both classical and modern, people can only with the help of language. Thanks to language as a system of significant sound units, a person forms a certain “picture of the world”. V.V. Vorobyov on the influence of culture and language highlights significant evidence, namely: “Language is closely related to culture ... is an indispensable prerequisite for the development of culture as a whole” [2, p.12], is an important part of the culture of the people. Language is the most important means of not only communication and expression of thought, but also the accumulation of knowledge. Being a complex sign system, language can be a means of transmitting, storing, using and transforming information.

Culture is also a sign system capable of transmitting information, but, unlike language, culture is primarily memory, and its main feature is accumulation and the desire for absolute universality. A person cannot do without communication, a dialogue of cultures.

“Culture as a correlate of language and (national) personality should be understood in its historical value, traditions, innovation and novelty.”[2, p.19]. The definition of language and culture proposed by V.V. Vorobyov is meaningful also because the comprehensive consideration and preservation of the most important values in culture and the development of new ones in it provide a guarantee for a correct understanding of the life of a nation as it is reflected in its language.

In this regard, we will give no less important opinions of the founders of the linguistic and cultural direction E. M. Vereshchagin and V. G. Kostomarov about communication within various national cultures: “...by assimilating a language, a person simultaneously penetrates into a new national culture, receives enormous spiritual wealth stored by the language being studied” [1, p. four].

Considering the language not only as a sign system that functions as a means of transmitting and receiving information, but also as a cultural code of the nation, it is necessary to note the text as a unit of culture.

This study relies on the views of scientists who note that it is the text that is the most prominent representative, reflecting the national specifics of belonging to a particular culture. Culture reveals its content through a system of norms, values, meanings, ideas and knowledge, traditions and customs, which are expressed in the cultural space of the text.

Features of the text play an important role in the dialogue of cultures, reflecting the national character and national identity, and sometimes influencing their formation. This role is revealed especially clearly when they are translated into another language and when the text functions in another culture.

And only the translation approach will reveal the state of the national language, the literary and artistic views of the society in the era, the picture of the spiritual and intellectual life of the society of a certain linguistic culture. Accordingly, the text and culture have common parameters that allow us to consider the features of the text as an element of culture.

Thus, both concepts: language and culture are inextricably linked, complement and enrich each other. For linguoculturology, the main thing is the anchoring of culture in the language and its reflection in communication. The basis for this is the fundamental unity of language and culture.

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