



## STAGES OF FORMATION OF LINGUOCULTUROLOGY AS A SCIENCE

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### ABSTRACT

According to this article, 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 Linguoculturology, a new branch of linguistics that summarizes the work of a number of scholars, is discussed.

**Keywords:** Linguoculturology, concept, language, culture, linguistic picture of the world.

### INTRODUCTION

As a relatively new science, linguoculturology is characterized by a number of contradictions. So, for example, in the framework of linguoculturology, according to V. N. Telia, language phenomena in synchrony should be considered. However, at the turn of the XX-XXI centuries it is necessary to study the language and using not only the synchronous but also the diachronic method, as well as from the positions of the timeliness, since at the present time the «synchronous/ diachronic» option is replaced by the idea of panchrony " [Bragina, 1999, p. 132]. The emergence of linguoculturology is a natural result of the development of the philosophical and linguistic theory of the XIX-XX century. In the last decade, several works devoted to this discipline were published. The most popular in science work can be considered a textbook by V. A. Maslova [Maslova, 2001]. It provides a methodological basis, describes the current trends of linguocultural researches. 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 processes» or as an «integrative field of knowledge that absorbs the results of research in cultural science and linguistics, ethnolinguistics and cultural anthropology " [p. 9, 30, 32]. The goal of linguoculturology, in the opinion of V. A. Maslova [p. 35), (the study of the ways in which the language embodies in its units, preserves and translates the culture), the tasks (to identify how culture participates in the formation of linguistic concepts, or whether the cultural and linguistic competence of native speakers exists in reality), as well as the conceptual apparatus are formulated very widely.

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 of social norms and behavior, spiritual values. It has long been recognized that any living language develops together with the speech community, that is, with the people who



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speak it. Consider that, languages should be taught and studied in integral unity with the world and culture of the people who speak these languages. **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. Telia, 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)<sup>2</sup> . 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. 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"<sup>3</sup> . 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”<sup>4</sup> . 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” . 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: 1) Language as an indication of a person's overall culture, speech culture, and communication culture. 2) Language as a cultural phenomenon and as a people's cultural repository, custodian, and method of transfer from one generation to the next. 3) 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.

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