

CONNECTION OF CULTURE AND LANGUAGE.

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Abstract: A person learning any language also studies the language's national characteristics, traditions, and cultures. A person who knows multiple languages is considered to have mastered a nation's or people's culture. Because language exists exclusively in the context of nationality and culture. This article discusses the characteristics of the language-culture link as well as the perspectives of different linguists.

Keywords: language, culture, nationality, linguistics, customs, characteristics, hypothesis, communication, tool.

Any nation's language is encapsulated in this word as its historical memory. National psychology, people's feats, the style of thinking, the specificity of creative creativity, the moral state, and spirituality are all significant qualities and features that are communicated through full language and language.

In the history of linguistics and language philosophy, the concept of language and culture interdependence has a prominent role. In this regard, Wilhelm von Humboldt (1767-1835) claims that, while language is universal for all people, the languages of the world are distinct and each has its own worldview. People (nationality, race) are given mental abilities, and some languages and civilizations are creative works based on these mental abilities, according to Gumboldt.

Languages and cultures thus convey the "national spirit," while linguistic and cultural variety reflects disparities in people's intellectual ability (nations, races).

Although the language's typological properties (that is, its structural traits) are unrelated to certain forms of culture, the language's vocabulary reflects the culture and history of its speakers.

In turn, Whorf went on to say that structural distinctions between languages can be viewed as evidence of the presence of different ways of thinking, as well as a key to comprehending any given culture.

The Sapir-Whorf hypothesis is a form of linguistic relativity in which people believe that their manner of thinking is conditioned (if not defined) by the languages they speak. Language is important in this situation since it is the key to understanding culture.

Although this school of thought emphasises language's influence and power, as well as its significance for members of cultural and ethnic groups, it also analyses culture in its core. That is, language and culture are treated as monolithic entities that do not pose a threat to their unity and uniformity.

The prevalence of linguistic, social, and cultural diversity in many modern cultures necessitates a greater understanding of the link between language (s) and culture.

Language and culture are so intimately intertwined at the level of cognition in the study of linguistics and language instruction that they are frequently interrelated.

Language is utilised as a symbol or indicative of a person's cultural identity as well as a way of communication. Every native language should try to know the expressive means of language, to be able to employ its stylistic and semantic wealth in all of its structural diversity.

Monuments of material culture are preserved and restored - this is part of the spiritual historical heritage. The language is the same, it is vulgarisms and jargonisms, ensuring less use of assimilations.

Therefore, in the process of language learning, we are faced with a mentalitet, a national characteristic, and other differences that distinguish it. In this case, language learning must also be aware of the customs, national characteristics of the same people.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the study of a foreign language allows one to know the latest achievements of the development of Science and technology, and to get acquainted with the traditions, rituals, lifestyle, and culture of others.

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