

STAGE OF FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF LINGUCULTUROLOGY AS A SCIENCE

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ABSTRACT. This article discusses lingua-cult urology, a modern branch of linguistics. An analysis of the field of study of lingua-culturology is given.

Keywords: culture, linguistics, intercultural communication, speech, language, linguo-culturology, lingua-culture.

Linguistics is the intersection of linguistics and cultural studies. It is a science that emerged from its connections, and it speaks of the emergence of folk culture explores expression and embodiment. These two directions, that is, linguistic and cultural studies is not a simple connection, but a new scientific one is the emergence of a based direction. Therefore, this phenomenon is linguistic and it is a systematized science without the temporary connection of cultural studies, it is a branch of science with its own independent goal, task, method and research object.

As in all languages, in Uzbek and English, national culture is a language reflects in combinations and phraseology. For example in these languages, it is possible to mention the used reference words. In English conversation, secret, mister, words such as gentleman, lady, miss, misses or his regardless of a person's age if it can be called by name, in Uzbek speech it is after the name of more people with strangers, using words such as brother, sister, uncle, aunt, daughter-in-law, grandfather and in the conversation, in addition to these mentioned words, like brother, sister, son, daughter, daughter-in-law words are used.

It is known that culture is more obvious in phraseology in the language than in words

appears. For example, names of places and people in English and Uzbek languages

phraseological units involved can be cited. For example, it is useless in English regarding the work Carry coals to Newcastle (Newcastle - the center of the English coal industry),

to express cunning Cokel Yorkshire over (Yorkshire people in England with cunning

famous) phraseological units are related to the name of the region, at a much earlier time

When queen Anne was alive, used in relation to the event, to the inevitable choice

In contrast, phrases like Hobson's choice are related to personal names in English reflects its culture. Features of imagery in phraseological units in Uzbek and English languages.

A few are unique to the nation in linguistic and cultural analysis we observed the characteristics. Below, we will try to study and analyze the features of imagery in phraseological units in these two languages. Uzbek as a material of analysis and we used English proverbs, sayings and, of course, phraseology. All are not saints that go to the church will not be a saint) A donkey does not become a pilgrim when he goes to Mecca.

English proverb analysis if we are to do, here the image of the faith of the English people is clearly manifested. Because most of the English believe in Christianity, that's why they are said to go to church. The proverb is characteristic of the English people faith in one's own religion is meant, to which the proverbial "saint" (saint, the image of "church" can be an example.

We can observe the same situation as above in the Uzbek proverb. Donkey "Mecca" and "pilgrim" are Uzbek in the proverb "He will not be a pilgrim after going to Mecca" expresses the belief typical of his people. If the Uzbek people do not convert to Islam, maybe this proverb may not appear at all when he believes in another religion was because every religion is the national belief and custom of that nation.

It is special that the Uzbek people also have this attitude towards the month it should be noted. Because in Uzbeks, the moon is heavenly, taking light from the sun and scattering rain not just the body ("you can't cover the moon with a skirt" - proverb), but "a beautiful, beautiful face" ("Moon free your face from the oppression of black beauty." "Very beautiful, very beautiful" ("Moon when he says it's like the moon, when he says it's like a day"), to wish good luck to someone who is going on a journey. It is used in the meaning of "go to the moon and return safely". It is worth mentioning that in the Russian people and the expression "litso, kak luna" means recognition of beauty.

In the language of the above-mentioned peculiarities in the culture of different peoples studying its reflection is one of the main tasks of linguistic and cultural studies.

Lingvoculturology is a young, new field of linguistics, but in it phraseological, conceptual, and lexicographic and linguodidactic trends were formed managed to.

The main task of this science is the related aspect of language and culture, for example, ways of expressing cultural concepts in language and its various means is to describe the interaction between learning, language and the mentality of the people. A number of scientists in Uzbekistan, in particular A. Abduazizov, D. Ashurova, Sh. Safarov, O., Yusupov, A. Mamatov and other researchers in the field of linguistic and cultural studies have been making a significant contribution.

Lingvokulturology is the process of culture and language use is a science that studies interactions. Linguistic and cultural studies sociolinguistics, ethnolinguistics,

psycholinguistics, linguistics, cultural studies and other related fields are conducted on an interdisciplinary scale.

In conclusion, it can be said that the language and thinking of V. Humboldt in the 19th century that the main attention should be paid to the culture of the nation when studying their relations. In the 90s of the 20th century, a number of linguists made comments about a new science this science is very fast in modern linguistics developed rapidly and took a separate place from general linguistics.

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