

THE CONCEPTS OF LINGUACULTUROLOGY AND ETHNOLINGUISTICS

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Abstract: the differences and similarities between linguaculturology and ethnolinguistics are given in the article. To know more about them some definations are also investigated.

Keywords: linguistics, linguaculturology, ethnolinguistics, culture, language.

As the society develops, each element in it is polished in proportion to the time and expands its capabilities. When a solution to a certain problem is found by summing up facts and scientific views, more urgent and pending problems serve to take steps towards perfection in the fields. So it is seen in all areas, in linguistics, due to the problems waiting to be solved, various new trends have emerged and are still taking a modern shape today.

By the 21st century, directions such as linguaculturology, ethnolinguistics, ethnopsycholinguistics, cognitive linguistics, linguaconceptology, linguapragmatics, psycholinguistics, neurolinguistics, and pragmalinguistics have emerged based on the issue of researching linguistics based on the anthropocentric paradigm.

As we all know, language refers to a complex communication system or the ability to learn and use this system. It is clear to everyone that we use language as a means of communication, and at the same time, we can call language a carrier of information and a messenger informing about cultural processes. But since the owner of this language is a person, the anthropocentric paradigm is seen as the main research issue.

When we consider some issues in linguistics, scientists such as V.Humbold, V.N.Telia, Potebnia, F. Boas, E.Sepir, V.A.Maslova, who studied the language as a key that reveals the cultural characteristics of a certain nation and at the same time regardly caused the emergence of new directions in linguistics, especially in the accomplishment of linguacultural and ethnolinguistics, should be highlighted.

Linguaculturology and ethnolinguistics are very similar fields in terms of the object of study. At first glance, linguaculturalogy can be seen as a science that studies the relationship between language and culture, and ethnolinguistics is a science that examines the closeness of language with folk ethnography. But in our opinion, the root of both sciences is studying the inextricable connection between national culture and

national language. So, what are the differences and similarities between these two fields of science and their role in linguistics?

Language is the fact of culture because:

- an integral part of the culture inherited from our ancestors;
- language is the main means of learning culture;
- language is the most important of all phenomena of cultural order, because if we want to understand the essence of culture - science, religion, literature, these phenomena must be considered as codes formed in language, so conceptual understanding can only occur through natural language.

According to the literature, the ethnolinguistics appeared in order to study the trichotomy of language, culture and society in connection with various subjects, especially in order to determine the inextricable connection between the language and the people who use the language. The term of ethnolinguistics was first used in the works of the English scientist B. Malinovsky. American ethnolinguists, who started effective work in the field of ethnolinguistics (American scientists call ethnolinguistics as sociolinguistics), set themselves the task of describing culture through language and going beyond "pure linguistics" and studying its relationship to the society and culture that the language serves.

The concept of language and culture are closely related and there is a strong relationship between them, and they cannot be imagined separately from each other. Ethnolinguistics is one of the new directions that researches the relationship between culture and language, and in our opinion, looking at some definitions, this direction seems to be similar to linguaculturology in some aspects. *Lingvokulturologiya - madaniy tilshunoslik til va madaniy tushunchalar o'rtasidagi munosabatni o'rganuvchi tilshunoslikning bir bo'limidir* (Sharifian, 2011).¹

Ethnolinguistics is a branch of anthropological linguistics that studies the relationship between language and the cultural behavior of its speakers.[5]

Linguaculturology is a branch of linguistics that studies the relationship between language and cultural concepts. [7]

Both of the two definitions mentioned above express the connection between language and culture.

In A. Mamatov's textbook "Modern linguistics" in the section "Language-culture-ethnos" - "For ethnolinguistics, the problem of the interaction of culture and language with ethnos is somewhat controversial. Language and culture in all their uses are considered capable of differentiating social structures, integrating and opposing separate societies. This is the important function of language and culture, which is

clearly manifested in relation to ethnos, that is, a community of people united by a common historical origin, coexistence, a single culture and a single language.

Ethnolinguistics (ethno... and linguistics) is a branch of linguistics that studies the connection and relations between language and the people who own the language, the joint influence of linguistic and ethnic factors on the functional characteristics of language development. The interaction between language and ethnic characteristics, the influence on each other is twofold: the influence of ethnic factors (ethnos' customs, national traditions, philosophical, religious views, etc.) on language development and, on the contrary, the functional capabilities of the language have a positive effect on the formation of ethnos and ethnic characteristics. effect. Ethnolinguistics studies how different ethnic groups have contributed to the language and its development, the features of closeness and commonality between ethnic groups or their separation and distance in this process. Ethnic onomastics, areal linguistics, linguistic geography, dialectology, language history, sociolinguistics, cartography use scientific results of ethnolinguistics. Ethnolinguistics is especially useful in the study of ethnography of peoples who do not have writing, in the collection and research of linguistic materials related to the ethnic characteristics of their languages.[6]

From this point of view, it is known that language is not only a means of communication for the society, but also a cultural code that shows the identity and culture of each nation and state. Linguistics (linguacultural studies) has emerged as a new field of linguistics that can study a number of problems existing in linguognoseology, psycholinguistics, ethnolinguistics, and sociolinguistics, which is achieved through the language aspect of many gnoseologic, psychological, ethnic, and social phenomena without merging.

Linguistics is a branch of linguistics that came out at the intersection of linguistics and cultural studies and studies the manifestations of national culture that are reflected in language and are becoming stronger. Ethnolinguistics and sociolinguistics are closely related to it and are so closely related that it allows V.N. Telia to consider linguoculturology as a branch of ethnolinguistics. However, they are fundamentally different disciplines.[3,6]

Ye.M. Vereshchagin and V.G. Kostomarov, who were representatives of the linguacultural school in Russia, among the Russian scientists who have done significant scientific research in the field of linguaculturology developed the concept of linguaculturology, "that is, linguaculturology, language units that do not have an equivalent direction - specific to a certain culture , with a specific, cumulative (gathering, strengthening the experience of language owners) function, learns the words that are in the mind of the speaker.[2,11]

V.A. Maslova's scientific views and contribution to the field of linguistics and culture are incomparable. He divides the development of linguistic culture into three periods:

1. The creation of preliminary research, which is the basis for the formation of science;
2. Formation of linguistic and cultural studies as a separate field of research;
3. Emergence of Linguistics as a fundamental, independent science[4,20]

Linguaculturology seeks solutions to its problems in cooperation with other fields, such as ethnography, psycholinguistics, cultural studies.

The definition of language given by us is based on the concept of "language", although linguistics deals with very important areas, although it is exactly what they mean when starting to study speech activity, it lies in its body and system, in a word, "requires the exclusion of anything known as 'external linguistics'. This includes, first of all, everything at the junction of linguistics and ethnology, all possible connections between the history of language and the history of race or civilization.[1,30]

What does language evidence say? Racial commonality in itself is only a secondary, unnecessary factor of linguistic affinity. However, there is a single and serious unity that is extremely important and arises on the basis of social relations: we call it ethnicity. By ethnicity, we mean religious, cultural, mutual protection and other diverse relations, which can be formed even among peoples of different racial origins, even in the absence of any political connection.[1,260]

It can be seen from this that ethnolinguistics is a field that studies the relationship between language and people, and linguoculturology is a field that studies the relationship between language and the culture of the people who own the language. But another piece of information caught our attention. According to it, linguaculturology is a branch of linguistics that emerged at the intersection of linguistics, cultural studies, and the study of the reflection and establishment of national culture in language. This science is so closely connected with ethnolinguistics and sociolinguistics that V. N. Telia considers it as a form of ethnolinguistics.

V. A. Zvegintsev described ethnolinguistics as a direction aimed at studying the relationship of language with culture, folk traditions, society or the social structure of the nation as a whole.

Summarizing the thoughts, it can be said that today, that is, in the age of advanced information technology, it is very important to conduct research and news in these areas, which are very relevant. Because in this age of information, thousands, if not millions, of different concepts and information are storming the minds of young people at the same time. In this case, it is important to have enough resources about the history, culture, and linguistic wealth of the nation, to inculcate in their minds information

about our values and people, to awaken feelings of love and loyalty to their mother tongue and to the development of this nation in a certain sense, serves to contribute.

So, from the sources we have studied, we know that ethnolinguistics works based on the language, people and its historical roots, social relations, while linguoculturology studies what is embodied in the language based on the culture of a certain nation.

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