

HARMONY OF LANGUAGE AND CULTURE IN LINGUOCULTUROLOGY**Akmalxodjayeva Robiyaxon Akmalxodja qizi***Tashkent International University of Financial Management and Technologies*

Annotation: *In the article, it is clear that Linguoculturology as The analysis of the national-cultural semantic component of the field of cultural settings, linguistic features and how language is used to communicate cultural norms, beliefs, and behaviors. This field emphasizes the mutually beneficial relationship between language and culture, contending that knowledge of one needs knowledge of the other.*

Keywords: *linguo-cultural study, linguistic markers, linguistic and cultural aspect, cognitive linguistics.*

Annotatsiya: *Maqolada ko'rinib turibdiki, lingvokulturologiya sifatida madaniy muhitlar sohasining milliy-madaniy semantik komponenti, til xususiyatlari va tilning madaniy me'yorlar, e'tiqodlar va xatti-harakatlarni etkazishda qanday ishlatilishini tahlil qilish. Bu soha til va madaniyat o'rtasidagi o'zaro manfaatli aloqani ta'kidlab, birini bilish uchun ikkinchisini bilish zarurligini ta'kidlaydi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *lingvo-madaniyatshunoslik, lingvistik belgilar, lingvistik va madaniy aspekt, kognitiv tilshunoslik*

Linguoculturology is the interdisciplinary study that explores the interplay between language and culture. It examines how linguistic elements are shaped by cultural contexts and how cultural norms, values, and practices are conveyed through language. This field highlights the symbiotic relationship between language and culture, asserting that understanding one requires an understanding of the other.

Language is not merely a tool for communication; it is a vessel of culture. It reflects and perpetuates cultural values, beliefs, and practices. Culture, in turn, influences language use, shaping its structure, vocabulary, and meaning. This interdependence means that language and culture are constantly in dialogue, influencing and reinforcing each other. Language functions as a cultural artifact that encodes and transmits cultural knowledge. Through language, cultural practices, historical narratives, and social values are communicated and preserved. For instance, traditional stories, folklore, and rituals are often conveyed through specific linguistic forms and structures unique to a culture.

The theory of linguistic relativity, or the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis, posits that the structure of a language affects its speakers' worldview and cognitive processes. This theory suggests that different cultures perceive and categorize the world in varied ways based on their linguistic frameworks. For example, the way different languages categorize color or spatial relationships can influence how speakers of those languages experience and interpret these concepts. Language is a key component of social identity and cultural affiliation. It serves as a marker of group membership and cultural heritage.

Dialects, accents, and language choices can indicate one's social background, regional origin, and cultural identity. Language practices, including code-switching and language variation, often reflect cultural dynamics and social hierarchies. Languages often contain unique terms and expressions that reflect specific cultural concepts. For example, the Japanese concept of “ikigai” (a reason for being) or the Danish concept of “hygge” (a sense of cozy contentment) encapsulates cultural values and practices that are not easily translated into other languages. These culturally specific concepts highlight how language encodes and conveys cultural meanings. Cultural practices often shape and are shaped by language. For instance, rituals, ceremonies, and daily routines are often described and understood through culturally specific linguistic forms. The use of honorifics in many languages reflects cultural norms regarding social hierarchy and respect, while expressions related to time, space, and relationships can reveal cultural attitudes and practices.

Pragmatics, the study of language use in context, is crucial for understanding the harmony between language and culture. Cultural context influences how meaning is constructed and interpreted in communication. Speechacts, politeness strategies, and conversational norms vary across cultures, and understanding these differences is essential for effective cross-cultural communication. Meaning in language is often context-dependent. Cultural background provides the necessary context for interpreting linguistic expressions accurately. For example, the meaning of a joke, a metaphor, or a figurative expression can be deeply rooted in cultural knowledge and norms, making it essential to understand cultural context to grasp the full meaning.

Incorporating cultural content into language teaching enhances learners' understanding and proficiency. Language instruction that includes cultural nuances helps learners appreciate and use language more effectively in real-world contexts. Teaching materials that reflect cultural practices and values provide learners with a richer understanding of language use. Understanding the harmony between language and culture is vital for accurate translation and effective cross-cultural communication. Translators and interpreters must navigate cultural references and idiomatic expressions to ensure that meaning is preserved and appropriately conveyed across languages. Sociolinguistics and ethnographic studies often explore the relationship between language and culture. These studies examine how language use varies across different social and cultural contexts, providing insights into the ways language reflects and shapes cultural identities and social interactions.

The harmony of language and culture in linguistics underscores the intricate relationship between linguistic practices and cultural contexts. By exploring this relationship, linguistics offers valuable insights into how language and culture are intertwined, enriching our understanding of human communication and cultural expression. Recognizing this harmony allows for a deeper appreciation of the ways in which language reflects and perpetuates cultural values and practices. Language serves

as a repository for cultural knowledge. Through linguistic expressions, proverbs, idioms, and narratives, cultures transmit their norms, traditions, and historical experiences. For example, the presence of numerous terms for specific cultural practices or environmental features in a language can reveal much about the importance of those elements in the culture. Languages often have unique features that are closely tied to cultural practices. For instance, the use of honorifics in Japanese reflects social hierarchies and respect within the culture. Similarly, certain linguistic structures, such as the use of formal versus informal language, can signify social relationships and cultural values.

Language is a key component of cultural identity. It shapes and is shaped by individual and collective identities, often acting as a marker of belonging to a particular community or social group. The way people use language can reflect their cultural identity and values, and changes in language use can indicate shifts in cultural attitudes and practices. Understanding the harmony between language and culture is crucial for effective cross-cultural communication. Misinterpretations often arise when cultural nuances embedded in language are overlooked. To communicate effectively across cultures, one must be aware of not only linguistic differences but also the cultural contexts that inform these differences.

Incorporating cultural context into language education enhances learners' understanding and proficiency. Teaching a language without its cultural backdrop can lead to incomplete or inaccurate communication skills. Effective language teaching integrates cultural insights to provide a more holistic understanding of language use.

Linguoculturology is essential in translation and interpretation, where cultural nuances must be accurately conveyed. Translators and interpreters must be adept at navigating cultural references and idiomatic expressions to ensure that meaning is preserved across languages. Linguoculturology intersects with sociolinguistics and anthropology, fields that examine how language and culture influence social behavior and societal structures. This interdisciplinary approach enriches our understanding of the role of language in shaping human experiences and social interactions.

In conclusion, The harmony between language and culture underscores the importance of a holistic approach to understanding linguistic and cultural phenomena. By examining how language and culture interact, linguoculturology provides valuable insights into the ways in which human communication is deeply rooted in cultural contexts. This field fosters a deeper appreciation of the richness and diversity of human expression and interaction.

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