

Learning any Language with Linguoculturology Enriches our Knowledge and Broadens our Horizon

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Annotation. This article deals with the data related to one of the most crucial branches of the modern linguistics, linguoculturology.

Key words: linguistics, culture, linguoculturology, communication

Introduction.

Language is the primary means of communication and the most significant tool to express people's thoughts. At the same time language helps to deliver, store, use and transmit culture from one generation to the next generation. Consequently, the research of relationships between language and culture has great importance in modern linguistics. The focus of linguoculturology is a person considered as a carrier of language and culture, his background knowledge, national-specific, behavioral norms, making him a representative of the culture. Problems related to the functioning and study of the language in a multilingual society are considered against the background of the overall picture of the language situation.

In world linguistics the researches on the problem of language and culture are also developing. As B. Sainte-Marie said that "Language and culture cannot be separated. Language is vital to understand our unique cultural perspectives. Language is a tool that is used to explore and experience our cultures and the perspectives that are embedded in our cultures." In addition, culture is created by be humankind who use language.

Material And Methods

Linguoculturology is a new branch of linguistics which focuses on the study of relationships between language and society, language and mind, language and culture. V.N Telia defines Linguoculturology as "a study aimed at investigating and describing the correlation between language and culture in scope of modern culture national self-consciousness and its sign representation. (Telia 1996, p .16) p 16). V.V. Krasnykh considers Linguoculturology to be "a discipline studying and manifestation, reflection and fixation of culture in the language and discourse" (V.V. Krasnykh 2003 p27).

Results.

The linguocultural characteristics of words help students broaden their cultural awareness of the learning language. As it proved each nation has colourful and reach traditions and customs. Through learning the language with its linguocultural features learners not only study the language but also the culture of that nation. Therefore, linguoculturology plays a significant role in the modern research. It appeared in the 90th of the 20th century. The term linguoculturology came into use in the scientific works by V.V Vorobyev, N.D. Arutyunova, Y.S Stepanov, V. T. Kolokov, V.A. Maslova, V. I. Karasik, V.N. Teliya, V. Avramova and others. Being a master of the native language and culture allows the student to communicate and interact within the same ethno-social and cultural community; the assimilation of two languages and culture of the people. A person who can speak multi languages will be able to understand many nations and customs as well. In our country, this is at least a trilingual personality: owning a native language, Russian, and one of the European languages as a means of international communication (English, French, German). Mastering a second language involves learning a new linguistic picture of the world to be more precise, people who know foreign languages will discover new way of living, dressing, eating habits and many others.

Discussion.

As the object of the linguoculturology is to learn language and culture, one can learn how to use any word in any language having studied this branch of linguistics.

While learning English we should learn every word's style and usage in order to use it properly in any situation. My research work's aim is to investigate the linguocultural features of the word "marriage" in English and Uzbek languages.

In the English language the word "turmush" may be given with these words:

1. "Marriage"
For instance, "My parents are celebrating 40 years of marriage."
2. "Match" (old fashioned)
"He was determined that his daughter should make a good match."
3. "Wedlock"
He was born out of wedlock.
4. "Domesticity"
I am not cut out for domesticity.

In the Uzbek language "turmush, nikoh" and "oilaviy hayot" can mean the same meaning with the word "marriage" in English.

It is vitally important to be aware of the words' cultural features in order to use them appropriately. To exemplify in the Uzbek nation it is advised to avoid to call one's wife with their given names or words like "sweetheart, darling, my dear, my lovely" and others due to the fact that this situation seems immoral among parents, relatives, neighbors, children, colleagues, briefly in society. According to the Uzbek mentality it is preferable to address and refer to an Uzbek wife with her elder child's name in order to avoid improper and rude situation. At the same time in the English nation men may call their wives with endearment exclamatory words such as "my darling, dear, sweetheart, honey, love, sweetie" as this situation is a normal custom in this mentality as well as this describes that there is a true love and respect in that family.

Moreover, in English the word "brother" is used for both meaning "aka" (elder brother) and "uka" (little brother) whilst in Uzbek there are used two separate words to express "elder brother" (aka), and "little brother" (uka). There would be found some similarities and dissimilarities among their languages and cultures.

Conclusion.

As discussed above that any language is picturesque and makes the atmosphere lively if only it is learned with cultural background among the native speakers and the language learners. Culture makes each language more individual, colorful and rich. Language and culture reflect the past history of the nation, its tradition, customs and heritage of the countries like folk-songs, national dances, and fairy-tales. Due to the fact that Linguoculturology is defined as "a complex scientific discipline of a synthesizing type that studies the relationship 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 extra-lingual (cultural) content". Learning the culture of another country helps to overcome communicative barriers, be tolerant towards the attitudes and customs of other peoples, and understand clearly the socio-cultural norms and foundations of intercultural communication. Linguocultural approach involves the formation of linguocultural competence that is a system of both knowledge and skills about the culture and the ability to use them in a particular communicative situation.

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