

The Main Place Of Linguo-Cultural Studies In World Linguistics And Its Development As A Science

D.U.Ismoilova, Assistant
Department of Languages,
International Medical Institute Central Asian Medical University
Uzbekistan

Annotation. This article is devoted to the study of linguoculturology that is considered a modern science in linguistics. The article reveals the linguoculturological studies that were held by different linguists such as Maslova, Vorobyov, Telia and its emergence as a new science in linguistics. Moreover, there are examples of realia and lacunae which are indispensable part of linguoculturology.

Key words: language, culture, linguists, linguoculturology, social phenomenon, development, science, realia, lacune and hypothesis.

Introduction. Language and culture are interrelated concepts that complement each other. A person's thinking, level of knowledge and manners are clearly reflected in his manner of speaking. Therefore, language is a mirror of culture and one of its objects. One of the famous representatives of Uzbek national culture, enlightened scientist Abdulla Avloni said: "The mirror of every nation's identity is its life, language and literature. "Losing the national language means losing the soul of the nation," he says [1]. Since language is a social phenomenon that expresses the culture, nationalism and thinking of people and nations, it has become an object of study by scientists and linguists. As a result of continuous research and analysis, general linguistics, linguoculturology, literary criticism, psycholinguistics, computer linguistics, linguistics and other foreign languages appeared.

Literature review. What is a linguoculturology as a science? The first points of views and discussions about linguoculturology were appeared in 19-20th centuries on the basis of comparative historical linguistics. This science is a new branch of linguoculturology that mainly studies the influence of culture on the language and vice versa. The term "linguoculturalism" first appeared in the works of the founder of the phraseological school V.N.Telia and V.V.Vorobyov, V.A.Maslova and others [2]. The ideas of the German linguist Humboldt about language played an important role in the formation of linguistic and cultural studies. Wilhelm von Humboldt believed that language is the expression of thought. In his opinion, language and thinking are inextricably linked, and language influences a person's perception, understanding and expression of the world. According to Humboldt, language is not only a sign system, but also a means of expressing a worldview. Each language creates its own worldview, and this worldview is associated with the content or essence that comes from the language. Humboldt's language connects the creative power of human thinking and the process of understanding the world [3]. Humboldt's idea and theory about language is very important for the emergence of linguistics. The ideas of French linguist Ferdinand de Saussure and his students also greatly contributed to the development of linguistics. At the beginning of the 20th century, the American linguist Edward Sapir and the French scientist Pierre Teilhard de Chardin put forward their hypothesis about the relationship between language and culture. The idea of Pierre de Chardin, that is, to extol the human factor, to place his thinking and consciousness above all else, largely contributed to the rapid development of modern linguoculturology. His ideas influenced the understanding of individual and collective thinking, the theory of speech activity, and thereby laid the foundations of modern linguoculturology in a number of its aspects [4]. Linguoculturology is an interdisciplinary and independent scientific approach to the linguistics that has 5 main directions of linguoculturological research. They are linguoculturology of a separate social group, linguocultural lexicography, diachronic linguoculturology, comparative linguoculturology and contrastive linguoculturology. Moreover, linguoculturology visibly connects with sociolinguistics and ethnolinguistics [5]. Ethnolinguistics as a science appeared in the 19th century in the United States and was more clearly manifested in the oral creativity (folklore) of many peoples. Folk language, i.e. specific folklore (epics, lullaby "lapars"-traditional folk song), national holidays,

clothes and values are an important object of study of ethnolinguistics. Words representing this particular nation are called **lacuna** in linguistics. Initially the term “lacune” was used by Canadian scientists J.Vine and J.Darbel. By comparing and contrasting English language with French, these two scholars coincided with an unusual phenomenon called “lacune”, the words that had no equivalence in other languages. So, their studies opened a wide gate for further developments in this sphere [6]. Now there are some examples of lacunes in Uzbek, English, and other languages below in the table.

| Uzbek | English | Others |
|----------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| “Samsa” | Sports | Halloween |
| “Norin” | “rugby” | “Thanksgiving” |
| “Adras” | “pub” | “Santa Claus” |
| “Atlas” | “google” | “Imperator” |
| “Chorsi” | “YouTube” | “Samurai” |
| “Chopon” | “Big Ben” | “Flora” |
| “Mahalla” | “Hyde Park” | “Fauna” |
| “Kurash” | “Buckingham palace” | “tornado” |
| “Navruz” | “Lady” | “River Rubicon” |
| “Sumalyak” | “Gentlemen” | “Julius Caesar” |
| “Alpomish” | “Thames” | “Spaghetti” |
| “Beshik” | “Pudding” | “Kimano” |
| “Lazgi” | “Sandwich” | “Sumo” |
| “Shashmaqon” | “Lord” | “Karate” |
| “Fotiha to‘yi” | “Fast food” | “Dzudo” |
| “Sep” | “Romeo and Julie” | “Pasta” |
| “Kelin-salom” | | “Chili” |
| “Quda-anda” | | |

Below there were examples of lacunae and realia. The difference between realia and lacuna is that realia are the words that refer to a particular culture that describe its lifestyle, traditions, customs, nationality and etc., on the other hand, lacune is a gap or non-existing sentence in the text due to its cultural peculiarities.

Conclusion. To sum up, there were so many ideas, hypothesis about linguoculturology that deeply contributed to the development of a new direction in linguistics. The linguoculturological studies will be so beneficial in learning different cultures which help establish a relationship between various nations. Linguoculturology is a young but promising discipline that is not only of great theoretical importance, but is very useful in the communicative and pragmatic aspect, in terms of ensuring successful intercultural communication.

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