



VIEW THROUGH THE LINGUISTIC LOOKING GLASS INTO THE NOTION OF
“CULTURE”

Ruzieva Makhfuza Khikmatovna

PhD student at Bukhara State University

ruzieva.mahfuza@gmail.com

Abstract: *By providing an overview of the relationship between the study of language and the study of culture, the paper examines how language may influence and be influenced by culture, and what can be learned about a particular culture by studying its language.*

Keywords: *Language and culture studies, language and society, language use, language and thought.*

Language and society, language use, and language and thought are identified as common research interests, and they are illustrated with relevant notions, findings, and research from disciplines such as anthropological linguistics, ethnolinguistics, sociolinguistics, pragmatics, discourse analysis, contrastive rhetoric, applied linguistics, and cognitive linguistics. The most diverse poses in the definition of the term "culture" is presented in scientific works written by Maslova (2001). Each of the eleven directions listed by her emphasizes a separate aspect, the main features of the concept. It is difficult to distinguish some of them, since they focus on other elements and manifestations of culture. Studies in which the interest of philosophers, anthropologists, sociologists, culturologists and linguists in culture from representatives of various sciences was conducted as well as was predetermined the expansion of the perspective, but at the same time, as mentioned above, deprived the term "culture" of significant uniformity even within a specific science. Hence, according to Steglitz (1999), there is also no consensus on the quantity and choice of parameters based on classifications expressed in linguistic and didactic directional reviews on the understanding and definition of this phenomenon.

An even more pragmatic approach, which, in our opinion, is able to combine different angles of such a complex concept as "culture", can be not a separator of separately variable values, but a unifying approach in a holistic way around certain constants.

In particular, various aspects of values and ideals are at the same time the object of study of their descriptive, spiritual and value-related approaches, however, despite all the importance of the value-related parameter, its existence does not negotiate the concept of "culture", at the same time, within the framework of the approaches, only spiritual values or further narrowing only with an extremely conditional line distinguishes hermeneutical and informational approaches, since each of them is focused on the text. According to the understanding of the ancients, culture appears as a system of signs (symbols) that represent the world and are able to function as a means of communication, in which interpretation is seen as a universal practice in the search for signs enters the big stage. This approach is based on the main feature of human existence – the ability to symbolize, the ability to "reflect" or "express" objective reality using a "sign", as well as the ability to understand a "sign" as a representative of objective reality and, thus, establish a "meaning" relationship



between one object and another. The basis of the hermeneutical approach is the interpretation that “culture” is a set, a set of texts that are considered as a data warehouse, as well as within the framework of the information approach, as can be seen from its so – called culture – a system for creating, storing, using and transmitting information, a system of signs used by society and in which social both directions.

Thus, in the definition of K.Geertz, the concept of “culture” has extremely clear drawings that can be used in work, expressed as a system of inherited representations that pass through history, have a symbolic appearance, through which people enter into mutual communication, preserve and increase knowledge about life and their own behavior, reflected in a symbolic form (Geertz 1973).

However, these symbols and signs can only be understood and interpreted in a certain context, in a broad context of cultural reality (context of cultural reality), which includes material inventory, various types of activities, interests, moral and spiritual values that are inextricably linked with the signs. Hence, the concept of culture includes not only the characters and the models formed by them, but also the context in which they are actualized within it, culture acts as a context in which the characters acquire meaning.

Even in works on intercultural communication, there is no clear definition of culture. In particular, American experts in this field expressed diametrically opposite opinions. For example, in the early 1990s, calls began to sound in the context that this concept should be expanded. Belonging to a single culture was associated not only with belonging to a single nation, but also with belonging to an ethnic, religious group and even gender (identity groups).

One of the central elements of the above definitions of culture is that culture is realized within society or a social group. Language is arguably the most important socialization tool available in all human societies and cultures. Language is largely how one generation passes on its customs and beliefs to the next, and how members of a society become aware of their place in it. Sociology, anthropology, and ethnology are three major disciplines that study society and man's place in it. The domain of linguistic disciplines such as anthropological linguistics, sociolinguistics, and ethnolinguistics is where they truly excel.

LIST OF USED LITERATURE:

1. Smith S. I., Paige R.M., Stegliz I. Theoretical Foundation of Intercultural Training and Applications to the Teaching of Culture. In print. University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, 1999. - 43 p.
2. Маслова В.А. Лингвокультурология: Учебное пособие. - М.: Академия, 2001.- 208 с.
3. Geertz C. The Intepretation of Cultures. - New York: Basic, 1973. - 470 p.
4. Ruzieva M.Kh. - Dichotomy of Linguistic Personality and Language under the Influence of Socio-Communicative and Lingua-Cultural Factors - Central Asian Journal of Literature, Philosophy and Culture, 2021, 131- 135 p.



5. Ruzieva M.Kh. - The manifestation of the linguistic thinking of the translator in the socio-communicative and linguocultural aspectS , Scientific progress 2021 (6), 1103-1110 p.