



ANALYSIS OF LINGVOCULTUROLOGICAL CASES IN THE PROCESS OF INTERACTION

Tagaynazarova Rakhima Ahmetovna
Teacher of Termez branch of TSPU.

ABSTRACT

The article is devoted to the study of the position of lingvoculturology in modern linguistics in the process of social interaction. The issue of the relationship and interaction of culture and language has turned into central in science emerged in the middle of the last century at the confluence of sociolinguistics, ethno-linguistics, linguistic country studies, cultural studies – cultural linguistics. To analyze conceptions of language system functioning in interaction, it should be referred to the concepts of a language situation, a linguo-cultural situation that are constantly developing. In studying the lingvoculturological cases it is essential to consider linguo-cultural concepts.

KEYWORDS: *Lingvoculturology, social interaction, culture, language, cultural linguistics.*

DISCUSSION

Lingvoculturology as the complex scientific discipline of synthesizing type, studies interrelation and culture and language interaction in its functioning and reflects this process as complete structure of units in unity of their language and cultural contents by means of system methods and with orientation to modern priorities and cultural establishments. At present, approach in the realm of cultural linguistics remains relevant: “In the research on the basis of the theoretical analysis of scientific methodological literature, the content of the concept of a lingvoculturology as sciences at the present stage of development of linguistics is open” (Zhumasheva, Zhumbaeva, Zhukenova, Ismagulova, & Ryspaeva, 2014). And “as a result, the interaction between culture and lingvoculture emerges” (Tokarev, 2015, p. 285). According to Schweitzer (1978), linguistic situation is “system of socially and functionally distributed and hierarchically linguistic system and subsystems that coexist and interact in a given ethnic community or in a given administrative-territorial association and in respect of which members of the corresponding linguistic and verbal collectives adhere to certain social attitudes” (Schweizer & Nikolsky, 1978, p.145).

In accordance with Vinogradov (1990), a language situation is “set of forms of existence (as well as styles) of a single language or set of language in their territorial and social interrelation and functional interaction within certain geographical regions or administrative-political entities” (p.57).

Language is closely connected with culture: it sprouts in it, develops in it and expresses in it. On the basis of this idea there was a new science – a lingvoculturology which can be considered as the independent direction of linguistics issued in the 90th years of the XX century. If the cultural science investigates consciousness of the person in relation to the nature, society, history, art and other spheres of its social and cultural life, and linguistics considers outlook which is displayed and fixed in language in the form of mental models of a language picture of the world, the lingvoculturology has the subject and language and the culture which are in dialogue, interaction. If the traditional way of judgment of a problem of interaction of language and culture consists in attempt to solve linguistic problems, using some ideas of culture, in our work ways by means of which language embodies in the units are studied, stores and broadcasts culture.

Linguistic and cultural components of a concept should be considered, according to A.A.Grigoriev, in their interrelation with philosophy, culture and society (Grigoriev, 2006). The lingvocultural understanding of the concept is distinguished, first of all, by the fact that it is recognized as a cultural object, as Stepanov (2001) defines, “a slot of culture in the human mind” (p. 732). A concept in cultural linguistics is a multilayered, multidimensional structure that includes ideas, emotive, historical, etymological components, characterized by objectivity and historical conditionality (Tokaraev, 2000). All the above-mentioned definitions indicate two



components, two plans of a concept – a plan of expression and a plan of content.

In addition to above notions, lingvoculturology is the branch of linguistics arisen on a joint of linguistics and cultural science and investigating manifestations of the culture of the people which were reflected and fixed in language. The ethnolinguistics and sociolinguistics is closely connected with it, and is so close that it always to consider a lingvoculturology as the ethnolinguistics section. Object of research of this science are language units which gained symbolical, reference, figurative and metaphorical value in culture and which generalize results of actually human consciousness – archetypical and prototypical, recorded in myths, legends, rituals, ceremonies, folklore and religious discourses, poetic and prosaic art texts, phraseological units and metaphors, symbols and the paremiyakh (proverb and sayings), etc.

Modern approach of knowledge of a lingvoculturology (Life Science Journal 2014:11) allowed us to use these intrinsic subjects of a lingvoculturology in development of Model Modern approach to knowledge of a lingvoculturology:

I – The first group of lingvoculturological subjects: (1) subject of a lingvoeogrphy is a lingvoculturology component, they become also its subject; (2) mythologized language units: archetypes and mythemias, ceremonies and beliefs, rituals and the customs enshrined in language; (3) paremiological fund of language.

II – Second group lingvoculturologicalof subjects (4) phraseological fund of language; (5) standards, stereotypes, symbols; (6) metaphors and images of language.

III – Third group lingvoculturological of subjects (7) stylistic way of language; (8) speech behavior; (9) area of speech etiquette.

On the basis of the theoretical and methodological analysis, organizational and methodological aspects of a currents state of studying of a lingvoculturology are revealed. As a result, the modern directions of development of a problem of interrelation of a language and culture, as a main components of a lingvoculturology were proved and defined

REFERENCES

1. Clatford, J.C., 2002. *Language Learning and the Applied Linguistics: A Historical Setch. Language Learning*, 48(4): 465-496.
2. Bernard Spolsky, Francis M. Hult, 2008. *The history and the development of educational linguistics*. 10:10-24
3. Ben Rampton, 2007. *Retuning in applied linguistics. International Journal of Applied Linguistics*, 7(1): 3-25.
4. Slyshkin, G.G. (2004). *Lingvo-cultural concepts and metaconcepts*.

5. Tokaraev, G.V. (2015). *Problems of linguistic and culturelinguistic description of the concept*.
6. Vinogradov, V.A. (1990). *Language situation. Linguistic Encyclopedic Dictionary*.