



## RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CULTURE AND LANGUAGE

**M.E.Tursunova**

Samarkand State University, PhD researcher

tursunovam89@gmail.com

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### **Abstract:**

Language and culture are considered an integral part of the field of linguistics, and with the help of language, a person understands the world and expresses it. It is the formation of his culture and behavior. In this article, language and culture are considered objects of linguistics study, and it can be seen whether they are interrelated or separate.

**Keywords:** Linguistics, culture, communication, object, category, society, values, relations, philosophy.

In the modern world, language, and culture are among the most important categories of a person and society. With the help of language, a person's understanding and expression of the world, his culture, and behavior are formed. It should be noted that language and culture are interrelated categories that form a whole image and traditions passed down from generation to generation. Linguistics studies the issues of language and culture and determines their interaction and specific characteristics.

Language and culture are indisputable values in society, the driving force of its development and renewal.

Culture means a set of spiritual, written, ethnic, and scientific values, as well as scientific discoveries, historical monuments, and works of art. It is expressed in people's views, outlook, lifestyle, and behavior. There are also two main approaches to the interpretation of the concept of "culture": social and cognitive.

The social approach is that it is not focused on a specific individual but on groups and masses of people in society. The cognitive approach involves considering culture in terms of individual values in society, its structures, and processes.

Language is a set of phonetic, lexical, and grammatical tools, through which human thoughts, feelings, emotions, and desires are expressed.

Language is a vibrant and versatile tool for people to communicate and express their thoughts. The main goal is interpersonal relationships and is the main component of culture. It should be noted that the language is in the process of constant development and improvement.

Many attempts have been made to explain the linguistic and cultural features and nature of language signs from the point of view of linguistics. So, for example, V.I. Karasik pays attention to the study of linguistic issues in his works, referring to the works of other researchers on this problem (V.G. Kostomarov, E.M. Vereshchagina). In the study of linguistics and cultural characteristics, linguists rely on the thesis that the linguistic understanding of the culture of a language

comes from comparing it with a native or other foreign language.

"The relationship between culture and language," writes N. I. Tolstoy, "can be considered as a relationship between the whole and its part." Language can be considered as a component of culture or as a tool of culture (which are not the same thing), especially when it comes to literary language or folk language. However, language is at the same time autonomous about the whole culture and it can be considered separately from culture (this is always done) or compared to culture as an equivalent and equal phenomenon.

The problem of interaction and interaction of language and culture is one of the central problems of linguistics. This topic was successfully developed at the beginning of the 19th century by the brothers Grimm, R. Rask, and V. Humboldt, whose teaching was continued in Russia in the works of F.I. Buslaev, A.N. Afanasyev, A.A. Potebnja.

Language and reality are structurally similar. The structure of any language can be equated with the structure of reality or its more or less deformed reflection [1, p. 76].

How are language, reality, and culture related?

Language is a part of culture because the "body" of a sign is a cultural object, in its form the linguistic and communicative ability of a person is objectified, the value of a sign is also a cultural object, which appears only in one form in human activity. Similarly, culture is included in the language, because everything is modeled in the text [2, p. 114].

The relationship between culture and language can be considered as a relationship of whole and parts. Language can be considered as a component of culture or a medium of culture, and at the same time, language is autonomous from culture as a whole and can be considered as a phenomenon separate from culture or equivalent and equal to culture.

A comparison of culture and language in terms of general and national culture and specific characteristics of a specific language reveals a certain isomorphism



(similarity) in their structures at the functional and system level. The similarity of the structure of the cultural language with the structure of the language can be seen from the fact that the phenomenon of genre, the fact of synonymy, homonymy, and polysemy are found in both aspects. Both in the history of culture and in language, the processes of the influence of cultures on culture and stratification are observed.

Linguistics, of course, requires a lot of special disciplines, such as philosophy, and culture, and it does not give any reason to exclude from the culture of its research object.

At the same time, it is necessary to study the interaction between language and culture very carefully, paying attention to the fact that these are different semiotic systems.

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