

## Linguistic Characteristics of the Terms Related to Culture in the Uzbek Language

**Abdinazarov Oktam Kushakovich**

Termiz University of Economics and Service Termiz city, foreign language (English)

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### ANNOTATION

*This article devoted to open the topic linguistic characteristics of the terms related to culture in the Uzbek language and its special features. Moreover, in the article the latest information about «Cultural linguistics » and realia.*

### INTRODUCTION

Language and culture are closely connected. Language and culture are related and depend on each other as they both grow and change. Language is important for culture because it is used to express many different aspects of culture. Culture and language are connected because language is shaped by the community's culture. This means the language has been adapted to express the ideas, beliefs, and traditions of the community. Culture is what a group of people believe, do, and think. This includes their language and how they communicate with each other. We use language to keep and share our customs and traditions. The two cannot be separated from each other. Language means either the ability of humans to learn and use complicated ways of communicating, or a particular example of such a complex communication system.

### LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODS

Linguistics is the study of language. Language can mean the rules that make it possible to speak or the things that can be said using those rules. A language is a way to communicate information using symbols. The brain processes language in many different parts. People learn to talk by talking to others when they are young, and most kids can talk very well by the time they are three years old. Language is really important to a culture. It shows you what the culture is like. Culture means different things and comes from a Latin word which means "to cultivate". In

1952, Alfred Kroeber and Clyde Kluckhohn made a list of meanings of the word "culture" in a book called *Culture: A Critical Review of Concepts and Definitions*. The word "culture" is usually used in three main ways.

- Excellence of taste in the fine arts and humanities, also known as high culture
- An integrated pattern of human knowledge, belief, and behavior that depends upon the capacity for symbolic thought and social learning
- The set of shared attitudes, values, goals, and practices that characterizes an institution, organization or group.

A long time ago, the idea of progress meant making things better, just like how farmers try to improve their crops. In the 1800s, the word started meaning making yourself better by getting educated, and then it meant achieving the goals of your country. During the 1800s, certain scientists called the word "culture" something that all humans had in common. Each country has its own unique qualities that make it distinct. This means that their meaning can be seen by looking at what they contain. People from different countries have different customs and ways of living. When something happens to them, they use certain images to represent it. These images become important parts of their culture or religion. The most commonly accepted idea about language comes from a person named Humboldt and is known all around the world. Humboldt believed that language is closely connected to a nation's culture and identity. In fact, it is a vital part of their existence. Language is a really important part of a culture and can influence how people in that culture live their lives. Culture and language are connected to each other. A new area in linguistics called "Cultural Linguistics" was created based on this idea. Cultural linguistics is a type of language study that started in the 1990s.

The phrase "Cultural linguistics" is a term used by a group of researchers led by Vorobev, Krasnykh, Karasik, Hrolenko, and Maslova, to talk about how culture affects language. This science studies words that have important meanings in a culture. These words come from myths, legends, stories, religious teachings, and other forms of art. They can also include phrases, symbols, and sayings. Cultural linguistics is when people study how language helps to share cultures, beliefs, and traditions. They look at how people use language to create their culture and how that affects communication. This topic involves different sciences, like language, culture, studying groups of people, and how language affects people's minds. Vorobyev V.V believes that Cultural linguistics is a theory for studying the relationship between culture and language. It serves as the foundation for studying how culture is expressed through language. This thing is called "complex science" that looks at how culture and language work together. It studies the units of language and culture as a whole, including the things outside of language like cultural content, using a system of methods with a focus on modern society and its values.

## **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

Realia means a word or phrase that is specific to a certain culture and can be hard or impossible to translate to another language. The phrase "Carry coals to Newcastle" means to bring something that is not needed to a place that already has plenty of it. Newcastle makes a lot of coal. Many English words that refer to types of money or units of measurement are used in common English phrases. Here are some common phrases and their meanings: - "Penny wise and pound foolish" means being careful with small amounts of money but not being as careful with larger amounts. - "In for a penny, in for a pound" means when you start something, you should finish it. - "Give them an inch and they will take a mile" means if you let someone have a little bit of what they want, they will try to take even more. - "Look a million dollars" means to look extremely good or attractive. The Uzbek language has special phrases related to typical food, clothes, and daily life. For example, to make a mistake, they say "chuchvarani xom sanamoq". "Oshga tushgan xira pashshaday" means someone who is not wanted. Youngsters

work, while older people rest, which is called “yosh kelsa ishga, qari kelsa oshga”. People say “astaravrasini ag’darmoq” when they want to look into something in-depth. The phrase “bir-ikki yaktakni ortiqroq yirtgan” means someone who is more experienced. When you want happiness, you say “do’ppisini osmonga otmq”. Punishment is called “kavushini to’g’irlab qo’ymoq”. And to deceive someone, they use “gapga to’n kiydirmoq”.

The meaning of words can be different in different cultures, and people are paying more attention to this now. There are lots of studies and books about it, including special dictionaries and guides. It's very important to research and understand the different meanings of words in different cultures and countries. This helps us figure out what values are important to each culture and how those values are expressed in language. Different countries have their own unique ways of expressing things through phrases and sayings. This is what we refer to as their national cultural identity. The meaning of expressions that are not meant to be taken literally shows how unique each culture is. It reveals how people from different countries see the world differently.

Language is important for showing culture. Sharing values, beliefs, and traditions helps people feel connected and like they belong to a group. This is important for society. This is how we pass on and keep cultural traditions and values alive. Culture is who a group of people are and what they believe in, and language is a very important part of it. Culture is a very important part of who a person is. It helps them understand themselves and which groups they belong to. Every group of people has its own set of customs and traditions that they believe in and practice. The things we can see in someone's culture like the food they eat, clothes they wear, and celebrations they have, are just a small part of their cultural background. A person's culture affects how they think, act, and see the world based on the things they share with others in their community, such as beliefs and traditions. The group shares a common culture that brings them together and makes them feel like they belong because the community accepts them.

## **CONCLUSION**

Every country has its own unique way of life, including its own culture, language, traditions, and customs. First, we need to think about how language and culture are connected. They are very close to each other. Language, thinking and culture are different, but they need each other to exist. Language shows how people in a society communicate and behaves. It also affects how people think and act. Culture greatly affects how people behave and think. It can shape what one is allowed or not allowed to do and what one can or cannot imagine doing. The ways we think are influenced by things like rules, language, and sayings that are part of our society. These things are a big part of our mental habits.

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