



**O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI OLIY VA O‘RTA
MAXSUS TA‘LIM VAZIRLIGI**

**ALISHER NAVOIY NOMIDAGI TOSHKENT DAVLAT
O‘ZBEK TILI VA ADABIYOTI UNIVERSITETI**

**“KOMPYUTER LINGVISTIKASI:
MUAMMOLAR, YECHIM VA ISTIQBOLLAR”
mavzusidagi xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy
konferensiya**

2022-yil 22-aprel



LINGUOCULTURAL PROBLEMS IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

Turaboyeva Sitora Zokir qizi,
torasitora139@gmail.com
Tashkent Medical Academy
+998903939312

Linguoculturology (Latin: lingua - language + Latin: cultura - processing + Greek logos - doctrine), which is one of the leading areas of anthropocentric linguistics, is a collaboration between the fields of linguistics, cultural studies, ethnography, psycholinguistics, language culture, ethnos, national mentality.

The main goal of linguoculturology is to study the language, the thinking of the people, the specific aspects of its perception of the world. The object of this field is language and culture, and the subject is language units that reflect cultural semantics. Consequently, in linguoculturology, language units that carry cultural information are studied⁶. Such language units are grouped under the term linguocultural units. Symbol, mythology, standard, metaphor, paremiological units, lacunae, stereotypes, precedent units, speech labels are the most basic linguocultural units. Linguistic culture functions. The problem of the interaction of language and culture is also studied in the fields of ethnolinguistics, ethnopsycholinguistics, cognitive linguistics, linguistic-country studies, linguoconceptology, linguopersonology. Therefore, these areas are close to linguoculturology.

Professor N.Mahmudov's article "In search of ways to perfect the study of language" provides an in-depth and well-founded account of the essence of the anthropocentric paradigm and its problems in linguoculturology in general. This article can be considered as the first work in Uzbek linguistics that contains serious comments on linguoculturology.

The article provides very well-founded considerations about the factors that contributed to the formation of linguoculturological theory, the basic concepts in it,



the differences in their interpretation. In particular, N. Mahmudov writes about language and culture, which is one of the most important concepts in the field: does not show at all. Language and culture usually mean (or rather) the interpretation of a language through the study of a culture, or, conversely, the study of a culture, to be more precise, the meaning of culture in linguoculturology. the level achieved in intellectual-spiritual or economic activity, not the level (culture of speech) ”but the set of achievements of human society in production, social and spiritual-enlightenment life Uzbek culture) ”. In this case, the problems of studying the culture of speech are different, and the object of study of linguoculturology is completely different ”

As for the aspect of linguoculturology directly related to the text, it should be noted that the text, along with other language units, is one of the objects of study in this field. The author of the book "Linguoculturology" VA Maslova writes in this regard: "The text is a real crossroads of linguistics and culture. After all, text is a linguistic phenomenon and its highest level, but it is also a form of application of cultural existence. Linguoculturology studies language as an embodiment of cultural values ”¹. V.A. Maslova's opinion, in particular, about analogies - texts is also noteworthy. The scientist reiterates the role of analogies in the creation of the text, saying that they perform a structural-compositional function in the text and act as a means of ensuring the coherence of the text². Observations suggest that metaphors, which are analogies and abbreviated forms, may have important cognitive-semantic significance in the text, but may also reflect aspects of the national-cultural thinking of the speakers. Texts based on metaphors and metaphors also allow us to identify textual forms in a particular language (which can also be evaluated as precedent forms of text).



In our opinion, the study of texts containing metaphors, text-metaphors, and precedent units, standards, and speech labels is the most important source in the scientific interpretation of the linguistic landscape of a particular ethnic world.

Precedent units are one of the main objects of study in linguoculturology, one of the leading directions in the study of language systems. According to research on these units, the term precedent was first used in linguistics in an article by YN Karaulov in Russian.

In Russian linguistics, nouns, stable phrases, sentences, and texts that are familiar to certain linguists and are stored in their linguistic memory and are frequently used in speech are recorded as precedent units.

In later linguistics, onomastic units are approached in different aspects. One of them is the theory of onomastic code in linguoculturology. According to this view, names, especially names in a work of art, are not only a linguistic unit, but also an element of ethnocultural information in a culture that is a secondary semiotic system. According to OV Sukhareva, who put forward this view, names should be studied in an integrative approach, that is, both culturally and conceptually. The scholar also suggests the study of names from the point of view of ethno-connotation, writing: provides insight into their knowledge of culture and worldview ”



Abdurahmanova M.T., Nizomova F.B. O'zlashma so'zlar bazasini yaratish omillari	454
SEMANTIK TIZIMLAR VA LINGVISTIK ONTOLOGIYALAR	
Abjalova M.A. Axborot qidiruv tizimlarida tezauruslar ahamiyati	464
Gulyamova Sh.Q. O'zbek tili semantik analizatori uchun polifunksional so'zlar qurshovini lingvistik modellashtirish	472
Axmedova X.I. Omonim so'zlarni farqlovchi biznes-jarayonlarni modellashtirish: ikki so'z turkumi doirasidagi omonim so'zlar misolida	479
Axmedova X.I. Korpus ma'lumotlari yordamida bir so'z turkumi doirasidagi omonimiyani aniqlovchi parametrlarni hisoblash	485
Gulyamova Sh.B. Monologik diskursdagi matnlarning sintaktik-semantik mohiyatining pragmatik xoslanishi	493
KOMPYUTER LINGVISTIKASIDA AMALIY TILSHUNOSLIK MASALALARI	
Abdullina A.B. Qazirgi bilim beru juyesindagi cifrlandyru sayasaty	501
Raxmonov X.E., Rustamov R.T. Jahonda kompyuter lingvistikasining rivojlanish bosqichlari	501
Mursaliyeva A. Oqytudyn jana tehnologiyalaryn joo-da qoldanu	510
Djulayeva G.M. Jieng'ali tilepbergenov dramaturgiyasyny	518
Kaliyev E.M. Mektepte qazaq tilin oqytuda ekologiyalyq medenietti qalyp tasy	525
Khursanov N.I. The social characterization of the speech of the protagonists of dramatic works	535
Bogetbaeva A., Bishuken S. Qazaqstannyn g'ylimi aleueti	543
Primova M.H. Katta hajmdagi ma'lumotlar (bigdata)ni qayta ishlash vositalarining qiyosiy tahlili	551
Geldiyeva X. Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida sinonim so'zlar qo'llanishining o'xshash va farqli tomonlari	557
Turaboyeva S.Z. Linguocultural problems in the uzbek language	562
KOMPYUTER LINGVISTIKASIDA TERMINOLOGIYA VA TERMINOGRAFIYA	
Sultonova Sh.A. Ingliz va o'zbek grammatik terminlarining o'zaro qiyosiy tahlili	565
Farmonova B. Tilshunoslik terminlari mobil ilovasining amaliy ahamiyati	570