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To'plam O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta'lim, fan va innovatsiyalar vazirligining 2024-yil 27-dekabrda "2025-yilda o'tkazilishi rejalashtirilgan xalqaro va respublika miqyosidagi ilmiy va ilmiy-texnik tadbirlar ro'yxatini tasdiqlash to'g'risida"gi 496-sonli buyrug'i rejasida belgilangan tadbirlarning bajarilishini ta'minlash maqsadida Maktabgacha va maktab ta'limi vazirligi Buxoro davlat pedagogika institutida o'tkazilgan "Filologik tadqiqotlarning yangi bosqichi: zamonaviy tendensiyalar va istiqbollar" mavzusidagi III xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy anjuman materiallari asosida tuzildi.

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I SHO'BA. ZAMONAVIY TILSHUNOSLIK VA ADABIYOTI MASALALARI

THE EMERGENCE OF LINGUOCULTUROLOGY AS A RESULT OF THE INTEGRATION OF LANGUAGE AND CULTURE

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Abstract: The deep interconnection between language and culture has long been a subject of linguistic, anthropological, and sociological inquiry. As these two spheres increasingly converged in academic discourse, a new interdisciplinary field –linguoculturology – emerged. This article explores the theoretical foundations of linguoculturology, its evolution from traditional linguistic and cultural studies, and its role in understanding how language reflects and transmits cultural values, worldviews, and identities.

Key words: linguoculturology, culture, integration, translation, language.

Introduction: Language is more than a system of signs and grammatical rules – it is a living reflection of the culture and worldview of its speakers. Every linguistic expression carries within it layers of meaning shaped by historical experience, social norms, customs, and beliefs. As such, language and culture are inseparable, and their interaction forms the basis for a relatively new field of study known as linguoculturology. This discipline emerged in response to the growing recognition that language cannot be fully understood without considering the cultural context in which it functions.

The Integration of Language, Culture and Translation: The connection between language and culture is natural and dynamic. Language expresses a people's mentality, national character, traditions, worldview, and lived experiences. It preserves cultural memory and social identity through idioms, metaphors, sayings, rituals, and other culturally embedded linguistic forms.

In recent years, specifically from the late 20th century to the early 21st century, translation studies have begun to be explored from both linguocultural and cognitive perspectives. In this context, translation studies are viewed as an interdisciplinary field situated between linguistics and linguoculturology. The reason for this is that translation facilitates not only the dialogue between languages but also the dialogue between cultures. Overall, this field is covered within the scope of comparative linguoculturology. [1: 7]

The Emergence of Linguoculturology: Linguoculturology emerged in the late 20th century as an interdisciplinary response to the limitations of traditional linguistics, which often overlooked the cultural dimension of language. Russian scholars such as V. N. Teliya played a key role in shaping the field, emphasizing that linguistic units carry cultural significance and are rooted in the collective consciousness of a society. [2: 92] This discipline combines insights from linguistics, anthropology, cognitive science, and cultural studies to examine how language reflects cultural norms, values, and behavior. It focuses on culturally marked language units, known as linguocultural concepts, which reveal how different communities perceive time, space, relationships, morality, and other abstract categories.

The Significance of Linguoculturology: Linguoculturology has practical applications in translation studies, intercultural communication, language teaching, and discourse analysis. In translation, for instance, understanding the cultural connotations of words and expressions is essential for achieving equivalence and preserving the original meaning. In language education, awareness of cultural context enhances learners' communicative competence and sensitivity to cross-cultural differences. Moreover, linguoculturology contributes to the preservation of

cultural heritage by documenting how cultural values are embedded in language. It also plays a role in fostering intercultural understanding in an increasingly globalized world.

According to V.Vorobyev, linguoculturology can be defined as a new philological discipline that studies a specifically selected set of cultural values, examines the dynamic communicative processes involved in speech production and perception, explores the linguistic personality's experience and national mentality, and systematically presents the linguistic representation of the worldview. It also fulfills the cognitive, educational, and intellectual functions of learning. Thus, linguoculturology is a complex science that reflects the interaction and interrelation between language and culture, viewing this process as an integral structure of linguistic and non-linguistic (cultural) units". [3: 125]

Conclusion: The integration of language and culture has led to the development of linguoculturology, a field that highlights the inseparability of linguistic and cultural knowledge. By recognizing language as both a reflection and transmitter of culture, linguoculturology offers a richer, more nuanced understanding of human communication and identity. As the world becomes more interconnected, the role of linguoculturology will continue to grow, offering essential insights into how cultures are maintained, shared, and understood through language.

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