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## FORMATION OF CULTURAL LINGUISTICS AS A SCIENCE AND AN INDEPENDENT DISCIPLINE IN MODERN LINGUISTICS

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**Abstract:** The article discusses the study of cultural linguistics as an independent approach of linguistics. The goal of cultural linguistics is to study the ways in which language embodies in its units, stores and translates culture; tasks - to identify how culture participates in the formation of linguistic concepts, or whether there is in reality the cultural and linguistic competence of native speakers; as well as the conceptual apparatus are formulated very broadly.

**Key words:** language and culture, linguocultural research, ethnolinguistics and sociolinguistics, cultural meanings, cultural values.

One of the most urgent issues in linguistics throughout the last century is the investigation of the connection language and culture. In this matter, the contemporary phase of progress of the theory of language is characterized by the transformation to linguistics, which studies language in connection with the cultural and cognitive spheres of human activity. Cultural linguistics is an independent approach of linguistics, which was created in the nineties of the last century, which studies the connection among language and culture.

A new approach of cognition - cultural linguistics - constructs its own conceptual and terminological appliance, which integrates its linguistic and cultural etymologies. The concept that has been rapidly progressing in recent years can be use of as the foundations for such an appliances. Linguocultural research corresponds to the general trend of modern linguistics - the transition from linguistics "internal", "immanent", structural, to linguistics "external", anthropological, considering the phenomena of language in close connection with a person, his thinking, spiritual and practical activities. Cultural linguistics is one of the leading areas of linguistic research. It comes from the spirit of the language or from certain phenomena associated with the linguistic mentality, studies the national-cultural specific rules for organizing speech communication, shows the spirituality, collegiality of the Russian people, reflected in the language.

The formation of cultural linguistics is closely related to the development of comparative historical linguistics. In the 18-19 centuries, foreign authors dealing with various aspects of linguistics expressed their views on the object of this science, which contributed to the formation of the concept of "cultural linguistics" and the development of this discipline in the 20-21 centuries Cultural linguistics is a young humanitarian discipline that appeared in the last decade of the twentieth century. It has acquired a particularly large number of supporters, and at the present time it continues to arouse great interest among linguistic scientists. Particularly, significant names in this area are V.N. Telia, M.L. Kovshova, V.V. Vorobyov, V.A. Maslova, N.I. Tolstoy, E.A. Yakovleva and others. Each of these scientists gave a definition of cultural linguistics from their own positions. Cultural linguistics is a branch of linguistics that arose at the intersection of linguistics and cultural studies and explores the manifestations of the culture of the people, which are reflected and established in the language. Ethnolinguistics and sociolinguistics are closely connected with it, and so closely that it allows some scholars to regard cultural linguistics as a part of ethnolinguistics. However, these are basically various aspects.

According to V.A. Maslova, "cultural linguistics is a science that arose at the intersection of linguistics and culturology". This subject is not a simple "addition" of linguistics and cultural studies, but a new independent approach that should be studied in depth. Such a study presupposes, first of all, an analysis of the main stages of the formation of the development of that system with a glance, which is called "cultural linguistics". This discipline is associated with philosophy, national character, mentality. It is a kind of body of knowledge about the national and cultural specifics, the organization of the content of speech communication.

Linguocultural research corresponds to the general trend of modern linguistics - the transition from linguistics "internal", "immanent", structural, to linguistics "external", anthropological, considering the phenomena of language in close connection with a person, his thinking, spiritual and practical activities. The main object of cultural linguistics is "the relationship and interaction of culture and language in the process of its functioning and the study of the interpretation of this interaction in a single systemic integrity", and the subject of this discipline is "national forms of society being reproduced in the system of language communication and based on its cultural values", - everything that makes up the "linguistic picture of the world".

At the present stage, cultural linguistics is developing intensively. More and more linguists are interested in the relationship and interaction of language, thinking, culture and ethnicity. Language has always been considered a powerful carrier of culture. At the present stage, cultural linguistics as an independent discipline has a complex object of study - the interaction of language and culture.

V.A. Maslova notes that cultural linguistics as an separate sphere of knowledge must solve its specific duties and answer a number of questions:

- 1) How culture participates in the formation of linguistic concepts;
- 2) To which part of the meaning of a linguistic sign "cultural meanings" are attached;
- 3) Whether the speaker and the listener are aware of these meanings and how they affect speech strategies;
- 4) Is there in reality the cultural and linguistic proficiency of a native speaker, on the basis of which cultural meanings are embodied in texts and recognized by native speakers (cultural and linguistic competence is understood as the natural possession of a linguistic person in the processes of speech production and speech perception and possession of cultural attitudes);
- 5) What are the conceptual sphere, as well as the discourses of culture, focused on the representation by the bearers of one culture, a plurality of cultures (universals); cultural semantics of these linguistic signs, which is formed on the basis of the interaction of two different subject areas - language and culture;
- 6) How to systematize the basic concepts of this science, i.e., to create a conceptual apparatus that would not only allow analyzing the problem of interaction between language and culture in dynamics but would supply agreement within a given scientific paradigm - anthropological, or anthropocentric".

Z.K. Sabitova also tried to generalize the works of various scientists-linguoculturologists and, as a result, identified the following tasks of this scientific discipline:

- 1) Identification of the cultural semantics of linguistic units in their functioning, reflecting the cultural and national mentality of native speakers;
- 2) A description of the linguistic picture of the world - the body of knowledge about the world, imprinted in the language;
- 3) Description through the prism of the language of the conceptual sphere (a set of basic concepts of a given culture), cultural space, discourse and cultural background of the communicative space;
- 4) The identification in the language of "ancient ideas, correlated with cultural archetypes";
- 5) Characteristics of the linguistic personality as a carrier of the national linguoculture;
- 6) Description of linguistic consciousness as "one of the most intimate corners of culture";
- 7) Identification of national socio-cultural stereotypes of speech communication, etc.

Based on the foregoing, we can conclude that the tasks of cultural linguistics are associated not only with the study of the interaction of language and culture, but also with the reflection of culture and thinking in the language. Thus, the main objects of research in cultural linguistics are folk worldview, thinking, cultural values and their reflection in the language.

As a conclusion, we can say cultural linguistics as an independent direction of linguistics considers language as a cultural phenomenon and an exponent of national mentality. The subject and methods of cultural linguistics are in the stage of formation, nevertheless, this discipline has developed its own intentionality in a number of other linguistic disciplines that also work within the framework of the relationship between language and culture.

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## SEMILFAKTIV PREDIKATLARNING SEMANTIKA TASNIFI

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### *Annotatsiya*

Ushbu tezis ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi taqlid fe'llarning semantic aspectual klassifikatsiyasi hamda ushbu fe'llarning tilshunos olimlar tomonidan semantic turkumlanishini tavsiflaydi.

Kalit so'zlar

Semilfaktiv, aspectual turkum, semantic klassifikatsiya, takroriylik, turg'unlik, tugallanganlik, harakat, holat.

### KIRISH

O'zbekistonning mustaqillikka erishuvi natijasida respublikamiz bilan dunyoning qator rivojlangan mamlakatlari o'rtasida siyosiy, ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy aloqalar o'rnatildi. Tarixi, dini va madaniyati bir bo'lgan o'zbek va dunyo xalqlari o'rtasidagi azaliy do'stlik rishtalarini yanada mustahkamlash, mamlakatlarimizning o'zaro manfaatli hamkorligini kuchaytirish, iqtisodiy aloqalarda muhim omil sifatida maydonga chiqadi. Bas, shunday ekan, bu borada chet tillarida (shu bilan birga, o'zbek va ingliz tillarida) bema'lol mulohaza qilish va o'z munosabatini ifoda eta olish malakasiga ega bo'lish bugungi kunning asosiy talablaridan biri kun tartibiga qo'yiladi. Shu sababli so'nggi yillarda chet tillarini o'rganishga bo'lgan qiziqish ortdi, ushbu dissertatsiya semilfaktiv fe'llarning leksik aspekti va uning xususiyatlarini tavsiflaydi, leksik va Grammatik aspektlarning bog'lanishi juda ham muhim tushunchalardir va ushbu fe'llarga tavsif beriladigan bo'lsa, u Penguin Dictionary of language Crystal izohli lug'atida fe'llarning yakka shakl va struktura hosil qiluvchi birlik sifatida aytilganini bilishimiz mumkin.

Vendlarning fikriga ko'ra, semilfaktiv fe'llar birikmalarni belgilovchi vosita ekanligini tushunamiz. Ushbu fe'llarni o'rganish jarayonida, tilshunoslar elementlarning turlicha kombinatsiyalari turfa xil gapdagi turlicha vazifalari va ma'nolari mavjud ekanligini ta'kidlashadiki, bunda, so'zlovchiga turli tanlov onlari ko'rsatiladi. Xilma – xil imkoniyatlar paradigmatic tanlovlarning tizimini namoyon etib, nimaning o'rniga nima qo'llanilishini tushuntiradi. Aristotelning aspektual harakat va aktual holatlar o'rtasidagi tafavutning original muhokamasi 1048 – yildagi “Metafizika” va 1074 yildagi “Nikomaden axloqlari” asarlarida berilgan bo'lib, semilfaktivlarni ma'lum bir harakatlar turlari, tasvir emasligi tushuntirilgan.

Semilfaktivlarni o'rganish akademik yozish mahoratining korpusini ko'rsatib beradi. Semilfaktivlar takroriy harakatlarning yakkalik shakliga aylanishiga aytiladi. Ushbu fe'llarni tadqiq qilgan dastlabki tilshunoslardan Vendler va Rutshteynlar ma'lum. *He knocked on the door. She coughed.*

Bu yerda “knock” va “cough” fe'llari bir martadan ishlatilgan. Bunda garchi, adabiyotda leksik aspect