

- Culture is manifested through different types of regularities, some of which are more explicit than others;
- Culture is associated with social groups, but no two individuals within a group share exactly the same cultural characteristics;
- Culture affects people's behavior and interpretations of behavior;
- Culture is acquired and constructed through interaction with others.

The study of a foreign language is closely connected with culture and represents the process of acquiring sociocultural knowledge as a result of the interconnected, inseparable functioning of the language in the sphere of culture, and mastering intercultural competence and its understanding can give us the key to the national character of different peoples, to their culture, history and political life. The concept of intercultural competence is closely connected with the linguistic picture of the world that verbalizes the conceptual picture of the world by means of language and the culture of the people speaking in English, the culture of the English-speaking countries.

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THE COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE CONCEPT “MOTHERLAND/РОДИНА/ЎАТАН”

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The concept is the basic notion of Cognitive linguistics, Linguoculturology and Linguoconceptology. Cognitive Linguistics is one of the important trends in Linguistics. Under the influence of Cognitive Linguistics and on the border of Linguistics and Culturology there appeared another new trend- Linguoculturology. The term “concept” was first used by S.A. Askoldov-Alexeev in 1928 in his work “Concept and word” [3;267]. The notion “concept” defines as polymasured construct reflecting the cognitive process of the world, results of human activity, the man's experience and knowledge of the world and keeping information about it. According to the opinion of N.D. Arutyunova concepts are notions of usual, practical philosophy, being found in the result of interaction of such factors as national traditions and folklore, religion and ideology, life experience and images of art, feelings and systems of values [2;3].

The object of our investigation is the concept Motherland/Родина/ Ўатан that has been studied on the material of literary translation of the poetic works of the famous People's poet of Uzbekistan and Karakalpakstan, the Hero of Uzbekistan Ibragim Yusupov. Many works of the poet have been translated into Russian and some works into English. The concept «Motherland/Родина» is the basic concept of culture of all peoples. On the one hand the concept «Motherland/Родина» has general culturological meaning, on the other hand the meaning of this concept is variated in different ethno cultures. The investigation of this concept on the material of the typologically different languages is one of the actual issues. The comparative study of linguistic units in different languages, the issues of intercultural communication are very important in defining similarities and differences in worldview, culture and mentality of the people –speakers accepting one and the same concept or notions. As a linguist U.K. Yusupov emphasizes, «semantics of linguistic units reflects not only the objects of the real world but also a part of the people's culture speaking a certain language. That's why some differences in the semantics of units of comparing languages may be of culturological character.». In each linguoculture there are specific meanings reflected in both the social-cultural life and language. People describe and accept the world through the prism of their national culture and

mentality conditioned by the fact that «each civilization, social system is characterized by its own way of perception of the world» [1;49].

The concept «Motherland/Родина» is one of the meaningful linguocultural concepts for many languages and it is included into the list of universal human notions. The actuality of investigation of the concept «Motherland/Родина/Ўатан» is explained firstly by high frequency value of it in Russian and Karakalpak linguoculture and increasing interest to the semantic-cognitive typological studies of concepts and frames in different languages. Love for Motherland is considered to be an essential feature of many people, including the Karakalpak people and their national character. It is brightly expressed in poetry. The famous Russian poet S. Esenin wrote «There is no poet without Motherland». The concept «Motherland» is given by the word «Родина» in Russian and by the word «Ўатан» in Karakalpak. There are different definitions of the concept «Родина». In the Qualification Paper we have taken the theory of the scholar V.N. Telia presented in the work «Наименование родина1 как часть социального концепта «Patria» в русском языке». The concept «Motherland/Родина» has the following meanings:

Родина1/Motherland1 – means always personal perception of «his/her» demographic space reflecting a place where a person was born, accepted himself for the first time as a «part» of surrounding nature, mastered the native language, has emotional-positive feelings towards this native place, his parents and blood-relative roots, close people and traditions known from his childhood.

Родина1/Motherland1 – means always «personal», «individual» («my») place or places, contrary to «another» place, country. It means country, native land native and close people, native air of the country (родные края, родная сторона, сторонushка, родные и близкие для него люди, родные могилы, где родные березки, родные осины; воздух родины).

Родина1/Motherland1 is associated with the native land that feed you – with mother who bore you. It is associated with the image of Mother as the beginning and origin of all living things, and as the end of life – returning to mother's bosom- damp land.

Родина2/Motherland2 means general, common (not personal) space belonging to the people living on this territory. For example: наша Родина, отечество, отчизна, великая страна.

The love for Motherland, for the native land takes a particular place in the works of the outstanding Karakalpak poet I. Yusupov. The poet's Motherland is a village Azat situated on the bank of the ancient canal Kegeili near the town Chimbay – the historical centre of the northern part of Karakalpakstan. The first work of the poet is a verse «Ўатан» (Motherland), it was published in 1946 in a newspaper, when the poet was a student of Karakalpak pedagogical institute. Almost in all the works of the poet devoted to his country we see the deep love for Motherland and feelings of patriotism. People of one culture get acquainted with the peculiarities of other cultures from literary works and other sources. One of such sources spread widely in modern world is translations from one language into another.

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ISSUES OF INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION AND COMPETENCY

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Intercultural communication is a fairly new field of academic activity. It was born from the rubble of World War II when the USA found its international diplomacy, commerce and trade expand to unprecedented heights. Government officials, diplomats, business leaders and other Americans sent to work overseas realized that their lack of knowledge of foreigners' cultural practices and communication styles impeded their effective functioning. [1;76].