

## THE RELATIONSHIP OF LINGUOCULTURAL UNITS TO LANGUAGE

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**Annotation:** *This work is the object of linguistic and cultural units language parems, speech etiquette ethnographies and other national universal units. Each of which expresses it's own traditions, values, world views and national –cultural values at different levels.*

**Keywords:** *language and terminal language writs, speaking elements ethnographies*

Linguocultural units have emerged in interaction with the fields of psycholinguistics. It is a modern field that studies the interaction and interaction of language based on the principles of anthropocentric paradigm. The study of the emergence of each field, its relationship with other disciplines, including scientific and practical improvements in the national science system, the generalization of information on this topic has both scientific and methodological significance. Of course, these ideas also apply to linguocultural units, a modern new direction in linguistics. There are also units in any industry, and they have certain characteristics. The study of such units is an important issue, based on the achievements of the world, in particular, Russian linguistics and our national linguistics. The anthropocentric paradigm “studies language not as a dry structure but as an open system based on live communication and communication, analyzing it in an integral way with other systems — society, man, culture, psyche, etc. — not to analyze man within language or language within man. It is a set of ideas and teachings. ” Interacts with culture, ethnos, national mentality. Linguocultural units study the manifestations of folk culture that express the influence of the interaction of culture and language on language. This unit learns as a unit of language. In this regard, it cooperates with the fields of linguistics, lexicography, phraseology and cultural studies, ethnology. Works based on their conclusions. In the scientific literature, the use of terms of linguocultural units instead of lingvokulterema is observed as an alternative to linguocultural units. In our opinion, it is better to use the same terms, because instead of the same terms, a new term is created by means of two language units, and the term does not become Uzbek.

Linguocultural units operate on the basis of a modern paradigm, which, according to the purpose and essence of the task, is modern, centered on man and based on his activities. These units were formed in the last quarter of the twentieth century in Europe, especially in Russian linguistics. Influenced by Russian linguistics, Uzbek linguistics also produced the first manuals, dictionaries and studies on linguocultural units in the last quarter of the 21st century. Linguocultural units in Uzbek linguistics are developing as one of the new directions.

In the future, to create excellent textbooks and manuals on linguocultural units, to create a "Dictionary of linguistic and cultural units of the Uzbek language" research is an urgent task of Uzbek linguistics.

In short, tradition as a socio-cultural phenomenon that arises in the process of historical development on the basis of natural and social needs, inherited from generation to generation, affecting the spiritual life of people, is a common or broken in the minds of people. is a set of rules and regulations adopted by a particular group. Rituals and ceremonies have a strong psychological and emotional

power, and they are the rules and regulations that are followed during the performance of a ritual or tradition. The ceremony is the process of performing the ritual. A ceremony is a gathering held on the occasion of a religious or traditional ceremony: religious ceremonies, weddings, funerals, and so on. Ceremonial gatherings, anniversaries, awards ceremonies, statue unveiling ceremonies, and more.

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