

## Properties of the language in the development of culture

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**Abstract:** *The article under discussion reveals the specific features of the language in the development of culture. The author of the article believes that for many centuries now, the problem of the relationship between language and culture has been in the minds of many famous scholars, but to this day the issue remains debatable: some believe that language refers to culture as part of the whole; others believe that language is only a form of cultural expression.*

**Key words:** *important, community, culture, ancient language, approach, verbalization, transmitted culturally, native language.*

**Introduction.** It has been seen that language is much more than the external expression and communication of internal thoughts formulated independently of their verbalization. In demonstrating the inadequacy and inappropriateness of such a view of language, attention has already been drawn to the ways in which one's native language is intimately and in all sorts of details related to the rest of one's life in a community and to smaller groups within that community. This is true of all peoples and all languages; it is a universal fact about language. Anthropologists speak of the relations between language and culture. It is indeed more in accordance with reality to consider language as a part of culture. Culture is here being used, as it is throughout this article, in the anthropological sense, to refer to all aspects of human life insofar as they are determined or conditioned by membership in a society. The fact that people eat or drink is not in itself cultural; it is a biological necessity for the preservation of life. Language is transmitted culturally; that is, it is learned.

**Discussions and results.** Each nation, like the state, has its own language, like our native Uzbekistan, and has its own language, which our country achieved before independence. The great German writer Johann Wolfgang Goethe wrote about learning foreign languages: "Anyone who does not know other languages understands his own language poorly." If you work hard, learning other languages is not the best thing to do. For example, the Australian scientist Steven Wurm 500, the Russian scientist S. A. Starostin 400, the famous German scientist Wilhelm Humboldt 117, the German scientist Emil Krebs 60, the Italian Cardinal Giuseppe Mezzofanti 72, the translator of the Russian language E.D. Polivanov 70 In addition, he could speak the language. All this is an example for us today. At present, in our country, attention to the teaching of foreign languages is growing, as well as throughout the world.

As you know, the Uzbek language is one of the most ancient and richest languages in the world. The important thing is that life itself shows the great significance and value of our native language. Many people have increased interest in learning the Uzbek language. It should be especially noted that in our independent country, where representatives of many nations and nationalities coexist peacefully, respect for their native language, culture, and traditions is enshrined at the legislative level. Currently, education in Uzbekistan is conducted in Uzbek, Karakalpak, Turkmen, Kazakh, Tajik, Kyrgyz, and Russian. Textbooks and teaching aids are published every year in these languages. The experience of the republic in this direction is recognized as a model and at the international level Decree. The First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov in 2012 "On measures to further improve the system of learning foreign languages" in 2012 serves as an incentive for further improvement of work in this area.

It is also important to emphasize the importance of understanding the culture of language learners when teaching foreign languages around the world. They have repeatedly said that behind every language there is a nation and people, that the attitude towards the language is their own, and that the

<b>142</b>	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., <b>COMPARATIVE STUDY OF LITERATURE, COMPARATIVE LINGUISTICS, TRANSLATION STUDIES</b>
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love of students for their language will never fade as they master each language. As a rule, the language is studied in a comparative form. The power of the word is expressed in the form of speech and speech in the light of how each word and phrase is expressed in other people. They have always felt the need to approach this with responsibility and responsibility, since the language of social networks is the source of discourse, which is now recognized as a unit of ideology that balances the relations between the peoples of the world.

Language accumulates and consolidates in its units (mainly in words, phrases, phraseological turns) the knowledge and experience acquired by people over many centuries. The language becomes a kind of mirror of the life of the people, not only in the present, but also due to the ability to consolidate and accumulate the "memory of generations" in its units, it retains in the people's memory "traces" of distant eras and recent times. Therefore, any language is an invaluable national treasure that embodies the national mindset, the originality of the inner world, psychology, philosophy of the people, the uniqueness of its historical path.

In this article, we want to reflect on the role of language and culture in foreign language teaching. In the end, any special culture of a particular nation can be felt not only in the behavior of a representative of this nation, but also in the process of communication. We can give many examples. For example, many of my Russian friends who live in Uzbekistan say that when they visit the Russian Federation, they come from Uzbekistan very quickly. The reason for this is that they see Russian Russians as "Hello" and then lay their hands on their chests. It is obvious to everyone who is familiar with Uzbek and Russian culture that Russians do not put their hands over their eyes when they see them, but shake hands with each other. Putting your hand on your chest is more like an ethnic Uzbek. Many Russians who live in Uzbekistan with the local community have dealt with it, and locals in the Russian state are said to identify "Uzbek Russians" in this way. Naturally, this is not only the result of living with Uzbeks, but also communication in the language.

**Conclusion.** As we all know, we have a couple of words in Uzbek, such as parents, brothers and sisters. In almost all of these cases, we see that the words representing the male gender are the first element in this type of pairing. When we look at the phrase "ladies and gentlemen" in Uzbek, an alternative to the English term "ladies and gentlemen", we find the opposite: the word "gender" is here. In many cases, this seems to be students of Uzbek origin who are just starting to learn English. In conclusion, it is important to note that foreign language teachers should try to inform their students about the culture of the language spoken by the nation, thereby ensuring the consistency of language and culture.

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