

HISTORICAL AND THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF THE SCIENCE OF LINGUISTICS

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Abstract. Nowadays, the economic, cultural and scientific relations between the nations have been further strengthened. Thus, the connections show that language is interrelated with culture and language. Already in the 20th century, scientists who study culture and language realized that these areas can be the basis of a new science. This field was named by them linguistic and cultural studies. That is, a new science in modern linguistics that combines language and culture.

Key words: Linguistics, anthropocentric, component, linguistics.

Language and culture are the main means of proving that any nation is a nation. These two concepts are inseparable and regularly require each other. Language reflects culture in every aspect, and culture cannot be fully manifested without language. Nowadays, new fields are emerging in the science of linguistics, work related to the study of the text problem is developing rapidly. The purpose of this is to determine the role of the person who creates speech and perceives it in human activity, and on the other hand, to study the semantic, linguistic and cultural features of the text more deeply. A number of works are being carried out in this direction in Uzbek linguistics. For example, A. Nurmonov's "Linguo-cultural direction in the Uzbek language", N. Mahmudov's "Looking for ways of perfect language research" as examples of initial scientific research focused on a number of issues such as the scientific foundation of linguistics and cultural studies in Uzbek linguistics, the reflection of culture in the language ", articles named In these works, the issues of the essence, subject and object of the science of linguistics and culture have been studied. Each nation reflects certain national traditions. It is known that language is a social phenomenon and is inextricably linked with culture. Today, economic-political, cultural and scientific relations between people, peoples, countries, international-cultural communicative processes in the field of linguistics, such as the interaction of languages and language culture, as well as the national identity of the language, and cultural studies itself. It is causing the emergence of a new field with a specific direction and subject - linguistic and cultural studies. By the end of the 20th century, a new branch of linguistics, linguoculturalology, aimed at studying the problem of language and culture, developed rapidly. Lingvoculturology is a separate scientific field that studies the interrelationship of "language and culture", phenomena that reflect its formation and development - language and culture together. It is a general science that arose between the sciences of cultural studies and linguistics, and deals with the study of the phenomena of interaction and connection between language and culture. It is known that culture acquires a wide ethnographic content as a system of concepts, a life image of a certain people, a national character, and a national mentality. According to N. S. Trubetsky: "There cannot be a word without cultural connotations, that is, there must be some common parts in comparison." Such closeness and connection between man and culture made it possible to study them on a single methodological basis. That is, language and culture. In the next approach, it is aimed to study the opposite side of this influence, that is, the question of the influence of language on culture, which remains open and controversial to this day.

When talking about the formation of linguistic and cultural studies, almost all researchers claim that the roots of this theory go back to V. F. Humboldt. In this literature, it is noted that the opinions

of linguists such as A.A. Potebnya, L. Weisgerber, H. Glins, H. Halls, D. Whitney played an important role in the development of this field. Based on these ideas, a new science - linguistics and cultural studies - was born abroad in the 1990s and was formed as a special field in the 90s of the 20th century. Linguistics today is manifested in several directions:

In conclusion, we can emphasize that linguistic and cultural studies is the science of culture and language, which applies to both areas. This means the unquestionable unity of knowledge, the mentality of the nation, cultural characteristics and their manifestation in the language, and the primary goal of this field is to learn the language, preserve the culture, and embody them in unity. Language and culture are the main means of proving that any nation is a nation. These two concepts are inseparable and regularly require each other. Language reflects culture in every aspect, and culture cannot be fully manifested without language. Nowadays, new fields are emerging in the science of linguistics, work related to the study of the text problem is developing rapidly. The purpose of this is to determine the role of the person who creates speech and perceives it in human activity, and on the other hand, to study the semantic, linguistic and cultural features of the text more deeply. A number of works are being carried out in this direction in Uzbek linguistics. For example, A. Nurmonov's "Linguo-cultural direction in the Uzbek language", N. Mahmudov's "Looking for ways of perfect language research" as examples of initial scientific research focused on a number of issues such as the scientific foundation of linguistics and cultural studies in Uzbek linguistics, the reflection of culture in the language ", articles named In these works, the issues of the essence, subject and object of the science of linguistics and culture have been studied. Each nation reflects certain national traditions. It is known that language is a social phenomenon and is inextricably linked with culture. Today, economic-political, cultural and scientific relations between people, peoples, countries, international-cultural communicative processes in the field of linguistics, such as the interaction of languages and language culture, as well as the national identity of the language, and cultural studies itself. It is causing the emergence of a new field with a specific direction and subject - linguistic and cultural studies. By the end of the 20th century, a new branch of linguistics, linguoculturalology, aimed at studying the problem of language and culture, developed rapidly. Lingvoculturology is a separate scientific field that studies the interrelationship of "language and culture", phenomena that reflect its formation and development - language and culture together. It is a general science that arose between the sciences of cultural studies and linguistics, and deals with the study of the phenomena of interaction and connection between language and culture. It is known that culture acquires a wide ethnographic content as a system of concepts, a life image of a certain people, a national character, and a national mentality. According to N. S. Trubetsky: "There cannot be a word without cultural connotations, that is, there must be some common parts in comparison." Such closeness and connection between man and culture made it possible to study them on a single methodological basis. That is, language and culture. In the next approach, it is aimed to study the opposite side of this influence, that is, the question of the influence of language on culture, which remains open and controversial to this day.

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