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LINGUOCULTUROLOGY IN LINGUISTICS FEATURES OF LINGVOKULTUREMAS IN THE CREATIVITY OF RAUF PARFI

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ABSTRACT

This article contains scientific information about linguocultures and their role in Rauf Parfi's creativity. The features of lingvokulturema are scientifically understood. Linguo culturemes include words that reflect a part of culture, phraseological units, vocabulary, sentences, paremias, complex syntactic integrations, texts, etc. Lingvokulturema has a plan of content and expression, the plan of expression is the above-mentioned units, the plan of content is the semantics of those units. Hence, linguoculturema differs from Concerto in that it has its own plan of meaning and expression; the main task for linguoculturology is the manifestation of folk culture in linguistic form. In his opinion, the concept of "linguoculturema" "is useful for comparative linguistics, " zero language is a cultural fact, it is part of the culture that we inherit, and at the same time it is also a weapon.

KEYWORDS: *Linguoculturology, Research, Phenomenon, Language, Linguoculturema, Conjugationept, Verbal, Poetic Content.*

INTRODUCTION

In the 90 – ies of the XX century between linguistics and culturology appeared a new field of science, linguoculturology (linguomadeniology). He was recognized as an independent direction

of linguistics. Almost all researchers on the formation of linguoculturology believe that the root of this theory is V. they claim that the background goes to Gumboldt.

V. who created serious research in the field of linguoculturology. A. Maslova divides the development of this sphere into 3 stages:

- 1) The creation of preliminary studies that motivate science formation (V. Background Gumboldt, E.Benvnist, L.Vaysgerber, A.A. Patebnya, E.Sepir) works of linguists such as);
- 2) The separation of linguoculturology as a separate field;
- 3) The stage of development of linguoculturology;

By the beginning of the 21st century linguoculturology became one of the leading directions in the world linguistics. Linguoculturology tilni as a cultural phenomenon is a learning science, language and culture that are interrelated constitute its subject. Included V.N. Telia writes about this: "Linguoculturology is a science that studies the human factor, more precisely the cultural factor in man. And this means that the linguoculturology center is a complex of achievements inherent in the anthropological paradigm about Man, which is a phenomenon of Culture "[1]

V.V.Vorobyev "linguoculturology is a branch of Komplex Science in the category of synthesizers, which studies the interaction and interactions between culture and language. This process, as a holistic composition of units with a single linguistic and non - linguistic (cultural) content, reflects this process with the help of systematic methods aimed at modern influential cultural priorities (universal norms and values)." O professor of the different aspects of these concepts. Yusupov comments below. "Linguoculturema is a unit of language or speech that reflects a part of culture in its semantics (meaning).

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If culturology studies the nature of a person's self-consciousness in the fields of Nature, Society, art, history and other social and cultural existence, linguistics studies the reflecting worldview in the language as mental models of the linguistic landscape of the world. And the main research subject of linguoculturology is both language and culture, which are in a state of constant interaction.

"Culture "is derived from the Latin word Colere, which means" processing, upbringing, development, respect, prayer". Since the XVIII century, the term" culture" began to be used in relation to all that is the product of human activity. All these meanings were preserved in the application of the word" culture", but in fact this word meant" the purposeful influence on the nature of Man, the transformation of nature for the benefit of man, that is, the treatment of the Earth" (agricultural mining). Later, the term" culture" began to be used even in the praise of

knowledgeable, educated, highly educated people. At present, the term "culture" is known to be used in more than 500 variants in various fields of Science and Practice [3].

Summarizing the definitions given to culture, it is possible to describe culture as "the sum of all material and spiritual wealth created and created by mankind in the process of historical development". Based on this, two types of culture are distinguished: 1) Material Culture; 2) spiritual culture; material culture means "second nature", created due to human activity, that is, means of production, labor weapons, labor skills, as well as all the wealth that serves for Life created in the process of production.

The coverage of spiritual culture is vast, it covers all forms of social consciousness, namely philosophical, scientific, legal, moral, aesthetic, religious views, enlightenment, education, school, secondary and higher education, science, cultural institutions, media, art, all kinds of people's spiritual creativity. Material and spiritual culture is inextricably linked with one another, complementing the other. For example, it is impossible to create and improve some kind of material wealth without human intelligence, thinking, and intellectual labor. [4] It means that spiritual culture also lies on the floor of restoring material culture. Pearls of any material and spiritual culture arise on the basis of the synthesis of human intellect and physical labor. Spiritual enlightenment is a means of artistic reflection and mastering of reality. Material culture is closely connected with the material conditions of life of the world and people, and spiritual culture with customs, traditions, traditions, rituals and national values.

The work of Rauf PARF is characterized by a specific theme and poetic content, a world of images, genres and poetic forms, language and stylistic methods. These issues determine the relevance of our work. Doctor of philological Sciences, well-known professor Hamidulla Boltabayev, while thinking about modernism and new Uzbek poetry and about its teaching, admits that by the second half of the XIX century, the rules of beauty, which were in use for five hundred years after the colonial chain of the National neck, began to earn a career as an activity.

There are many lingvokulturemas in the creation of Rauf Parfi. In particular, in this passage, an anthroponymic lingvokulturema was used:

Abut-Turk tarixdan balki bir hikmat
Biroq sen borsan-ku Turon elinda.
Shoir, So'z aytmakka sen shoshma faqat,
Ulug' **Alisherning** qutlug' tilinda.

Here in this passage are also three anthroponymic linguistic lexemesraydi:

Navoiy baytiga o'xshaydi yo'llar,
Bu toshlar **Hamzaning** qotili, hayhot!
Nahotki umrbod o'rtasa o'ylar,
Umrbod zanjirband etsa xotirot?!

In the following passage, also lingvokulturemas threeraydi. They are crib and mom lexeme.

Ul olis quyoshdir kuyinib yonar,
Olis xotirotlar o'chmas falakda.

Haqdan, Hakiqatdan ko'ring, Kim tonar?

Dunyoviy alamning tiyg'i yurakda.

Vatan deb atalgan **beshik**, **onajon**,

Men uchun yopilgan eshik, **onajon**,

Men sokin sollanib ilg'ab borarman.

Vatan deb atalgan tobut qo'ynida,

Chuvalgan bulutni qordek qorarman,

Ruhimning panjasi chaqmoq bo'ynida.

The study of the reflection of the above-mentioned peculiarities in the culture of different peoples in the language is one of the main tasks of linguoculturology. Although linguoculturology is a young, new field of linguistics, but in it phraseological, konsological, lexicographic and lingvodidactic directions began to form. The main task of this science is to study the related side of language and culture, that is, the ways in which cultural concepts are expressed in the language and its various means, to describe the interaction between language and folk mentality. A number of scientists in Uzbekistan, in particular, A.Abduazizav, D.Ashurova, Sh.Safarov, O'.Yusupov, A.Mamatov and other researchers made a significant contribution to the field of linguoculturology. Linguoculturology is a science that studies the interaction of culture and the status of the process of application of language. Linguoculturological research is carried out on an interdisciplinary scale, which includes sociolinguistics, ethnolinguistics, Psycholinguistics, linguomamlakatistics, culturology and others.

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