



LINGUISTIC CULTURE OF OTKIR HOSHIMOV'S WORKS

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Abstract: In the article, linguistics and its methods of study, which are considered to be modern directions of linguistics, language and culture are the basis of study of the field, and the views of scientists about the methodology of linguistics. It is analyzed on the example of Hoshimov's works.

Аннотация: В статье языкознание и методы его изучения, которые считаются современными направлениями языкознания, языка и культуры, составляют основу изучения данной области, а также взгляды ученых на методологию языкознания. Оно анализируется на примере произведений Хошимова.

Key words: linguistic and cultural studies, language, culture, methodology, linguocultural methods.

Ключевые слова: лингвокультурология, язык, культура, методология, лингвокультурологические методы.

In world linguistics, the issue of describing the specific tasks of the language, in particular, the language of artistic works and the language level units related to it, which is considered national development, has been gaining importance since the second half of the last century. In recent years, the improvement of research in the direction of linguo-cultural studies in Uzbek linguistics has brought about the issue of comprehensive research of the language of artistic works.

Today, our government pays serious attention to our mother tongue, which is an important part of our spirituality. Ample opportunities are being created to study our national language. It is not only for writers, but also for readers to have a certain understanding in this field, as much as possible, it is necessary to thoroughly study the lexicons of the field. "The Uzbek language, one of the oldest and richest languages in the world, is for our people a symbol of our national identity and independent statehood, a priceless spiritual wealth, a great value"¹.

To study the language of the works of each creator who has left a mark in our literature, the skill of using anthroponymic units, the unique forms of word usage, first of all, to study the skill of the writer, at the same time, the language of his works will teach the development of our language. arises from the need to determine the extent to which research affects the development of our linguistics. O'tkir Hashimov's work is one of such examples of artistic creativity that is currently waiting for its research. Most of the writer's works are very complex in terms of subject and language structure, and in his works, he mainly tried to show the evils existing in the society. The author's works are thematically diverse, educational and morally mature, and serve not only as an auxiliary tool in expanding the worldview of young readers.

In order to determine how the unique spiritual world of the characters in O'tkir Hashimov's works is interpreted, what aspects of life the poet's works tend to depict, and how the artistic criteria of transferring universal, national-spiritual values to the reader's consciousness are clarified, the year of his works is determined. The issue of learning determines the relevance of this work.

¹ From the speech of Sh. M. Mirziyoyev dedicated to the 30th anniversary of the granting of the state language status to the Uzbek language on October 21, 2019 in the new magnificent "Congress Hall" palace.
<https://www.gazeta.uz/oz/2019/10/21/uzbek-tili/>

Today, when globalization and intermingling of cultures are taking place, the interaction of language and culture, that is, the field of linguo-cultural studies, is widely studied and analyzed. It is known that language is a mirror of culture, because it reflects the worldview, thinking, traditions and national character of a whole nation. That's why linguists describe language as "mirror of culture", "treasure of culture", "carrier of culture", "weapon of culture". In linguistics, the science of linguoculturology was formed as a field that studies the commonality of language and culture. The theoretical foundations, basic concepts and principles of the field of linguistics and cultural studies in world linguistics are explained in certain studies of famous linguists such as Barkhudarov, Schweizer, Fedorov, Retsker, Komissarov, Nelyubin, Ivanov.

Studying the relationship between language, culture, ethnicity is an interdisciplinary problem. The solution to this problem can be solved only with the joint efforts of several disciplines, from philosophy and sociology to ethnolinguistics and linguistics. For example, linguistic philosophy with ethnic issues of linguistic thinking, psycholinguistics with specific linguistic aspects of ethnic, social or group communication, etc. is engaged in. Linguistics as an independent branch of linguistics emerged in the 90s of the 20th century².

Linguistics studies myths, legends, other examples of folk oral creativity, or simple dialogue texts recorded from the folk language, or in the phraseological layer of the language, which have acquired a symbolic, figurative, metaphorical meaning in the culture, and the results of which are generalized in the human mind, imagined through the visual world. language units that appear are listed. It is also known that the emergence of a linguistic and cultural unity can be the result of the desired national traditions turning into phraseology, proverbs or matals.

Linguistics is a science that studies the human, or rather, the cultural factor in a person. This means that the center of linguistic and cultural studies is a complex of achievements typical of the anthropological paradigm of man as a cultural phenomenon³.

Linguistics is focused on the human factor, more precisely, on the cultural factor in a person. The fact that the center of linguistic and cultural studies consists of the phenomenon of culture indicates that it is a phenomenon related to the anthropological paradigm of man⁴.

So, linguistics studies live communicative processes - the use of language expressions related to the culture and mentality of the people, that is, their consciousness, popular traditions, and customs. So, linguoculturology is one of the new directions of linguistics that studies the interaction of language and culture, and like all departments, it deals with the analysis of the language of works through its own methods.

A lot of scientists are currently engaged in linguistic and cultural studies. In fact, they are very lacking in comparison to the spiritual wealth of our people and the capabilities of our language.

It should be recognized that the lines of analysis of many works presented today as linguo-cultural analysis have been reflected in the works of a number of our scholars on classical literary studies and materials of the old Uzbek language.

O. Hoshimov created a unique, unrepeatable school in the field of artistic language. The language of Hoshimov's works has not been studied from a linguistic and cultural point of view. In recent years, the question of the place of linguistic and cultural units in the artistic text, which has been the focus of attention of philologists, is also of special importance in linguistics. In this regard, S. Karimov, N. Mahmudov, M. Yaqubbekova, M. Yoldoshev, D. Khudoyberganova, Sh. Usmonova, D. Andaniyazova, Sh. Toshkhojayeva, G. Nasrullayeva, F. Usmonov and the researches of other scientists on the language of artistic works and linguistic and cultural features of the Uzbek language are noteworthy.

The main goal of the research is to study the linguistic and cultural characteristics of O'tkir Hoshimov's short stories.

The main task of linguistics and culture is to analyze the interaction between language and culture through

² Телия В. Н. Русская фразеология семантический, прагматический и лингвокультурологический аспекты. –М: Школа "Языки русской культуры", 1996. –С. 286.

³ Телия В. Н. Русская фразеология семантический, прагматический и лингвокультурологический аспекты. –М: Школа "Языки русской культуры", 1996. –С. 222.

⁴ Слишкин Г. Г. От текста к символу. Лингвокультурные концепты прецедентных текстов в сознании дискурса. –М: Academia, 2000.- 128 с.

convenient and understandable methods and to show that it is a big field separate from linguistics, which is implemented and developed by identifying the aspects of our culture that are mixed with our language through its methods.

During the implementation of this goal, the following tasks were defined:

Analyzing the main features of literary text linguoculturalism and the main aspects of the research on literary text linguoculturalism in Uzbek linguistics within the framework of the issue of object source;

To substantiate the study of O'tkir Hashimov's stories as a source of linguocultural studies;

Analyzing the linguistic culture of O'tkir Hashimov's stories in terms of language units, summarizing issues related to the linguistic culture of phonetic, graphic and grammatical means;

Mutuality of language and culture in O'tkir Hashimov's short stories;

References:

1. From the speech of Sh. M. Mirziyoyev dedicated to the 30th anniversary of the granting of the state language status to the Uzbek language on October 21, 2019 in the new magnificent "Congress Hall" palace. <https://www.gazeta.uz/oz/2019/10/21/uzbek-tili/>
2. Теля В. Н. Русская фразеология семантический, прагматический и лингвокультурологический аспекты. –М: Школа “Языки русской культуры”, 1996.
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