

LINGUOCULTURAL FEATURES OF NATIONAL WORLDVIEW IN
LANGUAGE

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Abstract. This article investigates the relationship between language and culture from the perspective of linguoculturology. The study focuses on the role of language in reflecting the national worldview and preserving cultural values. Linguistic units such as phraseological expressions, proverbs, and culturally marked vocabulary are analyzed as carriers of cultural information. The research applies descriptive and comparative methods to identify linguocultural features embedded in language. The findings reveal that language functions not only as a means of communication but also as a repository of national identity and collective cultural experience.

Keywords: linguoculturology, language, culture, national worldview, cultural identity, phraseological units, intercultural communication.

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada til va madaniyat o'rtasidagi munosabat lingvomadaniyatshunoslik nuqtai nazaridan tadqiq etiladi. Tadqiqot tilning milliy dunyoqarashni aks ettirish va madaniy qadriyatlarini saqlab qolishdagi o'rniga qaratilgan. Frazologik birliklar, maqollar hamda madaniy jihatdan belgilangan leksik birliklar madaniy axborot tashuvchilari sifatida tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqotda tilda mujassamlashgan lingvomadaniy xususiyatlarni aniqlash maqsadida tavsifiy va qiyosiy metodlardan foydalanilgan. Natijalar til nafaqat muloqot vositasi, balki milliy o'zlik va jamoaviy madaniy tajribaning saqlovchisi ham ekanligini ko'rsatadi.

Kalit so'zlar: lingvomadaniyatshunoslik, til, madaniyat, milliy dunyoqarash, madaniy identiklik, frazeologik birliklar, madaniyatlararo muloqot.

Аннотация. В данной статье исследуется взаимосвязь языка и культуры с позиций лингвокультурологии. Основное внимание уделяется роли языка в отражении национальной картины мира и сохранении культурных ценностей. Лингвистические единицы, такие как фразеологизмы, пословицы и культурно маркированная лексика, анализируются как носители культурной информации. В исследовании применяются описательный и сравнительный методы для выявления лингвокультурных особенностей, заложенных в языке. Результаты показывают, что язык функционирует не только как средство коммуникации, но и как хранилище национальной идентичности и коллективного культурного опыта.

Ключевые слова: лингвокультурология, язык, культура, национальная картина мира, культурная идентичность, фразеологические единицы, межкультурная коммуникация.

Introduction. The interaction between language and culture has become one of the most important areas of contemporary linguistic research. Modern linguistic studies increasingly focus on the anthropocentric paradigm, where language is examined in relation to human cognition, culture, and social behavior. Within this framework, linguoculturology has emerged as a separate branch of linguistics that studies the interconnection between language and culture. Language reflects historical experiences, traditions, values, and national mentality. Every linguistic community develops its own worldview, which becomes encoded in language through lexical, grammatical, and phraseological means. Therefore, the study of linguocultural phenomena contributes to understanding how people perceive reality through the prism of culture. The relevance of this research is determined by the growing importance of intercultural communication in

the context of globalization. Effective communication requires knowledge not only of linguistic structures but also of cultural meanings represented in language. The purpose of this article is to analyze linguocultural features of language and to reveal how national worldview is reflected through linguistic units.

Literature Review. The theoretical framework of the study relies on the works of linguists and cultural researchers who contributed to the development of linguoculturology, including W. Humboldt, E. Sapir, B. L. Whorf, V. N. Telia, and V.A. Maslova.

Research Methodology. The research is based on descriptive, comparative, and linguocultural methods of analysis. The descriptive method was used to identify linguocultural elements in language. The comparative method enabled the examination of cultural differences reflected in linguistic expressions across languages. Linguocultural analysis was applied to interpret culturally specific meanings embedded in lexical and phraseological units

Analysis and Results. Language and culture are closely interconnected phenomena. Culture shapes linguistic development, while language serves as a means of preserving and transmitting cultural knowledge. The cultural experience accumulated by a nation is reflected in linguistic structures and communicative practices. According to linguocultural theory, language acts as a repository of collective memory. Through language, people inherit traditions, beliefs, and social values from previous generations. As a result, language becomes one of the primary indicators of cultural identity. The German linguist Wilhelm von Humboldt argued that every language represents a unique worldview. This idea later influenced the development of linguistic relativity theory, proposed by Edward Sapir and Benjamin Lee Whorf. Their theory suggests that language affects the way individuals perceive and conceptualize reality. One of the main objects of linguocultural research is culturally marked vocabulary. Such lexical units contain meanings that are deeply connected with specific cultural traditions and social practices. For example, Uzbek cultural concepts such as *mahalla*, *hashar*, and *Navruz* represent social and cultural realities unique to Uzbek society. These words cannot be adequately translated by simple lexical equivalents which carry broader cultural associations. Similarly, English linguistic culture includes concepts such as *privacy*, *fair play*, and *individualism*, which reflect significant cultural values in English-speaking communities. Such concepts demonstrate how language embodies cultural priorities and social norms. Phraseological units are among the most valuable sources of cultural information. Proverbs, idioms, and fixed expressions preserve historical experiences and collective wisdom. For instance, the English proverb “Time is money” reflects the importance of efficiency and productivity in Western culture. In contrast, the Uzbek proverb “Sabrning tagi sariq oltin” emphasizes patience as a moral virtue. Phraseological units often contain references to folklore,

traditions, and historical events. Therefore, understanding their meanings requires cultural competence in addition to linguistic knowledge.

The linguocultural analysis of phraseological units helps to reveal national stereotypes, social values, and behavioral norms characteristic of a particular linguistic community. The concept is considered a central category in linguoculturology. A concept represents a culturally significant mental unit that combines linguistic, cognitive, and emotional aspects. Concepts such as *family*, *homeland*, *honor*, and *hospitality* occupy an important place in many cultures. However, their meanings and social significance vary across different societies. In Uzbek culture, hospitality is regarded as a fundamental social value. This concept is reflected in speech etiquette, traditions of welcoming guests, and numerous linguistic expressions. Consequently, language serves as a mechanism through which cultural concepts are preserved and transmitted. The national worldview emerges from a system of interconnected concepts that shape people's perception of reality. Through language, these concepts become part of collective consciousness.

Globalization has intensified communication among representatives of different cultures. Under such conditions, intercultural competence becomes essential for successful interaction. Many communication difficulties arise because speakers interpret linguistic expressions according to their own cultural backgrounds. Linguoculturology provides theoretical tools for understanding such differences and preventing misunderstandings. The integration of cultural knowledge into language education contributes to the development of communicative competence. Learners who understand cultural meanings behind linguistic expressions are better prepared for effective intercultural communication. Therefore, linguoculturology plays an important role not only in theoretical linguistics but also in translation studies, language teaching, diplomacy, and international cooperation.

Conclusion. Language and culture constitute an inseparable unity. Language reflects the national worldview, preserves cultural memory, and transmits social values from generation to generation. Linguocultural elements such as culturally marked vocabulary, phraseological units, and cultural concepts reveal the unique characteristics of a nation's mentality and identity and contribute to a deeper understanding of intercultural communication and cultural diversity. The findings confirm that language functions not only as a communication system but also as a cultural phenomenon that embodies collective experience and national consciousness.

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