
**LINGUOCULTURAL FACTORS OF TERMS RELATED TO COUNTRY
STUDIES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEKISTAN**

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Annotatsiya

This article presents an analysis of the linguocultural factors of terms related to country studies through examples.

Keywords: linguoculturology, country studies, term, factors, linguistics, feature.

Linguo-cultural factors are the processes that determine the formation and meaning of terms based on the interaction between language and culture, their specific cultural, historical and social experience. In the creation of country studies terms in English, not only linguistic features but also historical events, values and cultural traditions of that society play an important role.

Nowadays, the anthropocentric factor has taken its place in linguistics. As a result, the methodology of linguistics has been enriched with the anthropocentric principle. Areas such as cognitive linguistics, psycholinguistics, and linguoculturology study language phenomena not "within the language", but on the basis of the mutual relations of language speakers.[1]

Linguistic-cultural factors play an important role in English dictionaries, but their exact percentage is difficult to calculate. These factors are reflected in dictionaries in the following forms: Culturally defined words and phrases: For example, «*Thanksgiving*» (Minnatdorchilik kuni) or «*cricket*» (*kriket*) words like are unique to the culture of English-speaking countries. Connotations and subtleties of meaning: A word can have different meanings in different cultural contexts. For example, the word "tea" in English culture is associated not only with a drink, but also with social gatherings and traditions.[2] Phraseologisms and proverbs: Phrases such as "To kick the bucket" (to die) or "It's raining cats and dogs" (heavy rain) reflect cultural identity. Historical and geographical information: Dictionaries often provide information about the origin, historical significance, and geographical distribution of words. Examples of terms related to national history: *Westminster Abbey*: A historical and religious monument in Great Britain. *The Outback*: *The remote and sparsely populated areas of Australia*. *The American Dream*: The dream of success in the United States.

Rugby: A very popular sport in New Zealand. *Silicon Valley*: The technology center of the United States. *Commonwealth*: The British Commonwealth. In English, the term “Nation-building” mainly refers to the process of state-building [3]. This term is used in the context of international politics and social structures. In English, this term refers to the formation of a state identity based on social integration, cultural unity, and historical heritage. Western culture and historical experiences (for example, the ideas of independence and democracy) enrich the meaning of this term. For example, the term “*soft power*” refers to the cultural, intellectual and social power of a state in international politics. This term indicates the ability to exert influence through cultural ties, science and art. This term reflects Western culture and its global influence, and also develops the concept of cultural diplomacy.

As for the issue of ensuring lexical and semantic uniformity, this is of great importance in compiling a dictionary. Since the meanings of words and their use can differ in different languages, it is necessary to take these factors into account when compiling a dictionary. For example, the word “eye” has 20 meanings in English, while in Uzbek the word “ko‘z” is expressed with important meanings. The fact that the semantic structure and use of such lexical units in speech differ in different languages must be taken into account in the translation process.

To take another example, the term imperialism in English refers to the formation of empires, their political, economic and cultural power. It emerged on the basis of historical processes, the experience of governance by Western countries and their cultural understandings.

Linguo-cultural factors are of great importance in the Uzbek language. Because the Uzbek language embodies the rich culture and history of the Uzbek people. Uzbek language dictionaries also pay great attention to linguo-cultural factors. For example, the “O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati” contains many words reflecting the customs, traditions, cuisine and other cultural elements of the Uzbek people. Examples of terms related to national studies There are many terms related to national studies in the Uzbek language. Below we give some of them

Foods: *palov, somsa, manti, shashlik, osh, norin, halim, sumalak, ko‘k somsa, lag‘mon*;

Customs: *navro‘z, hayit, hashar, beshik to‘yi, sunnat to‘yi, fотиha to‘yi, kelin salom, sep yoydi, daxma, qirq kunlik*;

Traditions: *hunarmandchilik, kashtachilik, do‘ppichilik, zargarlik, kulolchilik, su‘zana*;

Place names: *Samarqand, Buxoro, Xiva, Toshkent, Qo‘qon, Termiz, Shahrisabz, Nukus, Mo‘ynoq, Urganch;*

National clothes: *chapon, to‘n, do‘ppi, adras, atlas, bekasam, marg‘ilon atlas.*[4]

In our opinion, the terms of country studies in English are strongly connected, in addition to the linguistic structure of the language, to cultural, historical and social factors. These linguistic and cultural factors give a specific meaning to the content and use of the terms, and they also reflect international relations and global political processes. Therefore, when analyzing these terms, it is necessary to consider them not only linguistically, but also in a broader cultural and historical context.

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