

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LANGUAGE AND CULTURE.**Ismatova Muborak ¹**

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The relationship between language and culture.

This article discusses the important relationship between language and culture. As we live in today's developing era, various changes and events are taking place in various aspects of our life. As for the relationship between language and culture, just as fish can not live without water, culture can not develop without the support of any language, because they are concepts that are inextricably linked to each other.

INTRODUCTION. In one word, the historical memory of any nation is language. Language refers to a complex communication or the ability to learn and use this system. Language helps people to understand and perceive the world. In particular, one word is pronounced and thought differently in different languages. And it is through him that we can learn about the past of the nation, the times, and at the same time the character, psychology, thoughts and attention of people. Therefore, the national identity of each nation, the uniqueness of its language is different from the languages of other nations. Undoubtedly, language lies at the root of culture. It is not for nothing that they say the language is a mirror of culture. It studies not only the real world, situations and conditions surrounding humanity, but also the mentality, lifestyle, history, customs and worldview of the people.

Language is a symbol of the spiritual wealth, image and unity of the culture. Society can not develop without language, it is a sign of culture and invisible for society. Language is necessary not only for the next generation, but also for conveying people's thoughts, life experiences to the people around them. In particular, it is not only a means of communication, but it also expresses the civilization, customs, traditions and worldview of

people. I can say that no tradition, observance or culture can develop without a specific language. Language is inextricably linked with society as a tool of communication. Because every change that happened in the community leaves its own mark in the language of the public. That's why linguistic materials can help in illuminating certain aspects of society's history where historical documents and written monuments are weak. Language has a social character, because it arises in the process of social development, labor activity. The fate of a language, its survival and development depends only on the society that speaks this language. Language is a reflection of human thinking and culture. As we said above, the culture, customs and tradition of each nation are expressed and protected through language. Undoubtedly, the concepts of language and culture represent different meanings, they are inextricably linked with each other. The language is created by the people and, in turn, it improves in harmony with the development of the society. The cultural and socio-historical development of the nation leaves its traces, first of all, in the language. Therefore, any change in society reflected in the language. To express this close relationship more clearly, it is enough to understand the following situation: when we read the works of Alisher Navoi, we "talk" with the era in which he lived. The words used by Navoi echo from that period. Along with the development of the society, the concepts of changes in it and new words expressing them keep appearing in the language. The concept of culture is also very meaningful and essential. It is worth saying that every nation has its own past, history and culture which has been formed for centuries and even thousand of years. Culture is a society's unique way of life, customs and values, knowledge and works of art. It passed down from generation to generation, and its an important factor for society. Culture is divided into two types: tangible and spiritual. Tangible culture includes historical buildings, clothing and tools. Spiritual wealth includes monuments, language, religion, tradition, literature, music, etc. Culture helps us to understand our identity, who we are and whose descendants we are. It is known that our ancestors had written and language culture several years ago. A number of great scholars who made a great contribution to the development of words science and culture have grown up from our blessed land. In particular, hundreds of scholars such as al-Beruni, ibn Sina, Abu nasr Arrog' are among them. A nation with such a great cultural background was cut off from its little history and rich cultural heritage in a certain period. They did not allow our scientists to popularize the cultural heritage left by our ancestors and to evaluate it honesty. But in the years of independence, everything was left behind.

It is clear to all of us that nothing but language plays an important role in the formation of a certain nation as a people. Abdulla Avloni, an Uzbek enlightener, writer, pedagogue and statesman, expressed deep thoughts on the issue of language and culture. In his work, he glorified language and showed it as the expression and spirit of spirituality. Avloni described language as the main sign of national identity. In particular, neglecting the language creates the risk of losing the national identity and culture. "language and literature are the mirror of the life in every nation that shows its identity. Losing the national language means losing the soul of the nation" he says. Language and culture can not be separated from each other, because without one of them, the other can not exist. People's culture and specific language are formed and developed at the same time. Over time, both language and culture change: new expressions enter language, and new traditions and customs enter to the culture. In addition, the language belonging to the culture of a nation lives, develops and survives together with that nation. In this place, Honorable President Shavkat Mirziyoyev said "The Uzbek language, which is one of the oldest and richest languages in the world, is a symbol of our people, a priceless spiritual wealth. If anyone wants to feel the grace, charm, influence, and unlimited possibilities of the Uzbek language, let them listen to our thousand-year-old sagas, immortal articles and listen to the magical songs of our hafiz", once again proves the inextricable connection between language and culture.

It is natural to encounter different opinions about the process of describing the relationship between language and culture, because the interaction of these two concepts is extensive. Summarizing the results of previous and current studies, we can emphasize that language and culture are one whole.

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