

**IN MODERN LINGUISTICS, LINGUOCULTUROLOGY FOCUSES ON
STUDYING THE INTERACTION BETWEEN LANGUAGE AND CULTURE.**

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ABSTRACT:

The present article investigates the linguoculturological features of speech communication verbs in the Uzbek and English languages. Speech verbs constitute an essential part of verbal communication and reflect culturally conditioned norms, values, and communicative behavior of a speech community. The study aims to identify similarities and differences in the semantic, pragmatic, and cultural aspects of speech communication verbs in Uzbek and English. The research applies comparative, semantic, and linguoculturological methods. The findings reveal that speech verbs in both languages encode national mentality, social hierarchy, politeness strategies, and cultural models of interaction.

Language and culture are inseparably connected, as language serves not only as a means of communication but also as a repository of cultural knowledge. In modern linguistics, linguoculturology focuses on studying the interaction between language and culture, revealing how cultural values and worldviews are reflected in linguistic units.

Speech communication verbs occupy a special place in this interaction, as they directly express communicative intentions, interpersonal relations, and culturally specific norms of

verbal behavior. The comparative analysis of speech verbs in Uzbek and English allows us to uncover both universal and culture-specific features of communication.

The relevance of this study is determined by the growing interest in intercultural communication and the necessity to understand cultural differences encoded in language..

In linguoculturology, speech verbs are viewed as linguistic units that reflect culturally marked patterns of communication. Scholars such as V.A. Maslova, E. Sapir, and G. Lakoff emphasize that verbal behavior is shaped by cultural traditions, social norms, and national mentality.

Speech communication verbs include verbs denoting speaking, asking, ordering, advising, requesting, persuading, and other communicative acts. These verbs often carry additional pragmatic and emotional meanings that are culturally conditioned. [1]

In the English language, speech communication verbs such as say, tell, speak, talk, ask, request, order, advise, and suggest demonstrate a wide range of semantic and pragmatic nuances.

English communication culture is characterized by:

indirectness and politeness,

respect for personal space,

mitigation of commands and requests.

For example, the verb request is often preferred over order to maintain politeness. Modal constructions (could you say, would you mind telling) frequently accompany speech verbs, reflecting the English cultural emphasis on indirect communication. [2]

Speech communication is regulated by cultural determinants that influence how, when, and why people speak. These determinants include politeness norms, hierarchy, collectivism or individualism, and emotional expressiveness.

In collectivist cultures, such as Uzbek culture, communication emphasizes respect, harmony, and social responsibility. Speech verbs often reflect moral and ethical values and are used to maintain social balance.

In contrast, English-speaking cultures are generally more individualistic and emphasize personal autonomy. This is reflected in indirect communicative strategies and the frequent use of neutral speech verbs combined with modal constructions.

These cultural determinants shape the semantics and usage of speech communication verbs and make them linguoculturally marked units.[3]

Speech communication verbs constitute a specific lexical-semantic group of verbs that denote acts of verbal interaction. These verbs describe not only the production of speech but also communicative intentions, emotional attitudes, and social relations between interlocutors.

In linguistic literature, speech verbs are often referred to as verbs of saying, communication verbs, or speech act verbs. They include such verbs as to say, to speak, to ask, to tell, to advise, to persuade, to warn in English and aytmoq, gapirmoq, so'ramoq, maslahat bermoq, nasihat qilmoq in Uzbek.

Speech communication verbs differ from other verb groups due to several distinctive features:

1. They presuppose at least two participants (speaker and listener).
2. They are closely connected with pragmatic factors.
3. They often involve evaluation and emotional coloring.
4. They reflect social and cultural norms of communication.

From a semantic point of view, speech verbs encode various parameters of communication, including manner of speaking, intention, intensity, and attitude toward the listener. From a pragmatic perspective, they function as tools for achieving communicative goals.[4]

The relationship between language and culture has long been a central issue in linguistic theory. Scholars such as E. Sapir and B. Whorf emphasized that language influences the way people perceive and interpret the world. This idea is known as the principle of linguistic relativity, which underlines the interdependence of language and cultural cognition.

Culture can be defined as a system of values, beliefs, norms, traditions, and behavioral patterns shared by a community. Language serves as the primary means of transmitting culture from one generation to another. Through language, cultural experience is preserved, structured, and communicated.

Communication is a culturally regulated process. The choice of linguistic forms depends on social factors such as:

- age of interlocutors;
- social status;
- degree of familiarity;
- communicative situation;

- cultural expectations.

Different cultures develop different norms of speech behavior. For example, some cultures prefer directness and explicitness, while others value indirectness and politeness. These preferences are reflected in vocabulary, grammar, and discourse organization.

Speech communication verbs function as linguistic indicators of these cultural norms. The same communicative act (e.g., asking, advising, warning) may be verbalized differently in different languages depending on cultural values. Therefore, the study of speech verbs within a linguoculturological framework allows researchers to uncover deep cultural meanings embedded in everyday communication.[5]

Conclusion: The study demonstrates that speech communication verbs in Uzbek and English are not merely linguistic units but carriers of cultural meaning. Their semantics and usage are shaped by national values, social norms, and communicative traditions. Understanding these linguoculturological features is essential for effective intercultural communication, translation, and foreign language teaching.

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