

## | Research Article

**The problem of cultural concept in linguistic culture****Dilniso Shavkatovna Yandashova**

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**Abstract:** Concept problem in linguistic culture is one of the most important and relevant units for today. Cultural concepts are studied separately in Linguistics. The main concepts of culture are important in the human mind. The main concepts of culture mean abstract nouns: longing, emigration, conscience, fate, will, sin, freedom, etc. These aspects are covered in the article.

**Key words:** culture, concept, cognitive, ethnolinguistics, psycholinguistics, anthropocentric paradigm.

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The cultural concept is the most active unit used in linguistic and cultural studies. Cultural concepts can be interpreted as expressing the values, nationality, customs of a certain society together with concepts known to all of us, or philosophically using words and phrases to convey its true essence. For example, the concept of "wedding" can be understood in different ways. It can be understood in the sense of marriage of a boy and a girl together, garbs sent by the groom to the bride, etc., circumcision wedding for boys. The concept is the expression of the same word in different meanings, as in the above examples.

**II. Literature review**

"Cognitive linguistics, sociolinguistics, ethnolinguistics, psycholinguistics, neurolinguistics, pragmatics and linguoculturology are the most important fields based on the anthropocentric paradigm." The reason is that when a person carries out the speech process in a certain situation, he, in turn, uses cultural units in his speech to some extent. living on the basis of the same values is also a shared commonality of language and culture. In particular, N. Mahmudov writes the following about language and culture: "Although the associative meaning of the problem called "speech culture" often comes to mind when it comes to language and culture, it does not show the exact nature of culture in these two places at all.

**III. Analysis**

Language and culture usually mean the explanation of one or another language through language, to be more precise, the meaning of culture in linguoculturalology is not "the level achieved in mental-spiritual or economic activity (speech culture)" , maybe it means "a set of achievements of human society in production, social and spiritual-educational life (cultural history, Uzbek culture)". the object of study is completely different". Cultural concepts are one of the most basic concepts of linguistic and cultural studies. D. Khudoyberganova "Cultural concepts are the names of abstract concepts. defines it as, For example: Homeland, love, war, peace".

As long as a person is alive, he feels affection, love, friendship, happiness, sorrow, sadness. The cultural concept connects the above concepts with the inner world of a person and describes it as a whole with another concept, taking into account the aspects of philosophical and spiritual connection. In this place, Abdulla Oripov also expresses concepts in his work, including the concepts of homeland, mother, life, human, taking into account philosophical aspects:

*Baxtiyor har dilga oshno topilgay,*

*G'ussali yurakka lekin yo'q hamdam.*

*Do'stlar eshigi ham taq – taq yopilgay*

*G'ussali qalb* u yon gar qo'ysa qadam.

*Horg'in bir yo'lchingman*, darvozungni och,

Boshlab keldi dema kulfat, qayg'uni.

Nogoh ko'zlarimda ko'rsang qatra yosh

Sog'inch yoshlari deb qabul et uni.

In the quoted verses, the human concept is meant through the words such as *baxtiyor dil*, *g'ussali yurak*, *g'ussali qalb*, *horg'in yo'lchi* [happy heart, angry heart, angry soul, tired traveler] generalization lies. Of course, the use of concepts in poetry makes it effective, makes a person feel strange experiences and deeply understand them. Abdulla Oripov is a truly philosophical poet. In his poetry, in many cases, the concept is not used directly in its tariff.

The use of cultural concepts is one of the main aspects of the poet's work. In many of his poems, the poet uses cultural concepts such as emigration, loyalty, betrayal, sadness, and grief. For example, Abdulla Oripov's poem "*Qayrag'och*" begins with the verse "*Assalom, azizim, qayrag'och og'a*" in relation to the tree. *Azizim* refers to the tree through his urge, or by calling the tree with the word *aga*, which means kinship between people, he refers to the concept of a person. Therefore, the concept is considered the most actively used unit in linguistic and cultural studies. The concept as a linguistic and cultural unit of a particular culture represents its unique aspects. A poem is a product of a state of mind, a mind surrounded by inner feelings.

#### IV. Discussion

A cultural concept also arises at the point where the soul and thinking of a person unite in poetic verses or works of art, which are the product of human inner feelings. Abdulla Oripov, combining spirit and thought, tries to deeply understand the value and importance of concepts such as "Vatan (Motherland)" and "Ona (Mother)" in his work through cultural concepts. In many places, the poet describes Motherland side by side with mother:

O, sen vatan, kindik qoni tomgan joy,

Seni so'rmay, ko'rmay bo'lurmi?

Ko'z ko'rgani yosh-u qarining

Ona bag'rin sevmay bo'lurmi?

The poet compares the Motherland to a mother's bosom, where everyone always feels free and loving. "Vatan (Motherland)" and "Ona (Mother)" are the meat and nails in the poet's poem. Universal feelings and values are the main criteria of Abdulla Oripov's poetry. Another view of the cultural concept is described in the poem "O'zbekistonda kuz (Autumn in Uzbekistan)" through real landscape details:

Shabnam shovullaydi bog'lar qo'ynida ,

Salqin tuman ichra bo'zarar tonglar

Quyoshning erinchoq yog'dularida

Nafis yaltiraydi bargi xazonlar.

Har yonda to'kinlik...

Kuzdan nishona ...

Har yonda go'zallik yoymish daftarin.

The rustle of dew in the bosom of the gardens, the cool fog, the dawning mornings, the light rain indicate the restless and energetic youth of a person. On the one hand, the poem expresses the image of nature, but the main meaning also refers to the inner dreams of the poet, youth and life, which are rapidly passing. There are many pure and sincere feelings in the world, but there is such a feeling in the human heart that a person is helpless in front of it. This feeling is longing. According to Dostoyevsky: longing is the inability of the body to go where the soul goes.

In reality, a person is helpless in the face of longing. This feeling occupies the main place in most of the poet's poems. In the poet's poem "Sog'inch", every second of a person's life is expressed through compounds with a deep philosophical meaning, a person who is completely tired of his life, forgets his worries and cannot happily return to his neighbor, full of suffering is described:

Parchagina bulut,  
Cheksiz osmon,  
Adir ortidagi yolg'izoyoq yo'l.  
Barcha tashvishlarni unutib, shodon,  
Qaytgim kelayotir qoshingga butkul.

The poet expressed a deep philosophy of life through the words of *Parchagina bulut*, *cheksiz osmon*, *yolg'izoyoq yo'l* [a fragment of a cloud, an endless sky, and a lonely road]. The boundless sky is the world we live in, a fragment of a cloud is a lover with longing in his heart, and a lonely road can be said to be the life of a person living with longing. Man is like a piece of cloud in this universe, which is really like an infinite sky. If we look at the high mountains and hills through the verse of *Adir ortidagi yolg'izoyoq yo'l*, the road seems so long that it seems as if there is no end. So is the life that passes with longing. So is the life that passes with longing. There is no end to longing for a lover.

Qismat mayin ichdim – achchiq va taxir,  
Tuydim ehtirosning samoviy kuchin.  
Dunyoda odamzod yashamas, axir,  
Faqat irodasin sinamoq uchun.

In another place, the life of a person is meant through the combination of destiny. We know that the poet expresses the concept of life by saying that life is never the same, sometimes it is bitter, sometimes it is easy. In the last two stanzas, the poet seems to understand more deeply how longing is a heavy feeling. The fact that a person does not live in the world only to test his will means that the feeling of longing is a heavy feeling that tests a person's patience and will. At the end of the poem, the poet wanted to forget all worries and go back to his neighbor in a happy state, no matter how much longing tormented him. In Abdulla Oripov's work, the cultural concepts of longing and sadness are explained to the reader mostly through black paints, and this, in turn, helps to understand the poet's inner feelings more deeply.

## V. Conclusion

Today, linguistic culture is considered one of the most developed directions in world linguistics, especially in Russian and Uzbek linguistics. The concept is one of the main and active units in linguistic culture. The concept represents the culture of peoples and their unique aspects as a linguistic and cultural unit. The expression of the concept in linguistic and cultural studies and its application in cognitive linguistics are of great importance in the works related to language and culture today. Today, we also come across opinions that the terms concept and understanding are the same and are extremely close to each other or a unit belonging to one spiritual group, but as we have seen above, a cultural concept is considered a mental unit. its scope of meaning is wider than the concept. At this point, we have seen that the cultural concept is a broader unity compared to the concept through the work of Abdulla Oripov.

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