



THE SIGNIFICANCE OF STUDYING CULTURE AND TRADITIONS WHILE LEARNING ENGLISH

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 10 th February 2022	Interaction between countries, the development of information technology and the expansion of cultural dialogue further expand the boundaries of socio-cultural and professional dialogue. The article highlights the importance of culture, tradition and values in learning English. It also analyzes the interdependence of language and culture, the formation of each local culture in its own historical and natural conditions.
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INTRODUCTION.

In the era of globalization, international academic mobility, the expansion of professional interaction between students, the role of learning foreign languages is growing. Interaction between countries, the development of information technology and the expansion of cultural dialogue further expand the boundaries of socio-cultural and professional dialogue. Ease of use of information sources allows you to obtain and analyze data in different languages. In this way, people will have the opportunity to get acquainted with the culture of other countries, summarizing world experiences.

Currently, the most common language in the world is English. The global Internet is used today as the main source of various information. English is divided into British and American types. These options differ in pronunciation and lexical, grammatical features, which can lead to misunderstandings of the interlocutors in the communication process. Bernard Shaw has the phrase that the United States and the United Kingdom are two countries separated by a common language. The British version is used in Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and the United Kingdom and is known as the "English of the British Commonwealth". Despite the differences between the countries of the community, this language variant differs significantly from the American dialect and is used officially in the European Union. Mutual understanding in the process of communication, in addition to the formation of linguistic competence (language and speech) in students, also increases the level of cultural and professional competence.

THE MAIN PART.

Intercultural competence is the ability to communicate in a foreign language. This takes into account differences in the interlocutor's cultural and related stereotypes. In the process of learning a language, it is important to pay attention to getting information about the country, its culture, history and religion. An important role in the formation of this competence is played by knowledge of traditions. This helps to overcome barriers to mutual understanding [1]. Traditions are as common and universal as knowledge categories because they exist in all areas: material, political, artistic, moral, household, and even physical.

Based on the above, in the process of learning a foreign language, the following is done:

- 1) Get acquainted with the culture of the country being studied;
- 2) Mastering the model of behavior of foreign language speakers;
- 3) To consider the effect of enrichment of a foreign language and mother tongue as a result of cross-cultural communication and mastery between communicants;
- 4) Implementation of the national model of behavior, taking into account the characteristics of foreign culture;
- 5) The development of the individual under the influence of two cultures.

The implementation of intercultural communication allows for the comparison and analysis of realities in language. When learning foreign languages, knowledge of one's own language is applied, and similarities and differences in their use are distinguished. The study of foreign culture shows the need to address the history, cultural and historical facts of different countries and their own country. At the same time, learning a foreign language allows a person to learn more about their culture and language. A person's ethnicity reflects an attitude towards the world of the individual. Concepts, views, artistic images, logic and philosophy, nature, human character and religions are studied during language acquisition. That is, culture is assimilated and formed through language. Intercultural competence also includes:

- Finding differences and similarities in the traditions and culture of the language environment;
- Change the assessment and get rid of stereotypes.

Students can develop their sociocultural and professional competencies through foreign languages through the use of audio recordings and videos during lessons. Samples of original fiction can be used to demonstrate national-cultural characteristics. There are no English literary language standards as there are in some countries. It is a language standard (Received Pronunciation) [2], i.e. it is considered a pronunciation that is not specific to a particular region and is specific to level people.

Among other traditions, one of the aspects of language acquisition is the study of etiquette. It includes the observance of the customs, national and mental characteristics of the nation and people, as well as socio-cultural norms. It should be noted that when learning a language, it is necessary to know the history of the country where the native speaker lives, the traditions of everyday life and everyday life.

Each local culture is formed in its own historical and natural conditions and creates its own worldview, human image and language of communication. Each culture has its own language system through which people communicate with each other. However, the role and importance of language in culture is not limited to this. There can be no culture outside language, because language is its foundation and its inner base. Through language, people transmit symbols, norms, customs, information, knowledge and behavior, religion, ideas, feelings, values. In this order, socialization takes place and is manifested in the assimilation of cultural norms as well as social roles. Without them, man cannot live in society. Because of language, harmony, harmony and stability prevail in society.

The role of language in the process of human communication has now become the subject of scientific research and analysis. This was confirmed by scientists D. Viko, I. Gerder, V. Humboldt et al., Who studied and founded linguistics. Today, language is also studied by psycholinguistics and sociolinguistics. Great strides have been made in the study of language and speech communication in the twentieth century. Because scientists have linked language and culture.

The first scholars to study the interdependence of language and culture were the American cultural anthropologist F.J. Boas and British social anthropologist B. Malinovsky is. Boas demonstrates this connection as early as 1911 and compares the two cultures with lexical content. For most North Americans, snow is a common weather phenomenon, and two words are used in their lexicon: "snow" and "slush" (melted snow), and Eskimos have more than 20 words that describe different states of snow. It is clear from this that the difference between these cultures is clear from what is important in them.

Sephir-Wharf's famous linguistic hypothesis also contributed to the understanding of the relationship between language and culture. According to him, language is not a means of expressing an idea by voice, it shapes the thought itself, and moreover, we see the world as we speak it. To come up with such an idea, scientists have analyzed the structure of different languages, rather than their composition. That is, the Hopi language was compared with the European languages. For example, it has been found that in the Hopi language there is no division into past, present, and future tenses; The English phrase "He stayed for ten days" corresponds to the Hopi phrase "He stayed until the eleventh day." In such a round of examples, Wharf explains the connection between culture and language.

The importance of the Sepir-Wharf hypothesis should not be overemphasized, otherwise the content of human thought and its impression will be determined by its subject. Man can live in the real world because life experience forces him to correct the mistakes that arise when cognition and thinking enter into conflict. That is why culture lives and develops in the shell of language. On the contrary, the shell does not command the content of the culture. However, the role of the interdependence of language, thinking and culture cannot be underestimated. It is language that serves as the basis of the worldview. It arises in every human being and regulates the multiplicity of events and objects in the observed universe.

It reaches a person only if it has the name of any object or event. Otherwise they are not available to us. When you name them, one enters a new concept into the network of concepts that already exist in the mind. That is, it introduces a new element into the existing worldview. It can be said that language is only a means of communication or arousing emotions. Each language not only reflects the world, but also builds an ideal world in the human mind and projects reality. Therefore, language and worldview are inextricably linked.

The importance of language in the culturological literature is often assessed as follows:

- The mirror of culture, which reflects not only the world around man, but also the mentality of the people, its national character, traditions, customs, spirituality, morals and values, worldview;
- Cultural treasure, because all the knowledge, skills, material and spiritual wealth, values accumulated by the people are stored in its language system, ie folklore, books, written and oral speech;
- a carrier of culture, because with the help of language it is passed from generation to generation. Children learn the language in the process of culture, while at the same time mastering the experience of the previous generation;
- It is a cultural tool that shapes the human personality, because it is through language that the mentality, traditions and customs of the people are adopted, as well as the unique cultural image of the world.

In addition, language: facilitates human adaptation to the environment; helps to correctly assess the object, event and their balance; helps to classify and organize information about the environment; assists in organizing and managing human activities.

CONCLUSION.

In short, tolerance for cultural differences is based on respect for the customs and traditions of different countries. At the same time, intercultural communication instills in young people such feelings as national pride and patriotism. Through language learning, not only the linguistic rules of the language, but also the socio-cultural and historical features of the country where the language learned are studied. At the same time, culture is imparted through language, and this ability distinguishes man from other beings. Thanks to language, culture allows for the accumulation of knowledge and its transmission from the past to the future.

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