

USING NOUN PHRASES IN MODERN ENGLISH AND LINGUACULTURAL ASPECTS

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Abstract. *Phrases are an essential part of the English language and are the building blocks of all sentences. There are five main types of phrases in English: noun phrases, adjective phrases, verb phrases, adverb phrases, and prepositional phrases. Today we will be looking at noun phrases. The interaction and mutual influence of language and culture took place in a wide variety of forms, which led in the scientific search to the design of a new branch - cultural linguistics. The subject of the new science is multifaceted: it includes the linguistic and national picture of the world, linguistic consciousness, linguistic personality, mentality, (ethnic) mentality, cultural code, etc. The most common terms for the name of mental formations are concepts and concepts. In the works of researchers, these terms are used to varying degrees to name the ideal entity (that is, their meanings are neutralized). In other words, the concepts characterize being in its entirety, from the everyday state to reaching the life-meaning guidelines of behavior. The concept is interpreted as one of the sides (aspects of study) of the concept.*

Key words: *concepts, linguacultural concepts, linguistic units, development, linguacultural.*

Introduction. Linguacultural concepts are constituent units of ethnic mentality, its “reference points”, the totality of which forms the linguo-conceptual sphere as a linguistic picture of the world, of which they are fragments. The mentality in this case, “is a naively holistic picture of the world in its value orientations, existing for a long time, based on ethnic predispositions and historical traditions”. In the linguacultural concept, all kinds of meanings are in a kind of interaction, realized in various forms. The linguacultural concept is a direction from culture to individual consciousness. The totality of linguacultural concepts constitutes the national picture of the world, represents the linguistic consciousness, forms the ethnic mentality, “sets” the type of linguistic personality. Linguo-cognitive and linguacultural approaches to the concept are usually divided according to the orientation of the research vector: if linguo-cognitive goes from the concept in the individual consciousness to its representation in the collective consciousness (culture), then the linguistic culture moves from collective ideas about the concept to individual ones; linguacultural is oriented rather towards the study of the specific in the composition of mental units and is aimed at describing the distinctive semantic features of specific concepts. The newspaper format, which is understood as the combination of certain external features with stable components of content and style, includes such external

features as the size of the strip, the number of pages, thematic heading, the presence of illustrations, the specific location of the material on the strip, the fonts used. At the format level, news texts tend to be structured according to the principle of an inverted pyramid, which assumes that the most important information is presented in the initial sentences, namely in the title and introduction. From the standpoint of cognitive linguistics, we move from person to culture, from the standpoint of cultural linguistics from culture to person. In modern conditions, the study of the elements of spiritual culture through language is especially important. The language became the object of research as "a manifestation of the spirit of the people." The main task of the scientist-philologist was not analysis, but the synthesis of linguistic phenomena and facts in their interaction with culture. They were primarily interested not in what is popular in spiritual culture, but in what is introduced, superficial, borrowed. The history of culture and language can and must be regarded as the history of a change in ideographic meanings. The features of the linguo concept include ethnocultural distinction, heterogeneity (heterogeneity, diversity, heterogeneity), multi-character, internal fragmentation and, in contrast to the logical concept, "experiencing", semiotic ("nominative") density - representation in terms of expressing a number of linguistic synonyms, thematic series and fields, proverbs, sayings, folklore and other plots and synonymized symbols (works of art, rituals, behavioral stereotypes, objects of material culture), focus on the expression plan inclusion of a name concept into associative paradigmatic and syntagmatic connections that have developed in the lexical system of the language. The semantic unity of the concept is ensured by the sequence of its manifestation in the form of an image, concept and symbol, where the image represents the psychological basis of the sign, the concept reflects the logical functions of consciousness, and the symbol is the general cultural component of the verbal sign.

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