

## DEFINITION OF CULTURE

**Gafarova Zumrad Zohirjonovna\***

\*Associate Professor,  
Doctor of Philosophy on Philological Sciences,  
Department Of Uzbek Language And Literature, Foreign Languages,  
Bukhara Institute of Natural Resources Management,  
National Research University of Tashkent Institute,  
Irrigation and Agricultural Mechanization Engineers,  
Tashkent, UZBEKISTAN

**DOI: 10.5958/2249-7137.2022.00864.3**

---

### ABSTRACT

*The article describes the definition of culture and what it includes. No matter where people live, their behavior and thoughts are usually based on their own cultures. Culture has many different dimensions. It includes the ideas, customs, skills, and art that characterize a group of people in a given time frame; it also includes the beliefs, values, and material objects that create our way of life.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Behavior And Thoughts, Culture, Ideas, Customs, Skills, And Art, Cognitive And Emotional Behavior.*

---

### INTRODUCTION

According to Condon, culture can be defined as a way of life. No matter where people live, their behavior and thoughts are usually based on their own cultures. Culture has many different dimensions. It includes the ideas, customs, skills, and art that characterize a group of people in a given time frame; it also includes the beliefs, values, and material objects that create our way of life. Culture establishes an environment of cognitive and emotional behavior for each individual. It affects individual evaluation and attitude, and can also have an effect on the practical aspects of life.(Condon, 1997)

Culture is also a matter of habit, and this habit becomes a tradition that gives rise to culture. Locals begin with common actions and continue to create common stereotypes. Stereotypes attribute group characteristics to an individual based solely on their cultural membership. Cultural stereotypes influence how people think, talk, act, and interact with each other. Porter and Jane also stated that culture and communication are inseparable because culture not only dictates how communication occurs, but also helps determine how people encode messages and the conditions and circumstances under which different messages may or may not be sent, seen, or interpreted(Porter, 2009).In short, culture is the fund of communication. Without culture, we cannot understand the lives and motivations of others, their problems and interests. Culture is intrinsic to our being and a powerful human tool to develop our society, increase our knowledge, and establish relationships between people. However, the traits of culture are constantly changing and easily lost. If we do not value it, we will eventually lose it.

## The Structure of Language

Language is a system of symbols and rules that is used for meaningful communication. In many ways, the structure of language reflects the structure of how our minds process our view of the world. According to Douglas, there are four different dimensions of language. There are: competence and performance; Understanding and production; Nature and nurture; and universal grammar. Before analyzing the structure of language, there are three questions to consider: 1. What are the rules or principles that predict how sounds are made and how they are used (copying phonology of sounds)? 2. How do sound sequences convey meaning and how do meaning sound sequences overlap to form words (morphological structuring of sound sequences and words)? 3. How do words overlap to form phrases and sentences (phrase and sentence structuring)? Understanding a language must first involve understanding its sound patterns. All languages have certain patterns in the sounds a speaker uses. These sounds come together to form symbols, and how these symbols are organized into meaningful sentences. Douglas also pointed out that each language structure consists of four different areas: phonology (the basis of speech sound), semantics (word meanings and organization of concepts), grammar (including morphology and syntax), and pragmatics (language use in context). In fact, some languages have similar structural patterns, while others are quite different. One of the reasons why some people have difficulty learning another language often has to do with language structures. For example, Russian and English have unique and very different structures. Nevertheless, language structure can be learned because people have an innate ability to acquire languages. Language is a system of communication based on words and combinations of words in a sentence. Communication through language can be referred to as linguistic communication, the other above-mentioned ways-laughing, smiling, shouting, etc.-are types of non-linguistic communication. Language is a purely human characteristic. Language, as one of the elements of culture, has a very important role in human life.

Language allows a person communicating with others to meet their needs. The communicative function is not the only function of language. Another function is a tool to display self-expression, a tool to allow integration and social adaptation, and a tool to support social control (Middle, 2001). All functions of language lead to three elements that are necessary to form a sentence: the subject, the predicate, and the relationship between them. Each function has a different purpose in helping us cope with the needs of everyday life.

Our study is based on the relationship between culture and language and their differences. Clearly, language plays a paramount role in the development, elaboration, and transmission of culture and language, allowing us to retain meanings and experiences, to facilitate communication. The role of language is so important in communication that it is even overestimated by some scholars. It is generally recognized that language and culture are closely related. Language can be seen as the verbal expression of culture. English is learned through the culture of English-speaking countries, Russian through Russian culture. Language affects our culture and the way we think. Most scholars say that language is part of our culture because it is one of the ways we transmit our culture and our environment. As stated, the function of language is to express thoughts and to convey information. Language also performs many other tasks such as greeting people, conducting worship, etc.

1. Language is the primary means of communication. 2. Language reflects both a person's personality and the culture of their history. In turn, it helps to shape both identity and

culture.3.Language makes possible the growth and transmission of culture, the continuity of society, and the effective functioning and management of a social group. We also noted that knowledge of a foreign language alone, without knowledge of the culture, mentality, traditions, and customs of another people, will not help one think like a native speaker. Many linguists and philosophers are against linguistic determinism. They argue that if language defines thought completely, and if there is no thought without language, speakers of different languages will never understand each other.

**REFERENCES:**

1. Болотнова Н.С. Художественный Текст В Коммуникативном Аспекте И Комплексный Анализ Единиц Лексического Уровня. Томск, 1992.
2. Бондарко А.В. Теория Функциональной Грамматики. Темпоральность. Модальность. М.: Наука, 1990. - 263 С.
3. Брагина Н.Г. Фрагмент Лингвокультурологического Лексикона (Базовые Понятия) // Фразеология В Контексте Культуры. М.: «Языки Русской Культуры», 1996.-С. 131-138.
4. Булыгина Т.В., Шмелев А.Д. Языковая Концептуализация Мира (На Материале Русской Грамматики). М.: Школа «Языки Русской Культуры», 1997. - 576 С.
5. Zumrad G. The Effective Teaching Strategies For Efl Students //Интернаука. – 2017. – №. 9-2. – С. 68-70.
6. Гафароваз. 3. Функциональная специфика лексических заимствований в философской мысли эпохи шекспира //Интернаука. – 2017. – №. 9-2. – С. 23-25.
7. Shokirovna, J. S. (2021). Translating Words From One Language To Another Language With Equivalents. *Academicia: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal*, 11(8), 106-110.
8. Jumayeva, S. (2019). Drills And Dialogues In English Lessons. *International Journal Of Scientific Research And Modern Education (Ijsrme) Volume*, 4.
9. Shokirovna J. S. Distributional Formulas Of Subordinative Compounds //International Engineering Journal For Research & Development. – 2020. – Т. 5. – №. 7. – С. 4-4.
10. Jumayeva, S. (2019). The Main Cases Of The Use Of The Subjunctive Mood In English. *International Journal Of Scientific Research And Modern Education (Ijsrme) Volume*, 4.
11. Mukhabbat, B. (2017). Modern English Educational Vocabulary Of Language In Research Trants. *Интернаука*, (9-3), 5-7.
12. Abdurahmonovna, B. M. (2022). Identifying Various Forms Of Language Learning Activities In Teaching Language Skills. *International Journal Of Social Science & Interdisciplinary Research* Issn: 2277-3630 Impact Factor: 7.429, 11(04), 76-79.
13. Abdurahmonovna, B. M. (2020). Proverbs In Shakespeare’s Works. *International Engineering Journal For Research & Development*, 5 (7), 4.

14. Гафароваз. 3.  
Функциональная специфика лексических заимствований в философской мысли эпохи Шекспира // Интернаука. – 2017. – №. 9-2. – С. 23-25.
15. Гафарова З. З. Специфика Лексических Заимствований В Философской Мысли Эпохи Возрождения // Ученый XXI Века. – 2016. – С. 36.
16. Gafarovaz. Z. Postulates of moral and morality of reality // Ученый XXI века. – 2016. – №. 6-1. – С. 44-47.
17. Гафарова З. З. Духовно-Моральные И Философские Идеи Ренессанс В Драмах Виллиама Шекспира // Ученый XXI Века. – 2016. – С. 81.
18. Sadikovna M. M. The Origin Of Proverbs And Sayings // Academicia Globe: Inderscience Research. – 2021. – Т. 2. – №. 6. – С. 106-110.
19. Sadikovna M. M. Структурная Специфика Фразеологизмов // В Научный Сборник Вошли Научные Работы, Посвященные Широкому Кругу Современных Проблем Науки И Образования, Вопросы Образовательных Технологий 2020.-436 С. – 2020. – С. 252.