



## Language And Cultural Commonwealth in Learning Dictionary

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### ABSTRACT

The article addresses the issue of the relationship between language and culture in world educational dictionaries. Language is the cultural and spiritual wealth of the people in the form of oral and written speech collects, preserves and transmits to the next generation samples of lexicon, phraseology, grammar, fiction. A learner in the process of learning a language, especially a mother tongue the rich cultural heritage passed down from generation to generation also absorbs spiritual values. In the process, along with textbooks, various school dictionaries, information banks, the role of lexical minimums is important. It was scientifically substantiated that the educational dictionary was based on an educational purpose, that the first dictionaries were ancient school textbooks, that they were created for educational purposes, and that later dictionaries became a separate genre away from textbooks and textbooks.

### Keywords:

Dictionary, Culture, Uzbek Language, Communicative Features, Language, Culture, Commonality, Lexicography.

**Introduction.** In modern linguistics, it is generally accepted that language is a mirror of culture, that it is a reflection of the whole being, and that it reflects the worldview. Each language contains all the features that characterize the nation to which the members of society, the owners of the language, use it, and on this basis, languages, nations are separated from each other.

**The main part.** Language in the form of oral and written speech collects, preserves and transmits to the next generation samples of lexicon, phraseology, grammar, fiction of the cultural and spiritual riches of the people. In the process of learning the language, especially the mother tongue, the student is passed down from generation to generation with a rich cultural heritage, spiritual values as well. Along with textbooks, the role of various school

dictionaries, information banks, lexical minimums is important in this process.

Dictionaries are the most ancient form of linguistic sources. Indeed, any lexicographic work testifies to a certain level of a certain people's civilization, it records the processes of philosophical, political, religious, scientific and technical development of the nation's worldview in a certain period, records valuable information about the people's culture, way of life and other aspects during language learning.

Today, in world lexicography, dictionaries have become known as literature that reflects the culture, national identity, life and way of life of a society.

Therefore, in recent years, the definition of the expression of common language and culture in the sense of lexical units of language has been reflected in the meaning of words in different languages.

One of the important tasks of linguistics has been to distinguish the sign of "cultural", to identify the features of the national spiritual values reflected in the language.

The cultural level of a nation is reflected in the speech of every individual in society. Language culture forms the general culture of any society, contributes to its development, determines the place of the individual in society. In today's era of globalization, one with professional competence from any modern professional in addition, a certain cultural level and linguocultural competence are also required.

The role of dictionaries, in particular, educational dictionaries, which are considered as a "product and phenomenon of national culture" in the formation of linguistic and cultural competence in students, in general, is very important in the development of linguistic competencies.

Educational lexicography is a practical science in the field of linguistics, which aims to shed light on the theoretical and practical aspects of the study of the lexical layer of the language for educational purposes. In a number of developed countries of the world, including the United Kingdom, Germany, Spain, France, the United States, Russia, the development of this industry has become a matter of national importance. Each country, each language has its own lexicographic traditions. Comenius's "The World of Concepts in Pictures", which has been the main tool in the teaching of Latin in European educational institutions for centuries, is equated with modern dictionaries. Russian educational lexicography is known for its popular educational annotated dictionaries, American educational lexicon illustrated annotated-encyclopedic and complex dictionaries, German educational lexicon thematic dictionaries, the classic in this field formed traditions.

E.F. Tarasov, one of the main authors of educational associative dictionaries created for students in different levels of education in Russian, is an effective communicator.

emphasizes that success is related to a conversational environment based on the consensus of the interlocutors, and considers

the role of associative dictionaries to be important in creating such an environment.

The scientist D. Lutfullaeva, who conducted the first research in this direction in the Uzbek language, is not mentioned in associative dictionaries in other linguistic dictionaries of folk culture.

"Associative dictionaries are dictionaries that allow language to enter the socio-historical memory of language owners. The lexical layer of a particular language in a particular period in the reader, integral about its composition serves to arouse the imagination. "Language is not just a descriptive 'illustrative material', but a source that gives an idea of language and man, language and society, language and psyche, language and culture, language and science, the relationship of technology, etc."

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