



LINGUOCULTURAL CONTENT OF CLIMAX IN ENGLISH AND
UZBEKISTAN AND ITS PLACE IN NATIONAL THOUGHT

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ABSTRACT: *This thesis analyzes the linguacultural content of climax in English and Uzbek and its role in national thinking in a comparative aspect. Climax is studied as a stylistic device that expresses the gradual emotional, semantic and logical intensification of speech, as an important tool reflecting the linguacultural characteristics of both languages. The study sheds light on the features of the use of climax in English and Uzbek, its connection with cultural factors, and its role in expressing national thinking and mentality on a scientific basis.*

The work identifies the functional-semantic features of climax in English and Uzbek speech using linguacultural, comparative-typological, discursive and pragmatic analysis methods. Also, the expression of national thinking, values, cultural stereotypes and mental characteristics through the use of climax in literary texts, publicistic speech and everyday communication in both languages is analyzed.

The study revealed that in English, climax is formed more on the basis of individualism, pragmatism and logical consistency, while in Uzbek it is developed on the basis of collectivism, emotionality, respect and national values. This indicates that climax plays an important role in expressing national thinking as a linguocultural tool.



The results of this study are of significant theoretical and practical importance in conducting scientific research in the areas of linguocultural science, comparative linguistics, pragmalinguistics and discourse analysis.

Key words: *climax, linguocultural science, national thinking, English language, Uzbek language, stylistic tool, discourse, pragmatics, cultural values, comparative linguistics.*

ANOTATSIYA: *Mazkur tezis ingliz va o'zbek tillarida klimaksning lingvokulturologik mazmuni hamda uning milliy tafakkurdagi o'rni qiyosiy aspektda tahlil qilinadi. Klimaks nutqning emotsional, semantik va mantiqiy jihatdan bosqichma-bosqich kuchayib borishini ifodalovchi stilistik vosita sifatida har ikki tilning lingvokulturologik xususiyatlarini aks ettiruvchi muhim vosita sifatida o'rganiladi. Tadqiqotda klimaksning ingliz va o'zbek tillarida qo'llanish xususiyatlari, madaniy omillar bilan bog'liqligi hamda milliy tafakkur va mentalitetni ifodalashdagi o'rni ilmiy asosda yoritiladi.*

Ishda lingvokulturologik, qiyosiy-tipologik, diskursiv va pragmatik tahlil metodlaridan foydalanilgan holda ingliz va o'zbek nutqida klimaksning funksional-semantik xususiyatlari aniqlanadi. Shuningdek, har ikki tilda klimaksning badiiy matnlarda, publitsistik nutqda hamda kundalik kommunikatsiyada qo'llanishi orqali milliy tafakkur, qadriyatlar, madaniy stereotiplar va mental xususiyatlar ifodalanishi tahlil qilinadi.

Tadqiqot natijasida ingliz tilida klimaks ko'proq individualizm, pragmatizm va mantiqiy izchillik asosida shakllanishi, o'zbek tilida esa jamoaviylik, emotsionallik, hurmat va milliy qadriyatlar asosida rivojlanishi aniqlangan. Bu esa klimaksning lingvokulturologik vosita sifatida milliy tafakkurni ifodalashda muhim o'rin tutishini ko'rsatadi.

Mazkur tadqiqot natijalari lingvokulturologiya, qiyosiy tilshunoslik, pragmalingvistika hamda diskurs tahlili yo'nalishlarida ilmiy tadqiqotlar olib borishda muhim nazariy va amaliy ahamiyatga ega.

Kalit so'zlar: *klimaks, lingvokulturologiya, milliy tafakkur, ingliz tili, o'zbek tili, stilistik vosita, diskurs, pragmatika, madaniy qadriyatlar, qiyosiy tilshunoslik.*



INTRODUCTION

The study of the relationship between language and culture is one of the important scientific directions in modern linguistics. Language is not only a means of communication, but also an important social phenomenon that expresses national thinking, culture and mentality. From this point of view, the study of stylistic means of speech, in particular, the phenomenon of climax from a linguocultural perspective, is of particular scientific importance. Climax is a stylistic means that expresses the gradual intensification of speech in semantic, emotional and logical terms, which reflects the national thinking and cultural characteristics of each language speaker.

The use of climax in English and Uzbek is directly related to the national worldview, values and mental characteristics of the speakers of these languages. While in English, climax is formed more on the basis of logical consistency, individualism and pragmatic orientation, in Uzbek it is closely related to emotionality, collectivism, respect and national values. This indicates the important role of climax as a linguocultural tool in expressing national thought.

Linguocultural research helps to identify national culture, traditions, values, and mental characteristics through language units. Therefore, the comparative-linguocultural study of climax in English and Uzbek is of significant theoretical importance not only for stylistics, but also for comparative linguistics, pragmatics, and discourse analysis.

The relevance of this study is determined by the need to identify the linguocultural features of climax in English and Uzbek, determine its place in national thought, and study its role in increasing the communicative effectiveness of speech. Also, identifying the expression of national mentality, cultural values, and speech strategies through climax is important for modern trends in linguistics.

The purpose of the study is to identify the linguocultural content of climax in English and Uzbek and to analyze its place in national thought in a comparative manner.

The objectives of the research are:

- to identify the theoretical foundations of the concept of climax;



- to study the linguocultural characteristics of climax;
- to analyze the features of the use of climax in English and Uzbek;
- to identify the expression of national thinking and cultural values through climax;
- to identify the comparative features of climax in English and Uzbek.

The object of the research is the phenomenon of climax in English and Uzbek.

The subject of the research is the linguocultural content of climax in English and Uzbek and its role in national thinking. The research used the methods of linguocultural analysis, comparative-typological analysis, pragmatic analysis and discourse analysis. These methods determine the linguocultural characteristics of climax in English and Uzbek. The results of this research are of theoretical and practical importance for scientific research in the areas of linguoculturalology, comparative linguistics, pragmalinguistics and speech stylistics. The results of the research can also be used in teaching stylistics, linguoculturology, and comparative linguistics in higher education institutions.

Linguoculturology, as one of the modern and promising areas of linguistics, studies the relationship between language and culture. This science studies language units not only as elements of the linguistic system, but also as a representative of the mentality, historical memory, values, and social practice of the people. Linguoculturology focuses on issues such as how a person perceives the world through language, what values are transmitted from generation to generation, and how cultural memory is preserved. In our opinion, the importance of linguoculturology is that it allows us to understand language not only as a means of communication, but also as a spiritual bridge that preserves the national identity of the people and passes it on to future generations.

The roots of this approach go back to the views of the 19th century German linguist Wilhelm von Humboldt. Humboldt interpreted language as a manifestation of the spirit of the people and emphasized that language is directly involved in the formation of human thinking. In his opinion, “language is not only a system of external signs, but also a mirror of the national worldview.” In Humboldt's theory,



language is not considered a permanent ready-made system, but a creative activity. He distinguishes between the concepts of "energeia" and "ergon" and interprets language as a process. If the essence of language as "energeia" is manifested in its creative nature, then "ergon" denotes ready-made results in language. This view later served as the main methodological source in the formation of cognitive linguistics and linguoculturology. Humboldt also considered language to be closely related to the way a person perceives the world, and showed that the uniqueness of national thinking is manifested through language. With his deep interpretation of this dialectical relationship between language and thinking, he is recognized as a scientist who created the foundation of modern anthropocentric linguistics.

In the middle of the 20th century, the analysis of the relationship between language and culture developed in close connection with anthropological linguistics, ethnolinguistics, and cognitive linguistics. American linguists Edward Sapir and his student Benjamin Lee Whorf explained the relationship between language and thought, and later put forward a theory that became known as the "Sapir-Whorf hypothesis." Sapir interpreted language as a factor that regulates human social experience and shapes thinking, while Whorf expanded on these views and showed that grammatical structures also affect the way a person perceives the world. For example, he explained the fact that the Hindu concept of "time" is fundamentally different from the English one through the grammatical system. This theory strengthened the anthropocentric approach in linguistics and was later developed by scientists such as D. Hymes, C. Fillmore, and J. Lakoff. The Sapir-Whorf hypothesis serves as the methodological basis for modern cognitive linguistics and linguoculturology, as it showed the need to study language as a direct mirror of human thinking and culture. In general, the views of Sapir and Whorf marked a new stage in linguistics. Their research led to the understanding that language is not only a means of communication, but also a complex social phenomenon closely linked to culture and thought. This approach later laid the foundation for the formation of linguoculturology.

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