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THE RELATION OF LANGUAGE AND CULTURE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF MODALITY CATEGORY

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Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqola til va madaniyat o'rtasidagi murakkab bog'liqlikni o'rganadi, xususan, madaniy qadriyatlar va ma'nolar til strukturasi orqali qanday aks etishini tahlil qiladi. Ingliz va o'zbek ertaklaridagi modal ifodalar tahlil qilinib, ularning axloqiy va jamiyatga oid qadriyatlarni qanday ifodalayotgani ko'rsatiladi. Bu maqola tilning madaniy ta'sirlar asosida qanday rivojlanishini yoritadi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *Til, madaniyat, modal ifodalar, ingliz ertaklari, o'zbek ertaklari, axloqiy qadriyatlar, jamiyat qadriyatlari, til va madaniyat munosabati, kultur-lingvistika, tarixiy an'analar, kommunal ma'nolar, ma'naviyat.*

Аннотация: *В данной статье исследуется сложная взаимосвязь между языком и культурой, в частности, анализируется, как культурные ценности и смыслы отражаются через структуру языка. Путем анализа модальных выражений в английских и узбекских сказках показано, как они передают моральные и общественные ценности. В статье освещается развитие языка под влиянием культуры.*

Ключевые слова: *Язык, культура, модальные выражения, английские сказки, узбекские сказки, моральные ценности, социальные ценности, взаимосвязь языка и культуры, культурная лингвистика, исторические традиции, коммунальные значения, духовность.*

Annotation: *This article explores the intricate relationship between language and culture, specifically analyzing how cultural values and meanings are reflected through language structure. By examining modal expressions in English and Uzbek fairy tales, it demonstrates how they convey moral and societal values. The paper highlights the development of language under cultural influence.*

Keywords: *Language, culture, modal expressions, English fairy tales, Uzbek fairy tales, moral values, societal values, language-culture relationship, cultural linguistics, historical traditions, communal meanings, spirituality.*

Language and culture are intrinsically intertwined, with language serving as a primary vehicle for expressing and transmitting cultural norms, values, and beliefs. "This section explores how language functions as a cultural phenomenon, reflecting the worldview and social structure of a community[12]". "Language is not merely a system of communication but also a reflection of the cultural identity of its speakers. It encapsulates the history,

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[12] https://news.stanford.edu/stories/2019/08/the-power-of-language-how-words-shape-people-culture

traditions, and social practices of a community[13]". According to Edward Sapir and Benjamin Lee Whorf, "The structure of a language influences its speakers' worldview and cognition. This hypothesis underscores the profound impact of language on cultural perception and thought processes[14]". In English fairytales, modal verbs like "must" and "shall" are often used to convey moral obligations or inevitable destinies. In Uzbek fairytales, modal expressions might reflect communal duties or fateful events. For example, In English "The Three Little Pigs," the use of "must" and "will" reflects a cultural emphasis on diligence and forethought. In Uzbek, "Oftob," modal expressions highlight respect for wisdom and communal decision-making.

Language acts as a repository for cultural knowledge, preserving folklore, myths, traditions, and historical narratives. Through language, these cultural elements are passed down from generation to generation. For example, many cultures rely on oral traditions to transmit cultural knowledge. Storytelling, proverbs, and oral histories play crucial roles in maintaining and conveying cultural heritage. For example, In English, fairytales like "Cinderella" phrases like " happily after ever" encapsulate cultural ideals of justice and reward. In Uzbek fairytales such as "Go'ro'g'li[15]" , modal expressions reflect respect for elders and the importance of fulfilling one's duty to family and community. Language often reflects social hierarchies and relationships. For instance, English: Polite modals in "Jack and the Beanstalk" illustrates deference and cunning.Uzbek: Respectful modal verbs in "Oltin Baliq" shows deference to elders and supernatural beings.

Language serves as a key marker of cultural and ethnic identity. It fosters a sense of belonging and solidarity among members of a cultural group. The use of indigenous languages among Native American tribes or regional dialects within a country can reinforce cultural identity and heritage. Retelling fairytales helps preserve English folklore, while uzbek traditional proverbs in fairytales strengthen cultural identity.

Pragmatic Norms: Cultural norms influence pragmatic aspects of language use, such as politeness strategies, greeting customs, and conversational turn-taking. Example: In many Asian cultures, indirectness and humility are valued in communication, affecting how requests and refusals are expressed. Polite modals like "could" and "would" in fairy tales reflect cultural norms. In Uzbek language, honorifics and modal forms in fairy tales show respect and deference.

Metaphors and Idioms: Cultural influences shape the metaphors and idioms used in a language, reflecting the environment, lifestyle, and shared experiences of the speakers. Example: English idioms like "break the ice" or "spill the beans" carry cultural connotations that may not translate directly into other languages.

"The relationship between language and culture is dynamic and reciprocal[16]". Language not only reflects cultural realities but also shapes and reinforces them. Understanding language as a cultural phenomenon provides deep insights into the social fabric and worldview of a community. This perspective is crucial for analyzing how

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[13] https://www.languagesunlimited.com/breaking-barriers-the-power-of-language-in-cross-cultural-communication -feb

[15] Dostonlar. Cho'lpon nomidagi nashriyot-matbaa ijodiy uyi, Toshkent- 2017

[16] https://brainly.com/question/40211809

modality, as a linguistic feature, is influenced by and reflects cultural values in both English and Uzbek fairy tales..

Cultural linguistics is a multidisciplinary field that explores how language encodes and reflects cultural knowledge, values, and practices. This section provides an overview of cultural linguistics, including its definition, scope, key concepts, and influential researchers.

Definition and Scope

- Cultural Linguistics: Cultural linguistics examines the relationship between language and cultural conceptualizations[17]. It focuses on how language reflects cultural knowledge and how cultural practices influence language use. This field encompasses various aspects of language, including vocabulary, idioms, metaphors, and pragmatic norms, and how they relate to cultural beliefs and values. For example, In the English fairy tale "The Little Red Hen," the language used by the hen and other characters reflects cultural values of hard work and individual responsibility. The hen's use of modal verbs like "will" and "shall" signifies her determination and self-reliance, which are important cultural values in many English-speaking societies. In contrast, the Uzbek fairy tale "Alpomish" reflects values of bravery and loyalty, with characters using modal expressions to emphasize communal duties and the importance of family honor.

Cultural Schemas:

Cultural schemas are mental structures that represent shared cultural knowledge and experiences. They help individuals interpret and respond to the world around them. In English, the cultural schema of "individualism" is reflected in phrases like "stand on your own two feet," which emphasize self-reliance and personal responsibility. In Uzbek culture, the schema of "collectivism" is evident in expressions that highlight communal support and interdependence, such as "birlikda kuch." For example, in the English fairy tale "Goldilocks and the Three Bears," the cultural schema of individualism is evident. Goldilocks' actions, trying out the bears' porridge, chairs, and beds, reflect an individualistic approach to seeking personal comfort. In Uzbek fairy tales like "Oltin Baliq," the cultural schema of collectivism is prominent. Characters often make decisions considering the well-being of the family or community, and modal verbs reflect this communal mindset.

Cultural Models:

Cultural models are frameworks through which people interpret their experiences and understand the world. They are shaped by cultural values and norms. For example, the English cultural model of "fairness" is illustrated in the fairy tale "Cinderella," where the protagonist's virtuous behavior is ultimately rewarded. Modality in the tale, such as "shall" and "must," highlights moral obligations and the notion of justice. In the Uzbek fairy tale "Er-Tosh," the cultural model of hospitality and respect for guests is evident. The use of modals like "should" and "ought to" in the context of treating guests well reflects deep-rooted cultural values of hospitality.

Cultural Categories: These are culturally specific ways of categorizing and understanding the world, which are reflected in language. For example, In English fairy

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[17] F.Sharifian. Cultural Linguistics, John Benjamin publishing company

tales, characters are often categorized into "good" and "evil," as seen in "Snow White," where the queen is unequivocally evil, and Snow White is purely good. This binary categorization is reflected in the language and modal expressions used by the characters, with evil characters using modals that signify threats or demands, such as "will" and "shall." In Uzbek fairy tales, categories often relate to social roles and duties. In "Go'ro'g'li," characters are categorized based on their roles within the family and community, and modal verbs emphasize their obligations and responsibilities.

Influential Researchers and Their Contributions

Farzad Sharifian is a prominent figure in cultural linguistics, known for his work on cultural schemas and models. He has emphasized the importance of understanding language within its cultural context and how cultural conceptualizations shape language use. Sharifian's research includes studies on how cultural knowledge is encoded in language and how this affects communication across cultures. Sharifian's work on cultural schemas can be applied to the analysis of how English fairy tales like "The Ugly Duckling" use modality to reflect cultural schemas of transformation and self-acceptance. In this tale, modals like "could" and "might" reflect the potential for change and the cultural value placed on personal growth. In Uzbek fairy tales, Sharifian's concepts help explain how modal expressions in stories like "Alpomish" reflect cultural schemas of loyalty and honor.

Anna Wierzbicka's work in natural semantic metalanguage (NSM) theory has been influential in understanding how cultural values are reflected in language. She has developed a set of universal semantic primitives that can be used to compare meanings across languages[18]. Her research provides insights into how different languages encode culturally specific meanings, including how modality is expressed in various cultural contexts. Wierzbicka's NSM theory can be used to analyze how universal semantic primitives are expressed differently in English and Uzbek fairy tales. For instance, in "Jack and the Beanstalk," the primitive "want" is expressed through modals like "would" and "could," reflecting desires and ambitions. In Uzbek tales like "Zumrad va Qimmat," the same primitive might be expressed through different modal constructions that reflect communal aspirations and moral duties.

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[18] https://www.ibiblio.org/bgreek/forum/viewtopic.php?t=5009

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