

ANALYSIS OF WORDS ABOUT NATIONAL CULTURE IN "SHAYTANAT"

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**ANNOTATION:**

This article discusses the direction of linguoculturology of modern linguistics, the linguocultural features of the work "Shaytanat", national units, their peculiarities.

**Keywords:** *linguocultural significance, mentality, national character.*

Linguoculturology as a special field of science has given rise to a number of fruitful concepts in modern linguistics: lingvoculturema, cultural language, cultural text, cultural concept, subculture, linguocultural paradigm, cultural universality, cultural potential, cultural heritage, cultural traditions, cultural process, cultural co. instructions, etc. Also, the basic conceptual apparatus of lingvoculturology includes mentality, mental practice, rituals, cultural sphere, type of culture, civilization, paganism and others.

The most important of these concepts is cultural semantics, which represent cultural information through language units. Cultural semantics are semantic units that are smaller and more universal than words. For example, the following cultural semantics can be distinguished in the words pilaf, doppi, ochak: pilaf is an Uzbek national dish made of rice, carrots, meat, onions and oil; doppi - the national headdress of the Uzbeks in the form of a circle or rectangle with an avra-lining, often tribal, wicker; An oven is a device in which a fire is lit and a pot is placed over it for cooking. Such words have played an important role in defining the spirit of the work. There are also units whose use clearly indicates that the hero belongs to the Uzbek nation.

Cultural background is a description of nominative units (words and phrases) that represent social life and historical events.

For example, Daqqiyunus's / Adam's "very old, old", comrade "childhood friend", red (used for the October Revolution, the Soviet system, the army).

- "Your mother is worried about what you are doing";
- "He died staring at your path";
- "As a boy, you did not throw a handful of soil in the grave";
- All these examples reflect the values that the Uzbek nation has cherished throughout its life.

It has long been known in Uzbeks that a man should respect his parents as much as he can in old age, take good care of them, and bury them with his own hands when they die. The examples point to this. The two types of cultural information mentioned above are present in the denotation and are well studied in linguistics.

There is a type of linguoculturology called cultural traditions, in which the values of the nation are less expressed, and they are a set of valuable elements of social and cultural heritage:

- Asadbek came to this house only once when the house was finished.

This combination of yeda is actually used by Uzbeks for many ceremonies (wedding, birth of a baby, buying a new house, owning a new car, etc.) and means congratulations. Here it is pointed out that the house was purchased. The theme of the novel "Shaytanat" is not only the depiction of the vices of the ugly society, as well as the tragedy of those who fell into the streets of crime due to the injustices of the tyrannical regime, those who renounced their faith and humanity.

The main task of the author, as the author himself points out, is to call people to awareness through topics”, to encourage them not to repeat the mistakes they made. In writing *The Devil*, I tried to find answers to my problems. What is the role of a writer? Isn't it about observing society, analyzing it, participating in solving problems that arise? One of the pain points of the past was the criminal world. I've only got a handful of that disease.

Life is cruel, and its twists and turns lead people in different directions. After the same incident, Asadbek developed a hatred for humanity, no matter who he was. This theme, based on the work, will be the basis for the course of events. Therefore, the subject is a series of events that serve to pose and shed light on philosophical, social, moral and other issues in the work of art, which is the lifeblood of this work.

The above-mentioned events helped to shape Asadbek as a person. It is true that Asadbek was motivated not by positive qualities, but by negative ones, but this event motivated him. ”The subject, writes literary critic Tokhta Boboyev, - a means of connecting. Accordingly, in the process of thematic analysis of a work of art, the aesthetic relation of art to reality is considered. ”<sup>10</sup> Before creating a work of art, the artist expresses his attitude to a particular reality, using a certain part of that reality as a basis for the work of art.

It emphasizes that the subject of art is closely connected with the reality of life, but that the writer, the creator can re-synthesize it, selecting from it not only any reality of life, but also the most characteristic features. the more closely related, the more form and content are related. One complements the other, interprets, and provides continuity. The writer chooses the subject on this basis, and the aesthetic intention becomes the idea. ”

People have seen or heard with their own eyes how ugly the underworld is. I've just compiled some of them and put them down on paper. My main purpose in writing these stories was to warn people: “People, look, don't be indifferent, there is an invisible world with you, but there is a wild world, beware of it yourself. Take special care of your children so that they do not become trapped in this world. There is only one door to this universe.

You mean, like, saltines and their ilk, eh? You mean, like, saltines and their. In expressing the theme of the work, the author focuses on the relationship between society and the individual, and shows the special role of the environment in the development of the individual.

There is also the concept of cultural space, which must be defined separately - the forms of culture in the minds of cultural representatives. Cultural space is related to cognitive space (individual and collective), because it is formed by all the representatives of this cultural-national society, all individual and collective spaces. For example, the Russians have their own cultural space, the British have their own cultural space, and so on. An example of this is the wedding of Asadbek to his eldest son.

The customs, values, dresses of the bride and groom, congratulations, respect for parents - all this applies only to the Uzbek nation. Some people have a different mentality, a different worldview; the evil laws of survival have been created. We consider it appropriate to quote the author: “I want society to prosper without criminals. No one's child is born a criminal.

No parent dreams of their son (or daughter) being a thief or a drug addict when their child is born, but unfortunately, when they reach a certain age, some go to the crime scene. they will not even know that they have turned and entered the world of Shaytanat. ” That's the decent thing to do, and it should end there. It's about getting those who are on the edge of the abyss back on track and, first and foremost, not getting too close to the abyss. The bloody events in the history of our country have turned into a massacre of compatriots for political purposes.

In short, Tahir Malik's Shayanat is full of words and units that express nationalism. By analyzing each of them, the level of reading and nationality of the student will increase. What exactly is mentality?

Mentality is a view of the worldview in the categories and forms of the mother tongue, which combines the intellectual, spiritual and volitional features of the national character. The unity of mentality is the concept of this culture. A. Ya. According to Gurevich, mentality is a way of seeing the world, it is not like an idea. Mentality is not a philosophical, scientific, or aesthetic system, it is a level of social thinking in which thought is inseparable from emotion.

Folk mentality is relevant in important concepts of language. Mentality - (German mentalität <lot. Mens, mentis - mind, cognition) the level of thinking, cultural potential of a society, nation, community or individual, their ability to analyze the laws of life, mental ability in certain social conditions, mental strength. Mentality is a category that reflects the mentality of a people, the internal structure and differentiation of its mental and spiritual strength.

The mentality reflects the psycholinguistic-intellecets of linguocultural communities of different scales. According to the scientific literature (Yu.D. Apresyan, Ye.S. Yakovleva, O.A. Kornilov), the term mentality refers to a deep mental structure that depends on socio-cultural, linguistic, geographical and other factors. The mentality of a society, nation, or individual also includes their specific traditions, customs, traditions, religious beliefs, and superstitions.

This means that the words and units we analyze above together belong to our mentality. The widespread use of such national units in the work of art serves to create in the minds of readers of other nationalities an understanding of the values, customs, and character of another people.

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