

INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION AS A THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL FIELD OF LINGUISTICS

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Annotation

The article discusses the scientific foundation of the science of "intercultural communication", the object and tasks of the study, the concept of "intercultural communication", the main features of the theory of intercultural communication, interdisciplinarity, the level of study of the problem, the history of applying knowledge to the field of intercultural communication. It also analyzes the concept of culture and communication and the differences between them.

Key words

culture, intercultural communication, scientific paradigm, communicative act, cultural units.

The theory of intercultural communication is an independent field that describes the intercultural process, its implementation through language, the obstacles that may arise in this process, and the causes of communicative failures. Therefore, this article talks about the concept of "intercultural communication", the main features of the theory of intercultural communication, interdisciplinarity, the level of study of the problem, the history of applying knowledge to the field of intercultural communication.

Intercultural communication is the interaction of carriers of different cultures. Biologists and psychologists say that man is not the only carrier of culture. The reason is that some animals, in particular trained monkeys, are considered carriers of culture. Thus, different populations of animals are also considered carriers of culture, and they directly affect intercultural communication groups. The theory of intercultural communication, of course, does not study the communication of animals, but the interaction of the communication of different cultural carriers - people. However, it can be understood that intercultural communication is a very ancient phenomenon, because it was formed along with the formation and

development of different cultures. Humans observed and recorded the culture of other people who were not similar to their culture. Attempts to analyze "uniqueness" in the culture of peoples can be found in ancient thinkers, medieval manuscripts, folk literature, etc.

However, intercultural communication was formed as an independent field only recently, that is, in the middle of the 20th century. Shuni foydalanishga yordam berish kerakki, madaniyatlararo kommunikatsiyani o'zgartirishni yaratish va diqqatga sazovor joy yaratish, birinchi navbatda, globalizatsiya qilish. The fact that many national corporations are being established, the tourism industry is developing, as well as the increasing migration processes, the fact that representatives of different nationalities are building a family together, and children are being adopted from other countries make the study of intercultural communication more urgent.

Intercultural communication is a process of information exchange carried out by communicators of different cultures. The science of intercultural communication works in cooperation with other fields.

In order to understand the uniqueness of the science of intercultural communication, it is appropriate to look at the history of its origin.

The separation of representatives of different cultures led to the specific formation of their unique culture. This paved the way for the study of other cultures. The early study of culture was not systematic, but episodic in nature, and its first manifestations can be seen in ancient records and manuscripts (Orhun-Enasoy written monuments, Kultegin inscription), travelers' diaries and memoirs reflecting the lives of saints. The interest in learning the culture of other peoples increased especially after the great geographical discoveries made by the 16th century, as a result of obtaining information about many peoples and the sharp differences between the cultures of European and neighboring peoples.

In the first half of the 19th century, the application of the comparative-historical method to social sciences made it possible to study culture in a targeted and systematic manner. The foundations of this method can be seen in the works of W. von Humboldt, the Grimm brothers, F. Schelling, M. Muller, V. Veselovsky, V. Propp and others [1].

- In the second half of the 20th century, it is possible to determine the following factors that led to the study of intercultural communication as a special issue of social sciences and the determination of its scientific and theoretical foundations. In particular:

- expansion of methods in anthropology and ethnography;

- the erosion of the idea of Eurocentrism;
- increased interest in gender studies;
- social and psychological development in countries;
- non-linguistic factors in communication in linguistics and the development of sociolinguistics.

The development of intercultural communication theories began in the USA in 1947 with the practical interest of businessmen, political scientists and diplomats. 1947 US government leaders establish the Foreign Service Institute (FSI) to prepare American citizens to serve abroad. This institute attracts well-known scientists who created the subject of "intercultural communication" as a new scientific discipline in the curricula of American education: anthropologists T. Hall Edward, Rhea Birdwhistle and linguist George Treitjer. These scientists initially set themselves the following tasks:

- training of volunteers of the World Corps so that diplomats, that is, ambassadors and political scientists, military specialists can work effectively abroad;

- helping foreign students and interns adapt to the US state;

- Influence the resolution of various ethnic and racial conflicts in the United States.

Initially, the activity of the institute was not so effective due to insufficient experience and knowledge of the employees working in it. By 1959, E. Hall published *The Silent Language* [2]. This book had a great influence on the development of the science of "Intercultural communication". In his work, Hall convincingly proved the integral relationship between culture and communication, and emphasizes that scientists should focus on the nature of culture as a whole system, not on a separate subsystem. "By studying the culture of a foreign nation, we learn its language as a foreign language, its subsystem - grammatical categories: possession, agreement, tense, etc. [3]. With this, E. Hall defines the theory of a new science - "Intercultural communication".

In short, the science of "intercultural communication" was initially created based on the comparison of a small group of people within different disciplines and within a very short period of time.

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