

LINGUISTIC AND CULTURAL FEATURES OF THE CONCEPTS OF “NATIONALITY” IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LITERATURE

Ortikova Sevara Ismoilovna,

Teacher of Navoi University of Innovations

INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK ADABIYOTIDA “MILLIYLIK” TUSHUNCHALARINING TIL VA MADANIY XUSUSIYATLARI

Ortiqova Sevara Ismoilovna,

Navoiy innovatsiya universiteti o'qituvchisi

ЛИНГВОКУЛЬТУРОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ

ОСОБЕННОСТИ КОНЦЕПТА

“НАЦИОНАЛЬНОСТЬ” В АНГЛИЙСКОЙ И УЗБЕКСКОЙ ЛИТЕРАТУРЕ

Ортикова Севара Исмоиловна,

преподаватель Навоийского инновационного университета

Annotation. The article analyses the idea among the current subjects of modern linguistics. One of the key concepts in linguistic culture and cognitive linguistics is this word. The investigation of these two concept topic areas will be done in this essay. While “concept” is a broad term used in both linguistics and cognitive linguistics, it refers to two distinct notions in each field.

Keywords: Askoldov, concept, linguistic culture, cognitive linguistics, cognitive grammar, logical category, “tea” notion.

Annotatsiya. G'oya zamonaviy tilshunoslikning dolzarb mavzularidan biridir. til madaniyati va kognitiv tilshunoslikdagi asosiy tushunchalardan biri bu so'zdir. Ushbu insho ushbu ikkita kontseptual mavzuni o'rganadi. “Tushuncha” tilshunoslikda ham, kognitiv tilshunoslikda ham qo'llaniladigan keng atama bo'lsa-da, har bir sohada ikki xil tushunchaga ishora qiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Askoldov, tushuncha, til madaniyati, kognitiv lingvistika, kognitiv grammatika, mantiqiy kategoriya, “choy” tushunchasi.

Аннотация. Идея входит в число актуальных предметов современной лингвистики. Одним из ключевых понятий в лингвокультуре и когнитивной лингвистике является это слово. В этом эссе будет проведено исследование этих двух концептуальных тематических областей. Хотя “концепция” — это широкий термин, используемый как в лингвистике, так и в когнитивной лингвистике, он относится к двум различным понятиям в каждой области.

Ключевые слова: Аскольдов, концепт, лингвокультура, когнитивная лингвистика, когнитивная грамматика, логическая категория, понятие “чай”.

INTRODUCTION

The anthropocentric approach to language currently represents the most recent developments in linguistics and is solidifying its position as a stand-alone paradigm. Numerous experts believe that the

anthropocentric paradigm's leading paths include linguoculturalism and cognitive linguistics.

After its inception in the latter part of the 20th century, cognitive linguistics emerged as a prominent field in linguistics around the start of the



<https://orcid.org/>

[0009-0004-0568-4891](https://orcid.org/0009-0004-0568-4891)

E-mail:

sevaraortiqova042@gmail.com

Tel: +998933121767

Navoiy Innovatsiyalar Universiteti “Filologiya va tillarni o'qitish” kafedrasida dotsenti v/b. f.f.f.d. N.S. G'ulomova taqrizi asosida.

21st. The scientific publications of American scientists J. Miller, J. Bruner, J. Lakoff, R. Langaker, R. Jackendoff, and others are linked to the development of contemporary cognitive linguistics. Cognitive linguistics is a field that examines the interdependence of psychological, biological, and philosophical theories of knowledge and links language with these theories.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS

According to the opinion of Uzbek linguist Sh.S. Safarov, “The task of cognitive linguistics is to acquire and store knowledge with the help of language, to use language in practice, and to transfer, in general, the system and structure of language as a reflection in the human brain, connecting it with thinking is an in-depth scientific research.”¹

Professor A. Mamatov, thinking about the cognitive analysis of the language system, writes: “Cognitive science deals with cognition, while cognitive linguistics studies the reflection and verbalization of cognition, that is, knowledge in language. The cognitive approach to language is that the form of the language is ultimately a reflection of human consciousness, thought, and knowledge structures. Cognition, according to its structure, represents the systematization of all types of knowledge based on human cognitive activity.”²

Towards the end of the 20th century, a new branch of linguistics, linguoculturalology, developed rapidly, emphasizing the study of language and culture. Linguistics is a general science between the sciences of cultural studies and linguistics, which studies phenomena such as the interaction and connection of language and culture, the formation of this separation and its reflection outside language and language as a whole system deals with.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Linguistics and culture are relatively similar to the sciences of cultural studies and linguistics, according to the object of research, but they differ in the way they approach and analyze the subject. Its study of the national-culturally particular rules for structuring speech communication within the framework of language manifestation and expression of national culture, nationalism, language spirit, and

the distinctive features of the country reflected in the language is what limits its applicability is investigating the phenomenon of identifying features of a national language. Comparing the cultural content of language units with the well-known symbolic “codes” of other language elements and cultures is the task of linguistic culture.

This phrase has a varied meaning in cognitive linguistics and linguocultural studies, although being regarded as a significant category in both fields. Even if this phrase was up until the 1980s used in linguistics as a synonym for the word concept, it is clear that its meaning has since grown in comparison to the term concept.

Nearly every renowned linguist who has researched the idea in depth has done so with varying individual interpretations. Stepanov and Askoldov’s interpretations of the concept as a “logical category” are highly similar to each other’s. According to Askoldov, “a concept is a form of one of the elements of culture formed in a person’s thinking, in the same way culture enters the mental world of a person.” Another Russian linguist, V.A. Maslova, examines the meaning of the concept as a complex structure, demonstrating that it encompasses not only the enthusiasm, assessment, national image, and connotation that language speakers think, but also their own feelings. She also highlights the unique nuance in the concept’s structure. He expressed the view that value is central to the idea, that it facilitates the study of culture, and that the foundation of culture is the value principle. Furthermore, it is stressed that every concept has complex mental harmony and semantic structure, but also that it is associated with the object that represents a person and encompasses universal or generic, national-cultural, social, and individual elements.

As a result, the idea is regarded as the language culture’s most often utilized unit. The notion expresses particular facets of a nation’s culture as a linguistic and cultural unit. For instance, in Uzbek culture, the idea of tea is linked to the following ideas:

1) A beverage that quenches thirst—hot green tea—even in the sweltering summer months;

¹ 1. Safarov Sh. S. Cognitive linguistics.-Jizzakh: Sangzor, 2006.- B.91

² 2. Mamatov A. E. What is the essence of the cognitive approach to language? Current issues of linguistics: Prof.

Proceedings of the scientific-practical conference dedicated to the 70th anniversary of A. Nurmonov's birth.-Andijan, 2012/- B.212-219.

2) A sign of hospitality—the main course served on the table following the bread when a guest arrives at the residence. “Let’s have some payola tea” is a common way for people to ask a friend over.

3) Headache reliever: many individuals, particularly the elderly, drink bitter tea to relieve headaches;

4) Bridal etiquette expression.

All language speakers use the linguistic and cultural idea as a model of their worldview. A cultural instrument that influences the development of national character is the linguistic idea. In linguistics, cultural notions are explored independently. The fundamental ideas of culture have a significant role in the collective language’s consciousness. Abstract nouns, specifically conscience, fate, will, sin, law, freedom, intellectuals, homeland, etc., are among the primary notions of culture. Culture concepts classified by A.Y.Gurevich into two categories: “spatial”, philosophical categories, which are universal cultural categories (time, space, cause, change, and movement) and social categories, which are cultural categories (freedom, right, truth, labor, wealth, and property)³ V.A. Maslova expands this to include a national culture category. Many concepts that are culturally distinctive to any language have been found during the concept analysis process. One of the notions that is culturally particular is the idea of the potato. Potatoes are a low nutritional standard for Russians, as demonstrated by the phraseology “sidet na odnoy kartoshke”; on the other hand, second bread, a typical national meal of Belarus, is a vital nutrient. Consider the example of bread: while it is not regarded as a staple item by Korean, Japanese, or Chinese peoples, it is significant to Uzbeks. Rice is the primary food staple for them.⁴

O’Q.Yusupov describes the idea as “a complex of knowledge in our mind about something

or an event in the external or internal world, images about it and positive, negative, neutral attitudes towards it, i.e. evaluations”. As far as differentiating between concepts goes, the scientist says that “concept and concept can be compared to an ayeberg.” If a thought were an iceberg, its tip would be the section that emerges from the ocean”⁵.

CONCLUSION.

The examination of the aforementioned issues leads to the conclusion that the notion is unique to each individual and a national process for society, occurring in the relationship between the mind, language, and psyche. This is an area of linguistics that needs more research. as a result of researching different cognitive linguistics academics’ perspectives. It turned up that no clear conclusion could be drawn, and it appears that this is a linguistics topic that needs more in-depth research.

REFERENCES:

1. Safarov Sh. S. Cognitive linguistics.- Jizzakh: Sangzor, 2006.- B.91
2. Mamatov A. E. What is the essence of the cognitive approach to language? Current issues of linguistics: Prof. Proceedings of the scientific-practical conference dedicated to the 70th anniversary of A. Nurmonov’s birth.-Andijan, 2012/-B.212-219.
3. A. Ya.Gurevich Diskurs i lichnost: evolution of communicative competence. -M.: Labyrinth, 2004. -S.320.
4. Maslova V.A. Lingvokulturologiya.-M.: “Academy”, 2001. - P.208
5. Yusupov O’. Q-On the terms of meaning, concept, concept and linguocultural studies// Stylistics in modern directions of linguistics: Proceedings of the scientific and practical conference.-tashkent, 2011.-page 49

³ 3. A. Ya. Gurevich Diskurs i lichnost: evolution of communicative competence. -M.: Labyrinth, 2004. -S.320.

⁴ 4 Maslova V.A. Lingvokulturologiya.-M.: "Academy", 2001. - P.208

⁵ 5. Yusupov O'. Q-On the terms of meaning, concept, concept and linguocultural studies// Stylistics in modern directions of linguistics: Proceedings of the scientific and practical conference.-tashkent, 2011.-page 49