

ISSUES OF CREATING A LINGUISTIC IMAGE OF THE WORLD

Sanjarbek Abdulhamidov Xusnitdin o'g'li

A teacher of Kokand state pedagogical institute, Kokand, Uzbekistan

ARTICLE INFO.

Key Words: linguistics, linguistic image, concept, cognition, language.

Abstract

Language is a mirror of the world since it describes the features and outlook as well as inner part of the whole universe. So it is essential to learn language and cognition together. Creating linguistic image is vitally important of the science so the aim of the article is to illustrate some issues of creating and understanding of linguistic image.

<http://www.gospodarkainnowacje.pl/> © 2023 LWAB.

INTRODUCTION

All languages have a separate worldview, and a linguistic personality is a part of this worldview that is obliged to construct the content of the expressions accordingly. This is reflected in the language a person's unique perception of the world is manifested. Language is about the human world and it is an important factor in the formation and availability of knowledge. Human activity while reflecting the objective world in the process, they record the results of knowing the world in words is enough. The linguistic landscape of the universe complements the objective knowledge of existence. Linguistic that this complex of knowledge sealed in forms is the linguistic landscape of the world is called "the landscape of the world" (also linguistic) is a person's concept of the world and it is created based on the study of their imaginations. The universe is a person and environment in mutual relationship. If so, the landscape of the world is the result of processing information about people and the environment. If the image of the universe shows an indivisible whole, then the universe landscape is a set of different levels of knowledge about the world and its objects that show the relationship.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

It is permissible to mention a serious objection to the opinion presented here.

The view of the universe into such types as direct (primary) and indirect (secondary) and the linguistic view of the world is an indirect or secondary view when interpreted as a cognitive view of the world by itself the role of language in its formation seems to be completely denied. We are passionate the authors of the opinions expressed themselves directly view the world as "national" occurs in the mind", it is clear that the national consciousness exists without a national language cannot be, and this is a fact recognized in linguistics.

Most researchers only consider the role of language in cognitive processes coding and expression of concepts, ready-made concepts is scientific contradiction to reality, any form of mental and spiritual activity of a person is speechless. It is not possible to know about the structure of consciousness only according to language they emphasize that it is possible⁴. Naturally, mention the processes of

consciousness, the activity of thinking any scientific logic to interpret as completely unrelated phenomena throws off balance. As Sh. Safarov rightly emphasized, "in fact, it is difficult to imagine how "non-verbal thinking" occurs because we can read the idea of existence only through linguistic forms". One of the central concepts in the landscape is the concept today's landscape is a whole "conceptosphere" composed of these concepts became a stable theory in science.

However, no matter how mental the concept is, it is not correct to distort it as a concept completely free from language and national-cultural elements. Because "in the content of the concept, it is inevitable that the worldview of the speakers of the language and other national-cultural symbols will be reflected. The power of nationality and culture is that even the content of concepts of universal importance can have various additional connotative meanings".

RESEARCH AND DISCUSSIONS

Of course, every nation has its own national way of thinking. Famous American linguist Benjamin Lee Whorf said, "If Newton had not spoken English, If he didn't think in English, his great discovery about the universe is somewhat when he put forward the idea that it would be different, it is based on this English language. It is natural that he refers to a unique English way of thinking." Through language the peculiarity of the realized way of thinking is to see existence, perception it is also a certain uniqueness of being. Each nation sees it in its own way. For example, let's take the name of the bird called "chittak". This is a bird

Uzbek based his movement on naming. This bird moves fast ("chit-chit"), the Uzbek saw this movement first, while the Russian saw this bird's first saw the color. He took this color as the basis for the name and broke the same bird called Or "jip-jip" the sound made by an Uzbek chicken. He hears in a way, that's why he is called a chick. And Russian says "tsip-tsip", because he heard it, he called him with the word tsyplyonok. These are very simple examples, in fact, each nation sees, hears, and perceives the world in its own way like this. Language is often compared to a mirror, as if language exists like a mirror it reflects things exactly as they are, without any changes. In fact, it is not completely like that, as language reflects the world, it is completely natural. One "adds" something from himself to it, his unique outlook and gives order. As V. M. Shaklein said, "language is a reason to call it a mirror of the world". There is, but this mirror is not ideal, because it does not directly reflect the world, but people reflects the subjective knowledge and perception of the team.

CONCLUSION

It is worth noting once again that the linguistic landscape of the world is in the human mind the result of the mere reflection of the existing world view through the means of language to interpret as is something different from mindlessly animating the incomparable power of language it's not. In the formation of the cognitive landscape of the world, in general; to know (cognition) is a language in which a consistent action reaches specific goal strict rules cannot be ignored. that is why and in cognitive linguistics, language is all mental that is realized in the human brain considered as a means of understanding processes, human consciousness, linguistic units not by themselves, but together with the cognitive structures with which they are connected is studied; all that lead to the increase and development of knowledge the absolute role of language in the processes is recognized.

The place of language in different aspects of the world, such as philosophical, artistic, and scientific at the same time, the place of these scenes in the language cannot be denied at all. As researchers have rightly pointed out, language is related to the landscape of the world is directly involved in two processes, namely; First, the world of human consciousness The linguistic landscape of the world, which is the deepest layer of its landscape, is language is formed in the bosom; secondly, the language itself is the view of the world in a person represents and manifests (explication) other types; the experiential knowledge acquired by individuals is a collective only with the help of language and it becomes (people's) experience, collective property.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

1. Мечковская Н. Б. Социальная лингвистика. I. 2 изд. - М., 2000.
2. Хомский Н. Аспекты теории синтаксиса. М., 1972. – С. 259; Язык и мышление. М., 1972. – С. 122.
3. Г. О. Избранные работы по русскому языку. –М., 1959. –С. 211.
4. Гердер И. Г. Идеи и философия истории человечества. –М., 1977. –С. 233
5. Moxinur, A. (2022). "Toast" concept in different language system.
6. Azizova, M. (2022, October). Distinctive Features of Natural And Artificial Bilingualism. In " *ONLINE-CONFERENCES" PLATFORM* (pp. 150-151).
7. Ochildiyeva, H. (2023). NUTQNI ALOQA VOSITASI SIFATIDA RIVOJLANTIRISH. *Scientific Bulletin of NamSU--NamDU ilmiy axborotnomasi 2023-yil_3-son*.
8. Mashrabovich, Y. E. (2022). THE DEGREE OF ANTHROPOCENTRICITY OF TERMS RELATED TO EDUCATION AND UPBRINGING IN TERMINOGRAPHIC RESEARCH. *American Journal of Interdisciplinary Research and Development*, 6, 174-177.
9. Юсуфалиев, Э. М. (2022). ТЕРМИНОГРАФИК ТАДҚИҚОТЛАРДА ТАЪЛИМ ВА ТАРБИЯГА ОИД ТЕРМИНЛАРНИНГ АНТРОПОЦЕНТРИКЛИК ДАРАЖАСИ. *INTEGRATION OF SCIENCE, EDUCATION AND PRACTICE. SCIENTIFIC-METHODICAL JOURNAL*, 3(6), 279-283.
10. Yusufaliyev, E. (2021). TA'LIMGA OID PEDAGOGIK TERMINLARNING LINGVISTIK TADQIQI. *Журнал иностранных языков и лингвистики*, 2(6).
11. Rajapova, M. (2023). STUDY OF DISCOURSE AND SPECIFIC CHARACTERISTICS OF ALLEGORY. *Наука и технология в современном мире*, 2(17), 53-55.
12. Rajapova, M. (2023). BADIY USLUB VA ALLEGORIYANING O'ZIGA HOS XUSUSIYATLARI TADQIQI. *Педагогика и психология в современном мире: теоретические и практические исследования*, 2(9), 121-124.
13. Xusnitdin o'g'li, S. A. (2022). THE LINGUISTIC IMAGE OF THE WORLD AND THE PECULIARITIES OF ITS CREATION. *Conferencea*, 232-234.
14. Xusnitdin o'g'li, S. A. (2022). LEXICAL AND SEMANTICAL MEANING OF CAUSATIVE VERBS IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH. *Open Access Repository*, 8(11), 309-311.
15. Saydaliyevna, S. S., & Husniddin o'g'li, A. S. (2023). PECULIARITIES OF TRANSLATION OF SCIENTIFIC DEGREES. *TA'LIM VA RIVOJLANISH TAHLILI ONLAYN ILMIY JURNALI*, 3(2), 102-107.
16. Xusnitdin o'g'li, S. A. (2022). SEMANTIC INTERPRETATION OF CAUSATIVITY IN LINGUISTICS. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 10(11), 546-549.
17. Xusnitdin o'g'li, S. A. (2022). UNIQUE WAYS TO TEACH STUDENTS ABOUT SEMANTICALLY COMPLEX CONCEPTS. *Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal*, 3(6), 1822-1824.
18. Rajapova, M. (2021). BADIY DISKURSDA KOGNITIV METAFORALARNING ISHLATILISHI. *Scienceweb academic papers collection*.
19. Malika, R. (2021). ISSN: 2249-7137 Vol. 11.
20. Ochildiyeva, H. (2023). NUTQNI ALOQA VOSITASI SIFATIDA RIVOJLANTIRISH. *Scientific Bulletin of NamSU--NamDU ilmiy axborotnomasi 2023-yil_3-son*.