



## EXTRALINGUISTIC FACTORS FORMING THE CONCEPTUAL SPACE OF NATION AND PERSON IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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### ABSTRACT

It is known that each language has its own system of concepts. Through this, speakers of that language receive, structure and classify the flow of information about the world around them. The main role of concepts in human thinking is to determine the relationship of the subject to the object and to categorize this object.

### KEYWORDS

The concept, linguistic status, linguistic expression, languages, semantic view, characteristics of language, person, nation.

### INTRODUCTION

In the 20th century, a cognitive reorientation took place in linguistics, which confronted researchers with the problems of the relationship between language and consciousness, human knowledge of objective reality, and the reflection of mental

structures in language. Cognitive linguistics is one of the most rapidly developing areas of modern linguistics, where language modeling of some parts of objective reality is an effective research area. Anthropocentrism, characteristic of the whole language, characterizes the general



direction of most linguocognitive studies: in the center of study is a person, his inner world, moral and aesthetic ideals, and his interaction with the environment. "Every culture (and subculture) is based on the principle of self-sufficiency (autarky), which means both communicative and cognitive self-sufficiency " [Vinogradov 2009]

### THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

A nation is the highest peak of the ethnic history of a people, a unique culture, consciousness and mentality, formed in a long social, economic, political and ethno-cultural process, in a clear territorial framework, in which political and social goals do not conflict with each other, on the basis of the unity of language and self-awareness. on the basis of content is a form of total social unity. The nation means the historical unity of the people, universal economic life, language, territorial unity, culture, mind, and spirit compatibility and commonality. Until then, there was also an ethnos (nation) form of social development, and the term nation was used in a very broad and narrow sense. For example, in a broad sense: the Uzbek people, the German people, and others. Therefore, in the study of the history of the origin of peoples, the term ethnic unity is also used in social science. Because it is an ethnic association formed in a certain social system: anik is a term used for a specific people. In science, the term ethnogenesis is used to refer to the process of formation of a nation. The ethnogenetic process ends with the continuous formation of the people. It is necessary for the

formed nation to have its own ethnic name, territorial language unit, economic-economic and ethno-cultural unit, unit of self-awareness and, finally, political union (state). Therefore, the formation of the nation is not the same as the formation of M. Because ethnos goes through 3 stages in the process of its formation. Its 1st stage is the tribe; The 2nd stage is the nation, the 3rd stage is the nation. These 3 types of ethnic unity, in turn, are social products of different historical periods. Like them, the ethnic unity characteristic of the primitive stage of human history, the association of patriarchal clan communities, the preservation of blood relations between the members of the tribe and the division into clans, differs in terms of content and time from the ethnic unity of the next historical stage (elat, i.e., the people). Thus, a tribe is an advanced ethnic community of early human society, and its governance system is based on the highest principles of tribal democracy, i.e., self-government is carried out by a council of elders, a consultative assembly of tribal leaders.

A people is a group of people, which together reflects their language, culture, art, religion and other aspects. The concept of people is broadly defined as a group of people united by their aspects. For example, we say the people of Uzbekistan and the Uzbek people. People - 1) all residents of a certain country; 2) different forms of historical unity (tribe, nation, nation). When studying the origin history (ethnogenesis) and formation process of X., the terms "ethnos" (Greek "people") and "ethnic unity" are used in social sciences (see Ethnos, Ethnic Unity). Man,



human. Man is a precious and noble species of this world, the leader of all creation. From the newspaper. ..intelligence, spirituality are the most important characteristics of a person, which originate from the historical essence of a person. "Mysterious world". Every single person; man If Basharti Muslimqul was a real person, no one would have heard that a beast was born from a person. A. Qadiri, "The past days".

"Cognitive linguistics is a field that focuses on language as a general cognitive mechanism. The field of vital interest of cognitive linguistics includes the "mental" basis for understanding and producing speech in terms of how linguistic knowledge structures are manifested ("representation") and participate in information processing" [Demyankov 1994] . In cognitive linguistics, the processes related to human cognitive activity, worldview and worldview are considered through the prism of language phenomena. The modern science of language is represented by a number of fields, including linguoculturology, which is the study of certain concepts by a certain language. It studies the linguistic tools used for activation, as well as the national and cultural background in which these concepts are formed. The linguocultural approach to the study of linguistic phenomena in local science was developed in the works of Yu.D.

One of the current topics of modern linguistics is the concept. This term is one of the important

categories of cognitive linguistics and linguistic culture. In this article, the study of these two areas of the concept topic will be investigated. Although the term concept is a general term for both cognitive linguistics and linguistics, it means two different concepts for both disciplines<sup>1</sup>. It is known from the experience of world cognitive linguistics that the process of associative verbalization of the concept, its nature, and the driving mechanisms are manifested in different languages in a unique way. According to Sh. Safarov, "the most important task for cognitive linguistics is to determine the structures, actions, and rules that ensure the reflection of a concept as a unit of thought in language (more precisely, in speech)"<sup>2</sup>. Such structures that ensure the linguistic realization of the concept are frame, script, script, proposition, situation model, image, scheme, symbol, form in linguocognitology<sup>3</sup> is being studied under such names as Among these units, the form, or rather the grammatical form, plays an important role in the formation of mental processes and performs a conceptual function. Grammatical units (tools) have a special place in the language of the external world and its events. For example, since the concept has a more substantive structure than the meaning of the word, it is not fully realized in grammatical means. However, in the associative realization of the "person" concept, some grammatical tools have the same position as lexical units. In cognitive

<sup>1</sup> Амирова.З.О. Инглиз ва ўзбек тилларида "heart-юррак" концептининг вербаллашуви ва лингвокультурологик хусусиятлари: Филол. фан. д-ри. ... дисс. автореф. – Термиз: 2022. – 40 б

<sup>2</sup> Safarov Sh. Kognitiv tilshunoslik. – Jizzax: Sangzor, 2006. – B.27

<sup>3</sup> Попова З. Д., Стернин И.А. Когнитивная лингвистика. – Москва: АСТ: Восток-Запад, 2007. – С.16



linguistics, there is also a concept of grammatical concept. Its description can be found in the scientific works of R. Langaker, J. Taylor, N. Boldirev, A. Sodikov<sup>4</sup>. R. Langaker and J. Taylor emphasized that the linguistic expression of encyclopedic knowledge occurs through the cognitive-grammar domain., <sup>5</sup>N. Boldirev concludes that grammatical forms also have a role in the expression of the concept through the context<sup>6</sup>.

The linguistic-cultural direction goes back to the ideas of Wilhelm von Humboldt, who was the first to connect the content side of the language with the "people's spirit" - the spiritual life and culture of the people. "... It is necessary to study the spiritual identity of the people separately from the language, and then not transfer its characteristics to the language. ... The nature of languages and the potential of different languages to have an adverse effect on spiritual development should be studied more deeply. ...Each language absorbs something of the special identity of its nation and in turn influences it in the same direction" [Humboldt 1984]. The ideas of V. von Humboldt were reflected in the theory of linguistic relativity by E. Sapir and were further developed in neo-Humboldtism, which also paid great attention to the functioning of language as a separate intermediate world between man and objective

reality. about the peculiarities of dividing the world into certain languages. Modern science also claims that language does not divide the world itself, but reflects the cognitive division of the world. At the heart of linguocognitive research is the idea that the national thinking embedded in the language makes it reflect the objective reality in its own, unique way. This language relations thinking allows us to talk about the image of the world fixed in a certain language, or rather, the objectification of a conceptual system using linguistic means. It is connected with a special interest in the problem of reflection of the concepts of the world, especially in the comparative study of fragments of this world. Since the domain of the inner world is one of the most complex and profound, its study can serve as the key to understanding the mentality of a native speaker. To our knowledge, this is due to the lack of a comprehensive study of the concepts of the heart and Hertz and a comparative description of the structural features of these concepts. Therefore, it can be assumed that the existing universal features of the compared concepts, which can be determined using the methodology of conceptual research, reflect the general ideas of the Russian and German peoples about this part of the human inner world, which embody images. moral concepts, values and symbols.

<sup>4</sup> Langacker R.W. Foundations of Cognitive Grammar. Theoretical Prerequisites. – Standford: University Press, 1987. –Vol1. – P.147.; Taylor J. R. Gognitive Grammar. – New York: Oxford University Press, 2002. – 621 p.; Болдырев Н.Н. Категории как форма репрезентации знаний в языке // Концептуальное пространство языка: Сбор. Науч. Тр. Тамбов: Изд-во ТГУ им Г.Р. Державина, 2005. – С. 16-39.; Болдырев Н.Н. Категорияльная система языка / Категоризация мира в языке / Когнитивные исследования языка

X–Москва–Тамбов, 2012.–С.21; Sodiqov A., Irisqulov M., Qo'ldoshev A. Kognitiv grammatikaning tilshunoslikdagi o'rmi// Filologiya masalalari. – Toshkent, 2011. –№2. –B. 17-23.; Yuldashev A.G. Idiomatik qo'shma so'zlarning lingvokognitiv tadqiqi. – Toshkent: Fan va texnologiya, 2016. – B.91.

<sup>5</sup> Langaker R. Ko'rsatilgan asar. –B.148. ; Taylor J. Ko'rsatilgan asar. –B. 312

<sup>6</sup> Boldirev N. Ko'rsatilgan asar. –B.18



At the moment, the anthropocentric approach to language embodies the latest achievements of the field of linguistics and is increasingly strengthening its status as an independent paradigm. According to many researchers, cognitive linguistics and linguoculturalism are the leading directions of the anthropocentric paradigm. Cognitive linguistics, which took its first steps in the last quarter of the last century, managed to become one of the leading fields of linguistics at the beginning of the 21st century. The emergence of modern cognitive linguistics is connected with the scientific works of American scientists J. Miller, J. Bruner, J. Lakoff, R. Langaker, R. Jackendoff and others. Cognitive linguistics is a field that connects language with the theory of knowledge in philosophy and studies the integral connection of psychological, biological and neurophysiological aspects of its formation with social, cultural and linguistic phenomena. The word "cognitive" means "to know, to understand, to understand" in English. Cognitive linguistics is a "cross-border science" and was created in the collision of fields such as cognitology, cognitive psychology, psycholinguistics, and linguistics. In 1975, the term "cognitive grammar" appeared in the article of J. Lakoff and S. Thompson, and in the 80s, cognitive linguistics was established in traditional European linguistics. Cognitive linguistics entered Russian linguistics with the scientific article of V. I. Gerasimov ("Novoe v zarubezhnoy lingvistike", 1988). Another prominent representative of Russian linguistics, E.S. Kubryakova, comments as follows: "Cognitology is one of the multifaceted fields of

science. Linguistics formed within it, in turn, aims at the execution of a complex task, the analysis and interpretation of relations between linguistic and knowledge structures and permanent alternatives is planned. Research methods are determined by the multifaceted nature of the issues under consideration. The research was carried out in the cognitive aspect using a complex methodology that includes elements of etymological analysis necessary to determine the motivational characteristics of concepts (identification of the internal form of words - representatives of the studied concepts); descriptive-component analysis method (analysis of semantic components of language units - representatives of the studied concepts) and conceptual analysis method (identification of features that make up the structures of concepts under the image) necessary to determine the conceptual characteristics of concepts. learning, their classification and interpretation). Methods of classification and systematization of language representatives of the concepts of heart and hertz were carried out within the framework of descriptive and comparative methods, linguistic and cultural analysis of the compared language units, methods of comparing and contrasting them were used. In the course of the research, a quantitative method of statistical analysis of the characteristics of the studied concepts, identified and classified according to various criteria, was used. An electronic method for creating a research base is sampling of language constructions from literary and lexicographic sources.



The concept of "person" in English and Uzbek languages is first verbalized with the concept of "person". The objective and subjective aspects of the concept of "person" in the English language lesson are related to the circumstances of a person's life, the laws of nature, the factor that regulates the lifestyle of the individual, the temporal context and the past.

The concept of connotation covers all information in the form of denotative content. Connotation is related to the basic knowledge, and the historical development of words is closely related. In this, a nation's knowledge of the world is observed, and this concept is unique to each nation, and the connotation of a word in each language may be different. It covers the emergence of the processes of categorization and conceptualization reflected in the language in a system of concepts and the extent to which the cultural dynamics of that language and people are realized in the language in different language contexts.

It is known that each language has its own system of concepts. Through this, speakers of that language receive, structure and classify the flow of information about the world around them. The main role of concepts in incon thinking is to determine the relationship of the subject to the object and to categorize this object.

In this work, it is intended to reveal the possibility of the semantic, cultural and national features of this concept in English and Uzbek languages, through the analysis of its "potential" meanings,

expression and verbalization of the linguistic and cultural concept "Person". Based on V. I. Karasik's opinion that "cultural knowledge lies in the word concept", we will consider the place of the "Time" concept in the life of the English and Uzbek peoples and its reflection in the language. (Karasik, 2001)

Concept conceptualization is grouped around associative perception. The unity of language and speech is actualized at the central point of the concept and serves as the basis of the concept. A system of interrelated concepts constitutes a conceptsphere. Conceptsphere differs in the culture of an ethnic origin and is also called local conceptsphere.

To model the concept, the concepts of frame, script, and other such clearly structured concepts are used, which are units of cognitive linguistics. In this article, we use the frame structure to systematize lexical material and model the concept of "person". At the morphological level, personal nouns and verbs occupy an important place among the units associated with the concept of "person". In modern Uzbek linguistics, the name as a foil [verb+ -(u)vchi = performing the action of the verb], [ot+-chi = performing the action of the noun], [noun+verb+ -ar = noun (broadly "noda" is understood as the speech derivatives of the forms of<sup>7</sup>). The scope of this science, which has been analyzing the construction of the text, which is the product of

7 Saloyev R.B. O'zbek tilida ismi foillar: Fil. fanl. nomz. ...diss. avtoref.. –Samarqand, 1994. – B.3.



speech activity in linguistics, from a philological point of view, has now expanded with concepts and categories related to the activities of perception, knowledge, understanding, and analysis. As a result, the need for cooperation of linguistics with cognitive sciences such as logic, psychology, theory of knowledge has increased (Mo'minov, 2000). This cooperation, on the one hand, introduced linguistics into the field of cognitive science, which deals with the problems of cognitive activity, and, on the other hand, enriched the field of linguistics with the field of cognitive linguistics (Safarov, 1996). What is related to the cognitive appearance of linguistics, which is actually the cornerstone of cognitology? What are its research object, purpose, tasks? Naturally, the object of study of linguistic studies of all directions is the same - the language system or, more precisely, linguistic activity and its components. However, in all of them (structural linguistics, psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, text linguistics, etc.), the main focus is on the study of the structure and composition of ready-made words, word combinations, sentences and texts, and in certain cases, their meaning. In recent years, attention has been paid to the study of speech communication between incons, sociolinguistic, psycholinguistic, pragmatic, linguocultural aspects of this communication. We can say that S. Mominov initiated the approach to speech culture from a social-legal aspect in Uzbek linguistics (Mominov, 2000). In his research entitled "Social-medical dynamics of Uzbek communication behavior", he revealed the theoretical foundations of a number of topics,

such as the ways and necessity of researching speech according to its social-medical dynamics, national consciousness and national communication behavior, national thinking and national communication culture, the steps and structural elements of the communication process. tried to give. Of course, this study was a remarkable study of speech culture in a new aspect. Currently, these experiments are continued by the students of the scientist. (Rakulov, 2008)

## CONCLUSION

In the following years, linguistic and cognitive approaches to typological problems between languages and languages were adopted. In addition to comparing units between languages, grammatical aspects or lexical and syntactical forces, it was focused on elucidating the conceptual and linguistic aspects of lexical units. These aspects were focused on revealing the relations between languages not only from the linguistic point of view, but also their cultural influence.

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