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Recreating the Semantics of The Units That Organize the Linguistic Landscape of The Concept Of “Home” In the Target Language

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ABSTRACT

This article explores the concept of “house” in linguistics, focusing on how it functions within the paremiology of English, Russian, and Uzbek. The study demonstrates that “home” and “family” are assigned normative values associated with life enjoyment, social protection, and engagement in charitable activities. Through an analysis of phraseological units, proverbs, aphorisms, and literary texts, the article uncovers the symbolic, objective, imaginative, and evaluative dimensions of the “home” concept, thereby contributing to a more complete understanding of its mental-linguistic cognitiotype.

Keywords: Paremiology, linguistic picture, concept, cognitive modeling, frame element, distributive, statistical, functional, and comparative analysis.

INTRODUCTION

The linguistic landscape, encompassing all visible written language within a particular space, provides a rich source of data for understanding how cultural values are encoded and communicated. Within this landscape, the concept of “home” is often represented in diverse way. Paremiology occupy a special place in the creation of a linguistic picture of the world. They are “The mirror of the nation’s life”. The nature of the meaning of the paremiological unit is inextricably linked with the basic knowledge of the native speaker, the practical experience of the individual, and the cultural and historical traditions of the people who speak this language. In this article, we can analyze the linguistic picture of the world created by means of proverbs and name its specific features. At this point “Home” is more than just a physical structure; it’s a complex cultural construct deeply intertwined with notions of identity, belonging, security, and family relationships. Understanding how “home” is linguistically constructed, therefore, offers valuable insights into a culture’s values and worldview.

LITERATURE REVIEW

According to A.I. Fyoderov, paremiological units refer to objects, signs associated with the image of the world, the entire descriptive situation, evaluate it, and react to it. [6] He drew attention to the fact that paremiological units, with their semantics, are aimed at describing a person and their activities. V.A.Maslova emphasizes that the anthropocentric nature of the linguistic picture of the world is expressed in its personality orientation, that is, man works as a measure of everything.[4] For example, near - under the nose, under the hand, in the hand, beside; many - from head to toe, mouth full (anxiety); few - in one sitting; dark - you cannot see it; fast – didn’t see with the eye, in the blink of an eye, didn’t feel under his head, under his feet; to be deeply in love - to be in love with the ear and so on. [5] The concept of the linguistic picture of the world is closely related to the concept of “cultural memory”, considered by Y.S. Yakovleva. [3] A word can remember something that is important from the point of view of new language relations, since “memory mechanisms are selected” and linguistic consciousness is based on the cultural mediation of bearers. According to Y.S. Yakovleva, it is this “choice property” that helps to

preserve some ideas and concepts that are important from the point of view of native speakers - elements of "worldview".

METHODS

In this scientific article, in order to reveal in detail the concept of "HOME" in three languages cognitive modeling, frame, distributive, statistical, functional, and comparative analysis methods were used.

Why we have used cognitive modeling. It depends on several reasons:

Concept Analysis: "HOME" is a rich and multifaceted concept with strong cultural and personal associations. Cognitive modeling is specifically designed to unpack the complex structures and representations that underlie concepts in the human mind.

Cross-Linguistic Comparison: Cognitive modeling allows you to systematically compare how the concept of "HOME" is understood and represented differently in the minds of speakers of different languages.

Abstract and Embodied Meanings: Cognitive models can capture both the abstract (e.g., security, belonging) and embodied (e.g., physical space, comfort) aspects of the concept "HOME."

Revealing Underlying Structures: Cognitive models aim to uncover the mental frameworks and networks of associations that give rise to the meaning of "HOME."

Objective and Empirical Approach: Cognitive modeling provides a more structured and empirical way to explore cultural nuances and subjective experiences compared to purely descriptive approaches.

RESULTS

Here are some specific cognitive modeling techniques that would be well-suited for analyzing the concept of "HOME":

Prototype Theory:

The "best example" or most typical instance of "HOME" in each language was identified. For example, we have looked through the concept of "Home" in English

proverbs. In the consciousness of the world's population, the lexical units "home/house" in the English language are considered a separate concept with specific features. The English-speaking population also uses these units with different concepts, for example, when talking about the population of Foggy Albion, they use the concept of "home" in their speech, replacing it with the concept of "motherland". But in English, there are two words with different nuances of lexical meaning, which can be translated as the concept of "home/house". It is necessary to determine the meanings expressing the similarities and differences of the lexical units "house" and "home".

In The New Oxford Dictionary of English, these words mean:

"House" – noun.

1) (Habitation) uy, bino; home arrest – uy qamog'i; house guest – uy mehmoni (uyda yashovchi kishi); house of cards (lit., fig.) – qimorxona; house of God – Xudoning uyi, cherkov; they get on like a house on fire – ular juda oson til topishadi; to keep house – uy tutish; (parl.): House of Commons – Umummilliy palatasi; House of Lords – Lordlar palatasi; The House parliament; Stock Exchange – birja;

2) (Audience) zal, auditoriya; they played to a full house – ular to'la zalda ijro qilishdi; she brought down the house – uning ijrosi shov-shuv bo'ldi; (performance) ijro; (cinema) seans;

3) (Dynasty) xonadon, sulola;

4) (Business Concern) muassasa, firma.

"Home" – noun.

1) (Place where one Resides or Belongs) uy, uyga oid; home economics – uy xo'jaligi; home help – uyga kelib yordam beruvchi uy ishchisi; it was a home from home – u yer xuddi o'z uyidek edi; a home of one's own – o'z uyi;

2) (Institution) muassasa: a home for the disabled – nogironlar uyi; he put his parents into a home – u otanasini qariyalar uyiga joylashtirdi.

3) (Habitat) vatan, tarqalish joyi, maydon;

4) (In Games): the home stretch – marra chizig'i;

5) (attr., opp. foreign; native, local): home affairs – ichki ishlar; Home Counties – London atrofidagi okruglar; Home Guard – ichki qo‘riqlash otryadlari, of home manufacturer – mahalliy ishlab chiqaruvchilar; the home market – ichki bozor; Home Office – Ichki ishlar vazirligi; home team – uy jamoasi and so on.[1]

Prototypes were compared across languages to see which features were considered most important in the concept.

DISCUSSION

Let’s break down how to create a frame for analyzing the concept of “Home” using frame semantics. This will involve identifying the key elements, roles, and relations that constitute the “Home” frame. It is important for us to understand what the semantic basis of the frame is. A conceptual structure that represents a situation, event, or object and the participants and properties involved. Frame Elements (FEs): The roles, participants, and properties within a frame. These are also known as slots. For example, in a “Buying” frame, the frame elements might include Buyer, Seller, Goods, and Money. Lexical Units (LUs): The words and phrases in a language that evoke a particular frame. For example, “buy,” “sell,” “purchase,” “customer,” “vendor” are all lexical units that evoke the “Buying” frame. Looking the Analyzes of the concept “Home” we will get the following frame semantic basis.

Physical Aspects: Building, Room, Furniture, Garden, Door, Roof, Walls, Address, Location.

People & Relationships: Family, Residents, Guests, Neighbors, Relationships (e.g., Familial, Friendly, Hostile).

Activities & Events: Eating, Sleeping, Relaxing, Socializing, Playing, Working, Celebrating, Arguments.

Emotions & Feelings: Comfort, Security, Belonging, Love, Nostalgia, Stress, Isolation.

Abstract Qualities: Privacy, Ownership, Control, Identity, Memory, Stability.

Here is the List of Potential Frame Elements:

- Dwelling: The physical structure of the Home.
- Resident: The person or people who live in the

Home.

- Family: Often, but not always, associated with the Home.
- Location: The geographic place where the Home is situated.
- Ownership: Who owns or controls the Home (e.g., Owner, Renter).
- Activity: What actions or events occur at the Home (e.g., Eating, Sleeping, Socializing).
- Feeling: The emotions associated with the Home (e.g., Comfort, Security).
- Object: Things related to the Home (Furniture, Pets).
- Guest: A person who is temporarily present at the Home.

Now, refine your initial list and group the frame elements into categories to make the frame more structured.

Core Frame Elements (Essential): These are crucial to the frame and are often expressed in language.

- Dwelling: (the physical place - house, apartment, etc.)
- Resident: (the person or people who live there)
- Feeling: (the emotions associated with it)

Non-Core Frame Elements (Optional): These add detail and context but aren’t always explicitly mentioned.

- Family: (related, but not always present in the concept of Home)
- Location: (where it is - city, country)
- Ownership: (who owns or rents it)
- Activity: (what happens there)
- Object: (furniture, belongings)
- Guest: (visitors)

Based on the above analysis, we see that lexical units have been identified.

Nouns: house, apartment, home, residence, dwelling, abode, shelter, flat, bungalow, cottage, mansion, hearth, and homestead.

Verbs: live, reside, dwell, inhabit, return home, come home, build a home, furnish a home.

Adjectives: homely, cozy, comfortable, domestic, residential.

Phrases: “make yourself at home”, “a home away from home”, “there’s no place like home”.

Now we create example sentences using the lexical units and analyze how the frame elements are realized (expressed) in the sentence. Sentence: “She returned home after a long day at work.” Lexical Unit: returned home (verb phrase) Frame Elements Realized: Resident: She. Dwelling: (implied, the place she returned to). Activity: returned. Feeling: (implied, perhaps a sense of relief or comfort).

CONCLUSION

We can reconstruct the semantics of the units that make up the linguistic landscape of the concept of "home" in the target language in the table below.

Table - 1

Frame Element	Definition	Example Lexical Units	Example Sentence
Dwelling	The physical structure serving as a residence.	house, apartment, home, residence, dwelling, flat, cottage, mansion	“They live in a <i>beautiful house</i> .”
Resident	A person who lives in a particular place.	resident, inhabitant, tenant, owner, householder	“The <i>residents</i> are friendly.”
Feeling	The emotions, sensations, or states of mind associated with the Home.	cozy, comfortable, secure, safe, warm, loving, nostalgic	“The <i>cozy</i> living room made them feel <i>safe</i> .”
Family	A group of people related by blood, marriage, or adoption who typically live together.	family, parents, children, siblings	“The <i>family</i> gathered for dinner.”
Location	The geographic place or address where the dwelling is situated.	location, address, neighborhood, city, country	“Their <i>house</i> is in a quiet <i>neighborhood</i> .”

Frame Element	Definition	Example Lexical Units	Example Sentence
Ownership	The state or fact of owning something, i.e., the right to possess, use, and dispose of it.	owner, landlord, renter, tenant	“She is the <i>owner</i> of the <i>apartment</i> .”
Activity	Actions or events that commonly occur at home.	eating, sleeping, relaxing, socializing, working, playing, celebrating	“They enjoyed <i>eating dinner</i> together <i>at home</i> .”
Object	Physical things typically found in a home.	furniture, appliances, decorations, personal belongings, pet	“The <i>furniture</i> was arranged comfortably.”
Guest	A person who is invited or welcomed to visit someone’s home for a period.	guest, visitor, company	“They welcomed their <i>guests</i> with open arms.”

Frame semantics provides a powerful way to analyze the complex concept of “Home” by breaking it down into its core elements and relationships. The real value of frame analysis comes from comparing how these elements are realized and emphasized in different languages, revealing cultural and cognitive differences in the understanding of “Home”.

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