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IJIEMR Transactions, online available on 2nd March 2022.

Link: <https://ijiemr.org/downloads/Volume-11/Issue-02>

DOI: 10.48047/IJIEMR/V11/I02/35

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Volume 11, Issue 02, Pages 265-269

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COMPARATIVE STUDY OF MEANS OF REALIZATION OF CONCEPTUAL SEMANTICS "HOMELAND" IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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ABSTRACT: This article discusses cognitive linguistics and its basic concepts, concept, conceptual semantics, the concept of homeland and its universal nature.

Keywords: cognitive linguistics, concept, homeland concept

INTRODUCTION

At present, the subject of "Cognitive Linguistics" is developing in linguistics. This science is one of the most relevant branches of linguistics, which has a strong place in modern linguistics, and emerged in the 70s as a school of linguistics. The word cognitive is derived from the English word "cognize-know, comprehend, comprehend", which is not limited to the philosophical theory of cognition, but also connects language with thinking, the social, cultural and linguistic phenomena of the psychological, biological and neurophysiological aspects of its formation. Cognitive linguistics is a cluster of closely interrelated approaches to the study of language as a mental phenomenon. According to A. Abduazizov, humanism is "sound, voice", which is of great importance in the formation of content, because it is studied in cognitive phonetics and phonology, it is recognized as a key component of cognitive linguistics. One of the basic concepts of cognitive linguistics is the concept.

The term concept began to appear in linguistic research in the first half of the twentieth century and began to be widely used in the 1990s. The term is actually derived from the Latin word "conceptus" meaning "concept".

Later, when the term began to be confused with the term concept, work began to be done to formulate its exact meaning. In a linguistic encyclopedic dictionary, the term concept is defined as follows: "a concept is a concept like a word meaning, differing only in the point of view of connections; in the semantic-linguistic system; In linguistics, the concept is both in logic and in the system of logical relations and forms studied in linguistics.

The concept of concept in Russian linguistics was introduced in the first quarter of the twentieth century by the philosopher S. Askoldov. According to S. Askoldov, through the concepts, representatives of different nationalities communicate, so the creation and understanding of concepts is a two-way communication process. Such a system, which exists in the linguistic space, defines the uniqueness of the national landscape of the world.

In the first quarter of the twentieth century, considerations of the concept are critically approached. It was not until the 1980s that the need for the term reappeared. Yu. S. In his research, Stepanov addresses the etymology of the word concept, trying to unravel the essence of mentality. Concept is the Latin word for concept. The concept is two-sided. On the one

hand, culture enters the mental world of a person in the form of a concept, on the other hand, a person enters a culture through a concept and sometimes affects it. ” Consequently, “N.Yu. Shvedova stressed that the concept is a concept, which is understood in a social or subjective way, reflecting the important material, mental and spiritual aspects of human life, having its own historical roots, reflecting the general experience of the people. Medieval scholars also commented positively on: "Concept," writes B. Grasian, "is formed when the mind has an idea of the relationship between different objects (ideas, concepts) and the opportunity to express this connection through a symbol, word or action."

Based on the above ideas and opinions, it can be said that a concept is a cognitive unit of meaning or mental expression. The concept has national, social, specific group and individual characteristics and is linked to a person's mental world, as well as their culture and history.

The expression of the concept of "homeland" in English and Uzbek lies in the relationship of these three languages to the homeland in the cultural and mental system, a deep understanding of its meaning and content. The concept of "homeland" can be understood in a broad and narrow sense. In the narrow sense, the homeland is the homeland of the people, the home of a people belonging to only one region. In a broad sense, the Motherland is the only planet on earth that unites humanity for a common purpose.

The concept of homeland is expressed in dictionaries with the following meanings:

1. Homeland, city or village of the native; country, he says. Nightingale loves flowered, man homeland (proverb). English: Every bird like its own nest. (proverb).

2. The country in which a person is born and raised and considers himself a citizen; motherland. A person's worth is measured not by his deeds and title, but by his service to his homeland and people. English: The value of a person is measured not by his / her actions and rank, but by his / her service to homeland and people.

3. Accommodation, shelter, dwelling, house. Your home is your homeland. English: It's home –your Homeland (proverb).

4. Indicates the original origin of plants and insects. “The house lemon is a perennial green, subtropical plant belonging to the rutagul family. Homeland - China, Japan, East India. ”

5. Homeland (peach variety) - late peach variety.

6. Vatan (film studio) - "Vatan" - film studio owned by the state joint-stock company "Uzbekkino".

A number of analyzes have been conducted on lexical units that verbalize the concept of “Vatan / Motherland”. Typically, the presence of a nucleus and periphery (near and far) in the conceptual structure is known. The material analysis procedure is based on several stages:

Stage 1 - tariffing of the studied concept;

Stage 2 - keyword definition in the language;

Stage 3 - identification of additional conceptual meanings through the analysis of synonyms, derivatives in the keyword;

The core of the semantic field of the components of the concept of "Fatherland" (dominant lexeme Motherland) in English is:

It is important to determine the core area of the nouns of the concept of "Motherland", because

the lexical and semantic features of the nouns represent a system of interrelated and serve as a basis for adequate interpretation of the noun "land", as these nouns occupy the peripheral zone of the concept under study. In English, the concept of "motherland" forms the core of the concept through the lexeme "land". In order to identify the conceptual features, it is necessary to look at the close periphery of the word "Motherland". Analysis and studies have shown that this lexeme has the following senses.

"Birth of place".

"Country of residence" - Country of residence.

A place where ancestors and descendants live.

"Territory belonging to a particular nation" -
Territory belonging to a particular nation.

It is the honorable duty of every human being, no matter what nation or ethnic group, to praise, applaud, love and be ready to do anything for him. Comparing the homeland to the motherland and calling it the motherland is in the national vocabulary of every country. Because the more we grow in the bosom of our mother, the more we grow and live freely in the bosom of Mother Nature and Mother Earth. Based on the above examples, it can be said that English is used in Uzbek. Although the articles on the concept of homeland differ in form and lexicon, they are similar in content. The only reason for this is that every country and nation has its own homeland and its unique universal semantics. In English and Uzbek linguocultures, the concept of "homeland" is expressed differently. In English linguoculture, love for the homeland is expressed more through the concept of "home". The British love their place of residence, that is, their home, and for this reason interpret it as the equivalent of the Homeland. In their proverbs, the house is

compared to a castle, a kingdom, a paradise, a world: Englishman's home is his castle. Home is where you hang your hat. Every bird likes its own nest. Home is the Father's kingdom, the children's paradise, the mother's world.

Uzbek linguoculture is historically characterized by collectivism. Therefore, the concept of homeland is reflected in Uzbek proverbs with the symbol "Mother". In Uzbek proverbs, the concept of motherland is side by side with a sense of freedom.

In conclusion, the concept is the core of the science of conceptology, and in linguistics the linguistic-cultural approach to the concept implies understanding the concept as a basic unit of culture and reflects the concepts that are important for a particular culture. From the above definitions and ideas, it is clear that in linguistics, the term concept can be approached in two different ways: cognitive linguistics and linguoculturology. Accordingly, there is individuality in the concept of homeland, which has a special appearance in the worldview of a person, regardless of religion or nationality.

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