

Analysis of the Verbalization of the Concept “Nation” at the Lexical Level in English and Uzbek Languages

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Abstract *Currently, the study of concepts in language is one of the most promising areas of linguistics. The latest research into the connection between language and thinking makes it possible to consider concepts not only in philosophical, but also in linguistic, cultural and other aspects; A large number of their interpretations, classifications and research methods have been proposed. This article examines the concept of “nation” in English and Uzbek linguistic cultures*

Key words: *linguistic cultures, national concept, picture of the world, a lexical unit*

Introduction

For modern science, the problems of categorization and conceptualization of the world are relevant. The concept of conceptualization is one of the fundamental concepts of human mental activity. Conceptualization is considered as a mental activity based on a certain system of knowledge and represents the comprehension of a fragment of reality, objectified in a lexical unit. Concepts are ideal abstract units that a person operates in the process of thinking. Their content reflects knowledge, experience of human activity and the results of his knowledge of the surrounding world in the form of certain units, “quanta” of knowledge [6, 93]. Conceptualization is one of the most important processes of human cognitive activity, which consists in comprehending the information received by him and leading to the formation of concepts, conceptual structures and the entire conceptual system in the human psyche. Conceptualization as the identification of individual elements in a holistic representation of reality assumes that it is “divided” into certain segments and that this division is enshrined in language [1, 688]. That is why language is for us the most important source of establishing concepts and conceptual systems and analyzing their nature.

This article examines the concept of “nation” in English and Uzbek linguistic cultures. The problem of studying this concept is very relevant, because now, the concept under study remains poorly understood. The study of this concept will allow us, based on the semantics of words included in the lexical group, to draw conclusions about some features of the English and Uzbek picture of the world. It should also be noted that the novelty of the work lies in the fact that now we are not aware of the existence of studies of the concept of “nation” in English and Uzbek linguistic cultures; the work was carried out only at the level of individual dictionary entries.

Like any other science, linguistics develops, going beyond the boundaries previously assigned to it and attracting new concepts and methods. At the turn of two millennia, a change in scientific paradigms occurs in linguistics. The focus of linguists is on a person as a native speaker, a representative of a certain culture. Within the framework of anthropological

linguistics, a fundamentally new approach to the study of man, his language and culture is considered. Particular attention to the “human factor” led to the formation of such categories as “conceptual picture of the world”, “picture of the world”, “image of the world”, “model of the world”, “linguistic picture of the world,” world”, “conceptual system”.

Literature review:

Cultural linguistics and cognitive linguistics, according to scientists, are developing in close relationship with each other. Recently, many works have been devoted to the key concept of cognitive linguistics “concept”, but cognitive scientists have not yet come to a unified definition of this term. The analysis and interpretation of concepts are still complex and ambiguous. As noted by R.M. Frumkin and V.A. Maslova, on the one hand, “not only do different languages “conceptualize” (i.e., refract) reality differently, but also behind the same word of a given language in the minds of different people can hide different concepts... [10, 31], “...concepts as interpreters of meaning are constantly amenable to clarification and modification. They represent realizable entities only at the beginning of their appearance, but then, being part of the system, they fall under the influence of other concepts and themselves change” [7, 266]. On the other hand, the main property of the linguistic picture of the world, according to S.N. Plotnikov, is its holistic character, i.e. complete substantive and formal integrity and completeness, - “the linguistic picture of the world has a comprehensive and penetrating character; The holistic nature of the linguistic picture of the world should not be lost sight of when analyzing its individual fragments” [9, 77].

Analysis:

One of the most important indicators of the linguistic, cognitive and linguosocial significance of a concept in the cognitive consciousness of the people is the frequency of its linguistic representations in speech. According to the law of communicative relevance, the frequency of representations of the concept “millat” in speech is constantly increasing, which indicates an increase in its relevance as a component of the national concept sphere and cultural significance for both English and Uzbek society.

In this article, when analyzing the concept of "nation" (millat), we will consider the concept of "nation" in the English and Uzbek picture of the world.

The concept of “*nation*” in English and Uzbek linguistic cultures:

1. English linguistic culture:

- The concept of “**nation**” is interpreted as a political and cultural community of people united by a common territory, history, traditions, and language.
- Key lexemes: nation, country, homeland, patriotism, nationalism.
- Emphasis on civic consciousness, equality, compliance with laws.

2. Uzbek linguistic culture:

- The concept of “*millat*” (“nation”) has a more ethnic and spiritual-cultural dimension.
- Key lexemes: millat, vatan (“homeland”), tarix (“history”), an'ana (“tradition”), ma'naviyat (“spirituality”).
- Strong influence of Islamic tradition, collectivism, respect for elders.

Let us consider in more detail the verbalization of the concept “*millat*” in Uzbek linguistic culture.

In the Uzbek language, the concept of “millat” has a pronounced ethnocultural and spiritual value connotation. Key lexemes representing this concept include:

1. *millat* - “nation”, “people”, “ethnic community”

- Implies a commonality of culture, language, historical destiny, values.
- Closely related to the concepts of *vatan* (“homeland”), *tarix* (“history”), *an'ana* (“traditions”).

2. *xalq* - “people”, “population”

- Can refer to both the entire Uzbek people and other ethnic groups.
- Emphasizes collective identity and belonging to a community.

3. *yurt* - “homeland”, “fatherland”

- Symbolizes the spiritual and cultural connection with the land of our ancestors.
- Expresses a sense of patriotism and devotion to the homeland.

4. *ma'naviyat* - "spirituality", "morality"

- Reflects the importance of the spiritual and cultural heritage of the nation.
- Connects national identity with Islamic and universal values.

The verbalization of the concept “*nation*” in English linguistic culture has a number of features that distinguish it from Uzbek:

1. Basic lexemes:

- Nation is a political and cultural community united by a common territory, history, traditions, and language.
- Country is a state, a territorial-political entity.
- Homeland - native country, land of ancestors.

2. Emphasis on civil and political aspects:

- A nation is viewed primarily as a legally constituted political community.
- The ideas of equality of citizens, compliance with laws, and patriotism are of key importance.

3. Smaller ethnocultural component:

- In English, the concept of “*nation*” is less associated with ethnic identity, traditions, and spiritual values.
- The emphasis is on cultural, linguistic, territorial community.

4. Lexemes derived from “*nation*”:

- *National* is an adjective denoting national, state.
- *Nationalism* is an ideology and movement aimed at achieving or maintaining national statehood.
- *Patriotism* - a feeling of love and devotion to one's country.

Conclusion:

In English linguistic culture, the concept of “nation” is more associated with civic and political identity than with ethnocultural roots. The emphasis is on territorial and cultural community, respect for laws and equality of citizens. These features are reflected in specific vocabulary and phraseology. The verbalization of the concept of nation in English linguistic culture, the verbalization of the concept of “nation” in English linguistic culture demonstrates its more “state-centric” nature compared to the Uzbek tradition. Thus, the verbalization of the concept of “nation” in Uzbek linguistic culture demonstrates its inextricable connection with the ethnic identity, spiritual heritage and collective identity of the Uzbek people. In the Uzbek linguistic picture of the world, the concept of “nation” appears as a multifaceted phenomenon, including ethnic, territorial, and value and spiritual aspects. It is closely intertwined with the concepts of homeland, traditions, history and morality, which is reflected in specific vocabulary and phraseology.

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