



THEORETICAL APPROACHES TO THE LINGUISTIC PICTURE OF THE WORLD

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 1 st February 2023 Accepted: 1 st March 2023 Published: 3 rd March 2023	In today's linguistics, which recognizes anthropocentricity as its main idea, the "view of the world" is especially represents "linguistic picture of the world" concepts took the central place. In current linguistics, some researchers define the term "picture of the world" in the form of "the sum of knowledge formed in the social consciousness about existence in a certain order". This article covers thoughts and views about the linguistic picture of the world.
Keywords: World picture, linguistic picture of the world, concept, linguistic community, phraseology	

INTRODUCTION

The linguistic picture of the world is historically formed in the mind of the respective language community and ideas about the world stabilized in his language, understanding of the world and is a set of segmentation methods, and it is for all speakers of this language is customary, natural and obligatory. This habit, naturalness and compulsion ensure the sustainability of the linguistic picture of the world, in the language community of historical interperiods (the people, in the nation, it ensures its survival and succession, passing from generation to generation.

Undoubtedly, language is responsible for the creation and creation of the linguistic picture of the world all levels are involved. Nevertheless, the world is linguistic the creation and reflection of the pictures of the language, especially the wealth of vocabulary, i.e. It should be noted that the lexical (-phraseological) level has a special place. Between the picture of the world as a reflection of the real world and the linguistic picture of the world as a fixation of this reflection, there are complex wearing. The boundaries between them seem shaky, indefinite.

The world is a person and the environment in their interaction. Reflection understanding of the world unconsciousness, a person's ideas about the world, information about the environment and man is a picture of the world. Information about the environment and the person, processed botanical and fixed in the language - this is the language picture of the world. The bearer of both the picture of the world and the language picture of the world is a person - a linguistic personality or a certain community. Accordingly, we will talk about individual and collective lecture pictures of the world. The universe is an incredibly complex, magnificent and at the same time regular reality; It is the human being with primitive sensory structure and infinite intelligence to determine the composition of complexity, to perceive the splendor of this magnificence. He lives in the trouble of constantly trying to develop the existing discipline based on this regularity. The essence of this struggle lies in the fact that man creates a picture of the universe in the form of a whole system of elements that he has discovered as a result of endless processes called knowledge. The picture of the world created in the mind of a person is naturally not a completely stable, unchanging structure, it is related to the development of thinking, the development of society, scientific achievements, and the improvement of knowledge methods. it can change and become perfect.

LITERATURE REVIEW AND METHODOLOGY

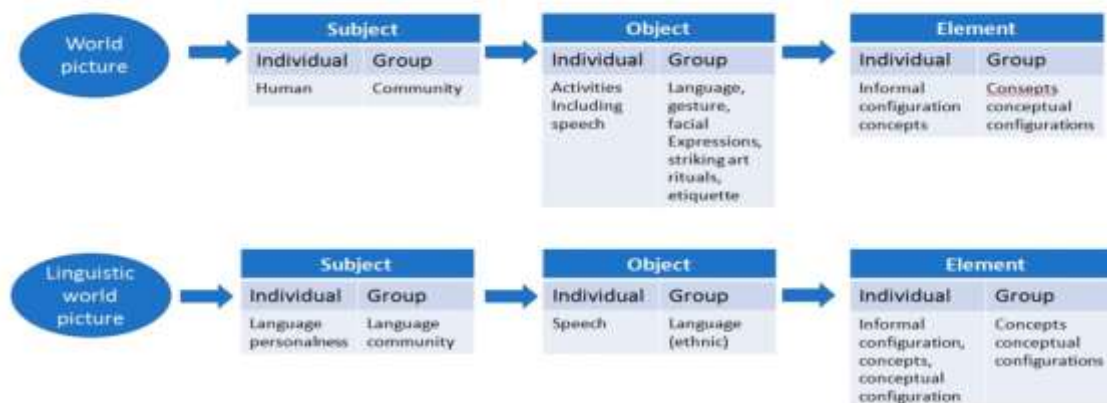
In linguistic sphere, the problem of the language picture of the world began to be developed in connection with the thesaurus study of vocabulary. This problem was dealt with by G.A. Brutyan, S.A. Vasyalev, G.V. Kolshansky, N.I. Sukalenko, E.S. Yakovleva, M. Black, D. Himes. In 1988, a collective monograph "The human factor in language. Language and picture of the world" (M, 1988). At present, the picture of the world considered in the works of N.D. Arutyunova, Y.D. Apresyan, A. Vezhbitskoy, V.V. Morkovkina, Yu.S. Stepanova, V.N. Teliya, N.F. Alefirenko. The correct choice of methods guarantees the achievement of the goal. In the process of studying this topic, we used the following methods: synchronic method, description method, observation method.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

The concept of the picture of the world (also linguistic) is created based on the study of human perceptions of the world. If the world is a person and environment in interaction, then the picture of the world is the result of processing information about the person and the environment. If the image of the world shows an indivisible whole, the view of the world shows a set of different levels of knowledge about the world and the attitude towards its objects. The image of the world cannot be understood directly through reflexes, it can be understood only by

experiencing its own images. Although the landscape of the world cannot be understood by familiarization, it can be verbally and figuratively reflected and expressed. A.K. Kamensky explained the linguistic landscape of the world in a general form as a logical-verbal derivative consisting of a logical (conceptual) and a linguistic (verbal) model. Y.D. Apresyan emphasized the pre-scientific nature of the linguistic picture of the world and called it a simple picture. It "reflects the material and spiritual experience of the people" [1].

Figure 1. The difference between the picture of the world and the language picture of the world



Moreover, it can be clear in two ways. First, a naive view of the world can be very different from a logical, scientific view of the world shared by people who speak very different languages. Second, a simplified view of the world obtained through analysis in details, the meanings of words in different languages may differ from each other, and scientific the world does not depend on the language in which it is described. [1/5] Speaking of linguistic picture of the world, linguists usually involve the lexical level. Understanding the picture of the world as «a specific means of representation of the value of the language», A.B. Mikhalev highlights several layers of linguistic picture of the world, namely: 1) phonetic; 2) paremic (proverbs, sayings, phraseological expressions); 3) grammatical, or categorical; 4) discourse, or situational [6;78]. That consideration of linguistic picture of the world as a multilayer formation adequately reflects the different aspects of language consciousness and stages of its development. As human knowledge of the world is not free of mistakes and errors, its conceptual view of the world changes over time, whereas linguistic picture of the world, according to V.A. Maslova, bears traces of mistakes and error for a long time. However, as indicated by V.B. Kasevich and E.A. Filippenko, the world encoded by means of the language semantics may eventually be provided in varying degrees. Changing linguistic picture of the world may result from rethinking words because of the development of public relations; of the development of science and technology; of cultural contacts of languages, their interaction and the borrowing of lexical units.[5; 400]

The picture of the world is fixed in the language and specific to the scheme of perception of reality (Skkovleva S.S.). This reflects understanding in the language of representations about the world, which is realized by the human mentality of this linguistic community (Volotskaya Z.M., Golovatcheva A.V.). In the language system, the expression is only unknown a reading part of the ideas about the world of this linguistic society. Therefore, it was formed in the bosom of modern anthropocentric linguistics. The emergence of directions such as linguocultural studies, and cognitive linguistics V. Gumboldt and his followers, who served as the initial basis for its existence (L. Weisgerber, E. Sepir, B. Whorf, etc.) comprehensive ideas of language its unique role in knowing the world is shown. They exist between languages based on significant semantic differences, language is the process of human thinking and cognition and in this way the worldview and whole universe that appears in their minds who came to the conclusion that it defines the picture. This is the essence of the conclusion that is, people who speak different languages have different views of the world create, perceive the world differently. 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".

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. In the formation of the cognitive landscape of the world, in general; to know (cognition) is a language in which a consistent action reaches a specific goal, you cannot turn a blind eye to the strict rules of it. In cognitive linguistics, language is all the mental things that happen 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. [2;43]

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 emphasized, language is related to the picture of the world is directly involved in two processes, namely; First, the world of human consciousness; The linguistic picture 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; So special the experiential knowledge acquired by individuals is a collective only with the help of language becomes (people's) experience, collective property. That's why it's the language of the world. It is appropriate to say that the picture has a special status.

The same truth is reflected in the following opinions of some linguists found: Linguistic view of the world is a special view of the world (chemical, physical, etc.) does not stand in line with the linguistic landscape of the universe precedes them and forms these scenes, because human language, he has the ability to understand the world and himself only because of the uniqueness of the language according to which a linguistic landscape of a certain world appears in the minds of its owners, because a person sees the world through the prism of language. So, the world of the people the national way of seeing and the discipline of perception, first of all, the linguistic world of this nation is noted in the landscape. As we study the linguistic picture of the world, connecting it with phraseology reveals many new sciences. Phraselogs play an important role in creating the linguistic picture of the world. They are a mirror of people's life. The nature of phraseological units is closely related to the knowledge, life experience and cultural-historical traditions of the people who speak this language. The semantics of phraseological units is focused on the description of a person and his activities. In the analysis of the linguistic landscape of the world created by means of phraseology, it is worth emphasizing its anthropocentric nature. The anthropocentric view of the world is expressed by the orientation of phraseology towards man. In this, man participates as the measure of all things. [4; 313]

Naturally, mention the processes of consciousness, the activity of thinking any scientific logic to interpret a 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 world view is the concept today's picture isa whole "conceptosphere" composed of these concepts became a stable theory in science. But how mental is the concept, about consciousness no matter what the concept is, it will not be correct to distort it as a concept that is completely free from language and national-cultural elements. Because "language in the content of the concept the worldview of its owners and the reflection of various other national-cultural signs inevitable. The strength of nationalism and culture is that it is even universa. The content of important concepts is also different which can have connotative meaning fragments". [2;45]

CONCLUSION

Language is about the human world is an important factor in the formation and availability of knowledge. Human activity while reflecting the objective world in the process, he records the results of knowledge of 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 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 world shows an indivisible whole, the world picture creates a set of different levels of knowledge about the world and the attitude to its objects. The world is a person and the environment in their interaction. Reflection understanding of the world in consciousness, a person's ideas about the world, information about the environment and man is a picture of the world. Information about the environment and the person, processed botanical and fixed in the language - this is the language picture of the world.

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