

O'ZBEK VA INGLIZ TILLARIDAGI LANDSHAFT SO'ZLARINING KOGNITIV YONDASHUVDA TADQIQI

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Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada o'zbek va ingliz tillaridagi landshaft terminlarining kognitiv masalasi yoritib berilgan. Shuningdek, ma'lum bir individual suv landshaftlarini bildiruvchi leksik birliklar tadqiqot ob'ekti sifatida o'rganilgan va bu borada o'zbek va ingliz tilshunosligida bayon qilingan fikrlar tadqiqot ob'ekti sifatida o'rganilgan. Taqqoslashning kognitiv mexanizmi ongdagi obyektlar yoki hodisalar tushunchalarini o'xshash xususiyat asosida o'zaro bog'lashdan iborat.

Kalit so'zlar: kognitiv lingvistika, qiyosiy konstruksiyalar, tabiiy suv landshaftlari, duoba, sakrama, mexanizm, kognitiv metafora.

КОГНИТИВНОЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ЛАНДШАФТНОЙ ЛЕКСИКИ В УЗБЕКСКОМ И АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

Аннотация. В данной статье описывается когнитивный вопрос ландшафтных терминов в узбекском и английском языках. Также в качестве объектов исследования изучались лексические единицы, обозначающие те или иные отдельные водные ландшафты, а также мнения, высказанные по этому поводу в узбекском и английском языкознании. Когнитивный механизм сравнения заключается в соединении в сознании понятий о предметах или событиях на основе сходных свойств.

Ключевые слова: когнитивная лингвистика, сопоставительные конструкции, природные водные ландшафты, молитва, прыжки, механизм, когнитивная метафора.

A COGNITIVE APPROACH TO THE STUDY OF LANDSCAPE TERMS IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH

Abstract. This article describes the cognitive issue of landscape terms in Uzbek and English languages. Also, the lexical units denoting certain individual water landscapes were studied as research objects, and the opinions expressed in Uzbek and English linguistics in this regard were studied as research objects. The cognitive mechanism of comparison consists in connecting concepts of objects or events in the mind on the basis of similar properties.

Key words: cognitive linguistics, comparative constructions, natural water landscapes, prayer, jumping, mechanism, cognitive metaphor.

INTRODUCTION

The formation of axiologically positive or negative schemes for the general assessment of the landscape science dictionary is distinguished by its characteristics in the formation of meaning at the conceptual level. Most of the concepts of landscape in the compared languages, to one degree or another, lack evaluative coloring. The meanings of landscape terms can have a positive or negative axiological orientation, depending on their combination with certain concepts, which may include certain evaluative components.

General evaluative meanings of landscape terms are formed by combining the "emptiness" of the evaluative relationship of the concept landscape with a concept that has a clear axiological orientation. The general meaning is close to "good" or "bad".

For example, Sea of happiness in English (happiness is a state of happiness). They enjoy the abundance of your house; you let them drink from your river of delight (delight - a feeling of great pleasure and satisfaction). At first glance, the fund on the right looks better because its mountain of wealth is higher (wealth is a large amount of money, property owned by a person or country). These examples show general evaluative meanings with a positive axiological orientation, since the concepts with which landscape concepts are combined in the process of conceptualization have positive evaluative components in their structure.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The formation of axiological – positive or negative – general evaluative semantics in landscape terminology stands out with distinct features at the conceptual level. Most landscape concepts in the compared languages lack inherent evaluative coloring. However, depending on their combination with certain concepts that may include evaluative components, the meanings of landscape terms can take on a positive or negative axiological direction. The general evaluative meanings of landscape terms are created by associating the "neutral" in evaluative relations with an axiological concept.

The landscape terms studied in our article have also attracted the attention of cognitive scientists. In particular, E.V. Samokhina studies the manifestation of the concept sphere of EARTH in the linguoculturology of the English language. E.V. Samokhina emphasizes that the concept of the Earth is a universal concept that includes, on the one hand, universal human values, and on the other, the ethnospecificity of values and the specifics of Anglo-Saxon and English-speaking culture[1:246]. Reflecting the mentality of the Anglo-Saxon ethnos as a whole, this made it possible to consider this concept as the basic concept of a general civilizational and ethno-specific English-speaking culture.

O.V. Gavrilenko, in his book "Cognitive Development of Landscape in British and American Linguistic Cultures: A Comparative Study," explores the area of concepts of landscape in British and American linguistic cultures and argues that landscape is an important fragment in both linguistic cultures[2:186]. Both linguistic cultures are divided into water and land parts, which, in turn, are structured by concepts and their characteristics. The author notes that the conceptualization of landscape objects by representatives of both linguistic cultures studied is based on the central conceptual symbol "size/shape", as well as "participation in the formation of the overall picture of the landscape" based on "human activity", "Flora", "Animal Kingdom" and states that he has other peripheral symptoms.

V. According to Iwaszkiewicz, landscape terms occupy a special place as the oldest layer of vocabulary in the linguistic landscape of the world of the English language, since, according to the scientist, one of the first realities that a person experiences in his daily life is the environment. natural landscape areas, various natural spaces[3:192].

Natural spaces are objects perceived through perception, and the visual analyzer plays the main role in the perception of these objects. Field units of the concept "natural space" have specific cognitive properties, and their content is formed primarily on the basis of signs perceived by vision. Visual symbols in the content of concepts of objects of natural latitude show the physical properties of objects of reality. These are linear features that describe objects based on their size, relationship with three-dimensional spatial axes (length, width, height/depth), as well as a shape symbol.

Although there are studies devoted to the cognitive study of English landscape terminology, such studies have not been carried out in Uzbek linguistics.

There are no such articles in the comparative aspect either. Landscape terms are the oldest lexical layer of languages and reflect the basic realities of the surrounding reality. We see that the main feature of English landscape terms is that they are widely used in nominative and evaluative functions. Currently, within the framework of the Uzbek and English languages, such aspects as the classification of landscape terms into different groups and the evaluative capabilities of landscape vocabulary have not been studied. This article discusses the principles of classification of landscape terms and features of the evaluative capabilities of landscape vocabulary in modern English and Uzbek languages.

Thus, the main and most stable features of the concepts of “landscape” in the minds of English speakers can be assessed by analyzing the definitions in English dictionaries that represent the corresponding concepts in the language.

METHODS AND RESULTS

Lexical units denoting natural water landscapes are usually defined in the dictionary as follows:

Lock Lakes are lakes without running water. Lock Lake's water is primarily used for evaporation and partially seeps underground. Lock lakes are numerous in Eastern Siberia and Yakutia, Central Asia and Kazakhstan. The Caspian and Aral seas, Balkhash, Lop Nor, the Dead Sea, Lake Issyk and other lakes are drainless. The water of drainless lakes in arid climates is salty.

A river valley is a relatively mountainous stream stretching along the surface of the earth.

The river valley was formed by flowing water and is tilted and often curved towards the river. The river valley is divided into channel, river bed, terrace (old river bed), slopes and lower banks.

Duoba (Tajik du – two, ob – water) is a place where two streams and rivers flow.

A river is water flowing in a natural channel. Precipitation forms when rain and other water collects and begins to flow into low-lying areas.

Kisnok is a place where the river bed narrows, a strait. In sandy areas, erosion of the river bed deepens.

Black water is the streams and rivers fed by groundwater in the foothills and valleys. The water is clear. Sometimes mineralized. Sometimes it flows out of the forest. Water consumption does not vary much depending on the season. Not so much in Central Asia. Found in the valleys of Zerafshan and Fergana. Sewage and ditches are also called black water. In Turkey, spring water is called black water.

Sakrama is a mountain, a fast-flowing part of a river, a threshold, a waterfall.

Unguz is a river valley, a relict valley. In Turkmenistan, in particular in the Karakum Desert, this term refers to the remaining dry valleys.

Dribble - stream, river, water flowing from a spring. K.Bourn

Sea - the large area of salty water that covers much of the earth's surface [Longman 2005: 1475]; the salt water that covers most of the Earth's surface and surrounds its continents and islands [Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English 1995: 1057].

Ocean - the great mass of salt water that covers most of the Earth's surface [Longman 2005: 1134]; the mass of salt water that covers most of the earth's surface [Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English 1995: 800].

Lake - a large area of water surrounded by land [Longman 2005: 900].

Pond - a small area of fresh water that is smaller than a lake, that is either natural or

artificially made [Longman 2005: I 268]; an area of water similar to a lake but smaller, especially one that has been built artificially [Macmillan Dictionary Online].

River - a natural and continuous flow of water in a long line across a country into the sea [Longman 2005: 1422]; a large natural stream of water flowing in a channel [Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English 1995: 1015].

Stream - small river; a natural flow of water that moves across the land and is narrower than a river [Longman 2005: 1641]; a small narrow river [Macmillan Dictionary Online]

Waterfall - a place where water from a river or stream falls down over a cliff or rock [Longman 2005: 1862]; a stream or a river that falls from a height, e.g. over rocks or a cliff [Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English 1995: 1345].

Analyzing these definitions, we can conclude that the concepts of natural landscape water forms have the following characteristics: water surface, volume at a certain level, volume in width, shape ("surrounded by land", "in a long line across the land"). in a long line across the country"), origin (natural-natural/artificial-artificial), specific location in relation to the earth's landscape. the nature of the water flow ("water <...> is falling", perceptual properties ("salty").

Modern English landscape terms express both rational and emotional evaluations, largely due to the influence of the cognitive mechanisms shaping meaning. When meaning formation is based on the mechanism of conceptual metonymy, the evaluations tend to be more precise, establishing logical connections between related concepts. In such cases, the relationship among concepts is straightforward and rational. When meanings are formed through the mechanism of conceptual metaphor, associations play a central role in comparing two conceptual domains and establishing links based on similarity.

The evaluative meaning often contains an emotional component, especially when multiple conceptual bases are activated simultaneously, allowing for meaning to emerge through conceptual comparison. For instance: "They stare down at the City – like an ocean of small lights," or "Her hair flowed long and smooth as a river of onyx down her back," or "She had only to let her imagination bloom to have the music they would write flow like a river through her head."

The English landscape term reveals specific linguistic features as a means of conceptualization. Landscape terms are widely used to form evaluative meanings and convey ideas through the mechanism of conceptual metaphor. The speaker chooses a unique way to conceptualize an object or phenomenon, for example, expressing the idea as an "ocean of space," thereby using the characteristics of the ocean to conceptualize the qualities and vastness of space.

In this choice, concepts like large volume, as seen in terms like lake or river, may also apply. This selection reflects the speaker's worldview and subjective expression in language. It is worth noting that the mechanism of conceptual metaphor produces more emotional content compared to meanings formed through metonymy. Thus, the modern English landscape vocabulary expresses general evaluative meanings and various types of personal assessments in the process of concept formation, depending on the combination of conceptual features, the operation of specific cognitive mechanisms, and the conceptual domain. Each unit of English landscape terminology embodies certain linguistic characteristics, functioning as a means of conceptualization. Landscape terms are widely used to create evaluative meanings and convey ideas through the mechanism of conceptual metaphor. The speaker selects a unique method to conceptualize the object or phenomenon in question, such as expressing the idea as an "ocean of space," thereby using the ocean's qualities to represent the vastness of space.

This choice, which might involve concepts like large volume (e.g., lake, river), reflects the speaker's worldview and subjective linguistic expression. It is worth noting that the mechanism of conceptual metaphor tends to produce more emotional resonance than meanings formed through metonymy.

Our attention is focused on studying the uniqueness of landscape terminology in expressing various topics, assessing certain territories, denotatively and connotatively. In the dictionary of landscape science, if the characteristic of the concept of urban or rural landscape appears, the estimated value can be formed on the basis of the profiling mechanism. For example: dirty city, run-down village. These examples evaluate not only the landscape itself, but also the people who live in it. In this case, the profiling mechanism is combined with metonymy.

DISCUSSIONS AND CONCLUSION

The cognitive mechanism of comparison consists of combining in the mind concepts of objects or events based on similar properties. Studying metaphorical comparisons, M. E. Prokhorova emphasizes that the cognitive mechanism of comparison is closely related to the idea of interaction of concepts developed in cognitive linguistics[4:61-65]. When comparing, the concept of the object of comparison and the concept of the object of the attribute are interconnected, and as a result of the interaction of concepts, a new conceptual unit is formed.

For example: On his table there were many books piled up in a mountain.

In English, this mechanism can be implemented through comparative constructions (as., as), degrees of comparison of adjectives (more/less), descriptive and evaluative adjectives, and syntactic structure.

Metaphorical and metonymic expressions can also serve as a cognitive mechanism for the formation of evaluative meanings. Cognitive metaphor has been studied by many scientists.

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