

# Linguistic Conceptualization of The World in Comparisons

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**Annotation.** This article investigates the understanding of the term “conceptual picture of the world” in modern Russian and Uzbek linguistics. Besides that, particular attention is paid to the interpretation of stable comparisons in modern linguistics. Stable comparisons are valued by many linguists as syntactic figures and are an important unit in the study of cognitive features of language. For this reason, stable comparisons have long been the focus of linguists around the world. The article analyzes the research on this topic, which important conclusions are drawn.

**Keywords:** concept, conceptual picture of the world, comparisons, stable comparisons, components of comparisons, subject of comparison, standard of comparison, cognitive linguistics.

After achievement of independence attention to our mother tongue has completely increased. As our the first president writes in his novel “Uzbekistan in the threshold of independence”, “One who doesn’t know his mother tongue, his ancestors, his root he is the one who doesn’t have the future”. Every language displays it’s whole wealth and attraction, first of all, in people’s oral work. People’s oral work is considered as one of the most beautiful patters of the people’s language which is full of metaphors. Comparisons are real mirror of our language, lexical structure of Uzbek language, semantic features of the words and expressions are expressed in them. As we aimed to study cognitive features of comparisons, we especially paid attention to the national features of the comparisons.

A magnificent creature like a tongue does not reveal its secrets to everyone. Only a sharp and profound look at the subtle nuances of language, a linguist who approaches it with intelligence, can lead to changes in its meaning. The language plays an important role in the perception of the world, so there is a concept of the picture of the world in linguistics.

According to the Russian scientist M.V.Pimenova, who studied conceptual picture of the world scientifically, conceptual picture of the world is all prescientific and scientific knowledge about the world which saved up for the history of the people speaking language existence. The meaning of the term conceptual picture of the world doesn’t coincide with the meaning of the term language picture of the world. Conceptual picture of the world consists of many levels of signs. There are arkhaization and desamentization processes which are peculiar to language. In a conceptual picture of the world everything accumulates that was once learned, called and mastered. Knowledge archaic, relic (prescientific) forms the first level in it, it is knowledge of the preliterate period. Further there is a level of knowledge which is partially fixed in any texts. The following levels are knowledge of different sciences, both systematized, and unsystematized. Language “remembered” and kept this knowledge in the signs and categories (for example, category of the live world in the Russian conceptual picture treat not only animals and the person, but also plants which live and die; this category is connected with category of an animateness)<sup>1</sup>.

Comparisons give some important materials to study lexical, grammatical and conceptual value of the language besides they help to study some ethnographic sides of nations’ financial-cultural life. In Uzbek people’s language also comparisons are important as ancient, popular, diminutive source which expresses nation’s life, social culture, traditions and literary-aesthetic sides of the things. The comparisons are one of the most remarkable logical figures of the language and have been studied by scholars for centuries, both in terms of logic and in terms of poetics and rhetoric. From the grammar of Panini (IV

<sup>1</sup> Пименова М.В. Концептуальная система // Колесов В.В.Пименова М.В. Концептология: Учеб. пос.; отв. ред. М.В.Пименова. – Кемерово: КемГУ, 2012. – Серия «Концептуальные исследования». – Вып. 18. С. 163–169.

century BC) in ancient Indian poetic-grammatical treatises comparisons have been studied as a poetic figure<sup>2</sup>.

From Russian linguists F.V. Dautia uses the term comparison when thinking about parables and metaphors. And looks at the comparisons mainly as a syntactic figure. "Comparison means that many syntactic meanings are arranged at the syntactic level, each of which corresponds to a particular form of expression. This makes it possible to describe comparison as a semantic category and a means of expression with special meanings at the syntactic level"<sup>3</sup>.

A magnificent creature like a tongue does not reveal its secrets to everyone. Only a sharp and profound look at the subtle nuances of language, a linguist who approaches it with intelligence, can lead to changes in its meaning. Well-known linguist N.Mahmudov's comments on comparison with such ingenuity can motivate a lot of research in linguistics on this topic.

Prof. N.Mahmudov in the article "Parables - a product of figurative thinking" gives valuable feedback on the comparisons and their essence, the components of the comparison, types, differences from the means of artistic imagery, such as metaphors and epithets. Especially commendable is the work of the linguist in compiling an explanatory dictionary of comparisons in the Uzbek language. Indeed, in the linguist's own words, "there is no need to prove that dictionaries are, of course, a box that keeps the words, or rather the words of a particular period, healthy with their image, biography, and whole industry"<sup>4</sup>. For the first time in Uzbek linguistics, the "Explanatory Dictionary of Uzbek language comparisons" (co-author D.Khudoyberganova) was created as a result of the hard and regular research and labor of our hard-working scientist. The dictionary contains more than 530 fixed comparisons of the Uzbek language, systematized, interpreted in terms of content, linguistic and lingo cultural.

The conclusion is that the role of comparisons in the study of the lexical, semantic, lingoculturological nature of our language and the possibilities of rich expression is incomparable, and the study of cognitive aspects of comparison is one of the tasks in our linguistics.

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<sup>3</sup> Даутия В.Ф. Сравнительные конструкции, переходные между сложными и простыми предложениями, с показателем сравнения как: Дисс. ...канд.филол.наук.- Москва, 1997. – 17 с.

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