

AXIOLOGICAL FEATURES OF THE NATIONAL IMAGE OF THE WORLD

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Annotation

As a result of the study of language and its relationship with culture, thought and human psychology, new directions of linguistics have developed. There are many discussions and researches about the importance of language in the image of the national landscape of the world in fields such as cognitive linguistics, linguoculture and psycholinguistics. This article also discusses the opinions, analyzes and discussions of scientists about the role of language in the linguistic representation of the world.

Keywords: linguistic landscape of the world, value, cognitive matrix, axiology, assessment.

Аннотация

В результате изучения языка и его связи с культурой, мышлением и психологией человека возникли новые направления лингвистики. Существует множество дискуссий и исследований о значении языка в образе национального ландшафта мира в таких областях, как когнитивная лингвистика, лингвокультурология и психолингвистика. В данной статье также рассматриваются мнения, анализы и дискуссии ученых о роли языка в языковом представлении мира.

Ключевые слова: языковой ландшафт мира, аксиология, ценность, оценка, когнитивная матрица.

Annotatsiya

Til va uning madaniyat, ong va tafakkur bilan o'zaro bog'liqligini tadqiq qilish natijasida tilshunoslikning yangi yo'nalishlari paydo bo'ldi. Kognitiv tilshunoslik, lingvokulturologiya va psixolingvistika kabi sohalarda tilning dunyo milliy

manzarasi tasviridagi ahamiyati haqida ko‘plab munozara va tadqiqot ishlari olib borilmoqda. Ushbu maqolada ham olimlarning olamning lingvistik tasvirida tilning roli haqidagi fikrlari, tahlillar va munozaralar haqida so‘z boradi.

Kalit so‘zlar: olamning lisoniy manzarasi, aksiologiya, qadriyat, baho, kognitiv matritsa

In modern linguistics, it is almost recognized that the primary role of language in knowing the world, its active influence on real existence and consciousness, is the main factor and main source in all mental and cognitive activities of a person. This fact is the solid foundation of the anthropocentric approach to language. It is important that the knowledge about the world is reflected in the language and the contribution of the language in the formation of this knowledge. A researcher who chooses this direction takes language as a means of knowing reality, the world, and prioritizes the analysis of meaning, its creation and development. Y. L. Weisgerber, who was one of the first to introduce the concept of "linguistic landscape of the world" to linguistics, "language gives its owner a general way of seeing the world, which is different from other languages", "the mother tongue and the mental formation of each person are closely related. connection" and that "that is why linguistics should study languages as a mirror of people's culture".

As mentioned above, many scientists in modern linguistics have expressed their opinions about the importance of language in understanding existence. For example, the Russian linguist G. Kolshansky states that mastering the world implies simultaneous perception of it, and the process of reflecting reality with consciousness occurs simultaneously with the processes of speech production. Thus, "the image of the world reflected in the human mind is a secondary view of the objective world manifested in a material form, and this material form is language. Another Russian linguist, O. Kornilov, says that the content aspect of language phenomena comes to the fore in the reflection of the world's national landscape. Thus, reconstruction of the linguistic image of the world becomes one of the tasks of linguistic semantics. Since the linguistic model of the world is first of all strengthened and expressed in the language, its vocabulary and grammatical categories, it puts forward the opinion that the method of describing this object consists in the semantic analysis of the lexical and grammatical meanings of a given language.



Within the framework of the concept of the Moscow psycholinguistic school, the following rules were adopted for studying the linguistic representation of the world based on the rules of the theory of speech activity:

1. Each culture defines its own systematic picture of the world, which is the incompatibility of world pictures in the minds of speakers of different languages.
2. Language as a structure of activity is the result of the representation of socio-cultural reality in the form of a sign, its elements have a clear significance in a specific cultural system. Therefore, the study of meanings as knowledge determines the specific direction of studying the image of the world or its fragment.

Another scientist R.R. Sayfulloyeva emphasizes that a person without language cannot see, understand, imagine and remember the world, and language is a cognitive matrix that reflects existence as a whole. This matrix does not reflect the process of knowledge formation, but the system of formed and structured knowledge. The very existence of such a system is a memory. The cognitive matrix is certainly not based on all language units, but mainly based on lexis and phraseology and grammar. The linguistic image of the universe is the paradigmatic matrix of the "syntagmatic" universe. In this case, grammatical events are located in a matrix based on the essence of lexemes and phrases. They are a means of forming a speech based on that worldview. Other sources put forward the idea that one of the modern trends in studying the linguistic landscape of the world in relation to national culture is that researchers turn to cultural values and their forms of expression in the national language.

Values are understood as the highest points of behavior reflected in linguistic consciousness and communicative behavior. The science of "Axiology" (aksio - value, logos - science, doctrine), which is widespread in the West, is one of the scientific fields that are one of the theoretical bases for the practice of many principles of human values and rights in developed countries. enters. In most of the scientific and philosophical sources devoted to the problem of values, there are cases of comparison of value with the concept of "valuation", considering them as concepts of the same level. Therefore, it can be concluded from the above points that language is the most valuable resource for the formation and manifestation of the national mentality, and with the help of language, one can learn the most important features of the world. It reflects not only the real world surrounding a person, his life conditions, but also the social consciousness of people, his mentality, national character, lifestyle, traditions, value system. The linguistic image of the world is a reflection of the general national views of the world.



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