

LINGUOCULTURAL AND LINGUOCOGNITIVE FEATURES OF THE CONCEPT OF WEALTH IN DIFFERENT SYSTEMATIC LANGUAGES

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Abstract: This paper presents an analytical review of scientific works devoted to one of the topical studies in cognitive and cultural linguistics, to the concept of "wealth" that is included in the corpus of basic concepts of different systematic languages. The article consists of systematization of most of existing scientific results of verbal representation, structuring of the concept of "wealth" in the context of English, Uzbek languages.

Keywords: concept, wealth, money, language representation, national language, culture.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada kognitiv va madaniy tilshunoslikning dolzarb tadqiqotlaridan biriga, ya'ni turli tizimli tillarning asosiy tushunchalari qatoriga kiritilgan "boylik" tushunchasiga bag'ishlangan ilmiy tadqiqotning tahlili keltirilgan. Maqolada mavjud ilmiy natijalarining tizimlashtirish, "boylik" tushunchasini ingliz va o'zbek tillari kontekstida ifoda etishdan iborat.

Kalit so'zlar: tushuncha, boylik, pul, til ifodasi, milliy til, madaniyat.

Modern linguistics is very wide and can include many branches and fields. For example: one of the current trends in modern linguistics is cognitive linguistics, the subject of which is mental formations such as the conceptual worldview, conceptual categories, concepts, frames and other human-centered themes. In recent decades,

linguistic studies have been focused on discussing the problem of culture, language and consciousness interrelation due to interdisciplinary scientific knowledge integration. Therefore, close attention is paid to the study of concepts and verbal means embodying them within the framework of linguistic and cultural studies, cognitive linguistics, and discourse analysis and linguoculturology.

The concept is realised as a notion, that is marked by the cultural component, and represented by its own language signs, national symbols forming a certain lexical and semantic paradigm. A number of concepts can be attributed to basic ones which reflect phenomena dominating the life of the ethnos and are actualized through language signs of different levels.

The content of the concepts “life”, “woman”, “work”, “meeting”, “money”, “sin”, “punishment”, “property”, “friendship”, “soul”, “health”, “love”, “language” and many other concepts important for human society is revealed.¹

For example: the concept “peace” is embodied with the bird “dove” in Uzbek culture. Perhaps, its colour makes people think like this or there are other reasons to be so.

The interest to the concept of "wealth" is due to the fact that this concept as a fragment of the linguistic world view is a part of the ethnos national value system.

Since wealth has been included in the circle of vital interests of a human being since ancient times, proverbs and sayings reflect the traditional viewpoint regarding the concept of “wealth” as a knowledge quantum of the language worldview². The integration of cognitive and cultural-linguistic, psycholinguistic and anthropocentric approaches is considered by linguists as the methodological basis for the analysis of the verbalization of the concept “wealth” in different systematic languages.

From ancient times to the present time, wealth, that’s to say money, has been integrated into the life of people. The corresponding concept has reflected people’s

¹ (Karasik & Sternin (ed.), 2005, pp.2-3).

² (Korbut, 2015, p. 113)

attitude towards this phenomenon following changes taking place in the society³ as wealth has entered almost every field.

In Uzbek culture, the symbol of wealth, as a linguocultural phenomenon, is considered “snake”. Some people believe that if there is a snake in their house or see this creature in their dreams, it will bring happiness and wealth to that family.

However, in Uzbek culture the concept “wealth” is not always considered to be money or something valuable. Old Uzbek people often use this saying “Your health is your wealth”.

Indeed, “money is not everything”. Smart people know this very well. Money cannot buy some delicate things, such as happiness, love, care, wealth and other intimate emotions. The real meaning of this saying is “if you have good health, you can do everything yourself, even you can earn money, which is wealth for you”.

Or if we approach this concept from linguocultural side, it means, or we can say, meant “cotton”, which is considered to be “our national wealth”.

Some years ago, Uzbekistan’s industry was based on planting cotton, our economy was related to produce this product. That’s why, it was considered to “our nation’s cup of tea”.

Scientific research on the concept of "wealth" makes its valuable theoretical and practical contribution to cognitive linguistics, linguistic culturology. The researchers, relying on the extra-linguistic knowledge of money, reveal the more complete content of this concept as a fragment of the ethnic group everyday life from the point of view of the characteristics and originality of the national mentality, reflected in language means.

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