

LANGUAGE PICTURE OF THE WORLD AND ITS REFLECTION IN DICTIONARIES OF DIFFERENT GENRE

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Abstract:

The article considers dictionaries as sources containing the main lexical composition of the language with their interpretation and illustration, allows you to reflect a set of concepts called words, i.e. linguistic picture of the world. Attention is focused on the fact that explanatory dictionaries to the greatest extent reflect the linguistic picture of the world, since the interpretation of the lexical meaning of a word represents the concept and interprets different types of knowledge of the people

Keywords: linguistic picture of the world, lexicography, dictionaries, concept, concept sphere, moral and cultural values of the people.

Аннотация

В статье рассматриваются словари как источники, содержащие основной лексический состав языка с их толкованием и иллюстрацией, а так же позволяющих отражать совокупность концептов, называемых словами, т.е. языковую картину мира. Акцентируется внимание на том, что толковые словари в наибольшей степени отражают языковую картину мира, так как толкование лексического значения слова репрезентирует концепт и интерпретирует разные типы знаний народа.

Ключевые слова: языковая картина мира, лексикография, словари, концепт, концептосфера, моральные и культурные ценности народа.

Introduction

Issues of the relationship between the results of conceptualization of the world in language and their reflection in dictionaries are considered in the works of many researchers. The dictionary in this case is considered as a body of our knowledge about the world, which was formed as a result of its knowledge by the people at one or another stage of their life development.

Yu.N. Karaulov was one of the first in modern linguistics to identify trends towards lexicographic parameterization of language, i.e. the desire to present the results of studying linguistic phenomena of different plans and levels in the form of dictionaries. Under the lexicographic parameter Yu.N. Karaulov understands “a certain quantum of information about the language structure, which in extreme cases may be of independent interest to the user, but,



as a rule, appears in combination with other quanta (parameters) and finds a specific expression in dictionaries; in other words, it is a special dictionary representation of the structural features of a language.”

Dictionaries record, systematize, store knowledge about the world and the national language, and also this accumulated knowledge is passed on from generation to generation. Knowledge is also stored in human memory, but it is limited; it cannot accumulate and store knowledge for centuries. Only recording accumulated knowledge can preserve it for posterity. In this sense, “a dictionary turns out to be the most convenient form of generalization and recording of our knowledge.”

The first attempt at lexicographic parameterization in the study of concepts themselves can be considered the work of Yu.S. Stepanov “Constants. Dictionary of Russian culture”. But in this dictionary the emphasis is on the cultural component of the concepts described, and not on the linguistic one.

The idea of a lexicographic description of a concept partially finds its application in the work “The Conceptosphere of the Russian Language: Key Concepts and Their Representations (Based on Lexicon, Phraseology and Paremiology)”, however, the “mental essence of the concept” is described here in the form of a very detailed “dictionary definition reminiscent of an essay”. This essay, judging by the sample articles given in the prospectus, is rather of a philosophical nature, and therefore not free from subjectivity

A dictionary of concepts describing these units of the Russian picture of the world from the linguistic point of view is proposed in the collective work “Russian Ideographic Dictionary: The World of Man and Man in the World Around Him.” This dictionary is based on two main ideas - 1) the idea of conceptualization of knowledge embedded in the language (it determines the choice of a concept as the subject of description and the presentation of those “worlds” reflecting the stages of human cognition within which concepts and their lexical environment exist; 2) the idea the existence of linguistic deixis and the semantic structure of the language based on it (this idea underlies the structure and construction of a dictionary entry).

A dictionary of a general scientific nature can be used not only as a reference book, but also as a work that should be studied as valuable material. Systematic study of dictionaries, especially explanatory dictionaries, allows you to understand the culture and mentality of the people speaking a given language. So, in particular, Yu.D. Apresyan writes: “A distinctive feature of all modern lexicography is the synthesis of philology and culture in the broad sense of the word.”

N.B. Mechkovskaya views the dictionary as a mirror of culture, and the stylistic system as an X-ray image of culture. “Vocabulary is denotative; behind it there is a world of things and ideas; it is a relatively external, superficial reflection of the cultural mosaic of society. Stylistics is relative, it regulates the functional distribution of linguistic means in texts in accordance with the hierarchy of types of communication that has developed in the culture; it is a linguistic reflection of the structural features of culture.”



The relationship between concepts and lexicography is considered in the works of V.V. Dubichinsky. “Today, in connection with the development of the so-called conceptology and the emergence of conceptography - descriptions of dictionary works of concepts, lexicography can also be considered from the position of a triune essence:

- a) as a linguistic description of linguistic units;
- b) as an encyclopedic description (of phenomena, processes, objects of reality);
- c) as a modeling of the conceptual picture of the world (conceptography).”

What is significant for us is that, according to V.V. Dubichinsky, lexicographic works can be considered as modeling a conceptual picture of the world. In other words, the dictionary, through the explanation of words and phraseological units, can reflect the linguistic picture of the world (the conceptual picture of the world expressed in language) and thereby makes it possible to identify and describe the dynamics of perception of the semantic linguisticization of certain concepts.

The close connection between the dictionary and the picture of the world is emphasized by O.N. Gronskeya, noting that “if something is missing in the picture of the world, then it naturally will not be recorded in the dictionary. Words that are not in the dictionary make it possible to establish the absence of the objects, phenomena and concepts they denote in the world.”

According to V.D. Chernyak and V.A. Kozyrev, who note the connection of lexicography with anthropocentrism, “the word is in constant motion, its current characteristics, its current perception by the speaker may not coincide with those observed not only in past centuries, but also in the previous one or two decades.” Therefore, “dictionaries make it possible to obtain an objective idea of the organization of a person’s vocabulary, of the body of knowledge stored in his memory...”

N.N. Boldyrev in his work “Cognitive Semantics” points out that “conceptual characteristics are identified through the meanings of linguistic units that represent a given concept, their dictionary interpretations, and speech contexts.” Although all linguistic units representing concepts can reflect conceptual characteristics, N.N. Boldyrev separately emphasizes the connection of the Russian word with Russian national specifics. “Analysis of the semantics and word usage of Russian words allows us to identify the national specifics of this concept and the priority of certain conceptual features in the corresponding society.”

The lexeme as a unit of the dictionary and the concept as a unit of the picture of the world are undoubtedly in close connection. “There is no doubt that lexicographic sources can be used to determine the range of lexemes that represent a particular concept in the language system. We should probably agree that vocabulary material can sufficiently fully reflect the most stable conceptual features recorded by the language system and relevant for all native speakers.” It must be admitted that the study of any concept will not be complete without considering the definition of lexemes related to this concept in different dictionaries in order to obtain complete and accurate information about the content of the concept.



Compared to the language material presented in newspapers, magazines, and literary works, the dictionary reflects a more stable, less individual lexical composition of the language, since changes in the external political or economic world necessarily lead to changes in vocabulary, which are evident in the media and literature, whereas the dictionary does not include all these changes in its composition. This allows us to see what is inherent in the Russian people for a long time and what is passed on from generation to generation, what conceptual and cultural features are in the lexical meanings of words, i.e. Russian mentality, because “the history of lexicography is not only the evolution of practical experience, but also the history of scientific concepts in terms of their implementation in various types of dictionaries.”

Among all types of dictionaries, an explanatory dictionary most reflects the conceptual picture of the world. As noted by A.L. Sharandin, “if we take into account that a particular dictionary structures certain knowledge about a language based on the processes of conceptualization and categorization, then in this case an explanatory dictionary can be considered as a multifunctional system of words, which assumes the lexical objectification of the concept as the leading function, and as additional those functions that serve this lexical objectification, introducing special semantic information intended for the implementation and actualization of the concept.”

An explanatory dictionary, which presents the main lexical fund of the language and at the same time provides the necessary grammatical information for each word, clearly and comprehensively reflects the linguistic picture of the people, both lexically and grammatically. Moreover, in some dictionary entries we find many proverbs and sayings that reflect the wisdom of the people, their moral and cultural values, national spirituality, morals and deep motives of behavior. Each dictionary is published in its own time and, of course, is historical in nature. Therefore, an explanatory dictionary is also an important material for studying the linguistic picture of a people in a certain historical period. From this point of view, the conclusion of V.A. seems important. Kozyrev and V.D. Chernyak that “dictionaries respond to all changes in life and society, demonstrating in a static form a picture of dynamic linguistic processes.”

Thus, lexicographic sources (dictionaries) record the state of national culture, behavior and the level of philosophical, political, religious, scientific and technical thought of the people. Therefore, dictionaries are an indispensable linguistic material for identifying the national specifics of the cognitive activity of a people. Among all types of dictionaries, explanatory dictionaries most reflect the linguistic picture of the world, since the interpretation of the lexical meaning of a word represents the concept and interprets different types of knowledge of the people, and set expressions, phraseological units in the illustration zone are closely related to the history and culture of the people, with their customs and traditions.

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