



## Some Features of the Language Picture of the World

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**Abstract:** *This article is devoted to the history of the emergence and development of the concept of “language picture of the world”. The linguistic picture of the world is a historically established set of ideas about the world, which is reflected and fixed in the language.*

**Keywords:** *language picture of the world, knowledge about the world, language, world.*

### Introduction.

The language picture of the world is one of the fundamental concepts of modern linguistics. The term “picture of the world” was originally put forward in the framework of physics in the late 19th - early 20th centuries, and G. Hertz (1914) was one of the first to use it in relation to the physical picture of the world.

In linguistics, the famous German scientist Wilhelm von Humboldt is the founder of the concept of the language picture of the world. His immediate merit is the development of a new doctrine of language as a continuous creative process. The scientist introduced such a concept as the “internal form of language”, by which he meant the expression of the individual worldview of a separate people, forming their own linguistic picture of the world.

### Results and Discussion.

Subsequently, the ideas of W. von Humboldt were continued in the works of neo-Humboldtian. In particular, L. Westerberg, who in the 30s of the XX century introduced the term “language picture of the world” into science, noting that in the language of a particular community, spiritual content lives and influences, a treasure of knowledge, which is rightfully called the picture of the world of a particular language [2].

A great contribution to the development of the theory of the linguistic picture of the world was made by the American ethnologists E. Sapir and B. Whorf. They own the development of a hypothesis known as the “Sapir-Whorf hypothesis”, which became the theoretical core of ethnolinguistics [2].

The appearance in linguistics of the term “linguistic picture of the world” is closely connected with the practice of compiling ideographic dictionaries and with the problems of the structure and content of lexico-semantic fields that arose in connection with this.

Since the 1960s, the problem of the picture of the world has been considered within the framework of semiotics in the study of primary modeling systems (language) and secondary modeling systems (myth, religion, folklore, poetry, cinema, etc.).

At the present stage, the concept of “picture of the world” is widely used in all spheres of modern science. Its interpretation is ambiguous; there is no clear distinction between the picture of the world and phenomena close to it.

Here are some definitions of this concept by different researchers.



Z.D. Popova and I.A. Sternin proposes to understand “linguistic picture of the world” as “the totality of the people’s ideas about reality fixed in the units of the language at a certain stage of the development of the people, the idea of reality reflected in the meanings of linguistic signs - the linguistic division of the world, the linguistic ordering of objects and phenomena, embedded in the systemic meanings of words information about the world” [7, p. 54].

The “New Dictionary of Methodological Terms and Concepts” provides the following definition of this concept: “The totality of knowledge about the world around a person, imprinted in a linguistic form. The representations of a given language community about the structure, elements and processes of reality reflected in the language. The picture of the world as the central concept of the concept of man, expressing the specifics of his being, is a holistic global image of the world, which is the result of the entire spiritual life of man. The reflection of this world in the units of language and texts created with the help of language means forms a linguistic picture of the world [1, p. 305].

E. S. Yakovleva takes the following definition of the language picture of the world: “Under the language picture of the world is understood the scheme of perception of reality fixed in the language and specific for this language community”; “The linguistic picture of the world is a kind of worldview through the prism of language” [9].

Traditionally, two pictures of the world are distinguished - conceptual and linguistic.

The conceptual picture of the world reflects knowledge that acts as a result of a mental reflection of reality, as well as a result of sensory cognition. At the center of the conceptual picture of the world is information given in concepts.

The linguistic picture of the world reflects all the information about the external and internal world, fixed by means of living languages. At the center of the study of the linguistic picture of the world is knowledge reflected in the words and phrases of specific languages. The language picture of the world contains words, inflectional and derivational formats and syntactic constructions.

Distinguish naive and scientific language picture of the world.

A naive picture of the world is characteristic of everyday consciousness.

V.B. Kasevich, noted that a naive (ordinary) picture of the world is “a cognitive construct that replaces in mental structures and mechanisms that fragment of the world with which, one way or another, a person deals” [4, p. 37].

But initially the term “picture of the world” was used in the sense of “scientific picture of the world”, which was considered as part of the scientific paradigm [5].

B.A. Serebrennikov, notes that the scientific picture of the world can only be considered as a potential component of the general picture of the world, created not exclusively by science, but formed on the basis of fundamental images of activity with the participation of everyday, mythological and artistic consciousness by assimilating the results of knowledge obtained in all areas of human activity [8, p. 38].

In cognitive linguistics, the terms “artistic-linguistic picture of the world” or “artistic picture of the world” are often used, which are sometimes replaced by other concepts that call the picture of the world of the creator of a work of art: an individual author’s picture of the world, a poetic picture of the world, the artistic world of a writer or poet.

The artistic-linguistic picture of the world is a reflection of the artist's ideas about the world around him, fixed in linguistic form in one or more of his works.



The artistic and linguistic picture of the world is distinguished by an emotionally colored attitude to the reality being recreated with the help of language means. It reflects the individual picture of the world in the mind of the writer and is embodied in:

- selection of elements of the content of a work of art;
- selection of language means;
- Individual use of figurative means [7, p. 56].

It most fully reveals the individual author's, as well as the cultural and national specificity of the perception of the author's world.

According to Z.D. Popova and I.A. Sternin's artistic picture of the world is a derivative picture of the world and is generally similar to the linguistic one.

Language acts as a means of creating a secondary, artistic picture of the world, reflecting the picture of the world of the author of a work of art [6].

In recent years of the development of linguistic science, research has been carried out in line with the gender picture of the world.

One of the first linguists who initiated the study of gender issues in linguistics was the scientist R. Lakoff, who in 1975 published her study "Language and Woman's Place" [10] ("Language and Woman's Place"). In his work, the author describes in detail the differences in the language and speech of women and men, showing the influence of society on them.

In linguistic literature at the present stage of the development of the science of language, one can find a variety of areas that reflect the scientific consideration of gender: description of appearance using lexemes that determine differences in male and female perception of the appearance of persons of their own and the opposite sex; consideration of the communicative behavior of men and women and identification of the specifics of male and female speaking; establishing gender features of invective word usage in texts of various genres; study of gender vocabulary on the basis of foreign languages and in a comparative translation aspect.

### **Conclusions.**

Thus, the language picture of the world is reality reflected in the language, the language division of the world, and information about the world transmitted using units of the language of different levels.

The problem of studying the linguistic picture of the world is closely related to the problem of the conceptual picture of the world, which reflects the specifics of a person and his being, his relationship with the world, as well as with the conditions of his existence.

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