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THE LINGUISTIC IMAGE OF THE WORLD AND THE GENDER ASPECT OF THE CONCEPT OF «AGE» IN FRENCH AND UZBEK

Abstract: In this article linguistic scene of the world and gender aspect of “age” in French and Uzbek languages are described. Studying the problem of person nomination has two different natures, linguistic and gender: a) it is possible that linguistic aspect of the problem may be considered as special features of the language, which may influence on the qualities and quantities of the groups of the names of people; b) gender aspect of the problem of the person nomination is connected with socio-cultural factors. Besides, gender aspect of studying person nomination has great importance in the study of interlanguage and intercultural communication.

Key words: Reflection, complex, the categories, although language, language, comparative, the anthropocentric, someone, something, between, the previous, and subsequent periods.

Language: English

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Introduction

The methodology of understanding and studying the linguistic image of the world is related to the problem of the relationship of the categories of cognizing to the categories of language. Cognition is the highest form of reflection of existence and the tool of perception of the materialistic world, although language is the material shell of the body, there is an idea behind it. From a practical point of view, consciousness is real in the form of language, and language is a material manifestation of thought.¹ However, it is a mistake to assume that language only records ideas formed with the help of language and reinforces them in sounds. Language is the means of this process of thinking, the reality of this process. Thinking in the form of concepts, reflections, and conclusions is a copy of existence, but language is a copy of phonetics, morphology, syntax, and so on. Being a complex system formed on the basis of the

known laws of the elements, and it cannot be called a reflection of existence. Thus, language is not directly related to the physical world, it is only a form of cognizing.

Some linguists² point out that language can express not only thought, but also emotion, desire, and feeling, and therefore can be considered as an expression of these spiritual processes. Feelings and desires are expressed not through language, but directly through thoughts and concepts, because not every reflex reaction that a person does involuntarily becomes an element of language. In language, there are forms of expression of emotion that are diverse in nature, but to some extent it is understood (lexical, intonation, grammatical, syntactic). Only certain sounds, which are not included in the system of language in an orderly manner, are direct expressions of subconscious human feelings. These are, for example, words of encouragement.

¹ Колшанский Г.В. Логика и структура языка. 3-е изд. – М.: Либроком. 2012. – С.16,18.

² Балли Ш. Общая лингвистика и вопросы французского языка. Изд-во иностранной литературы. – М.:1955. – 416

с.//Ахманова О.С., Микаэлян Г.Б. Современные синтаксические теории. – М.: Изд-во Московского университета. 1963. – 166 с.

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The thinking of people who speak different languages is essentially common, which means that different languages have some common features. The specific features of each specific language development are ancient, but they do not go beyond the universal categories of language at all. This general fact requires a comparative study of both the languages themselves and the linguistic landscape of the world.

In the history of linguistics and philosophy, there has never been a school in the history of linguistics and philosophy that has not expressed its views in discussing the logical categories of thought and the problems of the structure of language. From Humboldt to ethnolinguists today, scholars have sought and continue to advance the facts of language differences and the hypotheses that explain their relationship to the spiritual world of man and society.

In the world view, the concept of "age" is considered to be objectively inseparable from the category of "time". The phenomenon of time is incomparably present in the human worldview: time is perceptible, naturally present in the form of changes in various features and conditions. It is as parts of natural time that "age", that is, periods of significant change, are recorded and man's place in time is determined. For this reason, the word "age" in all its modern meanings encompasses the experience and knowledge acquired during the development of mankind, and is associated with the understanding of the phenomenon of "time" by language owners. Correspondingly, the notion of "age" falls into the less general category of "time" and reflects a part of the worldview, while the word "age" is a verbalization of that part.

YD Apresyan³, ND Arutyunova, A. Vezhbtskaya, AA Zaliznyak, IB Levontina, UV Rakhilina, EV Urison, AD Shmelev, ES In the works of authors such as Yakovleva, there are distinctive linguistic concepts that are specific to the language and have two characteristics: they express the ideas that are most important for the language and culture, and thus to understand the worldview.

The concept of "age", which belongs to the category of "time", also stands out as an important category in the linguistic image of the world. According to TV Tsivyan, the linguistic picture of the world in terms of content is formed from the language units that represent the category of time. They consist of a set of lexical opposites with several opposite meanings, and include pairs that have both positive

and negative meanings. These oppositions include the composition of time (day / night, light / darkness, summer / winter, etc.) and various social categories of importance - age, genealogy, social (for men / for women, older / younger, young / old and so on). etc.) related to tribes.

TV Tsivyan introduces time categories into the anthropocentric view of the world. The point of reckoning is the immanent, that is, the place of man in time, not the time inherent in the nature of the event, which arises from its nature. The opposition of time The conceptualization of the concepts of light / darkness, day / night, as well as "year", "century" and "period" is based on the understanding of the time given to man. There is a reason for this: in order to have an adequate position in the world, a person must understand himself at this very moment, at this very place. The main unit of time for a person (the period of his life from birth to death through marriage) is his age, while the shade of time is "baby", "young man, teenager / adult girl", "man / woman", "old man / old woman", Appears in tokens such as "bridegroom", "husband / wife", "widow / widow".⁴

The anthropocentric nature of the worldview in any language makes it possible to compare the composition of its constituent language units and to highlight the peculiarities of verbalization.

It is clear from this information that the concept of "age" in its early stages of understanding in the French worldview is equated with the concept of "time", which is perceived as a description of all life expectancy, length and even permanence.

An analysis of the modern interpretations of the words "age" and "âge" leads to the conclusion that in the worldviews of the two languages being compared, they are completely compatible in terms of meaning and have two general meanings: 1) the existing time the number of years or the appearance, appearance, or appearance of something; 2) a certain stage of development, the existence of someone or something between the previous and subsequent periods.

The Uzbek and French words for the word "yosh" and "âge", which have many meanings, belong to a number of synonymous lines or paradigms in the respective languages. There are both semantic synonyms that sharply differentiate the various aspects of the events expressed in these series, as well as stylistic synonyms that give a colorful Baha'i description of the event. Comparing the dictionary definitions and the analysis of the number of synonyms in each of their meanings, we observe that

³ Апресян Ю.Д. Лексическая семантика. – М.: Наука, 1974. – 367 с.; Арутюнова Н.Д. О новом, первом и последнем // Логический анализ языка. Язык и время. М.: Индрик, 1997. – С.170-200.; Вежицкая А. Семантические универсалии и описание языков. М.: МГУ, 1999. – 778 с.; Рахилина Е.В. О старом: Аспектуальные характеристики предметных имен// Логический анализ языка. Язык и время. – М.: 1997. – С. 201-

217.; Урысон Е.В. Проблемы исследования языковой картины мира: Аналогия в семантике. – М.: 2003. – 224 с.; Шмелев А.Д. Русская языковая модель мира: Материалы к словарю. – М.: 2002. – 224 с.

⁴ Цивьян Т.В. Модель мира и её лингвистические основы. – М.: УРСС. 2005. – С. 122.

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in both languages the synonyms and word combinations in the general meanings of the words "yosh" and "âge" are almost identical. Except for one case: in contrast to the French language, the Uzbek language has a different meaning, such as "the last period of life, the years of old age." In other words, this part of the world language landscape is presented in the most discrete way in the Uzbek language. The second difference in the conceptualization of the concept of "yosh" in the Uzbek language is that in the scope of the meanings of this verbalized concept there is a hint of "unknown part of time, period." In French, the meaning of the word "âge" is indistinguishable.

During the comparison of the interpretations of the words "yosh (age in English)" and "âge", the anthropocentric nature of the conceptualization of the phenomena of "time" was determined by the "age" of man. In both languages, long periods of time, periods, and the length of a person's life, together with the corresponding synonyms denoting "generation," are "someone's or someone's present life, a period of time; a generation to which someone belongs". It is also important to link the meaning of "period, the stage of human life" in both languages to the passage of historical time, which represents the periods in the history of mankind.

In French, when studying the gender aspect of personal names by the sign of "age", we observe, for example, the following lexemes: garçon - child, boy, fille - a minor girl; a girl, a girl; grown girl, vieux - old man, grandfather, vieille - old woman, old woman. The concept of "age" plays an important role in the integration of the linguistic landscape of the world, because the understanding of the various phenomena of existence on the basis of perceptions, knowledge, values associated with the age-determined periods of human life. One of the characteristics of a human being is his socio-cultural or gender (genetic) affiliation, which is directly related to biological sex and has its own expression in language. At the same time, the gender approach in linguistics reflects the

further development of language-oriented learning and allows for a more accurate account of the human factor in language.

Young is an integral element of objective existence, which is reflected in the minds of language owners in the combination of language and speech. The system of young names was considered in the dissertation of GA Putyagin⁵ and in the works of ND Arutyunova⁶, EV Rakhilina⁷. The study of children's names in Russian was studied by AT Ashkharova⁸ and RI Hashimov⁹. VG Gak¹⁰ studied Russian and French, LT Kostina¹¹ studied English and Russian youth, VI Matveevning¹² (based on Russian, Ukrainian, English), I.Yu. Protsenko (Spanish and Spanish)¹³. on the basis of the material of the Ukrainian languages) comparative research is of great practical and theoretical importance.

Some components of the concept of "age" were also the object of comparative analysis. The national peculiarity of naming people by age was determined from a diachronic point of view by LF Frolova¹⁴, the names of the thematic groups of adults in Russian were analyzed. The concept of "age" as a complex mental complex was considered by IM Lubina¹⁵ in the system of values of Russian, British and American linguocultures.

IN Ziryanova¹⁶ studies the peculiarities of the personal nomination in the texts of marriage announcements (based on materials in English and Russian) on gender and age parameters.

However, in linguistics, it is observed that the nomination of individuals on the basis of "age" is not sufficiently studied in terms of gender, and in French and Uzbek languages are not studied separately and in comparative aspects at all.

The current stage of development of the science of language includes cognitive linguistics, categorization and conceptualization, national and cultural identity of vocabulary and phraseology, intercultural communication, cultural concepts, linguistic aspects of gender research and many others. On the basis of materials of different languages the

⁵ Путягин Г.А. О принципах организации групп в лексической системе (на материале имен существительных, называющих человека по возрасту, росту, степени физической силы и степени физической красоты): Автореф. дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – Воронеж: 1975. 56 с.

⁶ Арутюнова Н.Д. О новом, первом и последнем // Логический анализ языка. Язык и время. – М.: Индрик.1997. – С. 179-200.

⁷ Рахилина Е.В. О старом: Аспектуальные характеристики предметных имен// Логический анализ языка. Язык и время. – М.: 1997. – С. 201-217.

⁸ Ашхарова А.Т. Концепт «дитя» в русской языковой картине мира. Автореф. канд. дисс. ...филол. наук. – Архангельск: 2002. – 42 с.

⁹ Хашимов Р.И. К вопросу о формировании русской возрастной лексики (историческое формирование и современное функционирование возрастных наименований несовершеннолетних детей). Автореф. дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – М.: 1973. – 47 с.

¹⁰ Гак В.Г. Сопоставительная лексикология (на материале французского и русского языков). – М.: 1977.

¹¹ Костина Л.Т. Английские и русские прилагательные возраста. – М.: 1978. – 250 с.

¹² Матвеев В.И. Семантическое поле возраста человека(на материале русского, украинского и английского языков). Автореф. дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – Курск: 1987. – 67 с.

¹³ Проценко І.Ю. Структурно-семантична характеристика лексики на позначення віку людини в іспанській мовах.

Автореф. дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – Донецьк: 2010. – 48 с.
¹⁴ Фролова Л.Ф. «Великий возрастом» // Рус. речь. – М.: 1987: № 5. – С. 97-98.

¹⁵ Любина И.М. Аксиология концепта «возраст» в русской, британской и американской лингвокультурах. Автореф. дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – Краснодар: 2006. – 48 с.

¹⁶ Зирянова И.Н. Гендерный аспект номинации лица в текстах брачных объявлений. Автореф. дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. Иркутск: 2009. – 17 с.

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types of linguistic meanings, aspects of lexical meaning, problems of interrelation of lexical and phraseological semantics, questions of semantic structure of linguistic units, peculiarities of lexical nomenclature are studied.

The onomasiological group "Person's Name" occupies one of the leading roles in the lexicon in terms of the richness and diversity of structural-semantic and grammatical forms, which has been of constant interest to linguists for several decades. This problem is solved by VG Gak, ES Kubryakova, GN Abreimova, AS Belousova, OA Dmitrieva, EV Kashpur, E. Oskaar, YR Serl, G. In the works of V. Smirnova, LA Tomashevskaya, ME Fedotova and others.

The name of the person is closely linked to the problems of anthropocentrism in modern linguistics, and these categories are mutually exclusive. The concept of "three" is also studied in a continuous relationship with man, because the human being, even though every object on our planet has the same properties, is primarily concerned with the concept of "age". As a result, there is a need to formulate and develop a new approach to language analysis and interpretation. This will lead to the development of new strategies for linguistic research, the reshaping of the existing system of linguistic points of view, and the formation of a new scientific paradigm in linguistics.

AA Potebnya, E. Kurilovich, O. Espersen, YN Karaulov, YS Stepanov, YI Gin, GK Korbet and others have learnt the language in anthropocentric perspective. Gender orientation in linguistics is the study of cultural differences in gender generalization and its role in social life. Gender studies in linguistics are carried out by foreign and Russian scientists NA Kupina¹⁷, J. Lakof, EA Zemskaya, O. Kamenskaya, II Khaleeva, AV Kirilina, EI Goroshko, OL Bessonova, AM Kholod, EA Zdrovomislova, IV Zikova, AG Fomin, MV Lapshina.

In recent decades, linguistics has paid great attention to the problem of nomination, as well as to the study of the means and methods of naming objects and phenomena that surround existence. Most of the research works are devoted to the problem of nomination, which analyzes in detail various aspects of the process, as well as the specifics of the act of naming certain groups of language units.

The study of the problem of nomination of a person has two types, ie linguistic and gender nature: b) The gender aspect of the problem depends on socio-cultural factors based on biological factors that affect the appearance and use of the individual nomination in speech. In addition, the gender aspect of the study of personal nominations is also important from the

point of view of the study of intercultural and intercultural communication.

The study of gender in the methods of nominating a person is directly related to the competence of the field of gender linguistics (in particular, those who study the language nominative system in order to find existing gender stereotypes (patterns) in the language). Based on the above considerations, the relevance of this study is that the nomination act is considered in relation to the socio-cultural factors that affect the emergence of new personal names and the disappearance of existing ones.

Due to the fact that the concept of "age" is interpreted as one of the problems of public interest, in this case, we consider it necessary to take a comprehensive approach to the study of the concept, to understand the results of his research in related disciplines.

In some studies, the age grouping is generally biologically based, as the chronological age is determined by the state of the body's metabolism and functions, as compared to the developmental stage that characterizes the entire population. and the world is marked by a linguistic landscape (F. Aries, VI Karasik, OA Leontevich, V. Foyt, NV Shakhmatova).

The literature on psychology distinguishes four subtypes of age: chronological, biological, social and psychological, each of which has its own expression in language. Chronological or passport age is updated with the number in the language (trante an - 30 years). Biological age is characterized by "milestones of life" and in language the units that represent this or that period of human life (enfance- childhood), as well as with a person in this or that stage of age development (enfant - child garcon –“katta farzand”), is expressed. Emotional age is related to the fact that throughout life a person acquires a set of social roles, and then gradually abandons them: with the lexemes of the psychologist and the lexicon of the parental form in the language, age is the realization of a psychological time when a person perceives his inner age as a separate form of experience. Often the perception of psychological age may not match the chronological age of the individual.

In contrast to the rigid and irreversible sequence of life, the concept of "age" is characterized by the intermingling of its components, such as the linguocultural phenomenon, the distortion of the sequence, the emergence of permeability. All this is connected with the mental processes that reflect the linguistic landscape of man, the change of axiological motives, the national identity.

¹⁷ 17 Купина Н.А. Тоталитарный язык: Слова и речевые реакции. – Екатеринбург; Перм: Урал ун-та, 1995. – 144 с. // Скорнякова М.Ф. Трудные случаи морфемного и

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