

GRAMMATICAL CATEGORY AND VOCABULARY AS A MEANS OF REFLECTING THE LINGUISTIC IMAGE OF THE WORLD

Irodakhon Mardonovna Zaynobidinova

Assistant teacher of Andizhan State Pedagogical Institute, Faculty of
Philology, Department of Applied Foreign Languages, Republic of Uzbekistan

***Abstract:** In this article, it is explained based on examples that lexical units play an important role in showing the linguistic image of the world. It is emphasized that vocabulary and grammatical categories are of particular importance in the formation of the linguistic image of the world. In addition, it is said that English and Uzbek verbs reflect the linguistic image of the world in different ways.*

***Key words:** word groups, linguistic image of the world, linguistic units, word group, English and Uzbek language, grammatical categories, emotion.*

INTRODUCTION

Language units play an important role in reflecting the linguistic image of the world. A linguistic image of the world is a set of ideas, perceptions, and concepts expressed in language that help people describe and understand the world around them. Today, the cognitive approach to the study of grammatical phenomena of the language is becoming relevant. With this method of approach, it is possible to establish a connection between linguistic grammatical categories and the cognitive activity of a person, to study the degree of compatibility between grammatical categories and word groups, and to form a linguistic picture of the reality and world that they express. The identification of word groups is largely cognitive-based, and word groups are a "projection" of the linguistic image of the world. Word groups and grammatical categories in different languages are of particular importance in studying the linguistic image of the world.

RESEARCH METHODS

From the point of view of cognitive linguistics, language is a means of understanding and correcting human life activities, in which language units perform

various functions. Language units such as words, phrases, and grammatical devices serve to express these ideas/concepts. Each linguistic unit has its own semantic "load", that is, it contains a certain meaning or concept. For example, different words can express *qor*, *vaqt* or *do'stlik* in different languages. Each of these words reflects how these concepts are perceived and understood in different cultures. Linguistic units also include linguistic ideology and stereotypes that reflect the cultural, social and historical characteristics of society. For example, in some languages, so-called "linguistic taboos" can be observed, in which certain words are considered inappropriate or offensive and therefore required to be avoided or replaced. In another language, the same unit may not be taboo, it may be considered a unit within the literary norm. Thus, linguistic units not only reflect the linguistic image of the world but also shape it, and influence the way of thinking and perception of reality.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Lexical units can reflect the linguistic image of the world by expressing and describing the concept, object, action and relationship(s) between them. They reflect a person's way of thinking, language constructions used to express certain concepts and ideas. Each lexical unit has a characteristic or meaning that it represents, and this meaning can be associated with various aspects of the linguistic worldview, for example:

1. Physical objects: lexical items can be used to refer to an object, place and situation. For example, the word "table" refers to a physical object used for various purposes.
2. Abstract concepts. Some lexical items can represent abstract concepts such as feelings, thoughts or ideas. For example, the word "love" represents an abstract concept that serves to express feelings.
3. Communications. Lexical units describe relationships between different objects, people, events, etc. For example, the word "father" represents the relationship between a man and his child.
4. Cultural significance. Some lexical units reflect the cultural characteristics and values of a certain group or society. For example, the word "chopon" or "hirqa" is significant for a particular culture or occupational group that uses this garment.

Therefore, lexical units play an important role in showing the linguistic image of the world; and represent different aspects of understanding and interpreting the world around us.

Verbs, like other categories of language, can reflect the linguistic image of the world or the mentality of the people who speak that language. Verbs not only describe the action but also contain generic symbols associated with the culture and traditions of the people. For example, some languages have specific verbs that describe certain actions or concepts that do not exist or are different in other languages. For example, Uzbek, Russian, and English languages differ in that the same action does not exist or, even if the action exists, it is expressed together with its style. For example, in Russian, the words *формировать*, *сформировать* differ in that they represent the *совершенный/несовершенный вид* category. This can also be said in the example of the words *делать*, and *сделать*. But in the Uzbek language, these verbs should be expressed only with words such as *shakllantirmoq*, and *qilmoq*. In Russian, the meaning of the lexeme is different. It affects the way a person thinks and perceives the world through their language.

The linguistic image of the English world is also expressed through verbs that express action, state, and relationship. Below are some verbs that reflect characteristics and values in English culture:

1. "Respect"(hurmat qilmoq) - reflects the importance of respecting other people regardless of their status and background.
2. "Apologize"(uzr so'ramoq) - emphasizes the importance of apologizing and taking responsibility for a mistake or offence.
3. "Encourage"(rag'batlantirmoq) - reflects the ability to support and encourage others.
4. "Accept"(qabul qilmoq) - means to accept others as they are.
5. "Collaborate"(hamkorlik qilmoq) - reflects the importance of teamwork and solving problems together.
6. "Adapt" (приспосабливаться) (*moslashmoq*) means readiness to change and adapt to new conditions.

7. "Volunteer" (волонтерить) (ko'ngilli bo'lib ishlamoq) - active participation in social affairs, reflects willingness to help others.
8. "Appreciate" (ценить) (qadrlamoq)- means to appreciate and respect what others have done or offered.
9. "Include" (включать) - emphasizes the importance of including all people and ideas.
10. "Empathize" (сочувствовать) (hamdardlik bildirmoq) - expresses the ability to understand and share the feelings and experiences of other people.

The above examples of English culture are words expressing a reflective action/state, and these actions have a different place in the linguistic image of the Uzbek world.

As active verbs representing the linguistic image of the Russian world, that is, different from the linguistic image of the English world, the following can be cited: *любить, радоваться, плакать, смеяться, бить, улыбаться, доверять, бояться, искать, разочароваться, удивляться, заботиться, дружить, помогать, достигать, сомневаться, верить, опасаться, ждать*

To love is to express a positive feeling of affection and affection towards someone or something.

To be happy - expresses positive feelings and joy.

To cry is to express grief or sorrow.

Laughter - represents joy and laughter.

Hitting represents violence or aggression.

To smile - expresses goodwill and joy.

Trust means trust and confidence in someone or something.

To be afraid is to express fear or anxiety.

Seeking means wanting to find something or someone.

to be disappointed - represents disappointment.

To be surprised is to express astonishment.

To care means to care for someone or something.

To make friends means to be friendly and friendly to someone.

To help means to help someone.

Achieving means achieving or succeeding in something.

Doubt means doubt or mistrust.

Trust means trust or loyalty to a person or thing.

To be afraid represents fear or danger.

To wait means to hope for something.

It should be noted that some of the lexemes in this list are exactly translated into Uzbek: while the Russian words *бояться* and *опасаться* express different states of fear, in Uzbek these two words are equivalent to the lexeme of *qo'rqmoq*. This list contains only a part of the verbs that reflect the linguistic image of the Russian world. Only in the Russian language, many verbs express different feelings, actions and attitudes.

Grammatical categories of language play an important role in distinguishing the linguistic image of the world because they determine how we describe and classify objects, events and the relationship between them. Grammatical categories help us express time, space, person, number, state, and other aspects of language that are used to describe the world around us. For example, the grammatical category of tense allows us to indicate when an event happened or the continuation of an action. It helps us distinguish between the past, present and future and allows us to more clearly describe the sequence of events and actions in our world. The category of agreement allows us to show the relationship between different words in a sentence, for example, subject, object, condition, etc. It helps us describe who is doing the action and to whom it is directed, and also represents the relationship between different objects in our world. Grammatical categories of person and number also play a big role in recognizing the world and describing things and events in language. These category units allow us to indicate the number of objects or people, as well as whether the action is performed by the first, second or third person. These and other grammatical categories prepare the ground for describing the world around us, defining relationships between objects, and drawing conclusions about the reality around us. They are an integral part of language and ensure accuracy and efficiency in interpersonal communication.

Verbs in English and Uzbek reflect the linguistic image of the world differently because these languages have different verb forms and tense systems. English has a developed system of verb tenses, including present tense, past tense, and future tense. There are also modal verbs in English that express modality (eg possibility, probability, necessity, etc.). It allows English speakers to communicate their vision of the world more clearly and in more detail. The expression of modality with a verb is not unique to the Uzbek language. The system of verb tenses in Uzbek is much simpler. It has basic tenses such as present tense, past tense, and future tense. However, the Uzbek language does not have different forms of tenses, and different modal verbs expressing modality, as in English.

Therefore, the differences between English and Uzbek verbs, which reflect the linguistic image of these languages, can be seen in the diversity of tenses and the presence of modal verbs in English, unlike Uzbek.

Grammatical categories are directly related to human cognitive activity, which confirms that grammatical reality and grammatical categories can represent non-linguistic reality. According to E.S. Kubryakova, although each language is unique in terms of expressing human experience, those languages see reality in their own way, classify it, and present a special approach to dividing the world into categories. Word groups in different system languages are classified on a different basis (according to lexical, semantic, morphological or other characteristics). The word related to the noun group exists in all languages: as a basis for this, it is enough to show that the objects in the world around us are perceived by humans in the same way, that is, all language speakers accept the objects that exist in the world around us and evaluate them as objects. Therefore, it can be considered that all languages have words related to the noun group. The subject is perceived as the same in the linguistic image of the world of different languages, but the same subject is expressed by different words in different languages, that is, the material side of the word is different. Naturally, the linguistic image of the world contains information about the grammatical categories related to the "subject". According to N. Yu. Lukina, the noun group includes abstract concepts and their nouns. It can be seen that the linguistic view of the world includes not only concrete, "ko'zga

ko‘rinadigan", "qo‘l bilan ushlab bo‘ladigan" things, but also abstract concepts. However, it should be noted that in different languages, the subject and the object are not distinguished when defining the noun group, and the classification may not be based on this. Also, nouns can have different grammatical categories in different languages, which means that differences are observed in the world's linguistic image of these languages. In the universe in our atom, along with an object, there is also an action performed on it or through it. This means that in the linguistic image of the human world, there is a verb, a group of words expressing action. Verbs have their grammatical markings in different languages. Such specificity refers to the fact that the verb has a unique character in each language. This indicates that the verb also has its role in differentiating the linguistic image of different systematic languages. In languages, the position of word groups and the frequency of use are different. In addition, the concept of action is not treated the same grammatically. It can be concluded that word groups have a special place in the linguistic image of different systematic languages.

What we want to say is that vocabulary and grammatical categories are of particular importance in the formation of the linguistic image of the world. To determine this, the following research is required:

first, to determine the specific features of the grammatical categories of words naming "subject", "sign", "movement", "state" of a given language;

secondly, to describe the cognitive process of the grammatical categories of words naming "subject", "sign", "movement", and "state" in a given language;

thirdly, to compare the formal and cognitive features of the grammatical categories of the nouns "subject", "sign", "movement", and "state" in the languages in question;

fourth, determining the cognitive value of the words named "object", "sign", "movement", and "state" in Uzbek and English languages.

For example, in Russian, the morphological category not only indicates the "род" of living objects (in which formal features correspond to cognitive signs) but also creates a connection between the group "род" and the concept of "jins". In English, there is no morphological gender category. This leads to the gender of the

subject not being expressed. The application of the gender category to inanimate objects is carried out by non-linguistic factors. This situation also exists in the Uzbek language: nouns do not express the grammatical gender category: *parda, stol, stul, kitob, non* etc. words do not express grammatical gender. The picture is different in personal words. It can be seen that different languages have an important role in reflecting the linguistic image of the world. For example, in Uzbek, Russian, and English languages, the conjugations are different in Uzbek, Russian, and English, and the conjugation system in these languages also has its system: in Russian, the conjugation mainly expresses the relationship between objects, while in Uzbek, it shows the relationship of the object, direction, and action. In English, the category of agreement is passive and does not actively participate in the grammatical formation of the sentence, as in Uzbek and Russian. In Uzbek, the beginning and end of the point of direction are expressed through agreement (forms of *-dan, -ga*), and in English, the same grammatical meaning is expressed by prepositions (prepositions *from, to*). Let's compare:

1. *Men maktabdan uyga qaytdim // I came back **from** school **to** home.*
2. *Buxorodan Toshkentgacha bo'lgan masofa 650 kmni tashkil etadi // The distance **from** Bukhara **to** Tashkent is 650 km.*

From the examples, it can be seen that the starting and ending point of the route can be expressed in Uzbek by the agreement of exit, departure and the adverb, and in English, this grammatical meaning is expressed using prepositions (generally using a different grammatical device than the agreement).

According to N. Yu. Lukina, the fact that the means of expression are different shows that the possibility of semantic realization in languages is also different. So, the difference in the cognitive and formal functions of the grammatical categories in different categories in English and Uzbek is reflected in the linguistic image of the world of these languages. The researcher stated that the non-expression of grammatical sex and gender characteristics in nouns that refer to individuals according to their profession, trade and social status in English reflects the modern worldview of gender equality in the linguistic image of this language world. This situation cannot be said in Uzbek, Russian and French. In Uzbek, Russian and

French languages, nouns are gendered according to professional and social status: учитель/ учительница, стюарт /стюардесса, спортсмен/ спортсменка. A. Kononov points out that there are lexical distinctions of gender in the Uzbek language in some cases by grammatical means and in some words and proves his point with some examples: kotib/ kotiba, erkak-o'qituvchi, ayol-shifokor, etc.

N.N. Ustinova justifies the role of verbs in conceptualizing emotions in the linguistic image of the world on the example of the material of artistic works. According to the researcher, verbs expressing emotional states are lexically, morphologically, and grammatically dominant in the language. In his opinion, the conceptualization of the verb is extremely important in the formation of the linguistic image of the world. The study of the emotive lexicon, which expresses verbalized emotional reactions and situations, proves that the human factor is necessary for language. Situational verbs expressing feelings perform an emotional-expressive task and become a component of the functional-semantic category of feelings, among many other linguistic elements; such units are a system of cognitive and cultural signs that indirectly reflect a specific concept of a certain feeling in the language. Based on this, it can be said that each lexical-semantic group of the verb word group has its place in expressing the linguistic image of the world.

Categorical signs of verbs determine their place in word groups. The verb interprets time and place in a single chronotype in its way; in the conceptual structure of the verb is a drawing of the trajectory of movement, which imaginary places the object of change or relocation. Verbs can express a wide range of meanings, in which the verb summarizes a particular state of action or a situation. According to this feature, the verb has a special place in the word groups and forms the universal linguistic image of the language.

According to E.V. Kuznetsova, the main type in the lexical system is lexical-semantic groups that ensure its belonging to one category. The main feature of lexemes belonging to one lexical-semantic group is that their meanings have a categorical-lexical scheme, this lexical-semantic scheme is the basis of the semantic group, and each word has differential schemes. It seems that the belonging of the verb to the category is related to its belonging to the lexical-semantic group. LSG is

a factor that directly affects the linguistic image of the world. For example, in Russian, to express the feeling of happiness, verbs representing light and light (просветлеть/ светлеть), meaning the beginning of life (воскреснуть/ оскрепашать, ожить/оживать), and air movement (освежиться/ освежаться) are used. So, in the linguistic image of the Russian world, verbs such as light, heavenly movement, and the starting point of life are used to express the feeling of joy. But in Uzbek, there is no equivalent of the words "воскреснуть/ оскрепашать" among the verbs expressing the feeling of joy. In the linguistic image of the Uzbek world, the system of verbs expressing happiness is special: to be happy, to shine, to enjoy, etc. It can be seen that even verbs belonging to a certain LSG are located differently in the linguistic images of different worlds.

Emotive verbs in Russian are divided into the following types:

1. Emotive verbs expressing mutual relations: *любить, жалеть, ненавидеть, завидовать, бояться, злиться, уважать, негодовать*

2. Emotive verbs expressing feelings: *гордиться, благоговеть, боготворить, стыдиться.*

3. Emotive verbs expressing the inner state of a person: *беспокоиться, волноваться, тревожиться, бояться, измучиться, мучиться, печалиться, горевать, гордиться, тосковать, кручиниться, наслаждаться, беситься, грустить, унывать, страшиться, ликовать, радоваться, стыдиться, обижаться, ужасаться.*

4. Emotive verbs denoting the appearance and physical condition of a person: *плакать, трястись, обнимать, рыдать, смеяться, целовать, вопить, улыбаться, вспотеть, кричать, хохотать, покраснеть, дрожать, усмехаться, побледнеть.*

In the semantic structure of these, usually, the words representing the quality of "good" and "bad" are involved.

According to O.A. Kornilov, the national language is an important ethnogenic factor, its mastery or knowledge is a way to understand the ethnic identity. Language can be likened to a kind of vaccine, which is involved in the formation of cognitive-ethnic immunity. This path is followed by every person belonging to the ethnic

group. As a result of "immunization", a cognitive orientation specific to this nation is formed. The researcher emphasizes that the national character and mentality are expressed in the national language, which is considered an important ethnogenic factor. Among the many functions of the language is its function of expressing the linguistic image of the world: it serves the formation of the surrounding world and the unique collective worldview of a given nation. Then the language becomes a force that expresses the soul of the nation, the way of life. Such an approach to language originates from a cultural-philosophical approach (such a semiotic and instrumental approach is also not denied). O.A. Karnilov, based on the opinion of V.V. Ivanov, views language as "an unconscious model of the surrounding world", according to V.V. Morkovkin, "a cognitive-ethnic vaccine". All this leads to the formation of the linguistic image of the world, and the realization of ethnic identity. Realizing the value of the national language as a product of the national mentality leads to maximum and comprehensive interpretation of the language as a category carrying important ethnogenic and cultural signs, and the reflection of the spirit of the nation in the "personal and domestic sphere". This is primarily the case with the lexicon of the language. The scientist proves that the study of the lexicon of the language from this point of view leads to the clarification of theoretical views on the linguistic image of the world.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it can be said that the lexicon of each language, word groups and the grammatical categories they represent are a means of vividly expressing the linguistic image of the world.

REFERENCES

1. Lukina N.Yu. The role of grammatical means in the formation of a linguistic picture of the world (based on the grammatical categories of a noun in the Russian and English languages): abstract. dissertation Ph.D. philol. sciences. – Yaroslavl, 2003. – 24 p.
2. Lukina N.Yu. The role of grammatical means in the formation of a linguistic picture of the world (based on the grammatical categories of a noun in the Russian

and English languages): abstract. dissertation Ph.D. philol. sciences. – Yaroslavl, 2003. – 24 p.

3. Ustinova N.N. The verb as a means of conceptualizing emotions in the linguistic picture of the world (based on the material of the language of literary texts): abstract. dissertation Ph.D. philol. sciences. – Krasnodar, 2005. – 24 p.

4. Kornilov O.A. Linguistic pictures of the world as reflections of national mentalities: abstract. dissertation Doctor of Culture Sci. 2000 // <https://www.dissercat.com/content/yazykovye-kartiny-mira-kak-otrazheniya-natsionalnykh-mentalitetov>

5. Kornilov O.A. Linguistic pictures of the world as reflections of national mentalities: abstract. dissertation Doctor of Culture Sci. 2000 // <https://www.dissercat.com/content/yazykovye-kartiny-mira-kak-otrazheniya-natsionalnykh-mentalitetov>