

Linguo-Cognitive Aspect of Concept “Beauty” in English and Uzbek Vision of the World

Mukhitdinov Dilshod Toxirovich

EFL teacher of UzSWLU

Annotation: *The given article deals with the comparative analysis of the concept ‘beauty’ in Uzbek and English languages. The article touches upon cross-cultural features of the two languages and helps to understand the similarities and differences in various languages and cultures of the world.*

Key words: *concept, cognitive linguistics, beauty, go’zallik, language picture of the world, the ethno-cultural features.*

Concept can be understood as a mental formation, which possesses a specific cultural value, and represents elements of the world for people in the course of reflection and communication. A national-cultural specificity of the concept as a unit of mentality is revealed in the comparative study of concepts in the linguistic consciousness of different peoples. The study of concepts is valuable because it helps us to identify the culturally specific world view of a certain lingual-cultural community. It also allows us to understand the word in the context of culture, cognition, and communication.

The attractiveness of the ‘beauty’ concept for comparative analysis identified by the richness of its components and its connectedness to the sociological aspect of the research.

The word ‘beauty’ is mentioned almost in every literary work. However, in literature the image is transmitted through the personage’s outlook and is not being the author’s personal experience. Therefore, the attempt of researching on this concept through the analysis of respondents’ answers to the stimulus word beauty/go’zallik has been made in this work.

Beauty” is one of the key concepts in a culture, which has an existential significance both for an individual person and for a lingual-cultural community. The concept "beauty" can be found in every ethnic culture, its existence is universal. However, the conceptual representation of beauty draws on local, national, cultural, and historical traditions, and the religious beliefs of ethnic groups.

To compare the concept of beauty in English and Uzbek we identified and described the conceptual, figurative and evaluative aspects of the concept "beauty", and conducted a comparative analysis of the concept on these three selected aspects.

Our analysis reveals that all dictionaries determine beauty as

- 1) the combination of qualities that give pleasure and joy to the senses (vision and hearing) and mind;
- 2) as a set of qualities glorifying the soul;
- 3) as an especially good feature;
- 4) as an elegant, superb quality.

The analysis of the articles dictionaries showed that the main meanings expressed by the concept are:

- a characteristic feature, ornament, delight;
- something that gives pleasure and joy to the senses (vision, hearing) or mind;
- an abstract notion

- attractiveness due to pleasant appearance or inner world

These characteristics are the conceptual core of the concept "beauty" in Uzbek.

Other features make up the periphery of the conceptual core of the concept "beauty", such as:

- beauty as an interjection expressing feelings;

- beauty referring to a girl;

- beauty as a young female;

- beauty as the braid of a girl.

Our analysis suggests that in the Uzbek language there are following types of cognitive metaphors reflecting the figurative representations of beauty:

1) Beauty = power:

Beauty is also power.

Ah, beauty is a terrible force ...

2) Beauty = living being, a flower:

Your beauty must bloom to the delight of us.

The gentle warmth of her quiet beauty sets off a rare property of psychic grace.

Beauty is personified as a living creature that emits gentle heat.

3) Beauty = money:

Beauty is in credit.

How true it is that beauty is not measured in currency.

In these examples beauty is personified as a beautiful thing that is bought and sold.

4) Beauty = savior:

Along with the history in photographs the author presents beauty, which really can save the world.

In this example beauty is personified as a living active substance that can save the world.

5) Beauty = deity:

Beauty needs sacrifice: cosmetic companies often conduct quite cruel experiments to create new products.

Beauty is personified as a deity, which requires certain sacrifices.

6) Beauty = spiritual food:

Truth, goodness, beauty - a necessary and essential food of a man, without it people perish.

In this discourse beauty is regarded as a human spiritual need and it is compared with food, without which man would perish.

7) Beauty = cache, the treasure:

Beauty is a cache that is not open to everyone.

8) Beauty = glare:

Beauty blinds, and from the blind it is easy to steal.

Beauty is regarded as a blinding bright light and means for crime.

Our analysis suggests that in English there are the following types of visual images of beauty:

1) Beauty = labor, effort, work:

I think beauty is something you do.

What they are doing is beauty, and it is hard work.

Beauty as we see it is enshrined here as an illusion, and it's a big effort (and a big business) to keep it up.

In these examples beauty is seen as the result of hard careful work, great effort.

2) Beauty = sports:

If beauty is not an innate characteristic, how can there be any competition?

Beauty is identified with the competition, sport.

3) Beauty = political idea:

Beauty is a political idea. It is a set of standards we are told to conform to - even if it takes surgery to do so! It is a set of behaviors to which we are restricted.

Beauty is seen as a political idea and emerging standards of beauty – as being imposed by some power outside the individual.

Our test has been carried out among people belonging to different age groups working in different spheres. The residents of the state of Arizona took part in the research. The participants were asked “What is beauty?”. The most interesting responses are given below:

“Beauty is what elevates and inspires you from the mundane and routine”.

“Beauty comes from within. It’s in the eye of the beholder”.

“Beauty is the look on my students’ faces when they understand what I’m teaching them. Beauty is the hazy orange sunset you can experience from South Mountain in Phoenix, Arizona. When your children give you a loving hug is truly beautiful”.

“Over the years, beauty has come to mean two different things to me. First, there is outer beauty, how something or someone looks on the outside. For example, pretty hair, nice eyes or simply an attractive appearance. Second is inner beauty. I feel the beauty of someone as a person or soul, is shown by the way they treat their fellow human being empathetic or understanding, not cruel or judgmental”.

“We find beauty in the soul. We find it in music, the spoken word, and in the unspoken expression of sentiment for each other”

According to the results of the association experiment, conducted among English informants, the most frequent associations to the word beauty are as follows: harmony, love, music, art, God, life, nature, earth.

The following descriptions of the concept “go’zallik” can be found in Uzbek people’ responses:

“Go’zallik deganda dunyodagi jamiyki go’zal narsalarni tushunaman. Insonlarning bir biriga bo’lgan mehr oqibatligi, go’zal muomalasi, odob-ahloqi, xulqi, bir-birlariga bo’lgan hurmatini go’zallik siri deb bilaman.”

“Oddiy misol, erta tongda uyg’onib boshimiz uzra porlayotgan quyoshni ko’ramiz va qanday go’zal manzara deymiz. To’g’ri bu go’zallik. Inson shu qutlug’ yorug’ kunga yetkazgani uchun ollohga shukrona keltirish – bu haqiqiy go’zallik. Sahar derazangiz tagida urush-janjal emas sayroqi qushlar ovozi eshitilsa – bu go’zallik. Yoki yo’ldagi yuki og’ir kekxa buvi yoki buvajonlarga yordam qo’lini cho’zib, duosini olib, yig’lab turgan bolani boshini silab, unga shirinlik ulashish go’zallik. Do’stlarga va yaqinlarga chin so’zli bo’lish va mehr ulashish – bu go’zallik. Xullas, go’zallikni biz yurgan

qadamimizda, o'zimiz istasakgina uchratishimiz mumkin".

"Go'zallik – bu men uchun qalban tozalik va poklik. O'zbek xalqi uchun esa ibo-hayo birinchi navbatda".

"Go'zallik – bu kuzni ham, qalbni ham quvontira olsa haqiqiy ma'nodagi go'zallik bo'ladi. Go'zallik dunyoni qutqara oladi qachonki, har bir qilingan ezgu ishlar odamlarni qalbini quvontira olsa".

"Go'zallik har xil narsada paydo bo'ladi. Bir qarashda oddiy bo'lib tuyulgan narsalar ham aslida juda chiroyli bo'lishi mumkin. Qor parchasi bunga misol bo'la oladi. Odam qanchalik go'zallikga yaqin bo'lsa, shunga yangilik yaratgisi keladi va o'sha yangilikni boshqalar ko'rib, bahra oladi. Go'zallikni birinchi yaratuvchi tabiat, ikkinchisi inson demakdir".

The results of the experiment among the uzbek respondents indicated that the most frequent associations to the word "beauty" are:

- 1) a group of adjectives, naming the aesthetic qualities that cause a positive emotional reaction of a person;
- 2) a group of nouns that name the phenomena of nature;
- 3) a group of nouns that name the person of the opposite sex, as well as adjectives that describe the external quality of attractive people;
- 4) associations based on the image of the so-called "glossy" beauty.

The following table shows the result of the test, comparison in the values aspect

	Groups of values BEAUTY (in Uzbek)	BEAUTY (in English)
Traditional self-consciousness	- mentality; - happiness; - bride; - health; - a transient property.	- depends only on the human perception; - spiritual and moral areas in people (soul, kindness); - personal and social (nature); - intelligence (stupid); - emotional (happiness).
National consciousness	- spiritual and moral sphere (love, human soul); - intellectual sphere (mind); - spiritual and aesthetic areas (harmony); - personal and social spheres (simplicity, naturalness); - gender areas (female); - age sphere (youth).	- emotional (boredom); - sacred-moral (gift from God, truth); - value-normative aspect (perfect, ideal); - global aspect (whole world).
Contemporary society	- simplicity, naturalness - areas of the sacred (God, light); - areas of emotional (boredom); - social and aesthetic areas (style).	- gift from God; - truth; - unique quality
Individual	- preferences- aesthetic qualities that	- the intangible (harmony, love);

associations	cause a positive, emotional response of a person; - phenomena of nature, sunset, dawn; - sexually attractive; - something connected with the so-called "glossy" beauty.	- aesthetic areas (music, art); - areas of sacred and moral values (God); - areas of vital values (life, nature, earth).
Contrasted with	- ugliness; - deformity.	

To summarize what was said above, the conceptual core of the concept "beauty" in Uzbek and English match on the grounds of the properties and qualities that bring delight to a person. However, it should be noted that the "internal" beauty, representing the inner, spiritual nature of a person is expressed more clearly in the conceptual core of the Uzbek concept and is accompanied by ethical evaluation (glorifying the soul). According to this, it is necessary to mention that Gumboldt was right when he stated that different languages are different world views and to add to this – they are different concepts, which reflect this world view in the language.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Chzhan Yelena. Comparative analysis of the concept of beauty in English and Russian: The Kazakh-American Free University Academic Journal №3 - 2011
2. Maslova V.A. Linguistics Textbook for University students. - Moscow: Publishing Center "The Academy", 2001.
3. Nikitin M.V. Concept and metaphor. - Tripon, 2001.
4. Neroznak V.P. From concept to word: the problem of Conceptualism Philology. V.P. Neroznak // Questions of Philology and methods of teaching foreign languages: collection of scientific papers. - Omsk: Omsk State University.
5. Morris William, The American heritage dictionary of the English language. - Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1979
6. Plotnikova S.N. Language sign and the concept // Proceedings of IV Regional Scientific Seminar on the taxonomy of language and speech activity. - Irkutsk, 2001. - pp. 111-113.
7. Frumkina R.M. Psycholinguistics: Textbook for University students. -M.: Publishing center "Academy", 2001.
8. Chambers's Twentieth Century Dictionary, edited by William Geddie, M.A., B.S., 1952
9. Qambarov N. Universal lug'at – ma'lumotnoma. – Toshkent, 2014.
10. Safarov Sh. Kognitiv tilshunoslik – Jizzax, Sangzor, 2006.
11. Z. Biktagirova, N. Deputatova. Comparative study of concept "beauty": Journal of Language and Literature. – Baku, 2014.