

On the Language Interpretation of the Concept of Space

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ANNOTATION: The article describes the concept of space and its specific interpretation, features of expression, the study of this phenomenon in linguistics, its importance in the poetry of Muhammad Yusuf.

KEY WORDS: concept of space, locality, localization, speech, speech, microfield, topochronos.

Introduction

Like all fields, the development and formation of linguistics goes back a long way. In the linguistic form of this civilized universe, it is uniquely expressed as one of the conditions of existence. The leading role of the human factor in the civilization of the peoples of the world and the essence of the concept of space around it have been studied in various forms. This required an extensive study of the concept of locality in linguistics, which served as an object for research.

The main part

Even in ancient times, before the concept of local space came into being, Aristotle paid special attention to this issue, emphasizing that "... space is a generalized representation of being". Later, the concept of space was studied by memes linguists Tora Tenbrink, Lavoshinke, in Russian linguistics Gurevicha, Balkoviy, Kubryakov, Apresiyani. In particular, Tora Tenbrink: "Space is the basis of knowledge about existence. It is essentially affected by time in the process of seeing and knowing subregions." Abu Nasr al-Farabi also explained in his works that "the concept of absolute space is the world around us." Alisher Navoi, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur in his works pay special attention to the influence of space on the human psyche, and Abdurauf Fitrat on its formation in relation to man. In Uzbek linguistics, the category of space and its relation to time, localization and localization, topochronological phenomena have been studied by such linguists as Sh. Iskandarova, M. Abduvaliyev, B. Kurbanova, S. Ikramova, M. Ergashova.

We all know that space and time are defined as the basic forms of being. Philosophical sources state that space represents the scale, volume, order of interdependence, continuity or continuity of things, and time reflects the sequence of events, the continuity of processes.

"It is known that any material body has a place, a size, a volume. Space is the order of the points that make up the universe at a given moment in time, while time is the sequence of events that take place at a particular point in space".

There are substantive and relational approaches to understanding space and time. Proponents

of the substantial concept believe that space is a container, a space in which things are placed. According to them, everything is placed in space. Space is a substance that contains things. It is said that there is nothing, that is, there can be a space without things. Proponents of the relational concept say that things have a spatial dimension.

According to philosophical sources, "There can be no space without anything. This difference was explained by A. Einstein, the founder of relativistic physics. Imagine a barracks soldier. According to Newtonian physics, as the soldiers leave, the barracks becomes empty, which is the space in this substantial concept. According to the new physics, the barracks will disappear as soon as the soldiers leave. This is the space of the relational concept. "

Everything and event, action and state, sign and feature are reflected in the human mind and expressed through language. The concepts of space and time are no exception. Representation of space by linguistic means forms a local area. In linguistics, localism combines a variety of tools related to space.

Just as the meaning of a word is understood in context, the essence of space is also understood in proportion to the different disciplines at different levels of language. Its manifestation is realized in a number of other fields of philosophy, literature, sociology. Man, as a product of nature, as a supreme being, is connected with the principles of space, such as originality and membership. At this point, the categories of philosophical space and linguistic space differ in terms of the object of study. While philosophical space expresses the world around man and how he is positioned, linguistic space represents the relationship of linguistic units and the meanings reflected through them. In the form of poetic speech, the category of space becomes more real. In the lyrics of the poet Muhammad Yusuf, these lexemes have a special significance.

Localism has a special place among linguistic fields. In his research, A. Sobirov distinguishes the concepts related to land as relief, landscape, water names, soil.

Localism, as an element of the microfield, embodies space-related semaphores in our imagination. The category of space that represents a place is of particular importance at this stage. In language, this category is represented by units with a place-sema. Lexemes such as village, city, courtyard, land, school, palace, house have some different semantics along with the meaning of place. In particular, in the poem "Fergana" by Muhammad Yusuf:

Kuzda go'zal bizning Farg'ona,

Qiyosi yo'q, jannat maskandir.

Uyimizni sog'indim, ona

Hovlimizdabehi pishgandir.

In the lines there are linguistic units such as house, yard, place, which represent the semaphore. Each of them has its own meaning, and the words "yard", "house" and "dwelling" served to express the beauty of Fergana. The lexeme of heaven, expressed in the poem, is generally the name of a place denoting a religious concept, and in the text it represents the sign of a place. Also in the poet's poem "Kumush Lament":

Qolsam – dardim bir dunyo,

Ketsam - bir uy ko'chim bor.

Kumushoyni keltirgan,

Aravada o'chim bor.

The house lexeme in the lines also means the quantity semaphore. This indicates that the beings representing the space are multifunctional. This explains why units belonging to the same system consist of different elements within the local area (macrosystem).

A lot of research has been done in assessing the concept of space and its uniqueness. In particular, AN Chugunekova studied the specifics of space and time in the language of the following types:

1. Orientation to man: "front", "back", "right" and "left" (anthropocentric orientation)
2. River flow: "upstream", "downstream";
3. Names related to water basins;
4. Space names representing the part

This classification is also observed in the poems of Muhammad Yusuf. In particular, in the poet's poem "Oymoma":

Tiling bormi, bo'lsa bir hayqirib ber, oymoma.

Shu ko'chada boshidagin chaqirib ber, Oymoma!..

O'rmalab bor, men uchun eshigiga boshing ur.

Yuzlariga yuzing bos, qoshlariga qoshing sur.

The lexemes denoting space give the first meaning of the street in the lines above. The door lexeme in the verses also actually represents the name of the object. But the above quartet is used in the sense of place. Such peculiarities are also reflected in the poems of the poet "Uzbek name".

Tojmahalning oldi, Registon yodi

Yurak so'qmoqlarim chertib o'tadi

Qishloqning ko'chasi, ko'chaning oldi

Vatan sen haqingda aytib ketadi.

In the poet's poetic heritage, it is stated that the flow of water, with its unique scale, attracts the beauty of the village.

Daryoning oqimi yodga solar iztirob,

Yuragim tubida yashnar alanga.

Among the lexemes representing space related to water can be divided into concepts related to streams, canals, rivers, islands, seas, lakes.

Daryo qo'ygan edim, bolam ismini

U daryoga cho'kib ketdi bir kuni.

Ajdar quvib, suvlar yutdi jismini

Endi menga o'g'il bo'linh baliqlar.

In the lines, the name of the river is based on a specific repetition, reflecting the main content of the poetic speech. Such comparisons play an important role in ensuring the allure of linguistic speech.

Conclusion

The spatial elements used in the poems not only provide the charm of the language system but also reflect the views of the author. The category of space becomes more polished as a result of language development. It is an information system about objects that are described as relevant and important in human activity in reflecting the specific view of the universe. In linguistics, space is the recording and updating of the conceptual, emotional, associative, verbal, cultural, and other meanings of the objects of existence included in the conceptual view of the world.

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