



## THE CONCEPT OF "FOOD" AS A FRAGMENT OF THE LANGUAGE PICTURE OF THE WORLD: LEXICO-SEMANTIC AND COGNITIVE-PRAGMATIC ASPECTS

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### Article history:

**Received:** 20<sup>th</sup> April 2023  
**Accepted:** 11<sup>th</sup> May 2023  
**Published:** 20<sup>th</sup> June 2023

### Abstract:

In this article describes been established that reliance on such typologically heterogeneous linguistic material as phraseological units and paremias makes it possible to reconstruct folk ideas about the essence of the concept of "Food", to show differences in the understanding of this concept by representatives of the Uzbek and English cultures and to prove that lexical, phraseological and paremic units languages are in distributive relations, representing "their" sections of cultural concepts, giving them different depths, directly dependent on the significance of a concept or phenomenon in the life of an ethnic group.

**Keywords:** concept, lexico-semantic, cognitive and pragmatic aspects.

The development of linguistic science in the 20th century was marked by the strengthening of "macrolinguistic" problems, interest in which was laid down in the works of W. von Humboldt, H. Steinthal, A. Potebnia (see also the works of Yu.D. Apresyan, G.P. Nemets, V. A. Zvegintsev, A. N. Baranov, D. O. Dobrovolsky and others). The continuity of the phenomena of language - culture - thought - mind is becoming more and more obvious for linguistics, which led to the development of cognitive and cultural trends in science. It is no coincidence that Yu.S. Stepanov defines language as "the space of thought and the home of the spirit" (Stepanov, 1995). "In the new linguistics and new psychology," writes P.M. Frumkin, - the problems of meaning and the role of cultural components came to the fore, i.e. the study of man as determined primarily by culture and history, and not by nature" (Frumkina, 1999: 10)[19].

The linguistic conceptualization of food implies the presence of cultural and linguocultural competence as a cognitive construct that generalizes knowledge. It contributes to a deep understanding of the nature of the cultural meaning assigned to a certain linguistic sign, as well as all the cultural attitudes and traditions of the people[20]. The concept of "Food" is a complex mental formation in which certain constitutive features can be identified, partially coinciding and intersecting in the Uzbek and English linguocultures. This largely determines the choice of the topic of our dissertation work. The study was carried out taking into account linguoculturological approaches; Cultural linguistics is one of the most actively developing branches of linguistics, and the problem of classifying and

describing the types of cultural concepts is one of the most relevant aspects of this field of knowledge. The purpose of the article is a multifaceted study and description of the main semantic-pragmatic and national-cultural characteristics of the concept "Food" in the Uzbek and English linguocultures[21].

To achieve this goal, it was necessary to solve the following tasks:

- theoretically substantiate and define the concepts of "picture of the world", "linguistic picture of the world", "linguistic conceptualization" as elements of a system of human ideas about the surrounding reality;
- parameterize the phenomena of "cultural concept" and "conceptosphere" taking into account modern achievements in the theory of language and linguoculturology;
- to characterize the specifics of the interpretation of the concept of "food" in everyday, practical and mythological-religious consciousness[22];
- to establish the main constitutive features of the concept "Food";
- to identify national and cultural features of the formation and presentation of the concept "Food" in Russian and English (on the basis of lexical, phraseological, paremiological units);
- consider language units in artistic texts that are verbal components of the concept "Food", and analyze the features of their functioning; to represent the conceptual dominant "Bread" as a complex socio-cultural formation[23].

The scientific novelty of the study lies in the establishment and description of the general and



specific features of the concept "Food" in the Uzbek and English linguistic cultures; new is the identification and characterization of the structural and content components of the concept "Food" in terms of its lexical and phraseological designation and presentation in fiction and other types of texts, in the national concept sphere as a whole;

a certain scientific novelty characterizes the description of the conceptual dominant "Bread" as the central zone of the national concept sphere[24].

The theoretical significance of the study lies in the further understanding of certain linguistic terms and categories ("concept", "conceptual dominant", "zone of the national concept sphere", "linguistic conceptualization of culture", "thematic-cognitive block", etc.), in the definition of cultural dominants in in the sphere of food in the Uzbek and English linguistic cultures, in identifying the main mechanisms and patterns of linguistic conceptualization of the denotative sphere "food" in Uzbek and English, in interpreting the concept of "Food" as a factor in representing the national and cultural specifics of society[25].

The following provisions are put forward for defense:

1. The linguistic conceptualization of the conceptual sphere "food" in Russian and English is characterized by the diversity and plurality of lexical and phraseological means of representation, the semantic components of which actualize the signs of attitude towards food. The sociocultural concept "Food" has a linguistic expression and includes, in addition to the subject relatedness, all communicatively significant information (paradigmatic, syntagmatic and derivational connections), being formed on the basis of the linguistic meaning of the key signs-lexemes "eat" and "drink"[26].

2. The traditional derivational mechanism of linguistic conceptualization of the superconcept "food" in Russian and English is a productive way of forming the corresponding name of a dish or drink on the basis of a proper name, which reflects the synthesis of two nominative aspects - conceptual and individual-personal. Such names contain a significant amount of socio- and ethno-cultural information, have a special cultural-cognitive connotation and word-formation potential, implementing the principles of continuity and development in the processes of categorization and verbalization of the surrounding world[27].

3. The concept of "Food" in a verbalized form is a complex multi-layered formation, which is of high importance for the Uzbek and English cultures, manifesting both universal and national-specific

aspects, reflecting the mythological-religious and cultural-historical determinism of the formation of the corresponding cognitive-pragmatic area of being and linguistic picture of the world of two peoples.

4. The conceptual dominant of the Uzbek and English language pictures of the world is the multidimensional concept of "bread", which forms the central zone of the concept "Food" on the basis of lexical and phraseological units of the language. The lexeme "bread" as a key sign of linguistic culture is characterized by a high pragmatic potential, positive symbolism, a wide associative range of functioning, the presence of a system of implicit meanings, figurativeness, and expressiveness.

Being a basic component of mythological and religious consciousness, the conceptual dominant "Bread" explicates the signs of sacredness, the magical, ritual and ritual nature of conceptualization, serves as an ethnocultural value standard, symbolizing the main aspects of spirituality, divine, human destiny and Life in general.

5. The concept of "Food", being a fragment of the language picture of the world, explicates the relevant concepts, ideas, images, attitudes, priorities, stereotypes and assessments, reflecting the specifics of the national mentality and worldview, the system of sociocultural relations, traditions, customs and beliefs characteristic of the Uzbek and English cultures, in which significant differences in the historical destinies of these peoples are manifested.

English proverbs contain frequent "culinary" components "sauce", "pudding", "sake", and Russian - the names of pets, household items and products included in the diet of ordinary people (after all, they were the authors of many proverbs and sayings full of folk wisdom and life experience): "peas", "beans", "salt", "ox", "skin", "glass", "glass".

#### CONCLUSION

The problem of forms and methods of linguistic representation of knowledge about reality, the reconstruction of the "image of the world" according to the data of the language is relevant in the light of the increased interest of linguists in identifying deeper connections between language, consciousness, thinking and culture. In the analysis of the content of language explications, the possibility of studying the methods and forms of structuring and categorizing knowledge, as well as the content of nationally and culturally determined representations and cognitive images in the human mind is seen. По мнению, разделяемому многими учеными, элементами описания языковой картины мира могут служить



слова-концепты, а также конвенциональные единицы языка: слова, словосочетания, паремиологические единицы.

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**World Bulletin of Social Sciences (WBSS)**  
**Available Online at:** <https://www.scholarexpress.net>  
Vol. 23, June 2023  
**ISSN:** 2749-361X

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