

Lingvognitive, Lingvo-Cultural And Sociopragmatic Aspects of the "Language/Tongue " Concept (On the example of English, Uzbek and Russian)

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The concept of "language/tongue" can be explored through three key dimensions: lingvognitive, lingvocultural, and sociopragmatic aspects. Each dimension offers unique insights into how language functions within human thought, culture, and social interactions.

1. Lingvognitive Aspects

- Cognitive frameworks: Language shapes how we perceive and categorize the world. Different languages may influence cognitive processes such as memory, perception, and reasoning. For example, speakers of languages that distinguish between past and present tenses may experience time differently.
- Metaphor and Thought: Metaphors in language often reflect underlying cognitive structures. For instance, conceptual metaphors like "time is money" illustrate how we understand abstract concepts through concrete experiences.
- Language and identity: The cognitive aspect also includes how language contributes to personal and group identity. Bilingual individuals may have different self-concepts depending on the language they use.

2. Lingvocultural aspects

- Cultural Significance of Language: Language is a carrier of culture, embodying values, traditions, and worldviews. Idioms, proverbs, and folklore often convey cultural wisdom and societal norms.
- Language and Social Practices: Different cultures have unique linguistic practices that reflect their social structures. For example, the use of honorifics in some languages indicates respect and social hierarchy.
- Language Preservation: The decline of indigenous languages poses a threat to cultural diversity. Efforts to revitalize these languages highlight their importance in maintaining cultural heritage and identity.

3. Sociopragmatic Aspects

- Contextual Meaning: The meaning of language is often context-dependent. Factors such as the relationship between speakers, social status, and situational context significantly influence communication styles and interpretations.
- Speech Acts: The way language is used to perform actions (e.g., making requests, giving orders) varies across cultures. Understanding these differences is crucial for effective communication.
- Power Dynamics: Language can reflect and reinforce social hierarchies. Dominant languages may marginalize minority languages, leading to sociolinguistic inequalities and impacting social interactions.

The exploration of the "language/tongue" concept through these three dimensions reveals its complexity and significance. Language not only facilitates communication but also shapes cognition,

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reflects cultural identities, and operates within social contexts. Understanding these aspects is essential for fostering intercultural dialogue and preserving linguistic diversity.

The concept of "tongue" (or "til" in Uzbek) can be examined through its linguistic, cultural, and social implications in English, Uzbek, and Russian. Each language carries unique nuances and associations with the term.

1. English: "Tongue"

- **Linguistic Meaning:** In English, "tongue" primarily refers to the muscular organ in the mouth, but it also denotes language itself. Phrases like "mother tongue" highlight the connection between language and identity.
- **Cultural Significance:** The idea of a "tongue" can symbolize eloquence or the ability to speak well. The phrase "silver-tongued" refers to someone who is persuasive or articulate.
- **Social Aspects:** Language is often tied to social identity. Dialects or accents can indicate regional or social backgrounds, influencing perceptions and interactions.

2. Uzbek: "Til"

- **Linguistic Meaning:** "Til" in Uzbek means both "tongue" and "language." It carries similar dual meanings as in English, representing both the physical organ and the means of communication.
- **Cultural Significance:** Language is a crucial part of Uzbek identity and culture. The preservation of the Uzbek language is vital for cultural heritage, especially in the context of historical influences from neighboring languages.
- **Social Aspects:** The use of "til" can reflect social dynamics, such as the distinction between standard Uzbek and regional dialects. Language can also signify social status and education.

3. Russian: "Язык" (Yazyk)

- **Linguistic Meaning:** The Russian word "язык" (yazyk) refers to both "tongue" and "language." Like in English and Uzbek, it encompasses both the physical organ and the abstract concept of language.
- **Cultural Significance:** In Russian culture, language plays a significant role in national identity. The phrase "родной язык" (rodnoy yazyk) means "native language," emphasizing emotional and cultural ties to one's linguistic heritage.
- **Social Aspects:** Russian has various dialects and sociolects, which can indicate regional origins or social class. The language's history, influenced by politics and power dynamics, also shapes its contemporary usage.

In all three languages—English, Uzbek, and Russian—the concept of "tongue/til/yazyk" serves as a bridge between physical expression and cultural identity. While each language has its unique connotations and implications, they all highlight the fundamental role of language in shaping thought, culture, and social interactions. Understanding these nuances fosters deeper intercultural appreciation and awareness.

The concept of "tongue" in English, "til" in Uzbek, and "язык" (yazyk) in Russian encapsulates more than just the physical organ or mode of communication; it embodies cultural identity, heritage, and social dynamics. Each language reflects the profound connection between language and self-identity, illustrating how dialects and regional variations can signify social status and historical influences. Ultimately, these terms highlight the integral role of language in shaping thought, fostering community, and expressing individuality across different cultures.

The concept of "tongue" in English, "til" in Uzbek, and "язык" (yazyk) in Russian serves as a powerful lens through which we can examine the intricate relationship between language and culture. Each term not only refers to the physical organ but also symbolizes the unique ways in which communities communicate, express their identities, and navigate social hierarchies.



In English, the word "tongue" often evokes ideas of dialects and idioms that reflect regional nuances, emphasizing the richness and diversity within the language. In contrast, "til" in Uzbek underscores the significance of language as a carrier of tradition and cultural heritage, often associated with national pride and identity. Similarly, "язык" in Russian encompasses both linguistic and metaphorical meanings, representing the deep ties between language and personal as well as collective identity.

Moreover, these terms highlight the dynamic nature of language as it evolves over time, influenced by historical events, migration, and globalization. The variations within each language illustrate how dialects can signify social status, regional pride, or even political affiliations. This linguistic diversity enriches human interaction and fosters a deeper understanding of different worldviews.

Ultimately, the exploration of "tongue/language" across these three languages reveals that language is not merely a tool for communication; it is a vital component of cultural identity, shaping our thoughts, values, and social relationships. By appreciating the nuances of language in different contexts, we gain insight into the complexities of human experience and the shared yet distinct narratives that define our global community.

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