



LANGUAGE PICTURE OF THE WORLD IN THE CONCEPT OF ENGLAND

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses various judgments of famous British politicians, scholars, and representatives of artistic creative people about Britain and Englishness. Autostereotypical ideas about various areas of British life are illustrated and the role of the linguistic factor in the formation of the linguistic picture of the world of Englishness is shown.

Key words: concept, content of notion, notional picture of the world, England, motherland, fatherland, home, land, soil, country, connotation.

INTRODUCTION

In modern linguistic research, concept is recognized as the main unit of individualistic linguistic consciousness. It is a unique mental structure that accumulates knowledge and associations of a person connected with a particular piece of existence. Each notion as a complex mental set includes, in addition to semantic content, a further evaluation, human attitude to the object, and other components. By distinguishing the components of the notion, it is important to take into account the fundamental importance of the different types of conceptual components that contribute to the formation of the content structure, as they are culturally meaningful [1]. "... The universal value of the homeland is a relational notion: its structure must have an attitude parameter, this "own", "personal" is its own space, always archetypally opposed to a "foreign", "alien" place" [2; 3].

METHODOLOGY AND METHODS

In this article, we will attempt to describe and expose the deep-rooted knowledge formed in the English national consciousness in the research material on the semantics of nouns expressing the concept of "homeland". The main attention is paid to typological peculiarities that are characteristic only of the first component of the antinomy "own-alien", which lies on the basis of the concept of "homeland."

Analysis

The concept of homeland is a multidimensional concept and broad-based concept formed in the consciousness of the English people, which reflects the attitude of the English nation towards the region, many historical and cultural events. At the present stage of human development, during the new political and economic crises and confrontations, the matter of national values and priorities is more relevant than ever.

It is not a secret that in today's world fluency in English is the key to success for any professional. Education is no exception, as one of the components of the concept of

homeland. Studying terms and concepts that reflect the semantic content of the concept of motherland is a complex process that requires not only neglecting the lexical meanings of the terms but also the national cultural systems that underlie the term content plan.

The concept of homeland, which attracted our attention, is represented in the dictionary of each nation by at least two words or more. Although the content of the words presented is varied, the presence of integral and differentiated signs that unite and distinguish them is evident in lexicographic sources. This is natural for the process of forming the lexical meaning of the word homeland, because nowadays many countries, including the United Kingdom and the United States as the objects of our research, are multinational countries. Citizens of these countries, having different origins, religions, languages, customs and traditions, are united in one thing - love for their country - homeland and motherland. Every nation, every citizen of the country loves his homeland, his city, his village, his native land, like his mother. The motherland is the mother of its people and, as a mother, is proud of its "children", cares for them, and empowers them. "Children", in turn, feel love for their homeland. Thus, these attributes are unique in the national consciousness of each nation and are characterized by their ethnic and cultural characteristics. At the speech level, such attributes are represented by specific lexical units recorded in lexicographic sources.

The concept of homeland can be expressed in English through the words *England*, *motherland*, *fatherland*, *home*, *land*, *soil* and *country*, and these words give different meanings to the English person's speech: the *-land* element in the words *motherland* and *fatherland* is associated with *distance*, just as the essential component refers to any measurable space such as *home* [4; 5]. The word "country" has been preserved in a separate *land* word, but the concept of the country itself is narrowed down to the notion of "nation, people living in the country." The lexical system has its own means to express this notion - the words *folk*, *people*, *nation*, and hence the *land* is used more poetically and has more solemnity. The word *land* also has the meaning of "land ownership", and it is used in the speech to describe both verbs and nouns: *to have some land*, *to own the land*, *to hold some land*, *to buy some land*, *to lease the land*, *to buy the land*, *to lose the land*, *to divide the land*, *to inherit the land*, *the loss of land*, *a great buyer of land*, *household staff and land*) [7; 8]. With the approval of new forms and institutions of land ownership, new words and phrases have emerged and are emerging: *land agent*, *land agency*, *land bank*, *land mail*, *land tax*, *landholder ship*, and *land-ownership* and so on. The words *property*, *estate*, in turn, serves as both a more general and separate concepts of "land ownership". However, the English motherland and fatherland are never used in the English person's speech when it comes to their motherland.

DISCUSSION

The Oxford Dictionary gives five meanings of the word *home*: "Home" n. - 1. (where one resides or belongs) a home; (attr.) home; *home economics* house work; home help -part-time house keeper; it was like a home from home; *a home of one's own* - private home; 2. (institution): a home for the disabled; he put his parents into a home - he put his parents in a *nursing home*. 3. (habitat) homeland, areal. 4. (in games): *The home stretch* - is the finishing part of the finish line. 5. (attr., opp. foreign; native, local): *home affairs* - internal affairs;

Home Counties - the Counties surrounding London; The Counties surrounding Home Counties London; *Home Guard* - regional guard detachments (m. Pl.), volunteer troops; *of home manufacture* - country's own goods; *the home market* - domestic market; *Home Office* - Ministry of Internal Affairs; *home team* –team of field owners [6]. So, only in the third meaning the concept of motherland is given, but for the British, the home is not the "home" itself, but rather its "family," which implies the connection between comfort, well-being, protection and seclusion.

The interrelation of the words *land*, *soil* and *country* appears in the sense of "motherland", "country". The word *Land* refers to the concept of a country solely on the basis of the sign of the people who live in it and by this designation can describe the country. The word *soil*, derived from the French in parallel with the word *country*, also interacts with the word *land*. Because of its basic soil meaning, the word *soil* symbolizes fraternity, often denoting the concept of "homeland" (*foreign soil, unknown soil, native soil*) when the word "country" is used. Both the semantic context of the word "soil" and the models of the types of word combinations or phrases are the same as those of the *country* word for "homeland" meaning. However, the words *land* and *soil* are squeezed into the periphery of the lexical system in modern English in the sense of "country", "motherland": the first by the word *country*, the second by the combined words *fatherland, motherland, mother country*. Modern English has a long tradition of using the word *country* to represent the political and economic conditions in the country, so *capitalist countries, hostile countries, foreign countries*, and so on are made possible. Thus, the semantic relation between *land* and *country* is a vivid example of the interconnected development and differentiation of vocabulary and the suppression of existing meaning.

CONCLUSION

Similarly, in the course of the research, a clear definition of the two-dimensional description of the homeland is determined. In the concept indicator, the basis of the concept *homeland* is expressed in linguistic unit of *the country of one's birth*, in the connotation concept, in the meaning of *one's country* is expressed by the linguistic union, and the lexical units such as responsibility, the dream of defending the homeland, and represent it by its best sides. To represent the concept *homeland* in the linguistic consciousness of Englishmen, the language units may be different from the number of different indicators. In the future, they will be the object of research that explores the concepts of English realities, such as geographical location, natural landscapes, history, social, cultural, economic and political life, symbols, people and national language, complementing the content of the broader concept.

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