
Linguistic and Metaphorical Verbalization of the Concept of "Knowledge" in Karakalpak and English Languages

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Abstract: In this article, we will talk about the linguistic and cultural and metaphorical verbalization of the concept of "knowledge" in Karakalpak and English languages and about its importance. Linguistic approach to the study of linguistic units with national and cultural content, analysis of the national spirit of peoples reflected in world languages and identification of ethno cultural features of linguistic expression in human relations are among the priorities in world linguistics.

Keywords: knowledge, verbalization, linguistic concept, cultural features, linguistic approach, sociolinguistic nature.

INTRODUCTION: The linguistic approach to the study of linguistic units of national and cultural significance in world linguistics, analysis of the national spirit of peoples reflected in world languages, and identification of ethno cultural features of linguistic expression in human relations are among the priorities. It should be noted that the main focus is on the functionality of language in the lives of different peoples, as well as its psycholinguistic, lingo cognitive, lingo cultural, and sociolinguistic nature. The scientific significance of the research results is the clarification of the problems of conceptual and linguistic concepts, the possibility of applying the results of research using the methods selected for the scientific interpretation of linguistic material to further develop in other languages, lingo cultural, cognitive, is explained by the fact that its ethical-semantic aspects have been studied extensively based on non-sister language materials.

MATERIALS AND DISCUSSION: Knowledge is real information created by people about natural and social phenomena; the reflection of reality in human thinking. It is a belief when we believe what is what in our daily imagination and this belief does not contradict the events and rules we are used to. The information we know about reality must satisfy the following conditions in order for it to rise to the level of Knowledge: first, the proportionality of this information to reality; secondly, to be sufficiently convincing; thirdly, this information should be supported by evidence. All three conditions together bring existing information to the Knowledge level. In the process of social development, a person moves from ignorance to knowledge, towards creating perfect and precise knowledge from abstract knowledge in the Karakalpak language. A person's knowledge of the material world is relative, it is constantly developing. Knowledge is accumulated through daily experience and observation in all languages, such as English and Karakalpak. Perceptive (emotional), vital - everyday (common sense) and scientific forms of knowledge are distinguished in epistemology, a research study of knowledge. In scientific literature, scientific and non-scientific forms of knowledge are also distinguished. In addition to science, knowledge includes culture, literature, art, mythology, religion and urbanism. Knowledge of the fields is included. Knowledge studied in the usual fields of science is called exoteric (obvious) Knowledge, astrology, and astrology. Knowledge related to fields is called esoteric (hidden) Knowledge. Exoteric Knowledge is esoteric if it does not contradict the rules of science.

The practical significance of the research results in the creation of textbooks and manuals on lexicology, phraseology, sociolinguistics, translation theory and practice in higher education, comparison of English and Karakalpak languages, teaching special courses in lingo cultural studies, text analysis, dissertations, master's theses, as well as the fact that the English and Karakalpak languages can serve to enrich the theoretical and practical knowledge of future specialists. Linguistic interpretations of the concept of lingo cultural features of human concepts in English and Karakalpak are explained, the role of the concept of "family" in the development of language and culture is defined, the content of the conceptual sphere of relations in English and Karakalpak is considered.

Language is inherent in human nature and is necessary for the development of his mental powers and the formation of his worldview. The social and human nature of language is that its existence creates the conditions for all cultural existence. Since the ratio of events in the "ethnos-culture-language" triad is multifaceted and characterized by the interdependence of the relationships expressed, research should be conducted in several directions. First of all, the research should focus on the structure of speech acts by types and forms specific to a particular society, and then focus on the study of their nature and functions. A concept is a unit of the field of linguistics and culture of modern linguistics, as it reflects the knowledge of the language, society, and its culture. Concepts reflect a culture in language and shape the image of the world in the human mind. Conceptual thinking is a unit of operational content, a unit of structured knowledge, or quantum. Concepts are ideal, abstract units, meanings that a person uses in the process of thinking. They reflect the content of the acquired knowledge, experience, the results of human perception of real existence in the form of certain units, "quanta".

The big difference between the English and Karakalpak linguistic and cultural features of the concepts of the inner world of man in the English and Karakalpak languages is reflected in the family roles. For example, let's compare the role of a bride in a Karakalpak family and a daughter-in-law or bride in an English family. There are many rituals and customs associated with the image of the bride (bride greetings, the bride saw), the family responsibilities and duties of the bride have long been recorded in several phrases with the bride component, only one phrase logical unit is found in English meaning country, not bride: the bride of the sea – Venice. People who is a product of environment and society, at the same time, is also considered their supreme example, reflects, perceives and thinks about the world in the form of things and objects, events and phenomena. The importance of language, which is considered an important tool in this process, is extremely important. That is why language and thinking cannot be imagined separately from each other. "Language and thinking are mutually exclusive phenomena. Just as there is no thought without language, there is no language without thought." The fact that the language is a means of thinking for a person and serves as a material basis is considered the first stage in its implementation, and in the second stage, the thought, the product of thinking is realized, that is, it goes outside the brain. Thus, at the second stage, the language begins to perform a communicative function. In addition to being a means of communication between people, and informing about things and events in nature and society, language also has the power to influence the interlocutor or listener, to arouse his feelings. If we conditionally call this state the fifth stage, then, as we mentioned, we observe that the language is gradually improving and perfecting, and its possibilities are gradually expanding. In psychology, emotional cognition also refers to the thinking activity of a person

At the same time, the relationship between language and speech is shown separately. Its human one of the main differences between the psyche and the animal psyche is the manifestation is emphasized. The very simple, very simple thinking of animals is always only action remains as thought; they are never abstract, directly to the level of knowledge not

enough Their thoughts, that is, animals, seem to be in front of their eyes at the same time deals with direct perception of things. A person expresses his opinions aloud for others therefore, with this; he expresses these considerations for himself. That's the point to express, strengthen, record an idea in words means to be, keeping the attention in different places and parts of this thought helps to stand and to understand the parts of the thought more deeply makes it possible. Because of this, extensive, consistent, systematic thinking, that is, thinking clearly and correctly comparing all the main ideas born in the process can be seen. Thus, in words, the most of thinking in expressing thoughts important necessary, reasoned, logically divided and understood aspects will be given. By expressing and reinforcing the idea in words, it does not disappear and does not disappear as soon as it appears. The idea is in word phrases - verbal or is firmly recorded in written word phrases. Therefore, when necessary, to return to this idea, to think it over, to examine it, and again while thinking, the possibility of comparison with other thoughts remains.

Thus, human thinking is closely related to language and speech. Thinking is necessarily present in the material shell.

CONCLUSION: In short, the basis of the language is its grammatical construction, word formation and sentence construction rules. By organizing, they serve to clearly express the idea and convey it in an understandable way does. In a word, thought is formed in language through words. In our minds perception that forms the essence, content of any fic that is formed or imagination is realized only through words. So, it is a product of human thinking manifested through language. It should be emphasized that the concept of knowledge has a small place and importance in each language.

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