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FUNCTIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LINGUISTIC WORLDVIEW: A COGNITIVE-LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS

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Abstract. Abstract. Linguistic worldview is a key concept in cognitive linguistics, reflecting the interaction of language, cognition, culture, and collective experience, serving as a conceptual model of reality encoded through language. This study examines its functional characteristics from a cognitive-linguistic perspective, focusing on its epistemological, conceptual-integrative, normative, identification, aesthetic, psychological, and dynamic functions. The results demonstrate that linguistic worldview not only represents reality but also organizes knowledge, maintains cultural continuity, shapes identity, and regulates cognitive and communicative processes.

Keywords: linguistic worldview, cognitive linguistics, linguistic performance, epistemological function, conceptual integration, cultural knowledge, national identity.

Introduction

Culture and historical experience, national worldview, linguistic system, and emotional-axiological assessments all contribute to the formation of the linguistic worldview of the world. For example, units such as hospitality, shame, honor, and heart in the Uzbek language, express conceptual content related to national values and social norms. This indicates that the historical memory and cultural experience of a community are encoded in linguistic units.

The purpose of this study is to analyze the functional properties of linguistic worldview from a cognitive-linguistic perspective, identify their interrelations,



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and shed light on how they manifest themselves in linguistic performance. To achieve this goal, descriptive, analytical, conceptual, and functional methods of analysis are used.

Literature Analysis

The concept of the linguistic worldview (LWW) has allowed us to interpret language not as a means of reflecting reality, but as a conceptual model of human thinking and cultural experience. According to the cognitive approach, a person perceives the world not directly, but through the concepts and knowledge system formed in his mind, and language provides a verbal expression of this conceptual system (Lakoff, 1987; Langacker, 1987).

The linguistic worldview is considered as a conceptual system that embodies the historical experience, national values, and cultural memory of language speakers. This system not only stores the knowledge formed by society, but also performs the function of transmitting it from generation to generation. Therefore, LWW, in addition to the semantic system of language, also illuminates its cognitive and cultural essence (Wierzbicka, 1997).

G. Nasirova notes that the linguistic picture of the world is the linguistic form of a person's ideas about the world (Nasirova, 2022). This definition shows that the linguistic picture of the world is not just a set of nominative units, but a system of conceptual knowledge formed on the basis of national thinking and cultural experience.

F. Usmanov interprets the linguistic picture of the world as a subjective-national conceptual model of perceiving the world through language. In his opinion, the linguistic picture of the world is formed based on the common experience of the language community and has an anthropocentric character. Man is at the center of this system, since it is man who perceives, evaluates and expresses reality through language (Usmanov, 2020). The author distinguishes the main features of the linguistic picture of the world such as sociality, anthropocentricity, nationality and discreteness.

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While most of the existing studies generally describe the functional aspects of LWW, in this study its functions are analyzed inextricably linked to linguistic performance. This serves to further reveal the cognitive essence of LWW.

Discussion

The linguistic worldview is a complex cognitive system that not only reflects reality but also controls human perception, evaluation, conceptualization, and communicative activity.

Epistemological Function is one of the most important tasks of the linguistic worldview, which serves to form and systematize human knowledge of existence. Through language, people name objects and phenomena, understand their relationships, and connect new knowledge with the existing conceptual system (Lakoff, 1987). The linguistic worldview acts as a cognitive mechanism regulating human cognitive activity.

Conceptual Integration Function is the ability of a language model to unite individual concepts into a unified system of knowledge. Concepts existing in human consciousness are interconnected, forming complex conceptual networks (Langacker, 1987). As a result of this process, knowledge about reality acquires a systematic form.

Analysis shows that conceptual integration allows new information to be linked with previous knowledge during linguistic performance.

Normative Function of a language model ensures the preservation of moral, cultural, and social norms formed in society through language. Each linguistic community reinforces its values through linguistic units and passes them on to subsequent generations (Usmanov, 2024). For example, concepts such as honor, shame, respect for elders, and hospitality in the Uzbek language not only express meaning but also reflect the norms of behavior accepted by society.

The Identification Function serves to understand a person's national, cultural, and social identity. Language reflects the culture to which a person belongs, their values, and how they perceive the world (Nasirova, 2022; Usmanov, 2020).

Aesthetic function is an aspect of linguistic thinking associated with imagery and artistic thinking. Linguistic units not only convey information but also create

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the opportunity for an aesthetic assessment of reality. In particular, metaphors, symbols, proverbs, and phraseological units clearly demonstrate national aesthetic thinking (Lakoff, 1987).

The Function of Psychological Reflection. Language is one of the primary means of expressing a person's emotional and psychological state. Many concepts in linguistics are inextricably linked to a person's emotional experiences, which are expressed through various verbal means during speech (Nasirova, 2022).

Dynamic Function. Language is constantly updated with the development of society, cultural evolution, and changing communicative needs. As a result of new social phenomena, technologies, and cultural changes, new concepts are introduced into language, while others become obsolete (Usmanov, 2024).

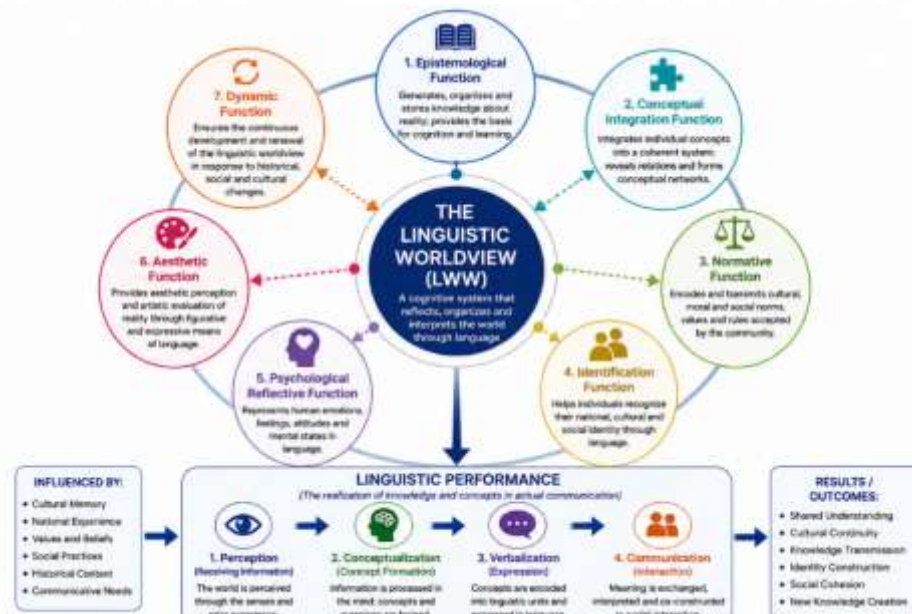


Figure 1. Functional characteristics of the linguistic worldview and their interrelation in linguistic performance.

The analyses conducted show that the functions of the linguistic worldview do not operate separately, but rather interrelatedly. The linguistic worldview can be viewed as an element of the linguistic system and an integrative cognitive system that defines the conceptual, communicative, and cultural foundations of linguistics.

Conclusion

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The theoretical analysis revealed that the linguistic worldview, in addition to being a component of the linguistic system, is a complex cognitive system reflecting human cognitive activity, cultural experience, and conceptual thinking. In this study, epistemological, conceptual integration, normativity, identification, aesthetics, psychological reflection, and the dynamism of the linguistic worldview were analyzed from the perspective of linguistic performance. Analysis has shown that these functions are not independent, but rather interconnected components of a single cognitive system.

Studying the functional characteristics of the linguistic worldview using a cognitive-linguistic approach allows for a deeper understanding of the complex relationships between human thought, language, and culture. This approach creates the basis for interpreting the linguistic worldview not as a static set of knowledge, but as a cognitive system that constantly develops and enriches itself through linguistic performance.

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