



THE CONCEPT OF "WAY" IN THE WORKS OF COGNITIVE LINGUISTS

Uytulsinova Sarvinoz Oybekovna

Department of Innovative Educational Technologies and Pedagogy,
Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages
<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.14678612>

ARTICLE INFO

Qabul qilindi: 10-Yanvar 2025 yil
Ma'qullandi: 15-Yanvar 2025 yil
Nashr qilindi: 17-Yanvar 2025 yil

KEYWORDS

The concept of "Way" demonstrates a highly intricate, multi-layered structure that varies across linguistic and cultural contexts, as explored by cognitive linguists. In both Russian and English, the terms "way," "road," and "path" embody distinct semantic features and functional emphases, influenced by their denotations, contexts of use, and cultural significance.

Introduction

According to researchers, the concept is defined by its highly intricate nature, featuring a multi-layered and multi-component structure in both Russian and English. Russian linguists highlight several distinctive characteristics of the representatives of the concept under examination: way, road, path. The denotation of the word path on the one hand can be represented as an object of various actions: the choice, location, commission of any actions, while he can enter information about geometric parameters, severity, location, as well as administrative affiliation; on the other hand, the denotation of the word path can be expressed by the subject of various events, while the emphasis can be placed on the trajectory, on the purpose of movement, on the nature of interaction with similar objects. As a path object, it can focus on the material of manufacture – (a gravel path; a slab path); on geometric parameters – (a narrow path); on its significance among other identical objects – (the big main path). In turn, the denotation of the word path, like footpath, on the one hand, can be represented as: an object of choice – (to take/follow a path); an object of construction / creation – (to lay down a path= to construct a path); on the other hand, the word path can be a subject various events and perform their basic functions, while the emphasis is usually on the

ABSTRACT

According to researchers, the concept is defined by its highly intricate nature, featuring a multi-layered and multi-component structure in both Russian and English. Russian linguists highlight several distinctive characteristics of the representatives of the concept under examination: way, road, path. The denotation of the word path on the one hand can be represented as an object of various actions: the choice, location, commission of any actions, while he can enter information about geometric parameters, severity, location, as well as administrative affiliation; on the other hand, the denotation of the word path can be expressed by the subject of various events, while the emphasis can be placed on the trajectory, on the purpose of movement, on the nature of interaction with similar objects.

purpose of the movement – (a path leads/comes/follows), as well as on the nature of the movement – (a path runs). Based on the survey conducted, a significant difference between the word footpath was found. Unlike path, the word footpath is labeled and its denotation implements the basic function of a pedestrian path (sidewalk).

As studies conducted by M.A. Golovina have shown, the essential difference between the word way and road is the fact that, firstly, the word way represents its denotation intended for the implementation of only basic functions, and, secondly, it is abstracted from the manufacturing material, it expresses only the main function (as in the word - to go). In the Russian language, the denotation of the word road is an object of various actions, namely, the object of choice, location, performing any actions (choose a road, meet on the road, take to the road), while it can enter information about the characteristics of the road (long - close, difficult - easy, curve - straight, narrow - wide, dry-wet); the denotation of the word road can also be represented by the subject of various events, and perform its basic functions, while the emphasis can be placed: on the trajectory of movement – (the road branches); on the nature of its interaction with similar objects – (the leading road); on the purpose of movement – (the road leads to something); on the nature of movement - (the road loops). The analysis of the literary text allowed S.G. Dryga to determine the scope of the concept at the individual author's linguistic level. The specificity of the individual author's concepts "the way" by A.S. Pushkin and S.A. Yesenin lies not only in the unique semantic increments, but also in the presence of national-cultural (universal, collective) features in their semantic structure, which are transformed and reinterpreted in a special way in the authors' artistic texts. In the individual author's paintings of the world by A.C. Pushkin and S.A. Yesenin combines national-cultural, general-ethical and individual-authorial features of conceptualization.

Conclusion

The concept of "Way" demonstrates a highly intricate, multi-layered structure that varies across linguistic and cultural contexts, as explored by cognitive linguists. In both Russian and English, the terms "way," "road," and "path" embody distinct semantic features and functional emphases, influenced by their denotations, contexts of use, and cultural significance. Russian linguists have noted that these terms encompass not only physical and geometric properties but also metaphorical and symbolic meanings tied to purpose, movement, and interaction.

Studies such as those by M.A. Golovina and S.G. Dryga illustrate how these concepts transcend their linguistic roots, integrating into broader artistic and cultural frameworks. For instance, "way" in English often signifies abstract movement or purpose, detached from material specifics, while Russian terms like "road" and "path" highlight diverse characteristics and interactions with similar objects. The examination of individual authors' works, particularly those of A.S. Pushkin and S.A. Yesenin, underscores the unique blending of national-cultural, universal, and personal elements in the conceptualization of "way." These authors transform and reinterpret shared cultural meanings within their artistic texts, resulting in a nuanced interplay of collective and individual expression.

Ultimately, the concept of "Way" exemplifies the profound interconnection between language, culture, and individual creativity, offering rich insights into how humans conceptualize and communicate movement, purpose, and experience across linguistic boundaries.

The List Of Used Literature:

1. Lakoff G., Metaphors We Live By / G. Lakoff, M. Johnson. – Chicago; London: The University of Chicago Press, 1980. – 242 p.
2. Баранов А.Н., Очерк когнитивной теории метафоры. Русская политическая метафора (материалы к словарю) // М.: Дрофа, 1991 г. - 180 с.
3. Камелова С.И. О механизме формирования переносных значений // Облик слова: Сб. памяти Д. Н. Шмелева. – М., 1997. – С. 58-64.
4. Дрыга С.Г. Концепт «Путь» в русской языковой картине мира. Автореф. канд. дисс., Краснодар, 2010. – 23 с.
5. Головина М.А. Концептуализация пути в современном русском и английском языках. Автореф. канд. дисс. Москва, 2010. – 25 с.

