

UDK: 811.234.2'37'253

## CHARACTERISTICS OF THE IDENTIFICATION OF LINGUISTIC AWARENESS STEREOTYPES THAT ACCOMPANY THE PERCEPTION OF HUMAN AGE STAGES BY SPANISH AND UZBEK SPEAKERS.

ACHILOVA Zulxumor Pulatovna

O'zDJTU Roman-german

filologiyasi fakulteti katta o'qituvchisi,

achilova.zulxumor@mail.ru

Tel: 93-571 31 70

**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu ilmiy maqolada ispan tilida "yosh" tushunchasining nominativ holatining semantik jihatlari tarkibiy qismlarini aniqlash, ular o'rtasidagi tizimli munosabatlarni o'rganish va ispan va o'zbek tilida so'zlashuvchilar tomonidan inson yoshi davrlarini idrok yetish bilan birga keladigan lingvistik xabardorlik stereotiplarini aniqlashga qaratilgan. Shuningdek, har ikki tilga oid muqobil barqaror birikmalarning leksik-semantik xususiyatlari o'rganilib, ularning lingvistik va madaniy xususiyatlari yoritiladi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** yosh - yoshlik, ko'chma ma'nolar, barqaror iboralar, leksik va semantik xususiyatlar, ispan va o'zbek tillari, yoshlik davrlari, lingvistik xabardorlik, stereotiplar.

**Аннотация:** Данная научная статья посвящена выявлению составляющих семантических аспектов именительного падежа концепта "возраст" в испанском языке, изучению системной взаимосвязи между ними и выявлению стереотипов языкового сознания, которые сопровождают достижение восприятия возрастных периодов человека носителями испанского и узбекского языков. Кроме того, изучаются лексико-семантические свойства альтернативных устойчивых соединений обоих языков и освещаются их лингвистические и культурные особенности.

**Ключевые слова:** возраст - молодость, подвижные значения, устойчивые выражения, лексико-семантические особенности, испанский и узбекский языки, юношеский период, языковая осведомленность, стереотипы.

**Abstract:** This scientific article focuses on identifying the components of the semantic aspects of the nominative case of the concept of "age" in Spanish, studying the systematic relationship between them and identifying the stereotypes of linguistic awareness that accompany the achievement of the perception of Human Age periods by Spanish and Uzbek speakers. Also, the lexical-semantic properties of alternative stable compounds of both languages are studied and their linguistic and cultural properties are illuminated.

**Keywords:** *age - youth, mobile meanings, stable expressions, lexical and semantic features, Spanish and Uzbek, youth periods, linguistic awareness, stereotypes.*

## INTRODUCTION

The study aims to identify the components of the semantic aspects of the nominative case of the concept of "age" in Spanish, study the systematic relationships between them, and identify the linguistic awareness stereotypes that accompany the perception of human age periods by Spanish and Uzbek speakers.

The concept of "age" is one of the most important elements of the linguistic and cultural environment in which a person exists. Age is a qualitatively unique period of physical, psychological, and behavioral development, characterized by its own characteristics. A person's age is reflected in cognitive processes, perception, memory, thinking, speech, personality traits, interests, judgments, opinions, and behavioral motives. The concept of age serves as a basis for establishing age norms in the intellectual and personal development of children.

The listed meanings of the concept of "age" allow us to conclude that in Uzbek, as in Spanish, the concept of "youth" is inextricably linked to the concepts of

time and development. In Uzbek, the lexeme "yosh" also means development, growth, the period of growth of someone or something, lifespan, years, periods in the history of the Earth, century, year, month, hour, second, and minute. However, a comparison of data from lexicographic sources in Spanish and Uzbek revealed some inconsistencies in the interpretation of the concept of "age" in the lexemes of the period.

**Literature review.** The concept and the work done are not at a level that can be praised in Uzbek linguistics. Thanks to our observations on the internet, we have also witnessed the enormous amount of research conducted in the field of Russian linguistics. Not surprisingly, the definitions, theories, and classifications provided by Russian scientists serve as a theoretical basis for future work on conceptology. The term "concept" has been used as a tool of analysis and interpretation in Uzbek linguistics since the 1990s. To date, many scientists have researched this topic but have not reached a clear definition as a unanimous decision.

The concept is a growing field of research at the core of modern linguistics. It is a process directly related to human consciousness and perception, and manifests itself as a product of higher thought. Many scientists have given their own definitions of this concept. The scope of research in this relatively new area of Uzbek linguistics is also increasing. In this regard, Sh. It is worth highlighting the research of scientists such as Safarov, N. Mahmudov, T. Mardiyev, E. Mamatov, M. Rahmatova, O. Yusupov, and G. Hoshimov.

While the concept can be viewed as a relation of words, since it is an abstract phenomenon, we evaluate it as a collection of meanings that do not exist in a single entity, are not reflected in material form, but are created through our consciousness and thinking. In this regard, M. Rakhmatova expresses the idea that: "Since the knowledge accumulated during a person's activity is reflected in their mind, such a mental representation is a reflection of national cultural activity." [7, 13] However, we must not forget that the term "concept" can be equated with phenomena such as "meaning" and "notion," but at the same time, they are not exactly the same,

and it is necessary to distinguish between their common and different aspects. Linguist Sh. Safarov expresses the following in this regard: "A complete answer to these questions has not yet been found, and it is doubtful that it will ever be found."

There is certainly reason for suspicion. In Uzbek linguistics, T. Mardiyev, in his nearly thirty works, also analyzes the definitions, conclusions, and theories given to the concept of a concept. According to the scientist: "Concepts, as a rule, aim to define certain concepts related to the human lifestyle according to specific patterns, defining their linguistic and cultural existence. A given concept is considered to have its own formation in each linguistic culture. Concepts, in turn, have a complex typological structure, which is widely interpreted in relation to the meaning of words. [6, 36-44]

In addition, T. Mardiyev conducted scientific research on the concepts of "Friend," "Unhappiness," "Love," and "Heart." In the process of his research, he compared Uzbek and English materials and analyzed them from a linguistic, cultural, lexical-semantic, and ethnic perspective. Along the same lines, M.M. Rakhmatova's doctoral dissertation in philology is entitled "Linguistic Features of the Concept of "Beauty" in English, Uzbek, and Tajik National Culture." In this research, the scientist substantiates the axiological characteristics of the prototypical meanings of beauty, such as inner beauty, external beauty, beauty of the environment, of the phenomenon, and of the object, within the framework of the concept of "beauty" reflected in proverbs in English, Uzbek, and Tajik languages.

Linguist O.Q. Yusupov, reflecting on the concept, defines it as follows: a concept is "a set of knowledge we have in our minds about an object or phenomenon of the external or internal world, images about it, and positive, negative, and neutral attitudes toward it, that is, assessments. A concept and a concept can be compared to an iceberg. If a concept is an iceberg, then the part that rises above the water is a concept" [13, 49]. This is also true because the part of an iceberg that is above the water is much smaller than the part that is underwater. Therefore, when a word is subjected



to conceptual analysis, its initial appearance in language is considered a concept, but when it is interpreted in a deeper cognitive way, its deeper meaning is revealed.

Concept analysis analyzes a word not only based on its intended meaning, but also on all its concepts expressed in existence, its aspects related to human perception, and its linguistic and cultural manifestations in a cognitive interpretation. The growing attention of linguists to the modeling of human linguistic abilities is determined, in particular, by the modeling of concepts as units of mental space that have a linguistic representation. This paper analyzes the semantics of multilevel units (lexical, phraseological, and functional semantic) that represent the concept of "age" in Spanish and Uzbek, identifies the conceptual features inherent to the concept of "age" in Spanish and Uzbek, and, based on these, determines the structure of the basic form. Examples of semantic analysis and actualization of linguistic units allow us to identify the national specificities of the perception of the concept of age, specific to Spanish and Uzbek cultures. The application of the method of analyzing the semantics of linguistic units reveals the specificities of the conceptualization of human age states in Spanish and Uzbek cultures.

It should be noted that there is great interest in studying the characteristics of the expression of the concept of "age" in different languages. The study of the concept of "Age" by local researchers can be divided into three groups:

**a)** In the first group of scientific research, "Era" is considered as a general concept, studying the semantic content of concepts corresponding to periods of human life (Avdeeva (2007), Kryuchkova (2003), Litvinenko (2006), Popova, Melekhova (2017), Shcherbo (2008));

**b)** The scientific research of the second group of researchers studies the colloquial aspects of individual microconcepts that reflect a person's age states, the concept of "Age" (Ashkharava (2002), Babarykina (2010), Blinova (2009), Kalyuzhnaya (2007), Kostina (1978), Pogorayeva (2002), Salimyanova (2011));

c) The third group of studies examines the colloquial features of the concept of "Age" as a contrast between the concepts of "youth" and "old age" (Vlasova (2002), Konovalova (2011), Pintova (2009), Tokko (2010), Fomina (2015)).

Most of the aforementioned studies conducted research on the materials of selected linguistic units by continuously selecting the concept of "Age" from the lexicographic sources of the relevant languages. Based on the analysis of the semantics of lexemes, researchers have constructed the lexical-semantic domain of the concept of "Age." At the same time, some researchers (e.g., Babarykina T.S. (2010)) have studied the colloquial features of the concept of "Age" based on the material of the literary works of certain authors. Some works (Kalyuzhnaya (2007), Kryuchkova (2003), Pintova (2009), etc.) studied the concept of age using materials from several languages, which allowed us to reveal differences and similarities in the conceptualization of age by members of different linguistic communities.

Unlike these scientific studies, our scientific research is devoted to studying the lexical and semantic properties of the concept of "age" in Spanish and Uzbek. During our scientific research, we analyzed the semantics of multilevel units (lexical, phraseological, and functional semantics) that represent the concept of "age" in both Spanish and Uzbek, and identified the conceptual properties inherent to the concept of "age" in Spanish and Uzbek, based on which, in turn, a basic formal structure is determined.

### **Research Methodology.**

Based on the research methodology, the semantic structure component analysis method, the conceptual-descriptive analysis method, and the stylistic and comparative analysis methods were widely used in the analysis of the concept of "Age." A scientific study was conducted to clarify and compare the syntactic structure of phrases, phraseological expressions, proverbs and sayings, sentences, and word

combinations, their main manifestations, their morphological and some semantic and stylistic characteristics, and their use in Spanish and Uzbek.

The research used a set of methods aimed at ensuring adequate understanding: theoretical analysis, comparative analysis, lexical and stylistic analysis. This scientific study is dedicated to the study of the figurative meanings associated with the word "Age" in Spanish and Uzbek. It identifies similar and different stylistic features of the use of stable expressions with the word "Age" in languages of different systems, and also analyzes the functional semantic characteristics of alternative stable combinations of the two peoples.

### **Analysis and Results**

In the process of semantic analysis, using the example of updating linguistic units, attention is paid to identifying the national peculiarities of the perception of the concept of "Age," which is characteristic of Spanish and Uzbek culture. Thus, the existence of new emerging and developing directions in the field of linguistics in recent years indicates that modernization in this field is occurring at a rapid pace. The term "concept," one of the main concepts of cognitive linguistics, one of these areas, first appeared in Russian linguistics and then in other areas of linguistics around the world.

The concept, which emerged in Uzbek linguistics in the 1990s, still has its researchers today. Looking at world linguistics, the demand for the conceptual nature of language, and the work and theories carried out in this area, were subject to some criticism in the 1980s. Over the years, the field of research has expanded, and the demand and interest in the concept and the conceptual field have been renewed.

The word "eternity" comes from the Latin *cecum* (eternity, permanence). Related to the word *tempus*, it is used to denote a longer period of time. The noun property of a lexeme indicates that the event it denotes also has certain characteristics and circumstances. Most Spanish dictionaries recognize the lexeme's primary meaning

as "the time that has elapsed since someone was born or something began." [I'm taking]; [Infopedia]; [DLLP].

The most common meaning is "a period of life characterized by a certain level of strength." This meaning reveals similarities with the meaning of "a certain stage of human life."

In addition to the above, the concept of "Age" also has the following meanings:

- ✓ stage of life; life expectancy
- ✓ period, time; historical period;
- ✓ expressions of time; limited period;
- ✓ old age, senility;
- ✓ duration of time;
- ✓ a unit of the geochronological (geological) scale, a stage.

The ambiguity of the concept of "age" allows it to be part of several synonymous series at once with different meanings, assuming both semantic and stylistic synonyms:

- ✓ The concept of "Age" in the sense of "time elapsed since someone's birth or the emergence or growth of something" has the following synonyms: year, years, January, winter (used for older people), spring (used for younger people);
- ✓ The concept of "Age" in the sense of "a period of life characterized by a certain level of strength" has the following synonyms: childhood, youth, old age;
- ✓ In the sense of "life cycle"; "life span" means period, generation;
- ✓ In the sense of "old age" – anciedad (very old age; antiquity, seniority), feliz age (happy age), third age (third age), planetary age (planetary age), otono de la vida (autumn of life), invierno de la vida (winter of life), final phase of life (final stage of life). It is clear that the concept of "Age" denotes the content of a concept characterized by its various integral properties. A lexeme unites many conceptual domains in a context within which they can be understood.

## Conclusion and Suggestions



In conclusion, a person's age largely determines their social status. The age-related concept of "Age" is an important concept that has been introduced into the field of language, along with the concepts of "childhood, adolescence, youth, middle age, and old age." These components form the dynamic image of the conceptual domain under study. Thus, it was found that the concept of "age" under study has a complex structure, including central and peripheral layers.

## REFERENCES

1. Achilova Z.P. "Semantics of the lexeme EDAD as a central lexeme of the nominative field of the concept of "age" in spanish and uzbek languages". International multidisciplinary journal for research development. [Achilova Z.P №12, issue 01 (2025). P. 51]
2. Achilova Z. Ispan va o'zbek tillarida "EDAD" tushunchasi bilan bog'liq bo'lgan ko'chma ma'nolarni idrok etishning milliy o'ziga xos xususiyatlari. "Экономика и социум" №5 (120)-1 2024
3. Achilova Z. P. Tarjima qilish qiyin bo'lgan murakkab morfologik hodisalar va sintaktik konstruksiyalarning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari // *Journal of Innovations in Scientific and Educational Research*. – 2023. – Т. 6. – № 2. – С. 310-315.
4. Achilova Z. P. Og'zaki matn tarjimasining fonetik va leksik qiyinchiliklari va uni yengib o'tish imkoniyatlari // *Pedagogs Jurnal*. – 2022. – Т. 3. – № 1. – С. 170-178.
5. Ачилова, Зулхумор Пулатовна "Синхрон таржима жараёнида мураккаб морфологик ҳодисалар ва синтактик конструкцияларнинг ўзига хос хусусиятлари." Образование наука и инновационные идеи в мире 31.2 (2023): 23-28.
6. Ачилова Зулхумор Пулатовна "Таржима қилиш қийин бўлган мураккаб морфологик ҳодисалар ва синтактик конструкцияларнинг ўзига хос хусусиятлари". Journal of innovations in scientific and educational research 6.2 (2023): 310-315.
7. Ачилова, Зулхумор Пулатовна. "Таржимашунослик назарияси мутахассислиги фанларига бағишланган замонавий дарсликлар яратишнинг

ахамияти" journal of innovations in scientific and educational research 6.2 (2023): 316-318.

8. Ачилова Зулхумор Пулатовна. "Применения метода корректирующей компенсации при переводе политических выступлений." *Journal of innovations in scientific and educational research* 6.2 (2023): 319-322.

9. Ачилова Зулхумор Пулатовна. "Ссловообразовательные и грамматические трудности при переводе испанского текста на русский". *Центрально азиатский журнал образования и инноваций. 2.6 Part 6* (2023): 220-224.

10. Ачилова, Зулхумор Пулатовна. "Оғзаки матн таржимасининг фонетик ва лексик қийинчиликлари ва уни енгиб ўтиш имкониятлари". *PEDAGOGS jurnali* 3.1 (2022): 170-178.