



## LINGUISTIC PICTURE OF THE WORLD AND THE PROCESS OF ITS FORMATION

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### Abstract

The article deals with the concept of a picture of the world, the process of forming a linguistic picture of the world, the development of language and thinking, analyzes the process of forming a picture of the world, the characteristics of language as a means of communication.

**Keywords:** world picture, reality, cognitive apparatus, cognition, language, symbol, sound complex, information, thinking process, consciousness, linguistics.

### Introduction

When studying the problem of the reflection of the picture of the world in human language, we usually pay attention to three simple words, which are called the Trinity: the surrounding reality, the reflection of this reality in the human brain, and the expression of the results of this reflection in language. At the same time, it is assumed that humans accurately reflect this reality, and this reality is also correctly reflected in language.

In fact, all these processes seem much more complex. First, it should be noted that humans can never fully and comprehensively reflect the environment in all its diversity. Cognition of the world around us is always an ordinary process; sometimes it takes too long. The structure of the human cognitive apparatus is not immediately and completely reproduced in perfect form in all the complexity of object adaptation. Our knowledge of an object is relative, incomplete, reflecting only some aspects of it. Moreover, even absolute knowledge of an object is practically impossible since the object is infinite in its properties. We are only approaching the absolute truth.

Another peculiarity of the cognitive process is that the results of a person's cognition of the surrounding world will never be at the same level. There are many gradations here, which can be attributed to age, life experience, the field in which one works, profession, level of knowledge, ability to perceive something, and many other reasons and factors.





If universal meanings are developed in language signs and symbol structures, communication between individuals will become possible. This means that some generalizations in language are as high as the level of clear knowledge of the world around us. The role of such generalizations is played by the common meanings of words. The fact is that the use of a word separately in speech will never be its full characteristic. Rather, it plays the role of a pathogen. This provokes a certain sum of the most common differential features, which will allow the interlocutor to identify the subject under consideration. A.A. Potebnya believes that the word and its division into direct and consequent meanings is not accidental [1,19-20]. Actually, A.A. Potebnya tries to draw a distinction between narrow and broad concepts. However, the word in the role of the predicate changes much less than the change in the sum of knowledge about the subject, which also expresses the result of reflection. It cannot be taken to be only a reflection of the relation of the word to the object. The definition of a word as a form of relation to reality appears in a particular form, as a name. The sound side of the word is the material, emotionally perceived basis, due to which the word becomes the signal of the second signal system and is closely connected with the function of the reflection of reality [2, 113].

Concepts accumulate the socio-historical practices of people over a period, while knowledge is concentrated and generalized. The meaning of the word is not the full meaning of the concept, but that part of it that is known to all members of society. Only the human brain can reflect the phenomena of the surrounding world and their natural connections. The results of its cognitive work are defined in concepts. The fact is that the voice complex itself does not reflect anything.

The sound complex is pronounced so that the listener recognizes the object indicated by this sound complex or its feature (qualitative or procedural). To achieve this goal, it is clear that it is not necessary to multiply all the information on the subject that may be in the listener's mind. The significance of labeling is that the listener recognizes an object with some minimal differential feature. However, if the sound complex is unimportant, he will never understand anything. Meaning, which is always defined by people, plays the role of indicating this set of differential properties [3, 226-227].

The amount of information on a subject, which consists of minimal differential characteristics, can be very small. The minimum level of differential characteristics is the same for all speakers of a particular language. The peculiarity of a word is to provoke this minimum and indicate what lies behind this set of sounds, and language becomes a very convenient means of communication for people.





The sum of the differential features does not fully reveal the essence of the subject. It exists in the mind, and the vowel complex is often based on a single feature.

There are not many finite expressions in language. In any language, these tools are few or no more limited, incomplete, and will not be perfect enough. Language very often expresses something approximately; it is forced to follow a complex and circuitous path to its goal.

It is known that one person's opinion, in order to become the domain of another person, must have an emotionally accepted form. A certain limitation of the means of expression in language does not allow it to create a perfect means of expression.

The most important step in the process of creating a verbal sign is to give it a meaning. Nomination on any basis is a purely technical linguistic technique. The sign chosen for naming (creating a sound shell of a word) does not complete the whole essence of the object, does not reveal all its features.

From the very beginning of the emergence of a word there is a contradiction between the content and the form of expression, and language tries to overcome this contradiction. The inner form of the word must be forgotten. One of the most effective means of achieving this goal is the formal and often radical semantic separation of this newly emerging word. The source of the word can be lost in the language.

Language always seeks to eliminate the disadvantages of words that may arise from the fact that a word is based on a single property name, while the true meaning is based on a set of properties. The fact that many words in the various languages of the world defy etymology can certainly explain the truth.

The loss of internal form is a huge step toward the perfection of linguistic technique. As a result, the sound complex begins to refer directly to the whole concept.

A detached word may indicate that the people who speak a particular language know the subject defined by that word, and for each of them the word means a certain amount of knowledge about the subject, but the meaning of the word says nothing about its essence.

Disclosure of the features of a topic, as well as the definition of its essence, is possible only by creating sentences. In speech acts, the properties of objects are often partially disclosed.

Whereas in concepts our knowledge is presented in a convoluted form, through judgments some concepts are connected with other concepts and reveal their content. This, in turn, creates a new value. Objective contradictions are reflected in the form of judgments, and the development of the forms of judgments reflects the development of the object.







Using language, in a certain number of sentences, people in one way or another reveal their knowledge of various topics and shed light on their essence. But describing the process itself is very difficult and technically impossible.

There are factors that make it difficult to understand the essence of objects in detail. However, we should not think that in order to know any object or event of reality, it is necessary to know its different nature and properties. There are things and events whose properties are very limited.

Compared with language, thinking is usually richer in content and more dynamic. The process of thinking is the formation of new connections between different ideas and concepts, which is characterized by constant "readability". Words are more stable, more conservative than concepts, and in this sense reflect the process of reality development less.

The ability of the human brain to reflect a picture of the world does not always mean that the vision is accurately reflected. Cognition is carried out by people who, due to a lack of appropriate factors, may create false messages, form concepts, and not satisfactorily relate them to the system. Therefore, cognition of the world is full of errors and fallacies.

Personal perceptions are poorer in content than the most objective attributes of objects because the senses are strictly specialized and reflect the truth incompletely and limitedly. Emotion singles out from the inseparable unity of an object some separate part of it and thus distinguishes what is not different.

Unless a person has effective ways of correcting mistakes, tools to learn more about the nature of things and events that surround him, he will never know the world around him more or less correctly. One such powerful tool is science. Ordinary human thinking cannot delve into the essence of objects and phenomena and is usually content with the results of superficial observations. Science not only delves deeper into the essence of objects and phenomena, but also constantly expands its possibilities by overcoming previously erroneous conclusions. In this respect language is of great importance to mankind.

Another powerful tool in cognition of the world around us is life experience, experience. Cognition of the world around us is almost impossible without a certain amount of accumulated knowledge.

Consciousness is knowledge that works in the process of human development of reality [4,135]. The existence of consciousness in man means, in fact, the development or formation of such a set (or system) of more or less objectively generalized knowledge in the process of life, communication, learning, through which he can be aware of the environment and himself aware of events.





To date, the need to put forward the concept of "world picture" arises from the state of different variants of positions coexisting in different fields of human activity.

In linguistics, the concept of a linguistic representation of the world emerged in epistemolinguistics, which is based on anthropology, since the image of the world can be adequately described only in the general theory of man.

The image of the world is a holistic image of the world, arising as a result of all spiritual activity of man in the process of his interaction with the world.

The most adequate interpretation of the understanding of the picture of the world is to describe it as the initial global image of the world, based on the human worldview, reflecting important features in the understanding of the carriers of the world and the result of all human spiritual activity.

Thus, language is directly involved in two processes related to the image of the world. Firstly, the language picture of the world is formed at its bottom, as one of the deepest layers of the human picture of the world. Secondly, language itself expresses and reveals other images of the human world, which brings to it subjective characteristics of man, as well as features of his culture.

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