



The Concepts Of "Goodness" And "Evil" In The Linguistic Image Of The World And Their National-Cultural Characteristics

Farrukh Komiljon Ugli Normamatov

2nd Year Master's Student, Termez State University, Uzbekistan

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the linguistic image of the world and the views of various scholars and researchers on it, the concept term as one of the controversial problems of cognitive linguistics and linguocultural studies, the role of the concepts of "goodness" and "evil" in the linguistic image of the world. The national-cultural features of the concepts of "goodness" and "evil" are also illustrated by the use of English idioms and synonyms of goodness and evil.

KEYWORDS

Linguistic image of the world, concept, cognitive linguistics, linguoculturology, goodness, evil, idioms, synonyms.

INTRODUCTION

Each generation inherits its own characteristics in its own language and

culture, and future generations will continue to make changes to

these characteristics and refine them. The linguistic image of the universe is a global image of the world, the result of all human activities, not just one. Nowadays, each concept has its place in the national culture and linguistic image of the people. In the English linguistic description, too, the concepts of “goodness” and “evil” have been around for a long time, and these concepts are reflected in the religion, daily life and culture of the English people. Concepts and ideas that express goodness and evil also play an important role in English proverbs, aphorisms and idioms.

The linguistic image of the world as a global image of the world is formed in the human mind at the heart of all its relations with the external world, and it is expressed by specific linguistic symbols - morphemes, words, phrases or sentences. The central element of the linguistic image of the world is the word and the concept it represents. It has a "shell" consisting of a complex of meaningful sounds. It distinguishes an object from others and describes some of its properties. “The reflection of the universe in the human mind is its image. Accordingly, the concepts of religious, mythological, scientific, and linguistic image of the world emerged. The linguistic view of the universe is the linguistic representation of the system of the universe”¹.

It also indicates that the item belongs to a certain category in terms of its common features with other objects (nomination process). Represents a clear image of an object and has a lexical meaning based on it. Parts of the linguistic image of the universe are interdependent (morphemes are the "bricks" of the word, and the word is the "building blocks" of syntax).

Language is a key part of the concept of

culture and it helps a person to communicate in society. The study of the history of language began 2,000 years ago with the study of Greek and Indian cultures, and by the twentieth century, the development of linguistics had made the study of language independent of the culture of society a major task. However, the impact of language on society and culture began to form a center of research in the 1960s.

Theoretical and methodological approaches to the study of the organic connection between language, society and culture should be considered here. Social culture, which plays an important role in human life, is associated with stages of development. Although it has been proven that there is a connection between different animals and insects, the human-human relationship is recognized as the most complex type of relationship. For the first time, Wilhelm von Humboldt was one of the first to see that language is not related to logical thinking, to the perception of being in this way, and put forward a number of arguments in favor of a new view. According to Humboldt, language helps a person to know the world, but knowledge is also inextricably linked with language. According to Humboldt, language is an integral part of human culture. Language is closely connected with the stages of spiritual development of mankind, accompanies man in the stages of development and crisis, and reflects each stage of culture².

There are thousands of national languages in the world, and so many languages. The linguistic image of the world represents a complex process of ethnic thinking, embodying a system of cultural and social relations. According to scholars, the linguistic picture of the world in each language is unique. According to these views, modern scholars propose to compare the linguistic

¹ Эргашева М. В. Оламинг лисоний манзараси ва семантик майдонларга бўлиниши- Молодой учёный . № 3.1 (107.1) . Февраль, 2016 г.

² Гумбольдт В. Фон. Избранные труды по языкознанию.-М.: Прогресс, 2000. – 398 с.

image of the world in different languages, to understand the linguistic image of the world, to study the worldview of another nation using other factors.

In order to study the linguistic image of the world of another nations, it is necessary to go into the linguistic image of that world and collect objective information about the object being studied in that language. The linguistic representation of the universe is a linguistic set of these matrices that represent the methods of national perception of being and the resulting national character. Without knowing this system of matrices, it is difficult to study the ethical, moral and important elements, associative thinking, systems that make up national culture.

Goodness is the most important quality and represents the original and eternal essence of human activity. It not only gives a person a strong spiritual pleasure, but also leads him to true happiness, which turns him into a person. Goodness is manifested in a person's moral and practical activities, and includes such qualities as humility, generosity, courage, honesty, integrity, justice, and truthfulness³.

When we talk about the concepts of “goodness” and “evil”, we must first talk about the concept, its essence. “Concept” is derived from the Latin word “conceptus”, which means “concept”. A concept is a whole set of notions. Any set of ideas expressed or expressed about an object constitutes a concept. More specifically, while the notion is a small part of an iceberg floating on water, the concept is a huge, holistic view of an iceberg not only visible on the water but also hidden underwater.

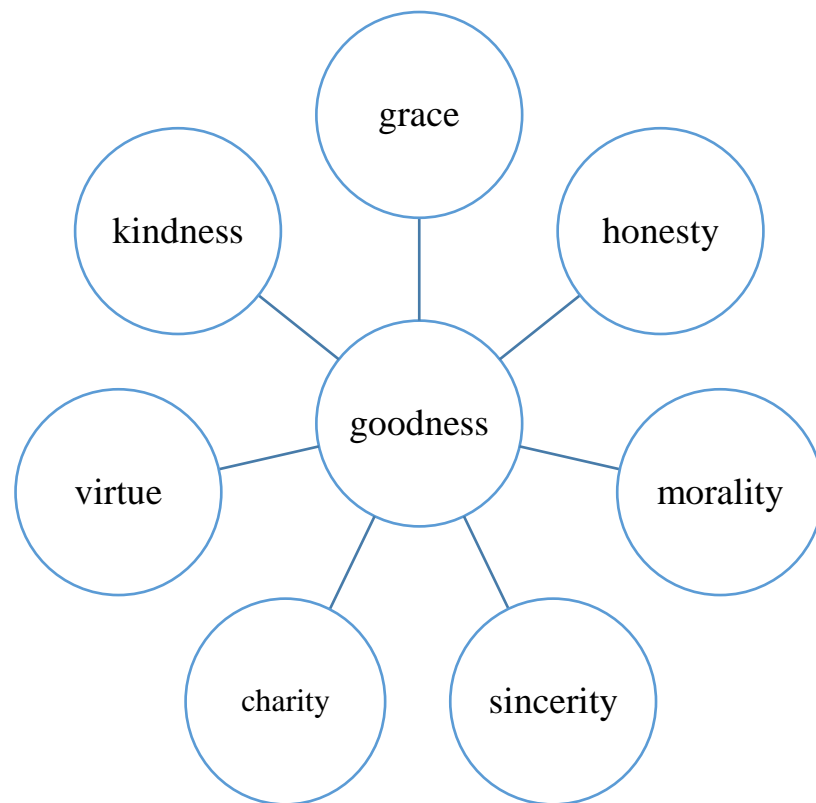
Ever since the creation of the universe, there has been a struggle between good and evil in human society. Where there is good, there is, of course, the opposite of evil. When the

concept of “goodness” is mentioned, a number of concepts that are close to it and give it meaning, that is, synonyms of this concept, can also be a direct symbol of goodness.

There are many synonyms for the concept of “goodness” in the culture of the English people, for example, virtue, righteousness, kindness, morality, generosity, probity, integrity, honesty, uprightness, charity, magnanimity, rectitude. Each of these words expresses the concept of “goodness” in some way. Here are some examples of the above words:

Virtue is used in the sense of kindness, virtue, attribute, as well as to express the unique behavior and quality of people. He led a life of virtue. She was certainly no pragon of virtue. As a politician, he always condemned the virtues of compromise and conciliation.

³ <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/goodness>



1-diagram. Synonyms of goodness.⁴

⁴ Compiled by the author.

Kindness-being kind and sincere to people is also a sign of goodness. *I can never repay your many kindness to me. Kindness is the quality of being kind*⁵.

Righteousness-justice. We know that where there is ignorance and injustice, there is no place for good deeds. Of course, justice and fairness are invaluable in combating such evils.

Honesty-the quality of being honest. *She answered all my questions with her usual honesty. His honesty is not in question.*

The conceptual view of the world formed in human thought is a very complex structure. It is very variable and changeable. It has a lot in common for people to understand each other,

so thinking is broader and more mobile than language. As a result, the thought process tends to establish new connections between different imaginations and concepts, and there is a constant "dissatisfaction." A word (language unit) is more stable and conservative than thinking, so it cannot adequately reflect all the processes of change and development in existence.

"Determining good and evil is not a simple task, and misinterpreting it or punishing the good or rewarding the bad also means exacerbating the evil. Because humanity has only evolved as a society, the judgment of goodness or evil lies in acknowledging what is good and what is bad for society. Therefore, the thing that improves society is goodness. Evil is something that weakens society. But it is important to know which one is difficult and to solve it only wisely"⁶.

Evil is the opposite of goodness and it hinders the development of the individual and society. It is manifested in such concepts as deceit, inferiority, hypocrisy, obscenity, cruelty,

ignorance, and betrayal. From a religious point of view, good is interpreted as a divine grace, and evil as an expression of the satanic and animal qualities in man; both good and evil are the consequences of the extent to which man exercises his free will. Just as there are synonyms for the concept of goodness, so there are several synonyms for the concept of "evil" in English.

For example, *cruelty, sin, badness, devil, brutal, beastly, corrupt, wickedness, savage, heinous, ruthless, immorality, monstrous, knavery, malevolence.*

Cruelty is to harm people and creatures, to harm them. *The deliberate cruelty of his words cut her like a knife. Frightening cruelties were inflicted on child factory workers well into the 19th century.*

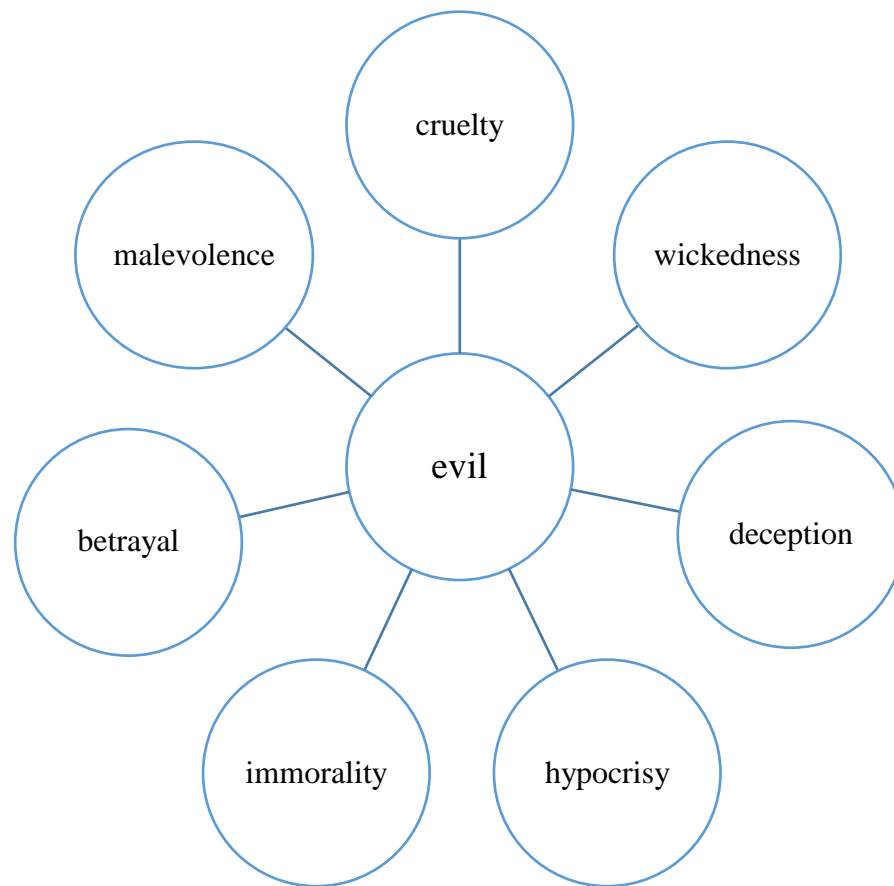
Badness-the fact of being morally bad, the quality of being bad. *There was not a hint of badness in him.*

Corrupt-willing to use their power to do dishonest or illegal things in return for money or to get an advantage and to have a bad effect on somebody or make them behave in an immoral or dishonest way. *The whole system is inefficient and corrupt. He was corrupted by power and ambition.*

Immorality-the state or quality of being immoral and an immoral act or practice. *During war it seems like immorality is rampant since a lot of the soldiers would kill even innocent civilians who had done nothing wrong.*

⁵ Oxford Advanced Learner's dictionary. 2020

⁶ Atkinson Philip. Recognising Good And Evil .2007. p 3



2-diagram. Synonyms of evil⁷

⁷ Compiled by the author

*Malevolence-hostile attitude or feeling and behavior exhibiting a hostile attitude. He said it with malevolence. The commanders met with polite bows but with secret malevolence in their hearts.*⁸

Phrases and aphorisms also play an important role in expressing the concepts of "goodness" and "evil" in English national culture. The modern English linguistic description is inconceivable without idioms. An idiom is a group of words established by usage as having a meaning not deducible from those of the individual words⁹. For example:

He's been pushing up the daisies for a year.
(He's been dead for a year.)

Let's paint the town red. (Let's have a good time in town.)

She has a bun in the oven. (She is pregnant.)

Idioms are classified as figurative language, which is the use of words in an unusual or imaginative manner. Figurative language includes the use of metaphors, similes, personification, hyperbole, euphemisms, and pun.

good as gold- very good. Usually used to describe children. *Mother: Thank you for taking care of Gretchen; I hope she hasn't been too much trouble. Grandmother: Not at all; she's been as good as gold. We knew that Daddy would not read us a bedtime story unless we behaved, so we tried to be good as gold.*

good as new- as good as when it was new; as well or as healthy as normal. *A little rest and I'll be as good as new.*

the good die young- good people tend to die at an early age. *Marshall's twenty-year-old son*

died in a car crash; it did not comfort Marshall to think that the good die young.

a good egg-a good and dependable person. *He seems like a good egg. I'll take a chance on him.*

bad blood (between people) unpleasant feelings or animosity between people. *There is no bad blood between us. I don't know why we should quarrel.*

bad hair day- a bad day in general. (As when one's inability to groom one's hair in the morning seems to color the events of the day.) *It's just one bad hair day after another.*

bad-mouth-someone or something to say negative things about someone or something. *Mr. Smith was always bad-mouthing Mrs. Smith. They just didn't get along. John bad-mouths his car constantly because it is too small for him.*

cast (one's) pearls before swine-to waste something good on someone who doesn't care about it. *To sing for them is to cast pearls before swine. To serve them French cuisine is like casting one's pearls before swine.*

The devil's children have the devil's luck-evil people often seem to have good luck. *The police thought they had trapped the murderer, but he escaped. The devil's children have the devil's luck.*

The devil is not so black as he is painted-no one is as bad as people say he is. Implies that people are saying too many bad things about someone. *I can't believe that actress is as coldhearted as the gossip columns say she is. The devil is not so black as he is painted.*

The devil looks after his own- evil people are often prosperous or well taken care of. (Implies that they must be getting their prosperity from the devil, since they are not earning it by being good and deserving.) *Jane: I don't understand why the corner store is still in business. They cheat everybody! Alan: Well,*

⁸ The Oxford English Dictionary. Oxford university press.1989

⁹ <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Idiom>

*the devil looks after his own*¹⁰.

In conclusion, every language has a separate worldview, and the linguistic individual is obliged to compose the content of expressions in accordance with that image. It shows a person's unique perception of the world, which is reflected in the language. Language is an important factor in the formation and existence of human knowledge of the universe. It verbally records the results of knowing the world as it reflects the objective world in the process of human activity. The linguistic image of the world complements the objective knowledge of existence, and this set of knowledge, sealed in linguistic forms, creates a linguistic image of the universe. Based on the above, it can be said that the concept has a two-sided nature. On the one hand, culture enters the mental world of a person as a concept, on the other hand, a person enters culture through a concept and sometimes influences it. Man, while preserving his individual, unique culture, through the concept refers to the culture of nations, the mental world of different nationalities. Thus, the synonyms of the concepts of "goodness" and "evil," and the idioms, proverbs, and aphorisms associated with these concepts, play an important role in the expression of English national culture.

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