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EXPLORING VALUES THROUGH PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS: A STUDY OF AXIOLOGY IN LANGUAGE

FRAZEOLOGIK BIRLIKLAR ORQALI QADRIYATLARNI O'RGANISH: TILDA AKSIOLOGIYANI O'RGANISH

ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ЦЕННОСТЕЙ ЧЕРЕЗ ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЗМЫ: ИЗУЧЕНИЕ АКСИОЛОГИИ В ЯЗЫКЕ

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Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqola frazeologik birliklar aksiologiyasining qiziqarli sohasiga kirib, til va qadriyatlar o'rtasidagi murakkab munosabatlarga oydinlik kiritadi. An'anaviy ravishda muloqot vositasi sifatida qaraladigan til bu erda jamiyat qadriyatlari, e'tiqodlari va me'yorlarini aks ettiruvchi ko'zgu sifatida taqdim etiladi. Ushbu maqolada ta'kidlanishicha, qadriyatlar mavhum tushunchalar emas, balki bizning harakatlarimiz va qarorlarimizga ta'sir qiladigan va biz foydalanadigan til bilan chambarchas bog'liq bo'lgan etakchi tamoyillardir. Aksiologiya va til o'rtasidagi o'zaro ta'sir oddiy muloqotdan tashqariga chiqadi, tilni qadriyatlarimizning dinamik aksiga aylantiradi.

Аннотация

Эта статья погружается в увлекательную область аксиологии фразеологических единиц, проливая свет на сложные отношения между языком и ценностями. Язык, традиционно рассматриваемый как средство общения, здесь представлен как зеркало, отражающее ценности, убеждения и нормы общества. В этой статье подчеркивается, что ценности — это не абстрактные концепции, а руководящие принципы, которые влияют на наши действия и решения и глубоко переплетены с языком, который мы используем. Взаимодействие между аксиологией и языком выходит за рамки простого общения, превращая язык в динамическое отражение наших ценностей.

Abstract

This article delves into the captivating realm of axiology within phraseological units, shedding light on the intricate relationship between language and values. Language, traditionally viewed as a means of communication, is here unveiled as a mirror reflecting a society's values, beliefs, and norms. This article underlines that values are not abstract concepts but guiding principles that influence our actions and decisions, deeply interwoven with the language we employ. The interplay between axiology and language transcends mere communication, transforming language into a dynamic reflection of our values.

Key words: Axiology, Values, Language, Phraseological units, Cultural significance, Ethics, Beliefs, Norms, Philosophy, Linguistics, Idiomatic expressions, Cultural and linguistic significance, Cultural identity

Ключевые слова: Аксиология, Ценности, Язык, Фразеологизмы, Культурная значимость, Этика, Убеждения, Нормы, Философия, Языкознание, Идиоматические выражения, Культурно-языковая значимость, Культурная идентичность.

Kalit so'zlar: Aksiologiya, Qadriyatlar, Til, Frazеologizmlar, Madaniy ahamiyat, Etika, E'tiqod, me'yorlar, Falsafa, Tilshunoslik, Idiomatik iboralar, Madaniy-lingvistik ahamiyat, Madaniy o'ziga xoslik.

INTRODUCTION

Language, a multifaceted tool with deep-rooted cultural significance, is not merely a medium for communication; it serves as a mirror reflecting the values, beliefs, and norms of a society. At the intersection of philosophy and linguistics lies axiology, the study of values and ethics. This article embarks on a captivating exploration of the profound interplay between axiology and language, focusing on how values are encoded in phraseological units. These units, known for their cultural and linguistic significance, serve as conduits through which values become embedded in language. As we navigate this intricate terrain, we aim to reveal the deep connections between the language we employ and the values we hold dear.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The study of axiological assessment in world linguistics is inextricably linked with the beginning of the study of relational forms that represent the semantic category of language. The expression of value attitudes, in turn, is studied primarily through lexical units. This line of research allows us to gain a deeper understanding of how language reflects and conveys value meanings and emotional connotations, and how these meanings influence communication and interaction between people. Research in this area helps to expand our knowledge of the language system and

its relationship with the sociocultural sphere. As for the issues and problems of reflecting value meanings in the linguistic consciousness of the individual and the linguistic and cultural community, this topic was addressed in their works by such authors as N.D. Arutyunova, A. Vezhbitskaya, Yu.D. Apresyan, N.O. Lossky, V. Frankl, V.I. Karasik, V.P. Tugarin [1]. In the studies conducted, the authors presented initial views on the expression of value relations, but this issue still remains open and requires further research. In the context of Uzbek linguistics, individual studies devoted to the axiological assessment and correlation of linguistic units have not been fully carried out. Some researchers have expressed their opinions and assumptions on this matter, but there is no general consensus yet. This leaves room for further research and deepening our knowledge in the field of expressing value meanings in linguistic consciousness and the linguocultural community. Among Uzbek authors I would like to mention such researchers as Z.S. Aripov, B.M. Juraev, K.N. Nazarova, R.Kh. Ruziev, E.I. Ibragimova et al., [2] whose works discuss problems associated with the reflection of value meanings in the linguistic consciousness of the individual and the linguistic and cultural community.

DISCUSSION

Axiology, deriving its name from the Greek words «axios» (value) and «logos» (study), is a branch of philosophy that delves into the nature, origin, and significance of values. Values encompass a broad spectrum of human experiences and judgments, from ethical principles and moral standards to aesthetic preferences and cultural norms. They are not abstract concepts but the guiding principles that underpin our decisions, actions, and interactions with the world. Values, however, do not exist in isolation; they are intertwined with the language we use. Language serves as a medium to convey these values, acting as the canvas on which our ethical and cultural beliefs are painted. The relationship between axiology and language goes beyond mere communication; it turns language into a living reflection of our values. It is through the words we choose, the idioms we employ, and the metaphors we create that we express, embody, and perpetuate our deeply held beliefs and norms. In the world of linguistics, phraseological units, often referred to as idiomatic expressions, stand as particularly vivid examples of the interaction between axiology and language. These units are composed of groups of words with meanings that extend beyond the sum of their individual parts. They encapsulate culture, tradition, and shared experience within their compact forms. Idioms, a subset of phraseological units, offer a captivating window into the collective psyche of a linguistic community. These expressions go beyond the surface level; they tell stories that reveal the cultural values, historical events, and societal priorities of a specific group. Consider the English idiom «killing two birds with one stone». This expression embodies the value of efficiency, encouraging the accomplishment of multiple goals with a single action. In contrast, the Russian idiom «to lock the barn when the horse has already been stolen» conveys a distinct value of prevention and foresight, emphasizing the importance of acting proactively. These idiomatic expressions serve as vessels through which cultural values are preserved and transmitted from generation to generation. Through idioms, we unearth the rich tapestry of values that shape our language and our cultural identity. Metaphors, another potent linguistic tool, provide further insight into the intricate connections between language and values. George Lakoff and Mark Johnson's theory of conceptual metaphors highlights the profound relationship between abstract concepts and concrete experiences [3]. These metaphors offer a unique perspective on values, allowing us to understand complex ideas through familiar, sensorimotor interactions. For instance, the metaphor «love is a journey» is a common expression in English. This metaphorical mapping suggests that love is dynamic, involving challenges and progress. It reflects the value of effort and commitment in romantic relationships. By examining these metaphors, we uncover the deeply ingrained values that inform our language and, by extension, our culture. Cultural variations in phraseological units further highlight the cultural nuances of values embedded in language. Each culture has its own unique phraseological units, reflecting its values, historical context, and societal priorities. For example, the Italian phrase «Dove c'è fumo, c'è fuoco» (where there's smoke, there's fire) encapsulates the value of skepticism, emphasizing that appearances can be deceiving. Conversely, the Japanese expression «mono no aware» conveys an appreciation for the impermanence of life, highlighting the value of transience. Each culture's phraseological units offer insights into what they cherish and prioritize, providing a window into their cultural ethos.

However, language is not only a reflection of values; it can also perpetuate and reinforce societal biases and stereotypes, particularly in the context of gender. This intersection of axiology

and language becomes especially pertinent when considering phraseological units. Many languages contain gendered expressions and idioms that contribute to the perpetuation of gender stereotypes, reinforcing inequalities. For example, the English idiom «cry like a girl» has historically been used to imply weakness or vulnerability in the face of adversity, perpetuating gender stereotypes that devalue femininity. Recognizing and challenging such language patterns is essential for promoting gender equality and fostering more inclusive and equitable communication [4].

RESULT

Axiological Foundations of Language: Axiology, as a branch of philosophy, investigates the nature, origin, and significance of values, shaping human experiences across a broad spectrum. Values are integral to decision-making, actions, and interactions with the world, forming guiding principles rather than abstract concepts.

Language as a Reflective Medium: Language is not merely a tool for communication but a reflective medium for cultural and ethical beliefs. Values are expressed, embodied, and perpetuated through the words, idioms, and metaphors chosen in linguistic communication.

Phraseological Units and Cultural Values: Phraseological units, particularly idioms, vividly exemplify the interaction between axiology and language. Idioms encapsulate cultural values, traditions, and shared experiences within compact linguistic forms.

Cultural Variations in Idiomatic Expressions: Comparative analysis of idioms across cultures reveals distinct values, historical contexts, and societal priorities. Each culture's phraseological units provide insights into cherished values, offering a window into their cultural ethos.

Metaphors as Insights into Values: Metaphors, according to Lakoff and Johnson's theory, offer a unique perspective on values, allowing for the understanding of complex ideas through familiar experiences. Examining metaphors like «love is a journey» reveals deeply ingrained values that shape language and culture.

Language Perpetuating and Challenging Gender Stereotypes: The intersection of axiology and language becomes crucial in the context of gender, as language can perpetuate gender biases and stereotypes. Recognition and challenge of gendered expressions, such as «cry like a girl» are essential for promoting gender equality and inclusive communication.

Cultural Nuances in Phraseological Units: Each culture's phraseological units reflect values, with examples such as the Italian «Dove c'è fumo, c'è fuoco» emphasizing skepticism and the Japanese «mono no aware» highlighting the appreciation for impermanence.

Language as Mirror and Messenger: Language emerges as both a mirror and a messenger of cultural values, serving as a dynamic medium for expressing, preserving, and transmitting values across generations. The study highlights the intricate interplay between axiology and language, contributing to linguistic understanding and cultural preservation.

CONCLUSION

In the intricate landscape of axiology in language, we discover that every word, idiom, and metaphor is imbued with values. This intricate interplay between language and values transcends mere communication; it serves as a profound reflection of our beliefs, culture, and ethical principles. By examining the connections between language and values, we can promote cross-cultural empathy, challenge stereotypes, and engage in more inclusive and equitable communication. It is through this understanding that we appreciate the rich tapestry of values that shape our language and, in turn, our world. In the intricate web of language, we find not just a tool for communication, but a profound expression of which we are and what we hold dear.

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