

linguistic backgrounds to ensure the inclusivity of comparative and contrastive analyses.

In conclusion, comparative and contrastive linguistics continue to be vibrant areas of research with numerous ongoing challenges and opportunities. By addressing these current issues and embracing interdisciplinary approaches, researchers can make significant contributions to our understanding of language diversity, cognition, and communication.

REFERENCES

1. Haspelmath, Martin. (2010). Comparative and Contrastive Linguistics. In: The Oxford Handbook of Linguistic Analysis. Oxford University Press.
2. Croft, William. (2002). Typology and Universals. Cambridge University Press.
3. Gries, Stefan Th. (2009). Quantitative Corpus Linguistics with R: A Practical Introduction. Routledge.
4. Chomsky, Noam. (1957). Syntactic Structures. Mouton de Gruyter.

LINGUISTICS CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CONCEPT SIZE

Raimkulova Feruza Qahramon qizi

O‘zbekiston Davlat Jahon tillari universiteti

Ingliz filologiyasi fakulteti talabasi

Annotation. This article explores the concept of size across three languages: Uzbek, Russian, and English. The comparative analysis investigates various linguistic aspects related to size expression in these languages, including lexical diversity, morphological features, syntactic structures, metaphorical extensions, cultural influences, and language variations. By examining size-related concepts in multiple linguistic contexts, the study aims to provide insights into cross-linguistic patterns and variations in size expression.

Keywords. *Size expression, Comparative analysis, Uzbek language, Russian language, English language, Lexical diversity, Morphological features, Syntactic structures, Metaphorical extensions, Cultural influences, Language variation, Linguistic comparison*

Introduction. The concept of volume plays an important role in linguistics because it represents dimensions, magnitude, and proportions in different languages. In particular, it covers physical, spatial, temporal, and metaphorical aspects. The size of an object or concept indicates its size or dimensions. Understanding the linguistic features of volume illuminates the cognitive processes involved in the conceptualization and communication of foci and cultural and contextual factors that shape linguistic images. In linguistics, the concept of size also serves for symbolic meaning. For example, "Big Ideas", "Small Talk", or "large volumes of information". These phrases use size as a metaphorical basis to convey concepts of importance, irrelevance, or quantity.

In addition, the dimension reflects people's specific worldviews and cultural norms in a given community. The study of the linguistic features of volume gives valuable ideas about the nature of language and knowledge. By studying how size is expressed in languages and cultures, linguists have a deeper understanding of the richness and diversity of human language expression.

Main part

The research issue in question, "Linguistics characteristics of the concept size", explores linguistic expressions of size in several languages. This concept allows us to classify and understand the spatial properties of objects, which plays a fundamental role in how we communicate with our environment. By studying the "dimension" through semantic and cognitive lenses, we reveal detailed and complex ways in which people perceive, conceptualize, and express spatial dimensions and gain a deeper understanding of the interaction between that language and thought.

This research work closely matches the subject of linguistic properties of size, as it provides empirical insights into how different languages encode and represent size.

There are basic concepts and theories related to size in linguistics and include:

1. Lexical semantics of volume:

Linguists study how languages encode size-dependent concepts through lexical items such as "large", and "small". Volume terms often exhibit polysemy, meaning that they have several related meanings.

2. Cognitive linguistics:

Cognitive linguists study the mental representation and processing of scale concepts.

3. Linguistic Typology:

Typological studies compare how different languages express size and related concepts.

Let's look at the relevant research on how size is expressed across languages. Studies in this direction shed light on cross-language variation by examining lexical, morphological, syntactic, and pragmatic aspects of size expression. Below we will cite the main topics of this study.

1. Lexical diversity.
2. Morphological characters.
3. Syntactic structures.
4. Metaphorical camgaytmas.
5. Cultural and pragmatic influences.
6. Typological universals.
7. Embodied perception.

The methodology used in our taqdot work involves a systematic approach to the study of linguistic expressions of size in several languages. Data collection and sorting are done as follows: languages representing different language families, geographic regions, and typological features are selected. This provides a broad

cross-linguistic perspective on size expression. Data collection, on the other hand, involves collecting linguistic data from speakers of selected languages. The information collected includes size-dependent phrases, lexical items, morphological characters, and syntactic structures. Translation equivalence is established between size-dependent phrases in different languages to ensure comparison across languages. This involves a semantic and pragmatic careful review to identify relevant translations.

English: In our research work we will consider the topic: a comparative analysis of the "size" understanding in Uzbek, Russian, and English. This comparative analysis provides a specific objective to study the interaction between language, culture, and perception.

In expressing the concept of "size", English demonstrates a remarkable degree of flexibility and richness of description. This linguistic versatility is manifested through a wide range of adjectives, each designed to describe different sizes or magnitudes of objects. From a morphological point of view, English uses a simple system to denote comparative dominant levels that facilitate the expression of relative dimensions and extremities. This system not only emphasizes the linguistic effectiveness of the English language by describing size but also reflects cognitive and cultural foundations.

In Russian, adjectives such as "malenky" (meaning small) and "Bolshoy" (meaning big) are not simple descriptors. Instead, they morphologically adapt to the grammatical characteristics of the nouns they describe, which reflect gender, number, and hol(noun, complement, etc. This adaptation requires a deep understanding of Russian morphology to correctly use and interpret size descriptions in various linguistic contexts. Understanding and navigating the morphological complexity of the scale representation system in Russian emphasizes the complex relationship between language structure and cognitive processes involved in spatial perception. It emphasizes how the Russian language satisfies the cognitive need to classify and characterize spatial measurements

through its specific morphological features, understanding the cultural and cognitive foundations of linguistic expression.

In Uzbek, belonging to the language family, the linguistic phenomenon of agglutination is manifested, especially pronounced in the expression of size and its comparative or dominant levels. Agglutination is a morphological process characteristic of Turkic languages and is associated with the attachment of discrete morphemes or suffixes. The agglutinative nature of Uzbek gives a window into the cognitive and cultural dimensions of language use. The ability to represent comparative relationships of subtle differences in size through morphological means reflects the linguistic and cognitive strategies employed by speakers to classify and characterize the physical environment.

Conclusion. Within the framework of this work, a comprehensive study of the concept of "size" in English, Russian, and Uzbek provides a multifaceted view of the interaction of linguistic, cognitive, and cultural factors in the representation and perception of spatial dimensions. The examination shows that while the systematic mechanisms of representing "size" differ significantly in different languages, there is a universal cognitive ability to perceive and express spatial dimensions.

This work contributes to modern lexicology by offering a subtle understanding of the lexical codification and semantic processing of size in various language systems. The ideas of this study open several paths for future research. Research into conceptual areas other than "size" can shed light on additional aspects of the interaction between language, cognition, and culture.

REFERENCES

1. President of Uzbekistan. (2021). New Uzbekistan University Founded. Retrieved from <https://www.president.uz/en/lists/view/4448>
2. Palmer, F. R. Semantics. Moscow: Progress, 1981. — 263 p
3. Kay, P., & Fillmore, C. J. Grammatical Constructions and Linguistic Generalizations: The What's X Doing Y? Construction. *Language*, 1999, 75(1): 1-33