

## EXPLORING THE LINGUISTIC CATEGORY OF SPACE: A COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW IN RUSSIAN, UZBEK, AND ENGLISH

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### **ABSTRACT**

*This article provides a thorough review of the linguistic category of space, examining its representation in the Russian, Uzbek, and English languages. The review encompasses a diverse range of linguistic subfields, including morphology, syntax, semantics, and phonology. Researchers and linguists from various cultural and linguistic backgrounds have delved into the intricacies of spatial expressions, exploring how the concept of space is manifested through different parts of speech, prepositions, adverbs, and metaphors.*

**Key words:** *Category of space, Spatial lexicon, Lexico-semantic groups, Lexical units, Spatial orientation, Spatial prepositions, Comparative study, Cognitive linguistics, Spatial metaphor, Linguistic worldview, Spatial relations*

### **INTRODUCTION**

The linguistic category of space has emerged as a focal point in contemporary linguistics, with scholars from diverse backgrounds contributing to its exploration. This article offers a comprehensive review of the existing literature, shedding light on the extensive research conducted in Russian, Uzbek, and English languages. The objective is to present a nuanced understanding of how spatial concepts are linguistically expressed, encompassing various levels of linguistic analysis. [7]

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

Diachronic method is used to identify which scholars have studied the category of space. While doing research several monographs, scientific dissertations. This article is a comprehensive review of various works related to the study of the category of space in linguistics, focusing on the Russian language, with some references to Uzbek and English. The materials and methods used in writing this research involve reviewing and summarizing the findings of numerous scholars who have explored different aspects of the spatial category in linguistics. [1] In this research the works of various linguists who have contributed to the study of spatial concepts are used. These include E.E. Yakovleva, V.L. Ibragimova, Anna Zaliznyak, O.V. Myaksheva, A.D. Koshelev, G.I. Kustova, F.I. Rozhansky, R.I. Rozina, and many others.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Russian linguists have extensively examined the category of space, with notable contributions from E.E. Yakovleva, E.S. Yakovleva, V.L. Ibragimova, and others. E.E. Yakovleva's work delves into the three-dimensionality of spatial concepts, analyzing the means of expression in different parts of speech. V.L. Ibragimova focuses on the lexico-semantic groups of verbs related to spatial localization, highlighting their significance in linguistic interpretation.

Prepositions and adverbs play a crucial role in expressing spatial relations in Russian. The monograph by O.N. Seliverstova and T.N. Malyar provides a detailed overview of spatial prepositions and adverbs, emphasizing their semantic representations. Scholars such as V.I. Pekar and I.S. Borozdina explore the semantics of prepositions indicating vertical arrangement and the oppositions within spatial adjectives, respectively.

The exploration of spatial metaphors in Russian includes works by O.P. Ermakova, N.D. Arutyunova, and others. These studies investigate the metaphorical use of spatially significant word groups, providing insights into the cognitive

mechanisms underlying spatial expressions. Additionally, the work of M.Yu. Lotman underscores the multi-level nature of the spatial worldview, encompassing mythological, scientific, and everyday perspectives. [3]

Russian linguists have also delved into the linguistic worldview, examining the interplay between language and culture. Y.D. Apresyan, M.Yu. Lotman, and others explore space as a linguistic worldview, emphasizing its role in shaping cultural perceptions. The works of V.N. Toporov and E.Yu. Panasenکو contribute to understanding the differentiation of everyday, scientific, and world-poetic understandings of space. [10]

While the category of space in the Uzbek language has not been extensively studied, there are significant contributions from earlier scholars such as M.Abduvaliev, Sh.Iskandarova, S.Muhammadova. These works primarily focus on the spatial characteristics of verbal aspects and the locative nature of actions, providing valuable insights into the representation of space in Uzbek.

The works of S.Muhammadova and M.Abduvaliev highlight the role of spatial characteristics in distinguishing verbal aspects and identifying semantic meanings related to spatial movement. Sh.Iskandarova introduces the concept of limit nuance in the lexical meaning of some Uzbek verbs, emphasizing the completion of actions as the attainment of a limit. S.Ikramova defines the category of space as a representation of national world picture. [2]

In English linguistics, researchers such as L. Talmy, R. Langacker, and J. Jackendoff have proposed influential theories. Talmy introduces the idea of topological types, asserting that these types shape linguistic space and serve as guiding principles in spatial expressions. R. Langacker's theory of spatial grammar, based on cognitive analysis, provides insights into the construction and organization of linguistic knowledge related to space. [8]

Several studies in English linguistics involve a comparative approach, with scholars like M.A. Kunizhev, A.N. Cheremisin, and I.V. Skrynnikova exploring spatial concepts in both Russian and English. A.A. Zolkin examines the spatial

structure of poetic expressions in English, utilizing the material from "Mother Goose Rhymes." Researchers like N.G. Stetsenko and O.G. Dudochkina investigate the cognitive semantics of spatial orientation verbs, prepositions, and adverbs in English. [4]

## CONCLUSION

The category of space has emerged as a dynamic and multifaceted area of study in linguistics, with scholars exploring its representation in the Russian, Uzbek, and English languages. While Russian linguistics boasts extensive research across various subfields, Uzbek studies are limited but insightful. English linguistics, influenced by scholars like L. Talmy and R. Langacker, offers a rich understanding of spatial grammar and cognitive semantics. The comparative studies between Russian and English further enrich the exploration of spatial concepts. Overall, the review underscores the significance of the linguistic category of space in shaping our cognitive understanding of the world.

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