

LINGUOCULTUROLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS OF THE CONCEPT

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ABSTRACT

A concept is a concept that is always associated with an individual. The concept includes the ability to receive intellectual, emotional, aesthetic information inherent in the lexical meaning of a word, to cover and transmit encyclopedic information inherent in the term. It follows that the concept of concept is also unique in that it is neither a lexical meaning nor a concept.

Keywords: Concept, exicphraseological, grammatical, syntactic, cognitive-semantic, linguoculturological, ethical, aesthetic, logical.

Today, in the field of linguistics, a lot of attention is paid to the problems of the expression of the concept itself in linguoculturological research, when familiarizing yourself with internet materials, for example, in linguistics in Russia, this direction is extremely common, it is also difficult to count and count the work on it. Even in recent years, a very large part of the favored candidate dissertations is devoted precisely to the linguoculturological study of the concept in one language or another. While the term concept was used in linguistics as a synonym for the word concept until the 80s of the last century, it can be seen that its current explanation has acquired a broader meaning.

Russian linguist L.V. Adonina in her paper on the term concept, cites 12 definitions of the term as noted by prominent linguists. Also, according to him, the term concept is classified from ten points of view. For example, the concept is divided according to standardization into universal, ethnic, group-specific and personal concepts; according to its application into scientific, artistic, household concepts; according to its expression into lexical-phraseological, grammatical, syntactic and textual concepts.

The term concept was coined by Uzbek linguist N.Mahmudov, Sh.Safarov also had a.E. Commented in detail by Mamatov. In our opinion, the concept is a multifaceted and multi-layered mental structure. It also simultaneously exhibits psychological, cognitive-semantic and linguocultural aspects. After all, this is evidenced by the fact that the concept is characterized as an object of cognitive and linguocultural research. Therefore, it is possible to evaluate the fact that the concept is classified by researchers into types as subjective, social, linguistic, artistic concepts as an approach to a single essence from different aspects. Already, the language system is one of the incredibly lush phenomena that sum up the above qualities.

The term concept began to be widely used in science in the 90s of the 20th century. The word concept is derived from the Latin word "conceptus", whose lexical meaning in the humanities is "understanding".

The concept is a modern term, originally applied in the humanities such as philosophy, linguistics, psychology, literary studies, culturology. These include philosophy, linguistics, psychology, literary studies, culturology. The term concept was coined in modern science by the Russian linguist S.A. Askoldov used it for the first time. He commented to the concept that it is a unit that embodies the process of thinking about one type or another. If we dwell on this idea

and associate the term concept with the concept of man, it can be understood that a person expresses in one word the sum of actual thoughts embodied around him.

E.S.As Kubryakova noted, "the term concept refers to cognitive psychology, which deals with problems such as thinking awareness, data storage and processing, as well as cognitive linguistics, linguoculturology Sciences

acts as an umbrella for". The concept is considered a unit of Thought, on the basis of which lies understanding, meaning and image, and it has a high level of content. Socrates 'serma'no thought of" realize yourself " has a new meaning in every historical period. In thinking and understanding, it is realized, first of all, under the influence of the conditions of a person's ethnicity, environment, lifestyle in which he lives.

N.D.Aryutunova concept is a practical concept in philosophy, reflecting the relationship between many factors and the thought process, such as national tradition, life experience, religion, ideology, folklore, art images. The concept understands that it manifests itself" a cultural layer that establishes a connection between man and the world." D.S.Likhachev described the concept as a product of the process of thinking that is generated by the clash between the vocabulary of the word concept and one's own national views. We can consider the concept as the core of the human National mentality.

D.U.According to Ashurova, "it is not wrong to call concept all concepts, but only those that play an important role in the fields of world and national culture can be called concept" .

More precisely the concept is a term that represents the characteristic ethical, aesthetic, logical and National traditional lifestyle of each society. At the same time, it should be noted that Uzbek linguistic scientists are also carrying out notable work in the research of the concept, one of the main concepts of cognitive linguistics. This sequence is followed by.Yusupov's thoughts can be complemented by: "with the concept, the concept can be likened to an iceberg. If the concept is iceberg, the part of it protruding from the water is a concept " .

At this point, a person, his lifestyle, politeness, memory, Ana'ana, hospitality, nature, etc.k. concepts are studied from a cognitive and linguistic point of view.

In Russian cognitive linguistics, there are two main areas of concept research: linguocognitive and linguistic areas.

In later years, linguists are linking the newly formed cognitive linguistics, its directions and the unit of analysis – the name of the concept-as a means of such a generalized system of analysis.

The complex of concepts that exist in the language defines a linguistic representation of the universe. The idea of each being is based on specific concepts. According to some linguists, being is imagined by man through language, and the concept is considered the object of being, has its own name and is a reality that reflects the perception of the universe in the human mind.

In the linguocognitive direction, there is a view of the concept as a unit of concepts of society, as well as its study into central and peripheral parts. Such a look Kubryakova, Z.Popova, I.It is prominent in the research of Sternina et al.

Based on the task of cognitive linguistics, it is permissible to dwell a little on what kind of unit of concept is its basic unit, its expression, structure, its essence.

As the scientific community knows, they interpret the concept as linguocognitive, psycholinguistic, linguistic reality, the main unit of culture. In our view, the concept is

expressed using *geshtalt*, frame-structures, associations and connotations of the word, categories in the language, text, word, linguistic and nonlinear means. M.I. Rasulova, G. Sh.Otakhanovas argue that according to their structure, the concept also has an etymological layer, as well as cores and peripherals, and that a unified view in designating the concept has not yet been developed.

Other linguists offer techniques for dividing the concept into fields. In their theory, the concept is divided into a nuclear zone and a peripheral zone. The proportionality of the nuclear and peripheral zones defines the concept structure .

M.Galiyeva, on the other hand, considered the characteristics of the concept, its cognitive-conceptual throughout his interpretation of the characters, he notes that a specific element of the concept comes to the fore .

In linguistics, according to the essence of the concept, it is recognized that it has cultural, linguistic, psycholinguistic, cognitive, emotional, scientific characteristics. At this point, it should be noted that the scope of the concept's existence, that is, the field of culture, is also added to language and thinking. The linguistic concept is no longer manifested by cognitive linguistics, but by linguistic units. Taking the concept from a linguistic point of view, the concept is considered a basal unit of culture, the composition of which is made up of signs that can form the basis for considering the concept as a unit of culture, namely, etymology, history of the concept, modern associations, attitude (assessment), etc.

The linguistic and cognitive definitions of the concept are closely related, since cognition is carried out through thinking, language and culture. These two areas of linguistics belong to the anthropocentric paradigm of knowledge, and we tried to interpret the study of the concept in this information only from the point of view of cognitive linguistics. In addition, there is a functional-semantic analysis of the concept that requires separate research.

The linguistic approach explores the direction of the National conceptosphere from the culture to the mind. In this direction Y.S.Stepanov, V. I.Karasik, V.A.Maslova, D.U.Ashurova and others conducted scientific research. In this direction, concepts are considered the main unit of culture and are studied as an figurative, pragmatic and stylistic phenomenon .

In the linguocognitive direction E.S.Kubryakova, Z.D.Popova, I.A.In the studies of Sternin and others, it is observed to view the concept as a unit of concepts of society and to study it in central and peripheral parts .

In philology over the last decade, the concept has become the most actively applied term. The concept is not only linguistics, it is also literary studies, it is also used in the disciplines of logic, philosophy and cultural studies, but the term concept does not have a specific definition so far and is defined differently in different areas. "Concept is a contemplative category with a complex construction of its own". Russian linguist V.Z.Considering the use of the term Demyankov concept in Latin, French, Italian, German, English and Russian, he came to the following conclusions:

a) Originally, the term "concept" was applied in Latin to mean *conceptus* "primitive, initial state". In Italian and Spanish, the concept (*concetto*, *concepto*) has long been found in artistic texts and is found in many idioms:

b) in German, however, the term concept (*konzept*, *koncept*) has been applied to mean "raw mold", i.e. "synopsis" in Russian. In English, however, concept (*concept*) is used as a

philosophical term. In Russian, the concept was used as a synonym for the term “concept” from the 1920s until the 1970s.

Having studied the above views, V.Z.Demyankov takes the Latin meaning of the term concept as a basis, noting that it means “initial meaning”.

It is worth mentioning that the words “understanding,” “lexical meaning of the word “and” concept” are very close to each other in meaning. But in modern social sciences, these words are used in different ways. V.Z. Demyankov argues that the difference between the words “concept” and “concept” is reflected as follows: the concept is considered one of the logical forms of thinking, with the help of which humans perceive reality.

The difference between the lexical meaning of a word and the concept is seen in their categorical position, that is, the lexical meaning of a word is a unit of the semantic field of language, while the concept is a product of human thought and is a form of expression involved in the implementation of the process of stating an idea through speech. The term concept is broader than the essence of the meaning of the word, because concepts have their own structure and that, even during the development of the nation's history does not lose the signs that make up the structure. The concept structure will continue to expand as additional concept symbols appear.

The concept is semantically richer in relation to the lexical meaning of the word. The main reason for this is the interpretation of the concept as a mental unit.

The concept is always associated with the individual. The concept can include intellectual, emotional, aesthetic information specific to the lexical meaning of a word, covering encyclopedic information specific to the term. But the concept is neither a lexical meaning nor a concept. Its difference can be seen in the following interpretation. A concept is a mental phenomenon that arises on the basis of the views of a separate people, social class, a separate school or exactly an individual on a subject or phenomenon in existence.

Hence, the lexical meaning of the word and the concept is a phenomenon associated with thinking and cognitive property, and is the result of the reflection of being in the mind. However, the concept is the product of cognitive consciousness, while the lexical meaning of the word is the product of linguistic consciousness. The difference between a concept and a word's lexical meaning is that while a concept is considered a conceptosphere unit, the lexical meaning of a word is a unit of the semantic field of a language. The essence of the concept is broader, it consists not only in itself of components of meaning, but also of the knowledge gained in human life experience, the sum of information in the mind, the set of encyclopedic knowledge of one or another object or phenomenon.

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