



THE ROLE OF CONCEPT IN LINGUISTICS

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ABSTRACT

In this article, we will focus on what linguistics is and its current significance. Let's take a closer look at the concept and its place in linguistics. In philology, a concept is a concept that is rooted in the social experience of people, has historical roots in their lives, is understood socially and subjectively, and is related to the mental, spiritual, or material realm of human existence through such a stage of understanding.

Keywords: linguistics, conceptualism, concept, linguistics, cognitive linguistics.

INTRODUCTION

First of all, let's talk about linguistics, linguistics or linguistics is the study of languages. There are practical and theoretical forms of linguistics, and theoretical linguistics studies the structure (grammar) of a language and its meaning (semantics). Grammar includes morphology (the structure and change of words), syntax (the rules for attaching words to phrases and sentences), and phonology (the study of language using abstract sounds). Applied linguistics is mainly concerned with the practical application of theoretical knowledge learned in linguistics. Applied linguistics includes the study and teaching of foreign languages, translation, speech therapy, and speech pathology.

MAIN PART

When we analyze the place of a concept in linguistics, we first focus on the word concept. Is it possible to use the terms "concept", which is a product of logical activity, and "concept", which are widely used in cognitive linguistics, in the same context? Of course, both of these phenomena appear as a unit of thought. The starting point for both of these has to do with the perception and imagery of the object of reality. The resulting emotional image is initially manifested in each person in a separate, individual way. For example, a "flower" is a "rose" for one person, a "basil" for another, and a "tulip" for another. In the higher stages of emotional and thinking activity, the individual image clearly moves away from the specific subject and becomes the original logical (mental) phenomenon. The concept is also a unity of thought and is based on the generalization of concepts, images and linguistic meanings. The formation of a concept begins with the birth of an individual image and ends with the emergence of a linguistic unit. Well-known philosopher and psychologist Jerry Fodor likens the process of perception of reality in the mind and the "processing" of this perception in thinking to the "language of thinking." Because "any logical imagination has a structure of a certain kind of action, and this structure refers to the repetition of the syntactic form of a natural linguistic unit."

A concept is a mental structure that is a quantum or generalization of knowledge of different content and form. Concepts form the basis of the various categories that form in the human mind, and serve as a starting point for them. It is often noted as a general feature of the concept that it does not have a clear view in terms of internal structure, but this idea is not very realistic. After all, the image of the object that forms the basis of the

concept is clear enough, and the secondary parts are ambiguous, but they interact around a single basis (nuclear basis). Therefore, it is important to recognize that the conceptual structure is systemic. Its structural features are manifested in the fact that it is structurally complex and perceived as a whole mental structure.

In the 1960s, cognitive linguistics began to influence the semantic aspect of language. This complex aspect is the study of the interaction between human language and mental activity, that is, human language and cognitive activity. The founder of cognitive linguistics is the American linguist and psychologist Noam Chomsky. He takes a creative approach to the theory of cognition and connects the concept of cognition with the following three main issues:

1. The nature of cognition (what cognition means);
2. The formation of a system of knowledge in the human mind;
3. Application of knowledge in the form of a database on a computer and modern research technologies.

In modern linguistics, cognitive linguistics is the study of language from a conceptual point of view. These concepts are sometimes universal and sometimes specific in a particular language. It is similar to semantics, but different from psycholinguistics. Cognitive linguistics is characterized by the observation of three basic states. Scientists have discovered that cognitive linguistics is studied as a cognitive mechanism that plays a key role in data transformation and coding. One of the key terms of modern cognitive linguistics and linguoculture is concept. It attracts the attention of those who are interested in the problems of human thinking and construction. Cognitive linguistics is the study of the essence of a particular concept in the linguistic description of the world and its relation to world realities. Concept is one of the main categories of cognitive linguistics and is an element of communication between culture and man. In cognitive linguistics, a concept is a vital image, representing the unity of language. The concept creates a semantic range of a specific language. Explaining and understanding the nature of the concept goes through language. The concept itself is a system without analysis, but it works under other concepts. The term concept was first used in Russian science in 1928 by S.A. Askoldov. The scientist interprets the concept as a form of thinking that complements many obscure objects, actions, realities (the concept of development, reality, mathematical concepts) in the process of thinking. He described the concept as "a unit that reflects the process of thinking about one type of concept or another." The concept of concept has been extensively studied by almost all eminent linguists, each of whom interprets the term or concept differently individually. It is interpreted differently by other scholars as an ideal, culturologically conditioned image of the human imagination (A. Vezhbitskaya), a logical category (Y.I.Stepanov), a concept in practical philosophy (N.D.Aryutunova), a multi-layered concept (V.I.Krasik). . The above-mentioned opinion of S.A. Askoldov is very close to the opinion of Y.S. Stepanova, "the concept is a form of one of the elements of culture formed in human thinking, in the same way culture enters the mental world of man."

Another Russian linguist, V.A. Maslova, looks at the meaning of the concept as a multifaceted structure, showing that it includes not only the thought, but also the excitement, evaluation, national image, and connotation that language speakers think about and feel. emphasizes that there is a different perspective on the conceptual structure. At the heart of the concept is the principle of value, which serves the study of culture, and

culture is based on the principle of value. Each concept emphasizes a complex mental harmony, in addition to the spiritual structure, the relation of man to the object he represents, and includes universal or general, national-cultural, social, linguistic, personal-individual components. Analyzing the different views on the concept, the scholars came to a clear conclusion: a concept is not an abstract type of name, but a basic perspective on the knowledge and skills accumulated by the people over the centuries. The term "concept" is both new and old in linguistics. Nowadays, the concept of concept is very important in linguistics. In traditional linguistics in the 1970s, the term concept was seen as a problem that required extraordinary in-depth interpretation. The full use of the concept is associated with the translation of the works of British scientists Chomsky, R. Jakobson, G. Lakoff, R. Langacker in the 80s. It is in these texts that the terms conceptualization and conceptual essence are often used. Many scholars also differ on the lexical meaning of the concept. There are those who see it as a logical category, a concept of practical philosophy, a basic unit of national mentality. The dictionary of cognitive terms defines the term "concept" as follows: A concept is a concept that serves to reflect the mental and psychic resources of our thinking in human knowledge and skills. The term "concept" in modern linguistics is used to describe the image of a lexical unit in thought. is used. In everyday scientific work, the term concept is often used as a synonym for concept.

"Concept" is derived from the Latin word "conceptus", which means "concept". A concept is a collection of concepts. Any set of ideas expressed or expressed about an object is also a concept. The concept has become widespread in linguistics over the last decade. The interpretation of the concept in cognitive linguistics, linguoculturology, as well as literary studies differs. If this term was used as a synonym for the concept in linguistics until the 80s of the last century, today we see that its interpretation has expanded to include the concept. possible. Consequently, N.Y. Shvedova stressed that the concept is a concept, which is understood in a social or subjective way, reflecting the important material, mental and spiritual aspects of human life, having its own historical roots, reflecting the general experience of the people. A new branch of linguistics is the study of the relationship between language and culture. This direction has its own categorical apparatus, the central object of which is the concept. Professor N.Mahmudov writes about the study of the concept in linguoculturology (linguoculture): "Linguoculturological research pays great attention to the problems of concept expression, when looking at Internet materials, for example, in Russian linguistics, this trend is very widespread. , it is difficult to enumerate the works in this regard. Even the vast majority of dissertations defended in recent years have been devoted to the linguocultural study of the concept in one language or another. " This means that the concept is the most actively used unit in linguoculture. The concept as a linguocultural unit reflects the specifics of a culture. For example, the concept of home is associated in the minds of Uzbeks as follows:

- a) place of residence - building - apartment house - yard - apartment - family;
- b) big, small, beautiful, cozy, bright, new, old;
- c) House of Mercy, House of Rest, House of Culture.

Creates portable units of meaning: domestic "family members", house demolition "divorce", "land death" (in Bukhara), house burning "house destruction", family a 'One of them will die' (in Kashkadarya). The

linguocultural concept is the basic unit of culture that has an ethnocultural character and conveys functional information about being. It represents cultural universals. Linguocultural concept exists in thinking, which combines cognitive-rational and emotional-psychological content. The concept of linguoculture serves as a model of worldview for all language speakers. Linguocultural concept is a cultural tool that influences the formation of national character. Concepts of culture in linguoculture are studied separately. The basic concepts of culture play an important role in the collective language consciousness. The basic concepts of culture are abstract names, in particular, conscience, destiny, will, sin, law, freedom, intellectuals, homeland, and so on. understood.

CONCLUSION

In short, the concept plays an important role in linguistics. We have also discussed what a concept is, its place in linguistics, its place in cognitive linguistics, and the concept of linguoculturalism. From them we can conclude that there is a difference between a simple concept and a concept in cognitive linguistics. Concept is the most active unit in linguoculture and is one of the main categories of cognitive linguistics.

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