
CONCEPT AND CONCEPTOLOGY AS AN INTEGRAL PART OF COGNITIVE LINGUISTICS

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10212958>

Ozoda Anorkulova

Senior teacher of Uzbekistan-Finland Pedagogical Institute,

Doctor of Philosophy in Philology (PhD)

Today, making observations in the anthropocentric direction has become one of the main issues of modern linguistics. Forms of anthropocentric analysis are clearly visible, in particular, in works devoted to textual research. In such directions as linguopragmatics, linguoculturology, cognitive linguistics, psycholinguistics, neurolinguistics, ethnolinguistics, discursive analysis, the individual factor is the center of the research object. The emergence of these fields is related to the efforts to study the human being in more depth in science and to illuminate the linguistic activity in harmony with the individual factor. This requires consideration of a number of issues related to the concept concept.

In recent years, we have witnessed the frequent repetition of the term "concept" in the fields of linguistics and the fact that many scientists are conducting scientific research on the study of some linguistic units as a concept. This concept is especially widely used in new directions of philological education. In general, the term concept can be used not only in linguistics, literary studies, but also in other fields, but this term is considered one of the main categories of cognitive linguistics.

The scientist evaluates this concept, introduced in Russian linguistics in the first half of the 20th century by S. Askoldov, as a communicative process that can cause communication between representatives of different nationalities. S.A. Askoldov is a famous Russian scientist who has published books and articles on studying concepts and creating theoretical foundations. While expressing his thoughts on the verbal, conceptual and figurative form of the concept, he divides it into two types: cognitive and artistic, and puts the cognitive concept first as the most important feature. Because when analyzing the conceptual features of a word or term, first of all, one's mind and perception come into play. Human perception is of great importance in communicating with people, creating a communicative situation, creating a speech strategy and achieving results.

Khudaiberganova D.S. Anthropocentric interpretation of artistic texts in the Uzbek language. Philol. Doctor of Science diss. autoref. - Tashkent, 2015. - p. 5.

"Koncepty" written by Yu.S. Stepanov. The main term of the book "Tonkaya plenka civilizatsii" is the concept, and the scientist evaluates this concept as a cultural phenomenon similar to the "concept" related to logic, psychology, philosophy, from the historical point of view, to the "ideas" of Plato.

Another scientist V.Z. Demyankov published articles about the meaning, etymology, forms and definitions of the term "Concept" in different languages. In his book "Termin «kontsept'» kak element terminologicheskoy kultury», he expressed his opinions about the fact that the words "concept" and "concept" are historical doublets, but now they are different in scientific and non-scientific use. gives the following definition: "The concept is the content side of the verbal sign, and the concept is the reality. They are socially and subjectively understood processes that belong to the intellectual, spiritual or vitally important material sphere of human life, developed and strengthened by the social experience of people, have historical roots in their lives. In fact, first of all, the concept related to the specified word is embodied in the human mind, and then concepts about it appear.

D.S. Likhachev in his scientific work "Russian Concept" describes the concept as a product of the thinking process resulting from the conflict between the dictionary meaning of a word and a person's national views. S.G. Vorkachev defines this concept as "Concept is a set of concepts, ideas and knowledge with its own expression in language and linguistic-cultural specificity." It also refers to the verbalization of cultural concepts and ideas. The concept is an element of national language and national thinking. Semantic formation at a high level of abstraction is the identity of the concept. This expressed opinion is very close to the opinion expressed by Yu.S. Stepanov, "Concept is the form of one of the elements of culture formed in human thinking, in the same form culture enters the mental world of a person."

In order to better understand the essence of the concept, we will quote some definitions given to it in linguistics:

2 Askoldov S.A. Concept and word. Article. Published in the book: Russian Literature: From the Theory of Literature to Text Structure: An Anthology // Pod general. ed. V.P. Unrecognizable. - M.: Academia, 1997. - P. 267-279.

3 V.Z. Demyankov The term "concept" as an element of terminological culture // Language as a matter of meaning: Collection of articles in honor of academician N.Yu. Shvedova Rep. ed. M.V. Lyapon. - M.: Publishing center

"Azbukovnik", 2007. (RAN: Institute of Russian Language named after V.V. Vinogradov). -WITH. 606-622.

D.S. Likhachev approaches the definition of the concept from the point of view of meaning and understanding and evaluates it as follows: "the concept is the understanding of a person, the manifestation of meaningfulness in the form of a small amount of objective meaning and understanding."

Ye.S. Kubryakova, recognizing the expression of the concept in language, directly connects it with memory and defines it as a unit of memory: "Concept is an active unit of memory, mental vocabulary, conceptual systems and brain language, the totality of the universe landscapes, quantum of knowledge. The most important concepts are expressed in language.

Yu.S. Stepanov approaches the concept from an emotional-expressive point of view and defines it as "The concept is an idea that includes abstract, concrete-associative and emotional-evaluative units, as well as the history of the forged concept." A. Solomonik prefers to approach the concept from the point of view of reality and unreality. He defines this term as follows: "Concept is an abstract scientific concept processed on the basis of concepts of real life." When defining the concept, V.V. Kolesov takes into account the presence of artistic features in it, the reflection of terms specific to literature: "the concept is the essence of the concept manifested in its meaningful form - image, concept and symbol".

In our opinion, in the "Brief Dictionary of Cognitive Terms" created under the leadership of Ye.S. Kubryakova, the concept concept is given some complete information: Concept (lat. conceptual: meaning, content, concept) - mental reserves of the human mind and mental a term used to describe units and information reflecting their experience and knowledge; memory, mental words and an active unit related to the brain - the conceptual system of the world scene reflected in the human psyche, that is, the information about the person's ideas, thoughts, assumptions, knowledge about the objects of the world.

4 Vorkachev S.G. Cultural concept and meaning // Proceedings of the Kuban State Technological University. Ser. Humanitarian sciences. T. 17, issue. 2. - Krasnodar, 2003. - pp. 268-276.

5 <https://hozir.org/7-mavzu-milliy-madaniy-konsept-va-til-semantikasi-1-topshiriq.html>.

6 Likhachev D.S. Conceptosphere of the Russian language // Series of literature and language. T. 52. No. 1. - M., 1993. - P.281.

7 Kubryakova E.S., Demyankov V.Z., Pankrats Yu.G., Luzina L.G. A brief dictionary of cognitive terms. - M., 1996. - P.90-92.

8 Stepanov Yu.S. Constants. Dictionary of Russian culture. - M., 1997. - P.41-42

The term conceptosphere, which is considered important in cognitive linguistics, means a collection of national concepts. It comes with all the possibilities of concepts related to the language owner. The folk conceptosphere is wider than the semantic sphere understood in the language. National culture, folklore, science and fiction are rich, so the conceptosphere of the people is correspondingly wide.

REFERENCES:

1. Askoldov S.A. Concept i slovo. Article. Published in book: Russkaya slovesnost: Ot teorii slovesnosti k structure teksta: Anthology // Pod obshch. ed. V.P. Neroznaka. - M.: Academia, 1997. - S. 267-279.

2. V.Z. Demyankov The term "concept" is an element of terminological culture // Yazyk kak materia smysla: Sbornik statey v chest akademika N.Yu. Shvedovoy Otv. ed. M.V. Lyapon. - M.: Izdatelsky tsentr "Azbukovnik", 2007. (RAN: Institut russkogo yazyka im. V.V. Vinogradova). -S. 606-622.

3. Vorkachev S.G. Cultural concept and meaning // Trudy Kubanskogo gosudarstvennogo tekhnologicheskogo universiteta. Ser. Humanities. T. 17, vyp. 2. - Krasnodar, 2003. - S. 268-276.

4. Kolesov V.V. Language and mentality. - SPb, 2004. - P.19-20.

5. Kubryakova E.S. i dr. Short dictionary of cognitive terms. - M.: Izd-vo MGU, 1996. - P.97-99.

6. Kubryakova E.S., Demyankov V.Z., Pankrats Yu.G., Luzina L.G. Short dictionary of cognitive terms. - M., 1996. - P.90-92.

7. Likhachev D.S. The concept of the Russian language // Series of literature and language. T. 52. No. 1. - M., 1993. - P.281.

8. Solomonik A. Semiotics and linguistics. - M.: Molodaya gvardiya, 1995. - P.246.

9. Stepanov Yu.S. Constanty. Slovar Russian culture. - M., 1997. - P.41-42.

10. Khudaiberganova D.S. Anthropocentric interpretation of artistic texts in the Uzbek language. Philol. Doctor of Science diss. autoref. - Tashkent, 2015. - p. 5.