

## THEORETICAL CONSIDERATIONS ON THE USE OF THE TERM "CONCEPT" IN LINGUISTICS

*Umarova Munavvar Nurmammedovna*

*Student of Andijan State Institute of Foreign Languages*

**Abstract:** this article is a theoretical view on the use of the term "concept" in linguistics. It is one of the tools of representation and expression in the field of general understanding of the linguistic specifics of general concepts and the study of the term "concept" in linguistics. It is the means of the term "concept" to make a scientific conclusion about the data and to reveal the phenomena, which is to give a wider understanding.

**Keywords:** linguistics, concept, lexical, frame, semantics, cosmology.

Psycholinguistic research on the analysis of the creation and formation of speech in linguistics in world linguistics (FISossyur) in linguistic and psychological aspects revealed new aspects of speech activity. The expansion of the influence of mass media and the Internet shows that it is an urgent task to pay attention to the cognitive, psycholinguistic, and pragmatic side of speech, and the creation of speech is based on the author's "linguistic worldview" (W. Humboldt), feelings, and spiritual experiences. Sh<sup>1</sup>. Alpanova. In fact, linguistic and psycholinguistic studies in the emergence of speech continue to reveal new aspects. Let us quote the opinions of a number of linguists in this regard.

F.Usmanov stated that<sup>2</sup> in cognitology, human activity is viewed primarily as a system of information reception, processing, storage and use of this information according to the situation. F.Usmanov cites Russian linguist NFAlefirenko's opinion that the emergence of the cognitive-semiological theory of words in linguistics was motivated by the recognition that language facts can be explained by facts of a non-linguistic nature, unlike structuralism<sup>3</sup>. "Scientists talking about the visions of the world perceived in the human mind call it by different terms. For example, B. Whorf<sup>4</sup>, G. Kolshanskylar world view<sup>5</sup>, D. Potebnya world image<sup>6</sup>, G. Gachev use the terms national cosmos or Cosmo-Psycho-Logos<sup>7</sup>. In G. Gachev, the word "space" is used in its original meaning - "the structure of the universe". Therefore, the linguistic landscape

<sup>1</sup>Alpanova Sh. Verb of mental state in Uzbek language. Monograph. - Tashkent. Academic Press, 2019. – P.5-6.

<sup>2</sup>Usmanov F. Linguistic study of similes in the Uzbek language: Philol. science b. fake d-ri... diss. - Tashkent, 2020. - B. 15.

<sup>3</sup>Usmanov F. The specified source. That page.

<sup>4</sup>Whorf B. L. Linguistics and logic // New in linguistics. - M., 1980. - S. 183

<sup>5</sup>Kolshansky G. V. An objective picture exists in cognition and language. - M., 1990. - S. 62.

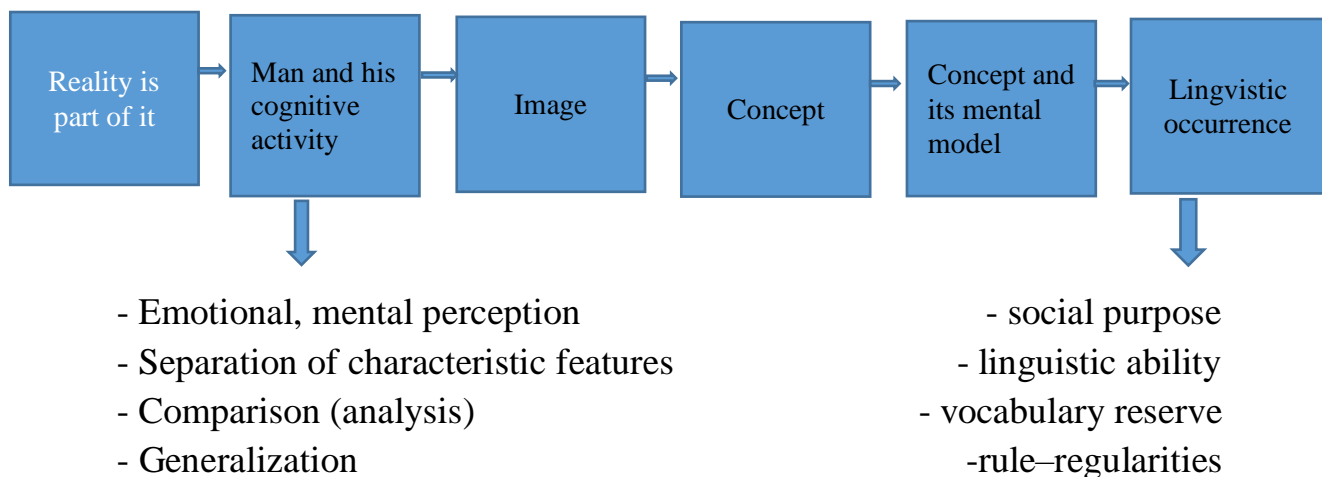
<sup>6</sup>Potebnya D. M. The image of the world in the words of the writer. - St. Petersburg, 1997. - S. 67.

<sup>7</sup>Gachev G. D. Mentality of peoples of the world - M., 2003. - S. 33.

of the world means the image of the world created by means of language. At present, conceptual, linguistic, scientific, valuable, artistic and similar views of the world are distinguished in science <sup>8</sup>. Conceptual (cognitive) view of the world means, first of all, an emotionally perceived, understood, felt view. Linguistic view of the world is a conceptual view embodied in language. If the conceptual landscape of the world appears as a set of concepts, the linguistic landscape of the world is a set of meanings of language units and ways of expressing these meanings <sup>9</sup>.

**Process of emergence of the concept and the expression of its linguistic realization.**

**Table 1.**



There is no unanimity among cognitive scientists regarding the classification of concepts. Existing classifications are based on different approaches and criteria.

Professor O'.Q. While Yusupov <sup>10</sup> expresses the opinion that a concept can be scientific or non-scientific, A.P. Babushkin's classification consists in determining the type of concept based on the semantic analysis of words. Accordingly, A. B. Babushkin distinguishes the following 6 types of concepts: mental images, schemes, frames, scripts, concepts with kaleidoscopic and logical construction. When it comes to the concepts of the second category, the lack of permanent and standard means of realizing the concept in the scientist's language system or the need to describe it in the process of performing a certain task artificially verbalized (for example, in experimental conditions or during research) means of describing them. It refers to the existing concepts <sup>11</sup>. Professor Sh. Safarov considers script, script, frame, gestalt as units of conceptual system. <sup>12</sup>Views on the typological classification of the concept are observed more in the researches of representatives of different schools of Russian

<sup>8</sup>Usmanov F. The specified source. - B. 16.

<sup>9</sup>Usmanov F. The specified source. - B. 16-17.

<sup>10</sup>Yusupov O.K. On terms of meaning, understanding, concept and linguoculture // Stylistics in modern directions of linguistics. - T., 2011. - B. 49-55.

<sup>11</sup>Babushkin, A.P. Types of concepts in the lexical-phraseological semantics of language. - VSU, 1996. -330 p

<sup>12</sup>Safarov Sh. Semantics. T., 2013. -B.- 344.

linguistics. N.A. Boldirev distinguishes concrete-emotional images, imaginations, schemes, concepts, prototypes, propositions, frames, scenarios, scripts and gestalts <sup>13</sup>. SGVorkachev distinguishes high-level and common (obychnye) concepts. The first group includes concepts such as "dolg, schaste, lyubov, sovest". If <sup>14</sup>VIKarasik <sup>15</sup>distinguishes between parametric and non-parametric (regulatory and non-regulatory) concepts, GGSlishkin distinguishes first-order, second-order, linguistic and cultural concepts and metaconcepts <sup>16</sup>. MVPimenova <sup>17</sup>emphasizes the existence of images, ideas, symbols, cultural (universal cultural categories, social-cultural categories, national-cultural categories, ethical categories, mythological categories) concepts.

While ZD Popova and I.A. Sternin divide concepts into stable and unstable (personal, practically a verbal) types <sup>18</sup>, Ye.Yu. <sup>19</sup>divides into concepts. VIKarasik divides them into artistic concepts that are actively and passively translated, modifiable/non-modifiable in content, translatable to other forms and non-translatable <sup>20</sup>.

A. Vezbitskaya <sup>21</sup>divides concepts into concept-minimum and concept-maximum, NIUByko into universal (or universal), ethnic (or national, collective (micro- and macro-community, age-related, gender, professional) and individual (super-concepts, macro-concepts, basic concepts and micro-concepts, MVPimenova <sup>22</sup>based on different approaches local (iskonnye) and assimilated, developing and stable (zastyvshie), initial (pervichnye), basic (osnovnye) and artificial (proizvodnye), according to actuality, leading (vedushchie), key (klyuchevye ) and second-level (vtorostepennye) concepts, ZD Popova <sup>23</sup>distinguishes single-level, multi-level and segment concepts.

<sup>13</sup>Boldyrev N.N. Concept and meaning of the word / Boldyrev N.N. // Methodological problems of cognitive linguistics: scientific publication; edited by I.A. Sternina. – Voronezh: VSU, 2001. – P. 25-36.

<sup>14</sup>Vorkachev S. G. Happiness as a linguocultural concept / S. G. Vorkachev. – M.: ITDGK "Gnosis", 2004. – 236 p.

<sup>15</sup>Karasik V.I. Cultural dominants in language / V.I. Karasik // Language personality: cultural concepts. – Volgograd-Arkhangelsk, 1996. – P. 316.

<sup>16</sup>Slyshkin G. G. Discourse and concept (on the linguocultural approach to the study of discourse) // Language personality: institutional and personal discourse. – Volgograd: Peremena, 2000. – P. 38-45.

<sup>17</sup>Pimenova M.V. Types of concepts / M.V. Pimenova. – [http://www.kuzspa.ru/diss/conf\\_27\\_28/5\\_pimenova.doc](http://www.kuzspa.ru/diss/conf_27_28/5_pimenova.doc). – 2009.

<sup>18</sup>Popova Z.D., Sternin I.A. Cognitive linguistics / Z.D. Popova, I.A. Sternin. – M.: AST-Vostok-Zapad, 2007. – 314 p.

<sup>19</sup>Ponomareva E.Yu. Conceptual opposition "Life – Death" in poetic discourse (based on the poetry of D. Thomas and V. Bryusov): author's abstract. diss. candidate of philological sciences: 10.2.20. – Tyumen, 2008. – 22 p.

<sup>20</sup>Karasik V.I. Linguocultural conceptology / V.I. Karasik, N.A. Krasavsky, G.G. Slyshkin. – Volgograd: Paradigm, 2009. – 115 p.

<sup>21</sup>Vezbitskaya A. Language. Culture. Cognition // A. Vezbitskaya. – M.: Russian Dictionaries, 1997. – 416 p.

<sup>22</sup>Pimenova M.V. Types of concepts // M.V. Pimenova. – [http://www.kuzspa.ru/diss/conf\\_27\\_28/5\\_pimenova.doc](http://www.kuzspa.ru/diss/conf_27_28/5_pimenova.doc). – 2009.

<sup>23</sup>Popova Z.D. Language and consciousness: theoretical distinctions and conceptual apparatus / Z.D. Popova, I.A. Sternin // Language and national consciousness. Questions of theory and methodology. – Voronezh: Voronezh State University, 2002. – P. 8-49.

V.A. Maslova, concepts from the point of view of linguistics and culture <sup>24</sup> should be classified into 9 groups, namely: the world, elements and nature, ideas about man, moral concepts, social concepts and relationships, emotional, the world of artifacts, the conceptosphere of scientific knowledge, art at - conceptosphere.

It can be observed that cultural concepts are named differently by the scholars of the field: high-level and typical concepts <sup>25</sup>, nuclear units of the world view <sup>26</sup>, national concepts <sup>27</sup>, cultural dominants <sup>28</sup>.

It is difficult to imagine a complete description and classification of the concept without its meaning and relationship with the concept. O'.Q. Yusupov <sup>29</sup> divides the opinions of linguists on the concept and meaning relations into three groups. Linguists belonging to the first group <sup>30</sup> consider meaning and concept to be the same thing, meaning to language, and concept to thought and logic.

The representatives of the second group <sup>31</sup>, V.A. Zvegintsev, emphasize that concept and meaning are fundamentally different phenomena, while the third group of linguists, for example, Gorodetsky, <sup>32</sup> say that the concept is two-polar, that is, formal and meaningful. They put forward the opinion that it corresponds to the formal concept. In fact, the concept of formal and meaningful concept <sup>33</sup> was proposed by SDKatsnelson, according to which the formal concept is a reflection of the minimal signs of an object from other objects in human language. A meaningful concept consists of new and unique features of the object identified in the cognitive process <sup>34</sup>. Another concept <sup>35</sup> almost close to this concept was put forward by A.A. Potebnya, in which the distant and close meanings of the word are distinguished. A.A. Potebnya considers the close meaning of the word to be a universal meaning. Thanks to this meaning manifested in the process of communication, communicants understand each other without any difficulties. According to the scientist, the long term acquires individuality. Based on the above, Professor O'.Q. Yusupov <sup>36</sup> comes to the following general conclusions: "If based on SDKatsnelson's opinion, the concept is equal to the

<sup>24</sup>Maslova V.A. Introduction to cognitive linguistics: textbook / V.A. Maslova. - 2nd ed., corrected. - M.: Flinta: Nauka, 2006. - 296 p.

<sup>25</sup>Vorkachev S. G. Happiness as a linguocultural concept / S. G. Vorkachev. - M.: ITDGK "Gnosis", 2004. - 236 p.

<sup>26</sup>Maslova V.A. Introduction to cognitive linguistics: textbook / V.A. Maslova. - 2nd ed., corrected. - M.: Flinta: Nauka, 2006. - 296 p.

<sup>27</sup>Krasnykh V.V. Ethnopsycholinguistics and linguacultural studies: a course of lectures. - M.: ITDGK "Gnosis", 2002. - 284 p.

<sup>28</sup>Karasik V.I. Language circle: personality, concepts, discourse / V.I. Karasik. - M.: Gnosis, 2004. - 390 p.

<sup>29</sup>Yusupov U.K. Theoretical foundations of comparative linguistics. - T.: Fan, 2007.

<sup>30</sup>Kolshansky G.V. Objective picture of the world in cognition and language / G.V. Kolshansky. - M.: Nauka, 1990. - 108 p.

<sup>31</sup>Zvegintsev V.A. Theoretical and Applied Linguistics. - Moscow, 1968.

<sup>32</sup>Gorodetsky B.Yu. On the problem of semantic typology. - Moscow, 1969.

<sup>33</sup>Katsnelson S.D. The content of the word, meaning and designation. - Moscow, 1965.//Problems of Philology, 2001, 1

<sup>34</sup>From that source.-P.141.

<sup>35</sup>Potebnya A.A. Symbol and myth in folk culture / A.A. Potebnya / Sost., podg. textov A.A. Toporkova. - M.: Labyrinth, 2000. - 480 p.

<sup>36</sup>From that source. - P.10-11.

sum of meaningful and formal concepts, <sup>37</sup>if it is based on A.A. Potebnya's opinion, then the word's near and far meaning The concept lies under the sum of 'noes'.

Acknowledging that the meanings of words are alternatives to existing concepts in the human mind, O'.Q. Yusupov makes the following noteworthy points about the concept-concept relationship: Today, all cognitivists understand that a concept is wider than a concept. If the concept and its alternative word meaning in the language reflect the most significant features of the object or phenomenon that distinguish it from other objects and phenomena, the concept includes all known features of it (object or phenomenon), including secondary signs. Therefore, the concept can refer to an individual, a group, a nation, or even men, women, young and old <sup>38</sup>.

Yu.S. Stepanov <sup>39</sup>believes that the reason for considering meaning and concept as one thing is that both of them have generalization properties. According to him, the concept (ponyatie) reflects the relatively more important features of objects or events, while the meaning of words reflects the general and important features of objects acquired by people in the practice of society. At the same time, the linguist emphasizes that, despite the fact that meaning and concept are closely related to each other, it is not correct to consider them as one category of phenomena. He sees the main reason for this in the failure to create concepts that generally reflect the important features of some subjects and events <sup>40</sup>.

### List of references

1. Agzamkhodjayev SS, Rakhimjonov DO, Muhamedov NA, Najmiddinov JX History of world religions (study guide). — Tashkent: "Tashkent Islamic University Publishing Association", 2011. - p. 280.
2. Mominov A., Yoldoshkhojayev H., Rakhimjonov D. and others. Religious studies: textbook / editor-in-chief N. Ibrohimov. — Tashkent: Labor, 2004. — 294 p.
3. History of religions of Central Asia / Responsible editor: Ph.D., Assoc. Yovkochev . - T .: Toshkent State Institute of Oriental Studies, 2006. - p. 207.
4. Ibragimov E.F. and b. History of world religions: a teaching-methodical manual of the specialty. — Tashkent: TIU publication, 2007. — p. 48.
5. Beruniy, A bu R a yhon. Remaining monuments of ancient times // History , Vol . I. - 1968.
6. Isoqjanov R. Islamic philosophy : textbook .- Toshkent: Islamic University of Toshkent universite publishing house , 2012.

<sup>37</sup>Potebnya A.A. Symbol and myth in folk culture / A.A. Potebnya / Sost., podg. textov A.A. Toporkova. - M.: Labyrinth, 2000. - 480 p.

<sup>38</sup>From that source.-B.11

<sup>39</sup>Stepanov Yu.S. Constant y. Dictionary of Russian culture. - M, 1997.

<sup>40</sup>From that source.

7. Spiritual and educational foundations of the fight against religious extremism and terrorism (study guide) / Responsible editor A. Ochildiyev. - T: Tashkent Islamic University, 2013.
8. Hasanboyev O'. Relations between the state and religion in Uzbekistan: religious organizations, currents, current directions of ideological struggle / Responsible editors K.Komilov, A.Mansurov. — Tashkent: Tashkent Islamic University Publishing House, 2014. — 552 p.
9. Nizomiddinov N. History, religion and culture of ancient China. Monograph. — T ; Science and technology, 2014. — p.385