



THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF THE LINGUISTIC CONCEPT

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Abstract. This article discusses the theoretical foundations of the concept of "concept", which is widely used in linguistics, its content and functions. The concept is considered as a connecting unit between language and thought, culture and consciousness. The article analyzes various scientific approaches to the concept - cognitive, psycholinguistic, linguocultural and philosophical interpretations. Its multifaceted essence is revealed through the definitions given to the concept by linguists .

Keywords: concept, cognitive linguistics, linguocultural approach, national thought, cultural value, language and thought, psycholinguistics, semantics.

INTRODUCTION. As we all know, in recent years, the concept has become not only an element of linguistics , but also a key element in logic, philosophy, and literary studies. The concept is also recognized as a means of communication between culture and man and is considered the main direction of cognitive linguistics. Linguist Shakhriyor Safarov states that concepts form the basis of various categories formed in the human mind, serve as a fulcrum for them.

noted that the general characteristics of a concept are not clear in terms of its internal structure, but this statement is not very close to the truth. After all, the image of the object that forms the basis of the concept is quite clear , and the secondary parts, while having abstraction , are interconnected around a single basis (nuclear basis). For this reason, it is desirable to recognize that the structure of the concept has a systemic character. Its systemic properties are ¹manifested in perception in a structurally complex manner.

In linguistics, a concept is considered as a linguocognitive and linguocultural phenomenon. The main subject of cognitive linguistics and linguocultural studies is the concept, which, as a unit of thought, reflects the national values of a nation.²

MATERIALS AND METHODS). In this article, the methods of cognitive linguistics, linguistic and cultural studies, psycholinguistics and semantic analysis were used to identify theoretical views on the concept of concept and their linguocultural analysis. In the process of analyzing scientific literature, the scientific views of such scientists as Yu.S. Stepanov, ND Aryutunova, SG Vorkachev, SA Askoldov-Alekseev, DS Likhacheva, VI Karasik, ES Kubryakova on the concept were analyzed and the place of the concept in linguistics was revealed on the basis of their theoretical principles. In particular, special attention was paid to identifying the linguocognitive and linguocultural characteristics of the concept of "concept". How the concept of "father" is expressed in folk proverbs in Uzbek and English was analyzed based on a discursive approach. At the same time, etymological, semantic and associative

¹Safarov SH. Cognitive linguistics – Jizzakh: Sangzor, 2006.– p.17

² Boltayeva D.Sh. Linguistic and cultural characteristics of terms denoting international relations.-Tashkent 2016, -51p.

analysis methods were used. While analyzing proverbs in both languages, their spiritual and cultural content, emotional connotation and resonance in national thinking were studied. These methods revealed the function of the concept not only as a semantic unit, but also as a product of cultural and social consciousness. These methodological approaches ensured the objectivity of the research and made it possible to draw linguo-cultural conclusions.

DISCUSSION. We can find the concept in various fields and areas, and we can observe that the concept has its own meaning and functions in each field. In particular, the interpretations of the concept from the perspective of psycholinguistics, linguistics, cognitive linguistics, linguocultural studies, etc. have been considered.³

represents an abstract unity in the sum of knowledge and experience gained as a result of understanding the world surrounding a person. These views are also presented in the conclusions of Yu.S. Stepanov. In his opinion, the concept is a part of culture in the human mind, in this case, the concept is a mental unit of the human world and has entered culture. The concept, in the guise of an ordinary person, has created a cultural value and has entered culture, sometimes influencing it.⁴

ND Aryutunova defines the concept as a practical concept in philosophy, reflecting the relationship between many factors and the process of thinking, such as national tradition, life experience, religion, ideology, folklore, artistic images. The concept represents "the cultural layer that establishes a connection between man and the world".⁵

The concept has a special characteristic common to all nations. In the Linguistic Encyclopedic Dictionary, this concept is defined as follows: concept - a concept like "word meaning", differing only in the systemic aspect of connections; meaning - in the language system; the concept is in the system of logical relations and forms, which are studied both in logic and in linguistics. (Lingvisticheskaya Entsiklopediya 1990).

RESULTS. According to linguists, any concept has the following layers, which also include the purpose of the concept:

1. Active - study of general characteristics and basic groups for the current period.
2. Past – the historical development of a concept. That is, its etymology and pre-writing history.
3. Internal – the reasons for the origin of the meaning or concept.

connections of the word being analyzed.

The concept has two different ways of being and these are part of its function. These are cultural and cognitive. A cultural concept is a concept that is different in different cultures. From a cognitive point of view, any meaning is a concept. Because every word represents some information.

So a concept is an idea. A concept is an understanding. A concept is a unit of thought. A concept is a meaning in language. A concept is a part that defines meaning.

In the second half of the 19th century, linguistics developed significantly abroad. In Uzbek linguistics, this process began in the second half of the 20th century, and mainly modern literary language standards were developed. As time passed, yesterday began to give way to tomorrow, and Uzbek formal linguistics began to lay the foundation for a new modern

³Nikishina IYYazek cognitive communication.// "cognitive concept and cognitive linguistics".-M., 2002.-No. 21.-c.5-7.

⁴Stepanov Yu.S. Constant: Slovar russkoy kultur: izd.2-e.-M.: Akademicheskiy proekt, 2011 . - p.43.

⁵Aryutunova ND Vvedenie // logical analysis of the text. Mental Deustviya.-M.: Nauka, 1993 . - p. 3.

linguistics, placing a strong emphasis on the relationship between language and thought, the internal possibilities of language and dialects.

In today's 21st century Uzbek linguistics, the concept of cognitive has become frequently used, and this has opened up another unexplored corner of the linguistic world for Uzbek linguistics. At the same time, the concept of "concept" is also frequently encountered in the Uzbek language. It would not be wrong to say that this new phenomenon has not yet been fully studied in Uzbek linguistics. Because this concept is not given in the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" V - volume. In addition, it is not given in the "Explanatory Dictionary of Linguistic Terms". This word, which exists as a neologism, is used in the Uzbek language in the following meanings:

1. A linguistic unit considered as national-cultural knowledge.
2. A linguistic unit that conveys a body of knowledge.
3. Pragmatic system⁶.

So, we can recognize a concept as the sum of a person's acquired knowledge, and we also understand that a concept is a product of imagination and thinking born in the mind of this person. We can say that a concept is a connecting factor between a person and the environment around him.

SG Vorkachev explains the concept of concept as follows: "A concept is a set of concepts, ideas and knowledge that have their own expression in language and linguocultural specificity." This also means the verbalized idea of cultural concepts and ideas. The concept is a relevant element of the national language and national thinking. Semantic formation at a high level of abstraction is the uniqueness of the concept⁷.

defines a concept as a product of a thought process that⁸ results from the collision of a person's own national views with the dictionary meaning of a word.

The famous linguist SA Askaldov, who has conducted extensive research on the study of concepts, explains the concept as follows: "This is a unit that reflects the process of thinking about one type or another of concepts."

From the perspective of psycholinguistics, a concept is subject to human laws and has a dynamic nature in the process of cognition and communication of an individual.

In linguistics, a concept is considered as a linguocognitive and linguocultural phenomenon. The main subject of cognitive linguistics and linguocultural studies is the concept, which, as a unit of thought, reflects the spiritual values of a nation.

In cognitive linguistics, a concept is a vital image, a unit of language. Through a concept, a specific semantic space of language is formed. The concept is the explanation and understanding of nature through language. The concept itself is an unanalyzed system, but it operates under other concepts.

a set of knowledge and ideas that reflect the results of life experience belonging to a nation, a term that embodies the attitude of a person to life and existence in the mind, thoughts and views of a nation about something. At the same time, a concept is an operational unit of memory, which includes intellectual, linguistic, conceptual systems and the language of consciousness, knowledge of existence. We can consider the concept as the core of a person's

⁶Hotamova II Cognitive characteristics of compound words in English and Uzbek in fiction. -Tashkent 2017, - 50-51 p.

⁸Lihacheva DS konceptosfera Russian language. M.: Blados, 1995.-p.281.

national mentality. According to DU Ashurova, "it is wrong to call all concepts a concept, but only concepts that play a role in the spheres of world and national culture can be called concepts.

In linguistics, the concept is recognized as having cultural, linguocultural, psycholinguistic, cognitive, emotional, and scientific properties by its essence. It should be noted here that the scope of the concept, that is, the sphere of language and thought culture, is also added. The linguocultural concept is no longer represented by cognitive linguistics, but by linguocultural units. If we consider the concept from a linguocultural point of view, the concept is considered a basic unit of culture, and its composition consists of signs that can serve as a basis for considering the concept as a cultural unit, namely, etymology, historical and modern associations of the concept, attitude (evaluation), etc.

CONCLUSION. So, it would not be an exaggeration to call a concept a term that reflects the ideas and knowledge of people of any nationality that reflect the results of their life experiences, the human imagination or attitude of the human psyche towards life and creatures on earth, the thoughts and worldviews of a society or a nation about something.

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