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THE "CONCEPT" IN LINGUISTICS

ПОНЯТИЕ «КОНЦЕПТА» В ЛИНГВИСТИКЕ

TILSHUNOSLIKDA "KONSEPT" TUSHUNCHASI

Mukhtorova Barno Alisherovna¹¹PhD student, Fergana State University**Abstract**

This article discusses the concept and its meanings, as well as similarities and differences of "concept" usage in linguistic, philosophical and logical dictionaries. Besides it discusses the definitions given to the term "concept" by linguists conducting research in Uzbek and Russian linguistics. It thoroughly discusses that the concept as a term has become the main object of research not only in linguistics but also in other fields, including philosophy, logic, linguistic and cultural studies, and that it is considered as a term that gives the central idea.

Аннотация

В данной статье рассматривается «концепт» и его значения, а также сходства и различия употребления понятия «концепт» в лингвистических, философских и логических словарях. Кроме того, обсуждаются определения, данные термину «концепт» лингвистами, проводящими исследования в области узбекского и русского языкознания. Подробно обсуждается, что концепт как термин стал основным объектом исследования не только в лингвистике, но и в других областях, включая философию, логику, лингвокультурологию, и что он рассматривается как термин, дающий центральную идею.

Annotatsiya

Mazkur maqolada konsept va uning lingvistik, falsafiy hamda mantiq sohalardagi lug'atlarda keltirilgan ma'nolari, o'zaro o'xshash va farqli jihatlari ko'rib chiqildi. Bundan tashqari, o'zbek va rus tilshunosligida tadqiqot olib borayotgan tilshunos olimlarning "konsept" atamasiga bergan ta'riflari muhokama qilindi. Konsept atama sifatida nafaqat tilshunoslik balki boshqa sohalarda, jumladan falsafa, mantiq va lingvomadaniyatshunoslikda asosiy tadqiqot obyektiga ham ulgurangligi va markaziy g'oya beruvchi serqirra termin sifatida qaralayotganligi muhokama qilindi.

Kalit so'zlar: konsept, tushuncha, fikr, mavhum, mental asos

Ключевые слова: концепт, понятие, идея, ментальная сущность.

Key words: concept, notion, idea, mental entity.

INTRODUCTION

A concept is usually defined as an abstract idea. It is understood to be a fundamental building block underlying principles, thoughts and beliefs. Concept as a term is defined not only in many linguistic dictionaries but also in philosophical dictionaries. Concept is a general notion or idea. According to the next dictionary the definition says about the concept is a thought, an idea, a notion. The dictionary in which we have found the next definition widens the meaning of the term: concept, an idea or a principle that is connected with something. But *Easier English Student Dictionary* says that a concept is not a linguistic term, it is a philosophical one. One of the dictionaries, *Longman Dictionary of Language teaching and applied linguistics* says a concept is the general idea or meaning which is associated with a word or symbol in a person's mind. Concepts are the abstract meanings which words and other linguistic items represent. Linguists believe all languages can express the same concepts, although some languages may have fewer names for some concepts than are found in other languages, or may distinguish between concepts differently. The forming of concepts is closely related to language acquisition, and the use of concepts to form propositions is basic to human thought and communication. We can see that the term concept is not defined simply, it is broad. As explained by *Dictionary of Philosophical Logic* a concept (or attribute, or property) is either an abstract object or a mental entity (often called an "idea") which is, or corresponds to, the meaning of a predicate. Within logic, however, concepts are more often thought of as the referent (if there are such) of predicates (note that this latter understanding could just be a special case of the former). Along these lines the concept "redness" would be the referent of the predicate "is red." As a result, the second-order quantifiers are often interpreted as ranging over concepts. The concept is defined above as an *attribute* that means a quality or feature that someone or something has and the second word which is replaced with the word *property* carries the same meaning with the previous one that is quality, or characteristic of something. If we summarize meaning of both words, we can get that concept is an unusual,

intellectual and abstract idea that appears in a man's brain and deals with each piece of gained knowledge and experience. As stated in another dictionary of Philosophy, concept is one of the forms of reflection of the world at the stage of cognition associated with the use of language, a form (method) of generalizing objects and phenomena. It means that the comprehension of the concept depends upon how we cognize the world, the more experience and knowledge a person possesses, the more observation and perception occur in their mind. Besides linguistic and philosophical dictionaries, we use dictionary of Logic to define the term concept, as it is stated in all dictionaries above, this resource also gives the same definition i.e., as an idea and thought.

METHODS

The term concept is both old and new. It has studied and unstudied aspects and is a term that can be widely researched using different fields. The concept is used in a number of fields such as cognitive linguistics, linguistics, literary studies, logic, and philosophy, which gave it a universal nature and became a research object. A lot of scientific research is often conducted and focuses on the concept, its scientific clarification problems, many linguists who conducted research in Russian and European linguistics, including N.F.Alefirenko, Yu.D.Apresyan, N.D.Arutyunova, A.P.Babushkin, Z.X.Bijeva, O.V.Boguslavskaya, N.N.Boldyrev, N.G.Bragina, G.A.Brutyan, A.Vejbitskaya, V.A.Vinogradov, S.G.Vorkachev, V.V.Vorobev, V.G.Gak, G.D.Gachev, R.Jackendoff, M.V.Zaynullin, A.A.Zalevskaia, V.G.Zusman, V.S.Ivanov, T.A.Kildibekova, V.I.Karasik, Yu.N.Karaulov, M.L.Kovshova, V.V.Kolesov, N.A.Krasavski, V.V.Krasnykh, I.B.Levontina, S.X.Lyapin, V.A.Maslova, S.E.Nikitina, S.Yes.Nicotina, M.V.Pimenova, Z.D.Popova, L.G.Sayakhova, G.N.Sklyarevskaya, G.G.Slyshkin, I.A.Sternin, V.N.Telia, G.V.Tokarev, N.I.Tolstoy, V.N.Toporov, T.V. oporova, V.I.Ubiyko, E.A.Uryson, N.V.Ufimtseva, A.T.Khrolenko, A.D.Shmelev, T.V.Tsivian.

RESULTS

Three approaches to understanding the concept have been formed in modern linguistics: 1) linguistic (linguistic) approach (A.S.Askoldov-Alekseev, D.S.Likhachev, V.N.Teliya, etc.); cognitive approach (E.S.Kubryakova, Z.D.Popov, I.A.Sternin, V.Z.Demyankov); cultural approach (S.G.Vorkachev, G.G.Slyshkin, V.I.Karasik). In addition, studying the concept N.N.Boldyrev, A.Verzhbitskaya, V.A.Maslova, Yu.S.Stepanov. It was reflected in the works of Telia. The concept of "concept" was introduced in Russian linguistics in the first half of the 20th century in 1928 by religious philosopher S.A.Askoldov-Alekseev, he divides the concept into such types as cognitive and artistic while expressing his thoughts on the issue of the verbal, conceptual and figurative form of the concept and puts the cognitive concept in the first place as the most important feature. In addition, in his article "Концепт и слово" he connects the concept to more words and compares it with artistic concepts, and touches on the substitute nature of the concept. S.A.Askoldov-Alekseev's analysis of the content of the concept (views) reveals the problem from a historical and cultural point of view, which is a great impetus for the expansion of the research field. S.A.Askoldov's thoughts were expressed by doctor of philology, Russian Soviet cultural scientist D.S.Likhachev continues by adding the following 2 hypotheses and states:

- 1) the concept can replace not only the word, but also all its dictionary meanings in a special way (the content is based on the context);
- 2) the substitutive function of concepts covers all its complexity; this phenomenon helps both the speaker/writer and the listener/reader to understand the differences in different aspects of one or another word.

As S.A.Askoldov emphasized, the concept's substitutability has one feature: it is based on the meaning power of something else. D.S.Likhachev, who continued this idea, comes to the conclusion that the potential of the concept is quite large, because the concept is not only based on the content of words, but also intersects with individual and national cultural experience. The more concepts related to the content of something in a person's mind, the richer his personal experience, set of knowledge and skills, the wider the set of possibilities of a particular concept.

Y.S.Stepanov considers words such as "concept" and "notion" as synonyms based on their dictionary meaning and scientific term. But these two are used in different fields, for example, "concept" in the fields of logic and philosophy, "notion" in a certain field of logic, that is, in the field of mathematics, but in recent years its scope of application has expanded and it is widely used in fields such as culture and cultural studies.

V.Z.Demyankov has published many scientific works on the meaning, etymology of the term "concept", its forms in various systematic languages and their definitions. In the scientist's book named "Термин "концепт" как элемент терминологической культуры" the scientist gives many opinions about the fact that words such as "concept" and "notion" are historically the same, but now are fundamentally different from each other in scientific and practical terms, and gives the following definition: the content aspect of the word, and the concept is the reality, both of them are embodied, developed and strengthened as the main factor in the social, material and spiritual life of a person.

The next Russian linguist E.S.Kubryakova's definition, in contrast to the above, defines a concept as a unit of memory and associates it with memory. "Knowledge and concept embodying the active unity of concept-memory, mental vocabulary, conceptual systems, brain language and worldview are expressed in language".

A.Solomonik describes the concept as an abstract scientific concept but V.V.Kolesov emphasizes the existence of artistic features in the concept and this concept is directly included in the list of terms of literature: "the concept is a concept that can be manifested in an image, concept and symbol as having a meaningful character".

DISCUSSION

The study of the term "concept" in Uzbek linguistics began in the 1990s, a number of textbooks, scientific articles were published by Uzbek linguists such as Sh.Safarov, N.Mahmudov, E.Mamatov, M.Rakhmatova, U.Yusupov, G.M.Khoshimov, T.Mardiyev and M.E.Umarkhadjayev.

M.Rakhmatova's definition of the concept shows that human knowledge is directly related to national culture: as the knowledge accumulated by a person during his activity is reflected in his mind, such mental representation is a reflection of national and cultural activity. But besides the term "concept" there are such phenomena, which are "meaning", "concept" and "content". Although they are close to each other in terms of content, they have different aspects in terms of application. This is based on Sh. Safarov's comments: "There is no complete answer to these questions yet, and its finding is doubtful." There are, of course, reasons for suspicion. First of all, one should not forget that the concept of "concept" is a very abstract phenomenon, and the "mental structure" at its core does not have any material appearance, but is an imaginary structure formed in the process of mental perception. Moreover, when the term "concept" is juxtaposed with other mental phenomena such as "concept", "meaning", "content", the problem of determining their mutual relationship and distinguishing their different signs also arises.

T.Mardiyev in Uzbek linguistics has touched upon many definitions, conclusions, and theories given to the concept in his works. "Concepts are usually focused on defining specific patterns, linguistic and cultural existence of certain concepts related to human way of life. A certain concept is considered to have its own formation in each linguistic culture. Concepts, in turn, have a complex typological device, which is widely interpreted in relation to the meanings of words. The scientist puts forward such ideas.

As Umarkhodjaev noted, Cognitive Linguistics is a branch of the science of language, which examines the relationship between language and thinking, the great importance of language in the conceptualization and categorization of the world, as well as its important role in the process of viewing the world, as well as in summarizing human experience directly investigates the problems related to language connection (integration) and their interaction.

CONCLUSION

The research on the concept is being conducted in Uzbek linguistics and the concept has already become one of the key terms in linguaculturology that opens not only doors to language but also culture.

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