

THE ROLE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE TERM CONCEPT IN COGNITIVE LINGUISTICS AND LINGUACULTUROLOGY

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Abstract

Concepts as elements of consciousness are completely autonomous from language. People often understand words not at the level of their own knowledge, but at the level of the meanings they convey, that is, at the level of concepts. Thus, the meaning of the word is simply an attempt to give a general idea of the content of the expressed concept, to define its certain boundaries, to present certain features of it with a certain word.

According to the definition of E.S. Kubryakova, only the meaning of the concept "captured by the sign" is changed. Therefore, the relationship between meaning and concepts is complex. A vivid example is prepositions, pronouns, auxiliary words, which are difficult to find an exact meaning. At the same time, the concepts behind them are completely clear to everyone: communication, opposition, instruction, object or person replacement, etc.

The place, importance of cognitive linguistics and its main differences from related fields of linguistics. The prominent cognitive linguists of the world expressed valuable opinions on the independent status of this field in modern linguistics.

Based on the essence of this semantic approach, the well-known typologist V. Croft, writing about it, emphasizes the unique importance of cognitive linguistics in the typological study of language.

Also, Uzbek linguists (A. Abduazizov, D. Ashurova, O'. Yusupov, Sh. Safarov, M. Djusupov, A. Mamatov, G. Khoshimov, J. Yakubov, etc.) researches focused on concept problems, which are one of the basic concepts of cognitive linguistics has been making a significant contribution to the field of linguistics and cultural studies.

O.K. Yusupov defines the concept as follows: "Concept is a complex of knowledge about any object or processes in the external or internal world, a view about them and a good, bad or neutral attitude towards it."

D. U. Ashurova's point of view on the concept is as follows: "the concept is a mental structure that creates a harmonious unity, it belongs to an individual and the whole society, which has linguistic and cultural significance as a nuclear component of the image of the world."

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The linguist Sh.Safarov writes that at the bottom of the concept is a collection of concepts, images and linguistic content, concepts form the basis of various categories that arise in the mind of a person and serve as the main support for them.

A.E. Mamatov, paying attention to the structure of the concept and its essence, writes: "The concept has a complex structure, on the one hand, it covers all aspects of the concept, on the other hand, the initial factors that express it as a form of culture, that is, the etymology of this or that concept, covers its history, contemporary associativeness, value, and connotations. A concept is knowledge about a phenomenon that connects the spiritual or material culture of a given society with language signs. Such an understanding of the concept has the character of focusing on the ethnocultural goal, and transfers the concept from the mental, philosophical and psychological sphere to the valuable cultural sphere.

According to the above scholars, "meaning", "concept" and "concept" are different terms. Nevertheless, O. Yusupov admits that "concept" and "concept" are at first integrally related terms: when "concept" appears, there is no difference between it and "concept", that is why "concept" " can be used loosely. A "concept" appears when new characteristics of an object or phenomenon reflected by the "concept" are discovered, or when an attitude (evaluation) or an image is formed in relation to that object-phenomenon. In this case, the concept emerges on the basis of that concept and includes it.

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