

THE CATEGORY OF SPACE IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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Abstract: this article explores some of the key notions of the construct “concept” from the psychological and educational literature in order to demonstrate the need for standardization of definition and a more unified front in future investigations involving this important element in the study of cognition. Furthermore, it will be discussed that the relationships between categorization and concept and some features.

Key words: concept, categorization, the category of space, linguistic, categorical, culturological, language culture.

There is a crucial term in the cognitive linguistics which were carried out by some researchers about this term in different ways. Now we will look the meaning of this term in a detailed way. Concepts are the building blocks of thoughts. Consequently, they are crucial to such psychological processes as categorization, inference, memory, learning and decision-making [Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English].

Moreover, another description is given like this “ concepts are defined as abstract ideas. They are understood to be the fundamental building blocks underlying principles, thoughts, and beliefs. They play an important role in all aspects of cognition. As such, concepts are studied by several disciplines, such as linguistics, psychology, and philosophy and these disciplines are interested in the logical and psychological structure of concepts and how they are put together to form thoughts and sentences. The study of concepts has served as an important flagship of an emerging interdisciplinary approach called cognitive science [2. ^Joseph Gougen “the logic of inexact concepts” , Synthese 19 [3/4]: 325-373 [1969].

On the other hand, the semantic view of concepts suggest that concepts are abstract objects. In this view, concepts are abstract objects of a category out of a human’s mind rather than some mental representations.

In cognitive linguistics, abstract concepts are transformations of concepts derived from embodied experience. The mechanism of transformation is structural mapping, in which properties of two or more source domains are selectively mapped onto a blended space.

Now we will take one example, one word in order to identify these concepts in English and uzbek. For example we can differentiate the word “ motherland”. It is important to notice that the concept “motherland” holds a specific place in the worldview of English and uzbek people. The word motherland is more considerable than in English. The English language practically does not use the lexeme motherland in practice whereas this word is used highly in the uzbek language [Graduate Program in geography- Federal University of Amazonas page 20]

Another important term which is related to the concept is that categorization which is described as “ categorization is the process in which experiences and concepts are recognized and understood. Categorization implies that concepts are classified into categories based on commonalities and usually for some specific purpose. It is clear

that categorization is a primary in decision making, in all kinds of interaction with the environment, and in language[3.^Jerry Fodor, Concepts. Where Cognitive Science Went Wrong. Oxford University Pres. ISBN 978-0-19-536763-8].

The next term is that category of space is constantly changing with the historical temporality of society, while man creates techniques and means on the need to live in space. As a result of constant impacts on man's relationships in space, the need arose to understand the concepts of space through the theoretical bases of the discipline of epistemology of geography[6.<https://in-academy.uz>].

Shuningdek biz yana konsept haqida turli olimlar fikrlarini ko'rishimiz mumkin. Shu olimlardan yana biri bur us olimi D.S.Lixachevning so'zlariga ko'ra, konsept mos keladigan ma'nolarni , insonning shaxsiy va madaniy tajribasi bilan bog'liq bo'lgan g'oya, xotiralarni o'z ichiga oladi. Ammo shu bilan birga, u konseptlar universal xarakterga ega ekanligini nta'kidlaydi, chunki ular individual bo'lganida edi, muloqot imkonsiz bo'lib qolar edi [5.Lixachev D.S концептосфера русского языка Известия Академии наук РФБ Сер. – М.: -Т. 52 _С. 267].

Yana bir boshqa rus tadqiqotchisi S.A. Askolidov Aleksev [1928 y] ta'kidlaganidek, konsept fikrlash jarayonida bir xil turdagi obektlarning noaniq to'plami o'rnini bosuvchi aqliy birikmadir.

Tadqiqotlar shuni ko'rsatadiki, "konsept" iborasi "tushuncha" iborasiga qaraganda semantic jihatdan chuqurroq va boyroqdir. Konsept insonning ma'naviy dunyosi, madaniyat va tarixiga yaqindir, shuning uchun u o'ziga xos xususiyatlarga ega.

Xulosa o'rnida shuni aytish mumkinki kognitiv lingvistika fanida konsept atamasi bu juda muhim atama hisoblanadi hamda bu atama tushuncha va ma'no atamalar bilan yonma yon ishlatiladi ammo bu atamalar bir biridan ishlatilish doirasiga ko'ra farq qiladi. Shular orasida konsept atamasi kengroq tushuncha hisoblanadi.

References:

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6. <https://in-academy.uz>