

LINGUISTIC-COGNITIVE ANALYSIS OF THE CONCEPT FATHER

Khayitova Shohida Erkin Kizi
Termez State University

Annotation. This article is written about the concept of “Father” uzbek languages from linguistic-cognitive approach. The significance and role of the father concept in linguistic and cultural studies, its pragmatic aspects, and its status in some works are highlighted on the basis of factual examples.

Key words: linguocognitive, cognitology, concept, father, mentality of people, characteristic.

Cognitive linguistics is a modern school of linguistic thought and practice. It is concerned with investigating the relationship between human language, the mind and socio-physical experience. It originally emerged in the 1970s and arose out of dissatisfaction with formal approaches to language which were dominant, at that time, in the disciplines of linguistics and philosophy. Cognitive linguists seek to understand how semantics and syntax work together, and to understand the relationship between language and thinking. They also try to understand how language influences how people form concepts.

Cognitive linguistics created the idea of mental spaces, which are conceptual packets created as people think and talk. Thus the term “concept” is an umbrella term for several scientific directions: first of all, for cognitive psychology and cognitive linguistics, dealing with thinking and cognition, storing and transforming information, as well as for cultural linguistics, which is still defining and refining the boundaries of the theory formed by the postulates and basic categories. Language is necessary not for the formation of concepts but for the exchange of concepts and the discussion in the communication process.

Concepts exist in the real mentality of people, therefore, it is necessary to verbalize them for communication express them using language means. In language concept can be verbalized by separate words, phrases, sentences or the whole texts, this depends on the concept itself. The choice of verbal shape depends on the personal meaning, mental representation and the internal lexicon of the speaker, which are all interconnected among themselves.

The notional component of the concept is stored in the mind in verbal form and can be just described or interpreted. Concept is a mental structure that represents the knowledge of an individual about a particular segment of the world. Being a part of the world picture, the concept reflects the orientation of values of both the individual person and the entire linguistic community as a cognitive unit of meaning, a concept is

an abstract idea or a mental symbol sometimes defined as a “unit of knowledge”, built from other units which act as a concept’s characteristic. A concept is typically associated with a corresponding representation in a language such as a single meaning of a term.

As well as the specific and general features of each language and culture, there are also specific and common aspects of English and Uzbek languages and culture. During the study of a particular national conceptual concept, it is necessary to study its similarities and differences. One of the main ways to study the national outlook is to analyse the structure of a particular concept. This technique helps us to draw conclusions about a specific concept in the nation's thinking. Below we will consider the features of father in English and Uzbek languages.

In the dialectal lexicon of the Uzbek people, this term includes *ota*, *dada*, *ada*, *aka* and in fiction, there are forms such as *padar*, *pushtipano*, *qiblagoh*. In addition, among them, the forms of father and father formed a syntactic and lexical whole by entering into a grammatical relationship with words belonging to certain groups and forming adverbs.

In 2020, the novel "Father" by Ulugbek Hamdam, one of the representatives of Uzbek prose, literary scholar, skilled translator, was published. From 206 pages to reveal all the characteristics of the fathers of the East serves. Indeed, to this day, those who glorify the fathers, theirs a work embodying his qualities was not created, there were almost no short stories and short stories in this regard. Again in our novel through this work we are witnessing the expansion of the scope of a topic. In order to reveal the essence of the father concept in the work, in the linguistic-cognitive approach, at first, it is correct to carry out a conceptual analysis after getting acquainted with its content will be.

The word father is used 579 times in the text of the work. There are mainly 5 father figures in the play. These are: Otkir Polat's father, Polat - Sevinch's father, Fakil - Sevinch's husband, Yodgor's father, Yakshoboy father - Yogdu's father, Erboy - Polat's enemy, one of his sons died because of him , one of his sons has lost his temper. Every father is created with a unique character.

A sharp brother is a serious, considerate person who can manage a family, who has given good education to his children, who respects his spouse and values his family. Yes, fathers have a mysterious power. Paternal love, sympathy, concern, advice, consolation, motivation are all embodied in the thoughtful thoughts of the sharp brother. It follows that here the father is embodied as a mentor, friend, kind, sympathetic. Among the dictionary meanings of the word father there is also the comment "Used to address or respect older people". In fact, it makes sense to add the word father to young people causes madness. In the work, the image is called Polat father age indicates greatness and the presence of children.

So, Ulugbek Hamdam's work called "Father" is one of the best works written in recent years. It reveals the most subtle, hidden aspects of the father's personality. If we see him in one place as a passionate person, in another place he is sad, and in another place, he is embodied in our eyes as a person of anger and rage. The writer tried to summarize the characteristics of several fathers through the character of Pulat. Pulat is the father of not only Sevinch, but of the whole society, anyone who reads the work will feel the characteristic of his father in some place, because the father in the work embodies the characteristics of all fathers.

So, in the text of the work, the father is instructive, *friendly, kind, sympathetic, noble, responsible, hopeful, dreamy, happiness, friend, savior, pillar, strict, happy* comes in concepts such as fierce, murderous, kind, patient, steadfast, religious, sinful, guilty.

All these qualities and vices are assigned to one image. A masterpiece in providing conceptual analysis in literary texts the inner experiences of the image take an important place "Thoughts and emotions in the lyrical experience lives mixed. That's not all. They are absorbed in each other's core will be gone that it will be impossible to distinguish them. They are inseparable unity is the essence of lyrical experience. But it's perfect something else is required for the lyrical experience to emerge. We, the readers, must follow the way of formation and development of a passionate thought (or intellectual passion) given in the form of direct experience. There in this case, the experience - the image emerges as a whole, impressive" First of all, a dreamy father who longs to have a child, a father who considers a child as life, fatherhood as happiness, a father who is kind and caring, a father who is a true friend, a support, a savior, and later he appeared as a tough, angry, angry father, a murderous father who could not overcome his anger, and finally a weak father covered with paternal love. Steel will eventually find its conclusion. After all, that is the power of the artistic work.

The term concept cannot be understood without the concept of "View of the Universe". Humans are at the center of events in nature and society is the main figure. Therefore, as one of the basic concepts that express the important aspects of human existence in the world, "view of the world" appears in the form of a concept.

The concept of "Father" includes a number of symbolic words. This concept is combined with the quality of the feature, which means the content of the age, and means that it has the following sign: *Moysafid*: This poem was written on a spring morning, As a gift for dear children, Until the word of a happy father-May the hearts be comforted now. (G. Ghulam, "For children") *Prophetic character*: "In order to clearly describe the face of this prophetic father, it is necessary to refer to the wonderful dates drawn by great artists" (Honore de Balzac, "Father Gorio", p. 242) Abdulla Qadiri's novel "O'tkan Kunlar" shows the Uzbek respect for the father. For

example, in a passage from Yusufbek Haji's letter to his son Otabek, the characteristics of fathers are expressed as follows: Duogoi: "Huvalbori... the light of our eyes, the strength of our back, the fruit of our life has reached our son Mullah Otabek, known and clear Alhamdulillah, we pray to your father, mother, and close friends to be safe and healthy under the protection of the Almighty God. (A. Qadiri, "Otkan Kunlar", p. 34-36.

Hello to all my friends, say hello to Hasanali! Addoi atang Yusufbek Haji." (A. Qadiri, "Otkan Kunlar", pp. 34-36) The quality of duality is especially characteristic of the Uzbek father. In addition, this feature of the father concept is clearly visible in the following passage: "The trembling in the father's voice stopped the girl. "May you be safe wherever you are," he said. (S. Ahmad, "Tanlangan asarlar", p. 294) Deposit: The face is a symptom that cannot be hurt, Don't make that assumption about you. His love is free, unequalled, unselfish, Your mother is a guest, your father is a deposit. (G. Nurmat, "Onang mehmon, otang omonat ") In the following text, according to the structure of the father's personality, there are double adjectives (patient, zealous), artificial adjective (active), adjective compounds (firm in his speech, quick to achieve his goal), as well as a compound denoting units (eagle-eyed) used: "Patient, enthusiastic, active, firm in his words, quick to achieve his goals, with a keen eye like an eagle in his field of work, Gorio acts before everyone else, foresees everything, knows everything and keeps everything secret inside, he was a diplomat when thinking, and a soldier when traveling." (Honore de Balzac, "Father Gorio", p. 106) In the above text, the lexemes "diplomat" and "soldier" refer to the noun group although, within this text, it represents the sign of another word. "Goodbye," he said. Father Munis, My love, goodbye, my only one, I will never forget you Agree with your daughter too. (E. Vahidov, " Orzu chashmasi ") In the following passage, the symbol of the concept of father is explained by a unit in the form of a compound: In the following passage, the symbol of the concept of father is explained by a unit in the form of a compound: The cradle is higher than Solomon's throne The rank and happiness of being called a father, A child is born, so there is no death. Time after time in the mind of the father. (A. Oripov, "Otaning qo'lida zamon bilan vaqt...") At the same time, the lexeme of advice is also a positive quality characteristic of the father concept: "-Remember my words too. Even though Babur Mirza is only two years older than you, if he stays in my place, you should be loyal to him like a child." (Pirimqul Qodirov, "Yulduzli tunlar", 28-b).

The above passage from the novel "Starry Nights" shows Umarshaikh Mirza's advice to his son Jahangir Mirza, which is characteristic of all Uzbek fathers. In the following proverb, the concept of father is also used with the adjective phrase as follows: "I am dear, my father is dearer than me. "Among the above phraseological and paremiological units, the father concept is qualified on the basis of

presupposition in the following one. "Teacher is as great as your father." In this paremiological unit, at first glance, the teacher is described as great, but it is understood that the father is also great. This meaning is formed by adding the simile-comparative affix -day to the parent lexeme. In the following artistic text, the concept of "father" is qualified by comparing the unit "starry sky" with the help of "like": Say words worthy of the honor of fathers. Tabarruk is equivalent to writing a book. Their love is bright, His heart is as wide as the starry sky. (Oripov, "O'talar ilgida zamon bilan vaqt")The adjective "hardworking" is a simple artificial adjective, and it is a character-characteristic adjective formed in the form of a noun group. The head of our family, stand in my way, Hardworking, selfless father and mother. He has unique qualities. Enemy of evil, friend of good. (M. Mamatkulova, "Ota va Ona")We can witness that the concept of "father" is used in Uzbek artistic texts, in many cases, with units representing a positive meaning. However, there are cases in examples of world literature that contradict the Uzbek mentality. This is also mentioned in the article entitled "Father concept in children's artistic text" published jointly by professor A. Mamajonov and associate professor D. Yuldasheva. It compares Charles Perot's fairy tale "Donkey Skin" and the concept of "father" in Uzbek folk tales and storytelling: "Charles Perot's tale "Donkey Skin" represents a reality that is not characteristic of the upbringing of Uzbek children. The concept of the father in the text conflicts with universal human values. In fact, in Uzbek families, the father is respected as the guardian of the family's honor, the head of the family. In the fairy tales "Wise Minister" and "Ignorant Boy", the father is raised as the owner of high intelligence, but sometimes he appears as a meek, conciliatory person ("Emerald and Precious"). In Uzbek folk tales and Uzbek children's stories, the concept of father appears as an intelligent leader, wise, kind, intelligent, strict, and at the same time, a benevolent, loving family member. In fact, if we look at Uzbek literary texts, in many cases the father acts as an example for the children. The concept of "Father" is combined with adjectives with a negative connotation, in addition to a positive meaning. Adjectives denoting a negative characteristic of the concept of "father" are often antonyms to adjectives denoting a positive characteristic: I'm sorry, I'm sorry. You looked at my ways.

Based on the above examples, we can conclude that the concept of "father" can be used in works of art with both positive and negative sign units. However, even in the works of art with the image of the father, which are used with negative words, the father is not completely depicted in a negative state.

THE LIST OF USED LITERATURE

1. Anorqulova O. “Ota” konseptiga doir ayrim hadislar va ularning izohi. //XXI asr o‘zbek uslubshunosligining dolzarb masalalari mavzusidagi ilmiy anjuman materiallari. –Samarqand, 2021. –B. 156-159.
2. Рўзиева С. А. “Оила” тушунчаси ва унинг инглиз ва ўзбек тиллари маданиятида акс этиши: PhD дисс. автореф. –Самарқанд, 2020. –16-19 б.
3. Махмараимова Ш.Т. Лингвокультурология. – Тошкент: Чўлпон номидаги НМИУ, 2017. – 164 б.
4. Махмудов Н.М. Оламнинг лисоний манзараси ва сўз ўзлаштириш // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. – Тошкент, 2015.- №3. – Б. 3-12.
5. Махмудов Н.М.Тилнинг мукамал тадқиқи йўллари излаб... // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. – Тошкент, 2012. – № 5. – Б. 3-16.
6. Махмудов Н.М., Худойбергана Д.С. Ўзбек тили ўхшатишларининг изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент: Маънавият, 2013. – 320 б.
7. Махмудов Н.М.Ўхшатишлар – образли тафаккур маҳсули // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. – Тошкент, 2011. – № 3. – Б.19-24.
8. <https://uz.wiktionary.org/wiki/ota>
9. <https://ziyonet.uz/>