

CONCEPT AND ITS LINGUISTIC INTERPRETATION

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Abstract: Concept is one of the most important topics of modern linguistics. This term is one of the important categories of cognitive linguistics. This article presents some considerations about the role of the concept in linguistics.

Key words: anthropocentric approach, independent paradigm, concept, cognitive term, linguoculturology, neutral attitude.

At the moment, the anthropocentric approach to language embodies the latest achievements of the field of linguistics and is increasingly strengthening its status as an independent paradigm. According to many researchers, cognitive linguistics and linguocultural science are the leading directions of the anthropocentric paradigm.

One of the main categories common to both fields, an important object of study, is the concept. This term was first used in 1928 by the Russian linguist Askoldov in his article. He commented on the concept that "it is a unit that reflects the process of thinking about concepts of one type or another"⁴. However, even in the 70s of the 20th century, this term was considered a problem that required a deep explanation. The introduction of the concept into the use of linguists in the 80s is connected with the works of English scientists Cheif, R. Jackendoff, and Lakoff. It is in those texts that the terms conceptualization and conceptual essence are found. Many scientists express different opinions on the dictionary meaning of the concept. According to him, there are those who consider it as a logical category, a concept of practical philosophy, a basic unit of national mentality. "concept" is derived from the Latin word "conceptus" and means "concept". In the dictionary of cognitive terms, the term concept is defined as follows: a concept is a concept that allows the mental and psychic resources of our thinking to be reflected in human knowledge and skills. The term "concept" is used in modern linguistics to express the mental image of a lexical unit. In everyday scientific work, the term concept is used as a synonym for "concept".

Linguistics, a new branch of linguistics, studies the relationship between language and culture. Concept is its central concept. Professor N. Mahmudov writes about the study of the concept in linguistic culture (linguistic culture): "In linguistic

research, a great deal of attention is paid to the problems of expression of the concept, when you familiarize yourself with the Internet materials, for example, you can see that this direction is extremely widespread in linguistics in Russia. difficult

Even in recent years, a very large part of candidate's theses is dedicated to the linguistic and cultural research of the concept in one or another language. Although this term is considered an important category for both cognitive linguistics and linguocultural studies, its interpretation in these disciplines is different. While this term was used in linguistics as a synonym for the word concept until the 80s of the last century, today it can be seen that its interpretation has expanded compared to the term concept.

The notion of concept has been widely studied by almost all eminent linguists, all of whom have different individual interpretations of the concept. The opinion of Y.A. Stepanov and S.A. Askoldov is very close to each other, they interpret the concept as a "logical category". That is, according to Askoldov, "a concept is a form of one of the elements of culture formed in a person's thinking, in the same way culture enters the mental world of a person."

Another Russian linguist, V. A. Maslova, looks at the meaning of the concept as a multifaceted structure, and shows that it includes the excitement, evaluation, national image and connotation not only thought by the speakers of the language, but also felt by them, and emphasizes that the structure of the concept has a special nuance. He stated in his opinion that value is at the center of the concept, that it serves the study of culture, and that the principle of value is the basis of culture. In addition, each concept emphasizes that, in addition to its complex mental harmony, its semantic structure, it also includes human or general, national-cultural, social, language-related, and personal individual components.

O'.Q. Yusupov defines the concept as "a complex of knowledge in our mind about something or an event in the external or internal world, images about it and positive, negative, neutral attitudes towards it, i.e. evaluations". When distinguishing concept from concept, the scientist gives the following opinion: "concept and concept can be compared to an ayeberg." If a concept is an iceberg, the tip of it is a concept."

As a result of the study of the above points, it can be concluded that concept understanding is a process that is individual for each person and national for society, and takes place in the connection of mind, language and psyche. A topic that requires further study in linguistics. As a result of studying the opinions of various scholars in cognitive linguistics. It turns out that no unequivocal conclusion has been reached, and it appears to be a topic of linguistics that requires further study.

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