

Eurasian
Research Bulletin

Linguistic and Linguapoietic Characteristics of the Concept

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ABSTRACT

This article provides information about the linguistic and linguapoietic features of the term "concept". The article also describes the views of world and Uzbek linguists about the concept.

Keywords:

cognitive, anthropocentric, linguoculturology, linguocognitology, concept, culturology, perception

Introduction: Today, as the world is growing, anthropocentric approach to language is aggregated the latest advances in linguistics and reinforces its position as an independent paradigm. Many renowned researchers believe that cognitive linguistics and linguistics are the leading areas of anthropocentric paradigm.

Main part: In world linguistics, the text was previously synthetically structured, and by the early 21st century, analysis of linguistic, linguistic, sociolinguistic, and psycholinguistic principles began. For example, the emergence of linguistics, which engages in human cognitive activities, is recognized as the second half of the 20th century, or 1956. In cognitive linguistics, the meaning of the term cognitive is related to the English word for "cognitive – knowledge." Cognitive linguistics is closely related to a person's cognitive activity. Concepts, scenarios, cognitions, and frame terms are the basic concepts of cognitive linguistics. Among them, the term concept is

used in the fields of linguistics, linguistics, and literature. But the explanation differs. The concept is the equivalent of the Latin word for "conceptus," or "concept". This concept, first used in Russian linguistics by the philosopher S. Askoldov in the first half of the 20th century, is described by a scientist as a communicative process that can cause communication from representatives of different ethnic groups. In addition to expressing his views on the verbal, conceptual and figurative form of concept, he divides it into two: cognitive and artistic types and prioritises cognitive conception as the most important feature. Because in analyzing the conceptual characteristics of a word or term, at first, a person's mind, mind, and intellect are launched. Human perception is important both in communicating with people, in creating a communication situation, in developing a speech strategy, and achieving fruits. The dictionary of cognitive terms, on the other hand, describes the concept as follows: the concept is a concept that serves to reflect

the mental and psychological resources of our thinking in human knowledge and skills. The term "concept" is used in modern linguistics to describe the image of a linguistic unit in thought. In everyday scientific creativity, the term concept is synonymous with the word "understanding." A new direction of linguistics is that linguistics studies the link between language and culture. The concept is its central concept. To better understand the meaning of concept concepts, we consider some of the descriptions given to him by renowned linguists in linguistics: D.S.Lixachev views the concept with a point of view and describes it as follows: "The concept is an individual's understanding, the manifestation of content in a small amount of objective meaning and understanding." Explaining the expression of the concept in the language, Ye.S.Kubryakova directly associates the concept with memory and interprets it as a unit of memory: "Concept is an active unit of memory, mental vocabulary, conceptual systems and brain language, all landscapes of the universe, quantum of knowledge. The most important concepts are expressed in the language." The opinions of Y.A.Stepanov and S.A. Askoldov are very close to each other, they interpret the concept as a "logical category". That is, Askoldov believes that "the concept is a form of one of the elements of this culture that is formed in human thinking, in the same form culture penetrates a person's mental world." Regarding the study of the concept in linguistics, Professor N.Mahmudov writes: "Linguistic research focuses heavily on the problems of expression of the same concept, and when you get acquainted with Internet materials, for example, in linguistics in Russia, you can see that this direction is very common. Even in recent years, a large part of the dissertations have been devoted to the linguistic study of the concept in it or in this language."

Therefore, the concept is the most widely used unit in linguistics. After these definitions, the right question arises: Can the terms "concept", which is a product of logical activity, be used in cognitive linguistics in the same context? Clearly, both of these events are

characterized as a unit of thought. The starting point of both these events lies in the perception and figurative imagination of what is happening, the process, the human race. This emerging image is initially displayed in each individual in a separate, individual way. For example, if a "fight" is a "fight for you" for one person, it can be a "struggle for office" for another and a "fight for righteousness" for another. This term is also considered an important category for cognitive linguistics and linguistics. While this term was used in linguistics as a synonym for the word concept until the 1980's, to this day its explanation has greatly expanded relative to the term concept.

The concept also lies in the unity of thought and on its basis a collection of concepts, images, and linguistic meanings. The formation of the concept begins with the birth of an individual image and ends with the formation of linguistic unity. Jerry Fodor, a well-known philosopher and psychologist, likens this process to a "fusion of thought" as he explores the process of images in the mind and "reworking" in the mind of these images. Because "any logical imagination will have a certain structure of movement, and this structure is a reference to the repetition of the synthetic form of a natural language unit"

A concept is a mental structure that is a quantum or integration of knowledge of various components and forms. Concepts form the basis of different categories that form in the human mind, which serve as a sticking point for them. As a concept linguistic unit, it or this represents the hallmarks of folk culture. Above, we cite the individual definitions given by world and Uzbek linguists to the term "Concept", as well as the scientific work of linguists, researchers, and linguists who have done scientific research in the field of conceptology. In general, the word "concept" is a translation of the Latin word for "conceptus," which means "concept." It can be synonymous with the English words "understanding" and "meaning," but it is not the same in content. As a product of thought, it is the appearance of information collected as a result of a person's thoughts and thinking based on a general system. In conclusion, the concept is

information that encompasses the human inner world, spirituality, national characteristics, the knowledge he has gained during his life, how he understands the universe, and his imaginations. For example, if we take the concept of "loyalty," it may be expressed in the interpretation of representatives of the Uzbek language with the following concepts:

Love for God

Follow Friendship

Loyalty to Yori

Responsibility in the profession

Love for parents

We know that being faithful requires patience and loyalty. We can also learn from the description presented in the concept of "loyalty" in *BEOVULF*, considered one of the oldest English works, that the concept of "loyalty" is very close to each other in English and Uzbeks. (Galatians 5:22, 23) Jehovah's Witnesses would be pleased to discuss these answers with you.

We can also consider the analysis of the concept of "loyalty" in the interpretation of a poetic work by Erkin Vohidov:

The roots of the old black man opened,
They pulled the sheep out of their waist.
But he pried the soil,
Sira wouldn't stir up from her place.
Finally, he fell to the ground as a gourmet,
Butab, then carried,
Beroq, he took it on his paws and left
A pinch of soil from where he lived.

Viewed as a skilled wicked man in this poem, it portrays a faithful soldier who protects his homeland from evil people. Or a courageous father, a husband, and a son who protects his family will be gloved.

Conclusion: In Uzbeks, the concept of "loyalty" is primarily embedded in people's minds and is used primarily against women. Loyalty is a person's sacrifice and dedication to his Father, his understanding of his duty to those who believe in him and love him. Its meaning is revealed in the dictionary of the Uzbek language in the words friendship, unity, sincerity, sincerity, loyalty, and loyalty. Loyalty is a sign of strong character. To justify his duty, he demands that he not withdraw from

obstacles and difficulties, not to be fed, not to return, to overcome them courageously, with endurance, and to afflict himself. And even in the poetic work mentioned above, we can see a symbol of loyalty in the image of a rock

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