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ZAMONAVIY TILSHUNOSLIKDA KONSEPTNING O'RNI VA KONSEPT BO'YICHA MULOHAZALAR

ANNOTATSIYA: Konsept - tushuncha, ma'no, olamning lisoniy manzarasida so'zlarning turli ma'nolari, turli madaniyatlardagi tushunchalaridir. Kubryakovanning fikricha esa "Konsept bu - inson ruhiyatida namoyon bo'lgan dunyoning tasviri, inson ongining konseptual sistemasi va mental leksikondagi xotiraning mazmunli birligidir". Ushbu maqolada xususiy va umumiy tilshunoslik, konsept va uning qo'llanilishi, konsept haqida olimlarning fikri, lingvokulturologiya, lingvomadaniyat, lingvokognitologiya, choy hamda oy konseptlari haqida so'z boradi. Konsept tushunchasiga berilgan ko'plab olimlarning fikri keltirilgan bo'lib ular o'zaro taqqoslangan.

Kalit so'zlar: Konsept, lingvokulturologiya, lingvomadaniyat, lingvokognitologiya, tilshunoslik, kognitsiya, freym, ssenariy, kulturologik aspekt.

РОЛЬ КОНЦЕПТА В СОВРЕМЕННОЙ ЛИНГВИСТИКЕ И СООБРАЖЕНИЯ ПО ПОВОДУ КОНЦЕПЦИИ

АННОТАЦИЯ: Концепт – это понимание, значение, различные значения слов в языковом ландшафте мира, концепты в разных культурах. По мнению Кубряковой, «концепт – это образ мира, проявленный в психике человека, понятийная система человеческого сознания, содержательная единица памяти в психическом лексиконе». В данной статье говорится о специфическом и общем языкознании, понятии и его применении, мнениях ученых о понятии, лингвокультурализме, лингвокультуре, лингвокогнитологии, понятиях чай и луна. Приводятся мнения многих ученых о концепции и сравниваются между собой.

Ключевые слова: Концепт, лингвокультурология, лингвокультура, лингвокогнитология, лингвистика, познание, фрейм, письменность, культурологический аспект.

THE ROLE OF THE CONCEPT IN MODERN LINGUISTICS AND CONSIDERATIONS ABOUT THE CONCEPT

ABSTRACT: A concept is an understanding, meaning, different meanings of words in the linguistic landscape of the world, concepts in different cultures. According to Kubryakova, “a concept is an image of the world manifested in the human psyche, a conceptual system of human consciousness, a meaningful unit of memory in the mental lexicon.” This article talks about specific and general linguistics, the concept and its application, the opinions of scientists about the concept, linguoculturalism, linguoculture, linguocognitology, the concepts of tea and moon. The opinions of many scientists about the concept are given and they are compared with each other.

Key words: Concept, linguoculturology, linguoculture, linguocognitology, linguistics, cognition, frame, script, cultural aspect.

Linguistics consists of special and general linguistics, and special linguistics deals with the study of the vocabulary, phonetic system and grammatical structure of a particular language, as well as the ways of historical development, in particular, a language. General linguistics, different from it, studies the origin of language, its social essence, its place and function in society, the ways of development, the integration of language and thought, the interaction of all languages, and creates methods of language testing. And general linguistics summarizes the language phenomena and linguistic evidences found as a result of the study and examination of some languages or a group of languages, makes general conclusions and determines the laws of the language based on the same. In world linguistics, the text was initially approached from a syntactic structural point of view, but since the beginning of the 21st century, analysis using linguocultural, linguocognitological, sociolinguistic, and psycholinguistic principles has increased. In particular, linguoculturology, which deals with human cognitive activity, is recognized as 1956.

Concept, script, cognition, frame terms are central concepts of cognitive linguistics. Among them, the term concept is used in linguocultural studies, linguocognitology, and literary studies. But the interpretation is different. Concept means "conceptus" in Latin. The concept was brought into scientific circulation in Russian linguistics in the first quarter of the 20th century by the philosopher S. Aslokdov. Until the 80s of the last century, this term was used as a synonym for the word concept in linguistics, but today it can be observed that its meaning has expanded considerably. The concept has a twofold nature. Because, on the one hand, culture enters the mental world of a person in the form of a concept, on the other hand, a person enters the culture with the help of a concept and sometimes influences it.

In cognitive linguistics, great importance is attached to the study of the nature of the concept, because any attempt to study the nature of the concept leads to the understanding and interpretation of a number of closely related concepts and terms. Therefore, first of all, linguistic terms such as "concept", "concept", and "meaning" require a separate explanation. The distinction between these terms is difficult to resolve and causes controversial discussions in modern linguistics. As mentioned above, there is as much research on problem solving as there are concepts, viewpoints, and opinions. In the 1990s, Y.S. Stepanov writes: "A concept has the same order of appearance as the meaning of a word, but they are considered in a different system of means of communication; meaning is studied in the system of language, linguistics and logic."

Currently, there are three main approaches to understanding the concept in linguistics. In the first approach to the study of the concept, more attention is paid to the cultural aspect, where the whole culture is understood as a set of concepts and the relationship between them. So free, this concept is the main part of culture in the mental world of a person. A person imagines concepts as a part of folk culture. They occupy a central position in the consciousness of the language community, and therefore their research is very relevant. V.N. Telia: "Concept is such a thing that we know the object as it is." thinks that. In understanding the term "concept" in this way, the role of language falls to the second level, there are also objectionable opinions that it is only an auxiliary tool. In our opinion, YE.S. Kubryakova's opinion that "a concept is an image of the world manifested in the human psyche, a conceptual system of the human mind and a meaningful unit of memory in the mental lexicon" is the most acceptable definition.

Therefore, the concept is considered the most actively used unit in linguistic culture. The concept as a linguistic and cultural unit represents the specific aspects of the culture of one or another nation. For example, the concept of tea is associated as follows in the thinking of Uzbek people:

- 1) Thirst-quenching drink: hot green tea to be drunk when thirsty, even in the chill of summer;
- 2) An expression of hospitality: the main product that is served on the table after the bread when a guest comes to the house. People use the phrase "let's have some payola tea" to invite an acquaintance home.
- 3) Ointment that relieves headache: when they have a headache, many people, especially the elderly, drink bitter tea;
- 4) Expression of bridal etiquette. Uzbek culture also has its own etiquette for passing tea, that is, in Uzbek families, brides first pass tea to older people while standing, with their left hand on their chest and their right hand.
- 5) Just a conversational pastime.

Linguistic concept serves as a worldview model for all language speakers. Linguistic concept is a cultural tool influencing the formation of national character. Cultural concepts are studied separately in Linguistics. The main concepts of culture are important in the consciousness of the collective language. The main concepts of culture are abstract nouns, in particular, conscience, fate, fate, will, sin, law, freedom, intellectuals, homeland, etc. understood. Concepts of culture A.Y. Gurevich divides into two groups: "spatial", philosophical categories, i.e. universal categories of culture (time, space, cause, change, movement) and social categories, i.e. cultural categories (freedom, right, truth, labor, wealth, property) is divided into 9. V. A. Maslova adds another group to this - the category of national culture. In the course of concept analysis, a large number of culturally specific concepts have been identified in any language. For example, the potato concept is one of the culturally specific concepts. For Russians, potatoes are a poor standard of nutrition, which can be seen in the example of the phraseology *sidet na odnoy kartoshke*; A typical national dish for Belarusians, second bread, is an important nutrient. Or if we take the concept of bread, if bread is considered an important food standard for Uzbeks, it is not considered an important food for Korean, Japanese, and Chinese peoples. For them, rice is the main food standard.

In Uzbek linguistics, the concept of "concept" has different interpretations. For example, Sh. Safarov emphasizes that "the perception of the material world is the birth of the concept of the objects-events that are being perceived at the same time, and later this concept is formed as a mental model-concept and receives a material name."

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 between a concept and a concept, the scientist gives the following opinion: "a concept can be compared to an iceberg. If a concept is an iceberg, the part that sticks out of the water is a concept."

The concept is a unit that is actively used in both areas of modern linguistics, i.e. in linguocultural and linguocognitology. We can see the analysis of the concept in the example of the following poetic text:

Oymomo oymomo,

A bowl full of oil momo.

Maybe it's sugared

Sweet tea momo.

Oymomo oymomo,

Be happy, mom.

Laugh at the good ones

Woe to the wicked. (Anwar Obidjan)

The mentioned poetic text talks about the concept of "moon", the concept of "moon" is thought of in the thinking of Uzbek speakers as follows:

- 1) Refuge from evil, goodness;
- 2) Newness, new life
- 3) Sustenance and well-being
- 4) Religious belief. (in Islam)
- 5) Beauty
- 6) Peace

Through the concept of "moon" in the thinking of representatives of the Uzbek language, "moon-faced", "moon-faced".

pretty face" similes as well as "you can't cover the moon with a skirt".

there are proverbs. In order to share goodness with the person who embarked on a journey, "The moon has gone,

the "return safely" unit is also used. "Moon" is also used in the above-mentioned poetic text.

the concept is noted as a means of virtue. In addition, the concept of "moon".

It has linguistic and cultural significance, and it is also a beauty in Russian culture

It should be noted that there is an expression "litso kak luna" in the meaning of admiration. But

in the minds of Russians, "moon" is dark, hereafter, life-death. That's it

similar examples can be found in the culture of other nations. For example,

Vietnamese people visualize the total goodness in life through the moon.

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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