

The Role of Concept in Linguistics

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Abstract: One of the current topics in modern linguistics is the concept. This term is considered one of the important categories of linguistic and cultural studies. In this article, the study of the field of linguistics is investigated. The term concept is also an important term for linguistic culture.

Keywords: Linguistics, Linguistic Culture, Concept, Askoldov, Concept, Logical Category.

Introduction

Language is a symbol of the nation's spiritual wealth, image, and unity. Each nation is distinguished from other nations by its national identity and culture. Without a doubt, his language also appears to be a manifestation of his culture. In fact, the importance of the language in the development of a nation's culture, its historical traditions, values, and memory is incomparable. Language, as an important part of culture, reflects national culture in the process of communication. At this point, the Honorable President Sh. Mirziyoyev said, "The Uzbek language, one of the oldest and richest languages in the world, is a symbol of our national identity and independent statehood, a priceless spiritual wealth for our people." Whoever wants to feel all the grace, charm, and power of the Uzbek language and its limitless possibilities should listen to the songs of our Munis mothers, our thousand-year-old epics, our immortal articles, and the magical songs of our Bakhshi and Hafiz." His thoughts once again prove that language and culture are inextricably linked. It is known that language is a social phenomenon and is inextricably linked with culture. Today, economic-political, cultural, and scientific relations between people, peoples, and countries, international-cultural communicative processes in the field of linguistics, such as the interaction of languages and language culture, as well as the national identity of the language, and cultural studies themselves A new field with a separate main direction and subject—linguistic and cultural studies—is the reason for the emergence of this field, and serious attention is being paid to this field.

Materials and methods

Linguistics is a general science that arose between the sciences of cultural studies and linguistics. is engaged in learning. Language is a mirror of culture; it contains not only the real existence that surrounds a person and his real living conditions, but also the social self-awareness of the nation, its mentality, national character, way of life, traditions, customs, morals, set of values, and outlook. This direction of the language is directly related to the culture, worldview, linguistic, and subconscious knowledge of the representative of this language. Linguistics, as a scientific discipline, aims to study the interrelationship and interaction of language and culture. Science is a synthesis of culture and linguistics, and its formation goes back a long time. This field first appeared in Europe and began to be researched. Linguoculturology is one of the many new fields of linguistics that is closely related to research in the direction of communicative linguistics and text linguistics, an anthropocentric approach to text learning, cognitive linguistics, pragmatic

linguistics, psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, and ethnolinguistics. Language and culture are the main means of proving that any nation is a nation. These two concepts are inseparable and regularly require each other. Language reflects culture in every aspect, and culture cannot be fully manifested without language. Nowadays, new fields are emerging in the science of linguistics, and work related to the study of the text problem is developing rapidly. From this point of view, today, in text analysis, researchers use a number of directions such as grammar, semantics, cognitive, psycholinguistics, linguistics, and cultural studies.

In this period of development of science and education, the demand for language and learning it is developing more and more. This, in turn, requires the study of several areas and theories related to the language. A clear example of this is the fact that more in-depth research is being carried out in a number of fields, including linguistics, cognitive linguistics, linguoculturology, etc.

Results and discussions.

One of these fields and theories is the notion of concept analyzed in cognitive linguistics. Cognitive linguistics is one of the most interesting and disputable branches of linguistics that studies mental processes and their linguistic reflection in people's daily life. Cognitive linguistics is a reaction of modern linguists to truth-conditional (objectivist) semantics and generative grammar, which were the dominant approaches to the study of language meaning and grammatical forms since the middle of the last century. In modern cognitive linguistics, the core becomes the meaning of 'concept', which is increasingly used as a term researchers dealing with the problems of linguistic representation of cognitions. One such developed field is the notion of "concept". The development of humanitarian knowledge put forward a dilemma to work out a new term which would adequately indicate the content of the linguistic sign, which would remove the functional limitations of traditional sense and meaning, and which would organically merge logical-psychological and linguistic categories. The meaning of "concept" is explored in cognitive science, metaphysics, and philosophy of mind. The term "concept" is traced back to Aristotle's "The classical theory of concepts" definition of terms (Aristotle 1998). Today, the term "concept" is widely used in various fields of linguistics. It has entered into the notional system of cognitive, semantic, and cultural linguistics. (Croft, Cruse 2004). The study of the concept in modern linguistics is of the paramount importance. However, any attempt to comprehend the nature of the concept is associated with a number of the most diverse points of view. The intensive research of it in the field of cognitive linguistics has demonstrated a great disparity in the understanding of the term "concept". Discrepancies cause ambiguity and terminological confusion (Gruzberg 184). In the most general form, the concept, according to Yu.S. Stepanov, can be imagined, on the one hand, as "a clot of culture in a person's mind: that in the form of which culture enters the mental world of a person, and, on the other hand, a concept is that through which a person himself enters culture, and in some cases and affects it. The study of the concept sphere of language (the term was proposed by D.S. Likhachev) allows you to identify the features of the mental world of a particular ethnic group, to see, metaphorically speaking, the specifics of the flight path human thought, therefore, to know the culture of the people in different stages of its development. It is believed that the best access to the description and definition of the nature of the concept is provided by the language. However, some scholars believe that as the simplest concepts, one should consider concepts represented by a single word, and as more complex ones, those that presented in phrases and sentences. However, there is no doubt that the most important concepts are encoded in the language. It is also often claimed that the concepts central to the human psyche are reflected in the grammar of languages and that it is grammatical categorization that creates that conceptual grid, that framework for the distribution of all conceptual material that is expressed lexically.

Conclusion

Concepts - mental images behind linguistic signs, signified by linguistic signs, have recently become the subject of active attention of linguists. The concept of the concept, which came from cognitive science, turned out to be important and necessary for the study of the language and formed part of basis of cognitive linguistics. The semantic space of a particular language is made up of concepts, and the semantic space can be used to judge the knowledge structures in their specific national language refraction. For the formation of a conceptual system, it is necessary to assume the existence of some initial, or primary concepts, from which all the others then develop: concepts as interpreters of meanings are always amenable to further refinement and modification. Concepts are unparsed entities only at the beginning of their appearance, but then, being part of the system, they fall under the influence of other concepts and change themselves. Take, for example, such a sign as 'red', which, on the one hand side, is interpreted as a sign of color, and, on the other hand, is crushed by indicating its intensity (cf. scarlet, purple, crimson, dark red, etc.) and enriched with other characteristics. Concepts, that arise in the minds of men are not based only on the meanings of words taken from dictionaries, but on the basis of individual, national, cultural and historical experience, the wider the borders of the concept, the greater the opportunity for the emergence of the emotional aura of the word, which is reflected in all aspects of the concept. There is no doubt possibility of interpreting different concepts in different ways indicates that both the number of concepts and the scope of the content of many concepts are constantly changing. The concept of a concept is also widely used in describing the semantics of a language, because the meanings of linguistic expressions are equated with the concepts or conceptual structures expressed in them: such way of looking at things is considered the hallmark of the cognitive approach generally.

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