



## DISTINCTIVE FEATURES OF THE CONCEPT IN LINGUOCULTUROLOGY

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**Khashimov Shokhjakhon**

**Independent Phd Researcher, Uzbekistan**

### ABSTRACT

This article explores the concept as an important concept in cognitive linguistics. The difference between the lexical meaning of a word and the concept can be seen in their categorical position, that is, the lexical meaning of a word is a unit of the semantic field of language.

### KEYWORDS

Concept, initial meaning, mental phenomenon, linguistic units, individual, term, cognitive property, cognition, notion.

### INTRODUCTION

In recent years, a lot of scientific research has been carried out on human thought and national culture. The development of modern socio-economic and poetic processes science, culture, art, sports and social sciences is the reason of the focus on the national mentality, the similarity of national cultures and the problem of cultural globalization.

At the core of the problems that underlie the origin of the processes listed above, and the study

of the structure and nature of concepts and the problem of the mutual relations of various national conceptuosphere.

Within the last decade, the concept is one of the most common terms in philology. The concept is not only an element of linguistics, it is also reflected in the fields of science, such as literary studies, logics, philosophy and cultural studies. Despite the prevalence of the term, the term concept does not currently have a specific



definition, and at the same time is defined differently in different areas of science.

«Дело в том, что концепт-категория мыслительная, ненаблюдаемая, и это даёт большой простор для её толкования» [7;29]

Literature analysis

The interpretation of the word concept is also difficult to find in many dictionaries, therefore, information about the concept can be interpreted by referring to the works of linguists, psychologists, philosopher scientists.

One such scientist was the Russian linguist V.Z. Demyankov came to the following conclusions when considering the use of the "concept" detergent in Latin, French, Italian, Spanish, German, English and Russian in the scientific work of «Понятие и концепт в художественной литературе и научном языке»:

a) Originally the term concept was applied in Latin to mean conceptus "primitive, initial state". In Italian and Spanish, concept (concetto, concepto) has long been found in the texts of fiction and is found in most idioms.

b) In German, however, the term concept (konzept, koncept) has been applied to mean "pattern", i.e., and "конспект" in Russian. In English, however, concept (concept) is used as a philosophical term. In Russian, the concept was used as a synonym for the term "concept" from the 1920s until the 1970s.

Having studied the above, the scientist V.Z. Demyankov took the concept term from his interpretation of its meaning in Latin to the idea that the concept term had the idea that it was "the initial meaning"[3,45].

It is worth mentioning that the words "notion", lexical "meaning of the word" and "concept" are used in different meanings. V.Z.Demyankov argues that the difference between the words "notion" and "concept" is reflected as follows: the concept is considered one of the logical forms of thinking, with the help of which humans perceive reality [3,35].

Another reason is V.B.Zusman quotes. He believes that the concept consists of potential subjectivity, and that "understanding" opposes all kinds of subjectivity.

#### **METHODOLOGY**

The difference between the lexical meaning of a word and the concept can be seen in their categorical position, that is, the lexical meaning of a word is a unit of the semantic field of language, while the concept is a product of human thought and is a form of expression involved in the implementation of the process of stating an idea through speech.

The term concept is wider than the essence of the word meaning, since concepts do not lose their structure and the signs that make up this structure even during the development of national history. The concept structure will continue to expand as additional concept symbols appear. This process depends on the development of the material and spiritual culture of the nation. Elements that reflect one or another sign of the concept can wear out, but the signs themselves do not wear out and do not disappear [1,14].

The concept is semantically richer in relation to the lexical meaning of the word. The main reason for



this is the interpretation of the concept as a mental unit.

Another difference with the concept is that it is always associated with the individual. The concept can include intellectual, emotional, aesthetic information specific to the lexical meaning of a word, covering encyclopedic information specific

to the term. However, the concept is neither a lexical meaning nor a concept. Its difference can be seen in the following interpretation. A concept is a mental phenomenon that arises on the basis of the views of a separate people, social class, a separate scientific school or a particular individual on a subject or phenomenon in existence [10,82].



## ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Hence the lexical meaning of the word and the concept is a phenomenon associated with thinking and cognitive property, and is the result of the reflection of being in the mind. However, when a concept is a product of cognitive consciousness, the difference between the lexical meaning of a word is that when a concept is considered a conceptospheric unit, the lexical meaning of a word is a unit of the semantic field of a language. The essence of the concept is broader,

consisting in itself not only components of meaning, but also a set of knowledge gained in a person's life experience, the sum of information in his mind, his encyclopedic knowledge of this or that object or phenomenon.

## CONCLUSION

Concepts are important in understanding reality. In general, concepts are perceived as follows - acquired inclinations to recognize acceptable objects as one or another ontological type, and to understand what objects of this type or another



type are, and as a result, to realize that a number of perceived information is the same and distinguish with them other mental properties that differ from each other.

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