Research Article

THE ORETICAL VIEWS ON THE TERMS OF "CONCEPT", "MOTIF" AS WELL AS "FOLK CONCEPT" AND "FOLK FRAME"

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the essence of such concepts as "concept", "motif", "folk", "concept of folk ", "frame of folk" in linguistics, which are interrelated with our research. In this article, the points have been expressed to the scientific views and comments given in world linguistics based on the theories of scientists.

KEYWORDS

Concept, frame, script, motif, fairy tale, carcass, mental lexicon, stereotypical situation, reframing, folk concept, folk frame, cognition, ancient archetype.

INTRODUCTION

It is known that linguistics studies all the changes that occur in language in detail. Any science, in turn, arises and develops out of necessity. Society always pays special attention to the development of science and the study of its problems so as to ensure its own progress.

"Since the human mind develops, his worldview, thoughts, perspectives will improve and broaden. As every science, linguistics is evolving day by day, leading to the emergence of various new trends, directions, new scientific and theoretical views. As a result, new

types of linguistics have emerged: psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, ethnolinguistics, mentalinguistics, neurolinguistics, cognitive linguistics, pragmalinguistics, gender linguistics, text linguistics, interlinguistics (translation from one language to another), synchronic and diachronic linguistics, macro and micro linguistics, corpus-computer linguistics" and so on.

As being extremely complex, it is rather difficult to imagine all its aspects of human language entirely and immediately. Nevertheless, centuries of experience in

the history of world linguistics show that representatives of different currents have devoted their entire lives to clearly defining the object of study and its essence, considering it the most optimal way to study language.

Cognitive linguistics has been established as a science arisen at the intersection of cognitology (the science of knowledge). It mainly deals with the cognitive aspect of the language. It is well known that cognition is the process of the emergence and enrichment of human knowledge during the comprehension of the world, while the change of knowledge is directly or indirectly connected with language. A person's ability to know is in sync with his linguistic ability. Since language is the most significant communication process, we refer to it directly when knowing the world.

V. Demyankov says: "The term "concept" is the most actively used in cognitive linguistics and has a variety of definitions. Its interpretations of cognitive linguistics, linguoculturology, and literature differ from one another.

U.K.Yusupov describes the concept as follows: "A concept is a set of knowledge in our minds about something or an event in the external or internal world, images about it and a positive, negative or neutral attitude towards it" .

According to Marvin Minsky, an American scientist who has studied the problems of artificial intelligence and ways to demonstrate knowledge on a computer, "Frame" is derived from the English word meaning "carcass" or "frame". Also, Ch. Fillmore, a scientist who was the first to introduce the term frame to linguistics to solve problems of artificial thinking, says that "frame" is a cognitive structure that models the experiment and is formed by linguistic units: "Frame is the basis of the concept and several frames are accounted as natural. As being cognitive structures, they enable us to understand concepts."

R. Hudson discusses the similarities between linguistic and non-linguistic cognitive structures and concludes: "A frame can be used to analyze the expression of languages in a content plan." Yu.Charnak develops the concept of frames and calls them as: "Frames are informative scenarios" . According to T.A. van Dyke, "Frames are conceptual frames" or "scenarios". They shape our direction in a clear way and allow other people to understand."

It is notable that Sh. Safarov's theoretical views on the term "frame" in Uzbek linguistics are of particular importance. According to him, "The acquisition of any information by a person takes place directly within the scope of previous experience and knowledge stored in his memory. A certain amount of knowledge is stored in the memory of each person, and it is the reserve that acts as a means of receiving and perceiving information. In other words, there is a "set of frames" in the mind of each person, which ensures that knowledge and cognitive activity is carried out on the basis of certain "templates".

We can say that the introduction of a new term into linguistics not only opens up new possibilities, but also creates peculiar difficulties. First of all, in our point of view, the term seems to refer to the concept of 'ambiguous'. For example, many studies of linguists have been devoted to conceptual and frame analysis based on linguistic phenomena. Typically, the beginning of the analysis is not based on the choice of research method, but on the meaning of the terms of 'concept' and 'frame'. In this case, the application of this linguistic phenomenon may, of course, differ from one another.

A concept is a correlation between both words and concepts, the emergence and formation of the concept of perceived objects and phenomena, which provides a national-cultural dialogue in speech and it has an international character. Moreover, It is very abstract that it can enter the realm of thinking, the

mental lexicon of the human mind. This term is a broad category that represents a conceptual system and language activity.

Underlying the theory of frames is a hypothesis that the knowledge of the universe consists of cellular structures which means that frames consist of a set of stereotypical situations defined by specific scenarios. Frames represent data under explicit and implicit assumptions. Frame theory aims to explain human perception of existence and thinking at a high speed that involves the philosophers and linguists.

There is a sufficiently strong association between the concept and the frame, firstly, both notions belong to the level of expression that conveys the knowledge base in the human mind, and secondly, their ontological generality as mental structures.

From our point of view, there is a marked distinction between a concept and a frame: the concept while formulating the knowledge base can be the structure, gestalt and minor(indivisible) segment in different linguistic level as a unit of meaning. The frame serves as such a structure of understanding that it embodies a typical and potentially probable underlying information associated with one or another concept. They are made up of components that are stored in memory in case of necessity.

Fairy tales, as being one of the most ancient and popular genres of the folklore, are distinguished by their antiquity in terms of creation, their colorfulness, ideological and artistic significance, which is a worthy contribution to the literary heritage of the peoples of the world. This priceless verbal artistic heritage, created by our ancient ancestors, is invaluable and dignified as classical literature, the art of the architecture and musical works, on the basis of which lies the universal ideas having peculiarities in the life of all the people of the region, such as simplicity and cunning, nobility and evil, honesty and dishonesty, love and hatred, wealth and poverty.

To understand the meaning of fairy tales, it is fundamental to have knowledge related to the history of the people lived in prehistoric times, their social lifestyle, working conditions, traditions of conducting national economy, hunting, farming, livestock experience, labor and household items, weapons, attitude to nature, religious views, national values and the system of their perspective. Otherwise, the listener will find it demanding to explore a distinct perception of the contents of the fairy tale. From this it turns out that fairy tales are one of the spiritual means that assists listeners to get acquainted with the sociocultural lifestyle and specific mentality of the people.

The word "fairy tale" is assorted in every community as a connotation, but as a concept, the fairy tale is different in terms of not only the language of each nation, but also its culture and the way of thinking.

In cognitive linguistics, the concept of "fairy tale" is regarded primarily as a mental unit that expresses a source of information that reflects the knowledge and experiences of people about it. Secondly, from the point of view of cognitive semantics, the nature of this notion and the relationship of its form are studied. In the third, the "fairy tale" is approached both as a concept and as a word, the correlation of meaning between them is analyzed.

The concept of "fairy tale" is predominantly a linguistic unit that carries a set of knowledge. It is also a lexical unit with the seme of culture. The "fairy tale" is also considered as a pragmatic system. Among other lexical units in the linguistic, "fairy tale" exists a theory which is based on an old ancient life experience, vital observations and conclusions of our people. When looking from this side of viewpoint, the essence of the "fairy tale" as a cognitive concept is revealed.

Talking about the "fairy-tale frame", in fairy tales it is observed that the reframing, to be precise, the

interpretation is also based on the mental analysis associated with the human gene.

It is fact that throughout his life an individual lives by realizing such necessities as of studying, getting married, bringing the children up, however, he also knows the existence of death. For example, it is true that an initial born of the hero in the fairy-tale, his upbringing, and then his attempts to try and find his own happiness, etc., provides a fairy-tale plot, which in fact depicts in itself the macro-scenario of the person's life expectancy.

It turns out that the frame will be the main concept (image) and the auxiliary images around it. It covers the knowledge based on the details of the main object (image or motif). Also the knowledge of the relationship between objects and subjects in a fairy tale is a frame as well. In this respect, its general essence reminds the main point of the proportions of the verb. It is worth noting that the motif is the smallest unit of the subject, image, folk plot and an integral element of the text. Fairy tale motifs play a key role in revealing the inner meaning and core of fairy tales.

Fairy tale motifs were interpreted as the reflection of ancient archetypes not as a unit of classification of the structure connected with a magical fairy tale, but as a legend, which first appeared in folk-tales of different cultures that had a national character.

It is possible to inspect that in fairy tales there are such artistic motifs that, despite the small in size, they contain extensive information and the main idea of the fairy tale. Of course, such motifs in all languages are also radically different from each other by their national character.

Fairy tale motifs play a major role in exposing the interior meaning and significance of them as well as the linguo cognitive and linguo-cultural features that exhibit the broad aspects of communication.

It is not surprising that fairy – tale motifs are said to be not as a unit of classification of the structure based on a magical fairy tale, but as a folk consciousness, which first appeared in various legend folk tales, and then of a national character, is clarified as the reproduction of ancient archetypes. Moreover, the study of the artistic and aesthetic functions of the motif by the example of the fairy tale genre is considered one of the topical issues not only of world literature, but also of linguistics.

Currently, interest in cognitive linguistics is increasing day by day. As soon as cognitive discipline appeared, it established its correspondence among several areas of study. It addresses several types of perception in solving its problems. Cognitive discipline or cognitology combines fundamental subjects (mathematics, linguistics, psychology, philosophy), data theory, computer and neuro sciences.

Fairy tales, which are a rare example of the artistic thinking of our people, are also valued as an indispensable source of our spirituality. In this sense, awareness of the universe is also the product of imagination of perception.

The substance of the language in manifesting the advance of the culture, its historical traditions, values, memory can not be underestimated.

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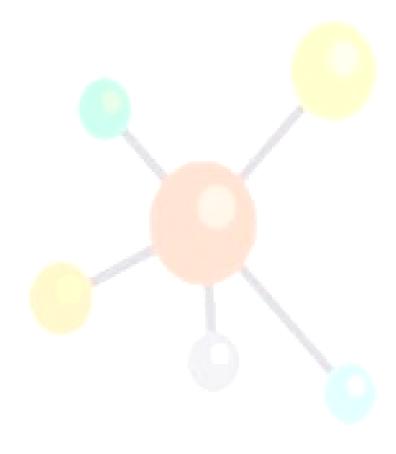
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