

## Conceptual Research in Cognitive Linguistics

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### Abstract:

The concept and its relevance to various fields are discussed in the article, as well as concept research in cognitive linguistics.

**Keywords:** Concept, anthropocentric, cognitive linguistics, linguoculturology, psycholinguistics, mentality, expression, sema, unity of thought

**I. Introduction.** With the formation and development of anthropocentric linguistics in the 20th century, its structural areas also became separate. In particular, the term concept has become a concept characteristic of both psycholinguistics, cognitive linguistics, and linguistics, and at the same time, it differs in content from the point of view of study.

D. Khudoyberganova approaches the concept term as follows:

In cognitive linguistics: a unit of information system that reflects the mental and spiritual capabilities of the human mind, its knowledge and experience.

In Linguistics: The unity of collective consciousness, which has the characteristics of mentality and linguistic expression, and is distinguished by its ethno-cultural identity.

In psycholinguistics: a mobile perceptive-cognitive-affective structure that arises in the cognitive and communication activities of a person and obeys his mental laws.

**II. Literature review.** In some studies, they consider the term concept to be synonymous with the term "meaning" and note that it expresses the content of the concept. The synonym of the term "concept" is the term "content", that is, the meaning of the word is the formation of the meaning of an object or objects in accordance with the norms of this language.

Understanding and concept, which are units of thought, are also analyzed in the framework of cognitive linguistics and differ from each other in some specifics. At the initial stage of both terms, the transition stage of denotation to connotation - the creation of an image is of primary importance. The formation of concepts and judgments is characteristic of different stages of mental activity. This is where cognitive linguistics intersects with psycholinguistics.

The concept is a generalization of the general concept, image and linguistic meaning. Concept formation begins with the birth of an individual image and ends with the emergence of a linguistic unit.

Many scientific works in linguistics are devoted to the concept and its research. Although the word concept comes from the Latin conceptus, it means "notion", but it is not exactly equal to the concept. Perhaps, concepts formed within a topic are conceptualized only after the scope of concepts has passed to the quality stage. The first thoughts about the nature of the concept can be

found in S.A. Askoldov's 1928 article "Concept and Word". Russian scientist D.A.Arutyunova also consistently studies the concept based on language materials.

**III. Materials and methods.** D. D. Khairullina's article "Interrelationship and connection of the terms "concept", "concept", "meaning" in modern studies distinguishes the units and explains the relationship between them with the help of several examples. At the initial stage, the description of the concept and the word is presented, it is mentioned that any concept can be expressed through words, and the image of the concept can be drawn through words. In the second stage, the hierarchical relations of lexical meaning and concept are presented, and it is emphasized that lexical meaning is a unit of semantic space, and concept is a component of the general conceptsphere. In contrast to the lexical meaning, it was mentioned that the psychological and cultural image of the speaker is manifested in the realization of the concept. At the third stage, the units of meaning, concept, and concept are analyzed, and it is mentioned that the object and thought play a major role in the formation of the concept, and the object, thought, and the structure of the language play a major role in the formation of meaning. It was emphasized that the concept is universal for all mankind, and the meaning is national, and even if the concept is one, the meaning is multiple.

In world linguistics, cognitive concepts are being worked out one by one in thematic isolation. In particular, such concepts as "woman", "man", "beauty", "honesty" are among them.

**IV. Discussion and results.** In the article of O. N. Tarasenko called "The concept of "beauty" in paremilogical space", the concepts related to "beauty" used in proverbs, aphorisms, and euphemistic units were analyzed and raised to the concept level. In Russian proverbs, the aspects related to this concept were studied as part of the units representing the appearance, and the internal and external aspects of the concept of "beauty" were listed. In the article, it is emphasized that the grandeur of this concept according to its external sign is in harmony with the concept of nobility according to its internal sign.

The concept of "man" and its cross-cultural analysis are presented in the candidate's thesis "Reflection of the concept of "Man" in Russian, Turkish and English language materials" by B.Abdullah. This concept is approached from the linguistic and cultural aspect.

Yu.N. Tochilina's article entitled "The concept of "Russian woman" in the 21st century" describes the place of the concept of "woman" in the linguistic image of the modern Russian world and the concepts that converge around this concept. In the thinking of the Russian people, the concepts related to the concept of "woman" and the images that belong only to them, the symbolic, functional and cultural signs that unite around the concept are discussed.

L. Fyadorosha's dissertation entitled "The concept of "honor" in the worldview of the Russian people" mentions that this concept is side by side with such concepts as "patriotism", "national pride", "pride" and especially the clear reflection of this concept in the life of the military. raised

L.V. Klyuchikova analyzed the concept of "Love" in her monograph "Manifestation of Love". This analysis unites several disciplines - linguo-conceptology, cultural studies, cognitive linguistics, psycholinguistics, hermeneutics of the text, etc. and studies them as a whole. The theory of "macroconcept" is developed by the researcher and it stands out as an organic combination of several autonomous concepts. The forms of manifestation of love, the concepts of "self-love" and "egoism", all the concepts that unite around the concept of love are analyzed.

In Uzbek linguistics, the term concept was explained in detail by N. Mahmudov, Sh. Safarov, A.E. Mamatov.

Uzbek scientist D. Ashurova emphasizes that it is wrong to study all concepts as a concept. He emphasizes that only concepts that are important in the fields of world and national culture should be studied under the term concept.

G. J. Abdurazzokova provides information about the phraseological and paremiological fund representing the concepts of soup, bread, and salt in the Uzbek language, and its stylistic and artistic features are revealed. It collects proverbs and expressions expressing the concepts of bread, soup, and salt into one general group according to the meaning of food, sustenance, prayer, and cursing. The national, cultural, ethnic, social, moral aspects of the units with the above names are studied. Positive and negative aspects related to the concepts are analyzed in terms of value relationships, meanings. The proverbs included in the bread are proverbs with admonition content, proverbs encouraging parents to appreciate, proverbs encouraging frugality, proverbs condemning greed, proverbs encouraging hard work, proverbs praising humility, proverbs encouraging patriotism, proverbs about generosity and stinginess, patience and contentment. Exclamatory proverbs are divided into 9 small thematic groups.

B. Bovmonova's article entitled "The concept of "Honesty" in Uzbek language and its expression in speech" describes the term "concept", its study in world and Uzbek linguistics, views on the expression of the concept of "Honesty" in speech. Attention is paid to the aspects of this concept related to culture and its practical application in different situations.

**V. Conclusion.** In world and Uzbek linguistics, attention is being paid to the research of this field. From scientific articles on the field to doctoral research, emphasis is placed on the issue of raising science from theory to practice. In the center of many works are tasks such as the comprehensive study of science with other directions, the joint research of human thinking and the mental characteristics of the people. The works of the above-mentioned scientists are being continued and enriched with new ideas and analyses.

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