

THE CONCEPT OF “CONCEPT” IN MODERN LINGUISTICS

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Abstract: In this article we are concerned with modern linguistics emergence of linguocognitology and its central concepts we will study the study of the concept topic.

Key words: linguocognitology, linguoculturology, cognitive activity, concept, "moon" concept.

As we know, Linguistics, along with all other fields of science, is highly developed today is coming In world linguistics, the text is primarily syntactically structured if approached, the end of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st century linguo-cultural, analysis using linguocognitological, sociolinguistic and psycholinguistic principles increased to do. In particular, he is engaged in cognitive activity of a person The date of emergence of linguocognitology is recognized as 1956. Cognitive The explanation of the term cognitive in linguistics is the English word "cognitive". depends". As we know, Cognitive Linguistics deals with human cognitive activity is considered dependent. The terms concept, script, cognition, and frame are fundamental to cognitive linguistics are central concepts. Among them, the concept term linguoculturology, it is always used in linguocognitology and literary studies. But the explanation is different from each other differs. The term "concept" is derived from the Latin word "conceptus". "Concept" in Russian linguistics at the beginning of the 20th century by the philosopher S. Askoldov put into circulation. This term was used in linguistics until the 80s of the last century if it is used as a synonym for the word concept, then its meaning today we can observe that it has expanded to a great extent. The concept is basically two-fold.

They are on the one hand, culture in the form of a concept to the mental world of a person enters, on the other hand, a person enters the culture through the concept and sometimes influences it. The concept was defined by the famous Russian linguist V.A. Maslova as follows: "this linguistic and cultural identity is noted and the owners of certain ethnocultures are either in this way it is a descriptive semantic structure". One of the linguists, N. Mahmudov, wrote his "Language "In search of ways of perfect language research..." in his article on "...the concept is related to thinking, a meaningful mental concept, but it is more difficult to see it as a phenomenon completely free from national and cultural elements is controversial" he writes. Works of pragmalinguistics and cognitive linguistics the author, as well as another linguist Sh. In Safarov's words, "...man is one with language and the material world learns in different ways and in the same direction. The perception of the material world is at the same time that the understanding of the perceived subject-events is born, and then this the concept is formed as a mental model - a concept and requires that it receive a material name¹⁴¹⁴ .Safarov Sh. Kognitiv tilshunoslik. Jizzax -2006. 25-bet As a conclusion in this work, we can note that the concept of modern linguistics for both fields, i.e. for linguocognitology and linguoculturology serves as a unit used as an active task. We analyze the concept of the following poetic text

For example, we can see:

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

Bow to the wicked.¹⁵ (Anvar Obidjan) ¹⁵ . Anvar Obidjon. Saylanma.

Toshkent -2019. 161-bet

The mentioned poetic text talks about the concept of "moon". "Month" concept In the minds of Uzbek speakers, it is associated 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 Uzbek speakers “moon faced” “oy yuzli”, beautiful-faced” “go’zal yuzli” similes as well as, "you can't cover the moon with a skirt" “oyni etak bilan yopib bo’lmaydi” there are proverbs. In order to share goodness with the person who embarked on a journey, "The moon has gone, "Return safe" 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 “лицо как луна” in the meaning of admiration. But In the minds of Russians, there are images of the "moon" as darkness, the afterlife, life and 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.

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