CONSIDERATIONS ABOUT TYPES OF CONCEPTS

Shokhida Inatovna Shodieva

Lecturer Department Of Distance Education In Social Science And Humanities

Jizzakh State Pedagogical Institute Jizzakh, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT: This article discusses the types of concepts. The second stage is to determine the synonymous sequence of the concept representation-lexeme. The third stage is to describe the methods of concept classification in the world language image. The fourth stage is the identification of methods of conceptualization of the secondary re-understanding of the corresponding lexeme, the study of conceptual metaphors and metonyms. The types of concepts that are distinguished in modern linguistics are in fact different aspects of a concept, probable components in its semantic structure.

KEYWORDS: School, love, combine imagination, schemes, scenarios, frames, concepts, episodes, stages, elements, time, space, movement, stereotypical episodes, signs of development, fight, game, excursion, a process, knowledge.

INTRODUCTION

In linguistics, the concept of concept is "a concept of a worldview or part of such a landscape, which has a complex structure, expressed through different groups of characters, expressed in different linguistic methods and means" [1.10], concepts such as "concept - a collective consciousness or a distributed meaningful unit of the ideal world, stored in the national memory of the native speaker in the form of a verbal symbol".

Concept (lat.conceptual: meaning, content, concept) - the spiritual resources and mental units of the human mind, as well as its experience, knowledge a term that serves to interpret the information it reflects; memory, mental words, and the active unit of the brain - the conceptual

system of the worldview reflected in the human psyche, that is, information about a person's perceptions, thoughts, assumptions, knowledge about world objects [2.97-99].

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

The value expressed in all linguistic units has a conceptual nature, because it represents the idea of the value of this or that object of real reality.

The concept is often seen as part of the "subject-intuition-perception-imagination-concept" scheme [3.137-138]. A. Vezhbitskaya describes the concept as an object that exists in the "ideal" world and has a name, reflecting certain culturally-defined perceptions of man in the world of reality. Other researchers link the concept to the concept [4.267;76;147;124], that is, "human consciousness" - the concept of ordinary consciousness.

The structure of concepts in linguistics is one of the more complex problems that has not yet been fully resolved. The types of concepts that are distinguished in modern linguistics are in fact different aspects of a concept, probable components in its semantic structure.

Thus, the structure of concepts is, in essence, a typology of objects (denotations) derived from the mind that reflects them [5.59]. For example, the following types of concepts, and in essence, the components of the semantic structure are distinguished: clear-emotional image, scheme, concept, imagination, frame, script (script), gestalt, etc [6.134].

Imagination (mental landscape) is a combination of emotional images of objects and events ("trembling" - frequent vibrations of the body). They are static and an emotional reflection of a set of emotionally perceptible, obvious external signs of a particular object or event [7.134].

Concept - a concept consisting of important, general features of an object or event, their rational reflection and understanding (square - a rectangle with equal sides); a concept that is logically structured without imagery [7.46]. It occurs on the basis of imagination or drawing and is usually accompanied by terminological lexicon, rational semantic lexemes [7.56].

A frame is a multi-component concept in the integrity of components, a broad set of imaginations, a specific set of standard knowledge about an object or event (store, movie, etc.). Frame is a "stereotypical data structure" [2.187]. According to N.F. Alefirenko, a frame is a "cognitive context, a general model of a culturally defined knowledge structure around a particular concept [8.82].

Scenario - described as a series of individual episodes, stages, elements in time and space; movement, stereotypical episodes with signs of development (fight, game, excursion, etc.); dynamic structure, a process method for demonstrating stereotypical knowledge [9.146].

Gestalt is a complex functional structure that regulates the diversity of individual events in the mind; a holistic image that combines the dynamic and static aspects of the object or event being described, as well as "the integrity of the elements of emotional and mental cognition as a consequence of the indivisible perception of a discursive situation" [10.83], for example: school, love, etc. Gestures combine imagination, schemes, scenarios, frames, concepts [11.148;76].

M.V. Piminova proposes to study the concepts in several stages. The first stage is the analysis of the internal form and lexical content of the word representing the concept. The second stage is to determine the synonymous sequence of the concept representation-lexeme. The third stage is to describe the methods of concept classification in the world language image. The fourth stage is the identification of methods of conceptualization of the secondary re-understanding of the corresponding lexeme, the study of conceptual metaphors and metonyms [12.18].

Depending on the degree of integration of semantic structures, superconcepts, macro-concepts and basic concepts differ [13.85].

Cognitive and artistic concepts, which in many respects contradict each other, are also distinguished [14.271;143].

While we agree with scholars that the study of concepts in many ways helps to solve linguistic problems and that semantic structures reflect mental structures, we turn our attention to the question of the structure of concepts. The concept can be viewed as a structural product.

It is recognized in linguistics that a concept is a multidimensional mental phenomenon. Opinions differ only in the amount and nature of its creators.

Most representatives of cognitive linguistics recognize that the concept is formed as a field [6.123]. The concept is based on the study of the correct meaning of the basic word and the study of the semantics of its synonyms and antonyms. It includes layers of emotional clarity, bright images. The boundaries of the concept are formed by more abstract meanings. It is studied according to the descriptions of different authors, which are reflected in different textual sources and form an interpretive layer of the concept. The separated layers form a product relationship as each subsequent level of abstraction increases. According to Z.D.Popova and I.A.Sternin, the concept does not have a clear structure, a strict sequence of layers [6.4].

Most researchers distinguish between conceptual, image, pragmatic, and axiological (value) layers of a concept [15.85;106]. In each specific case, they have different levels of superiority, and the relationship between their components is determined by the nature and type of concept that the concept reflects. In particular, its pragmatic components play an important role in the concept under study.

In our opinion, the descriptions of N.F. Alefirenko and M.V. Nikitin in the field under study are more reasonable and holistic. For example, N.F. Alefirenko distinguishes the following structural layers of the concept: 1) supercategorical layer - is an abstract layer, which refers to the area of the conceptosphere, which is the concept (object, process, quantity, sign); 2) a categorical layer characterized by a narrower meaning-generating feature; 3) the conceptual layer consisting of a set of subject-logical signs; 4) an ethnocultural layer with different characteristics that reflect the specific view of the world by members of one ethno-linguistic association; 5) figurative-associative layer, representing the subject-emotional perceptions of each of the speakers of this or that language [16.28]. Denotative, signifiable, and pragmatic layers are also identified according to alternatives in the lexical meaning structure.

The conceptual structure described by M.V. Nikitin is more detailed than this and includes all the layers mentioned above. For example, the following structural elements of the concept are distinguished in the work of the scientist: 1) emotional image (ideal models, schemes, prototypical ideas); 2) implicative possibility - a systematic general idea of the structure of probable connections, relationships, dependencies and influences that are predicted for the objects of this category (compare with the figurative-associative layer in N.F. Alefirenko); 3) abstract concept (compare with supercategorical, categorical and conceptual layers in N.F. Alefirenko); 4) evaluative-pragmatic significance (compare with ethnocultural strata in N.F. Alefirenko) [16.59-60].

CONCLUSION

Descriptive observation according to conceptual layers allows to identify different forms of assessment, specific aspects of different speech expressions in conceptual occurrence. At the level of the studied layer there is a conceptualization and categorization of verbal expressions and linguistic means from the conceptual, figurative-cultural and paragmatic point of view.

Anthropocentric direction plays an important role in the study of the axiological nature of the concept of assessment and pragmatic evaluative meanings.

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