CONCEPT AND ITS LINGUISTIC STATUS

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ABSTRACT: The possibility of interpretation for the individual is determined by the history of interactions with the essence represented by a complex representation from the nervous system. If a person does not have the experience of interacting with this or that phenomenon, there will be no connection between this phenomenon and the sign, that is, there will be no possibility of interpretation possible for another person who has a special experience of interaction. A similar experience of two individuals naturally implies a similar interpretation of the sign.

KEYWORDS: The concept, linguistic status, linguistic expression, languages, semantic view, characteristics of language, person, nation.

INTRODUCTION

The approach to the study of the concept as a structure of knowledge considers knowledge in the form of a substance that a person builds in the form of concepts, saying that "a concept is always knowledge put into structures in frames". Marvin Minsky, the creator of the theory of frames, understands the structure of data - data-structure: this theory was developed in cybernetics along with research on artificial intelligence, and the frame acquires an artificial tone as a structure for presenting information. The theory of frames entered linguistics together with Ch. Fillmore's research in the field of semantics of frames and found its development in the work of foreign scientists.

THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

One of the current topics of modern linguistics is the concept. This term is one of the important categories of cognitive linguistics and linguistic culture. In this article, the study of these two areas of the concept topic will be investigated. Although the term concept is a general term for both cognitive linguistics and linguistics, it means two different concepts for both disciplines . It is known from the experience of world cognitive linguistics that the process of associative verbalization of the concept, its nature, and the driving mechanisms are manifested in different languages in a unique way. According to Sh. Safarov, "the most important task for cognitive linguistics is to determine the structures, actions, and rules that ensure the reflection of a concept as a unit of thought in language (more precisely, in speech)" . Such structures that ensure the

linguistic realization of the concept are frame, script, script, proposition, situation model, image, scheme, symbol, form in linguocognitology   is being studied under such names as Among these units, the form, or rather the grammatical form, plays an important role in the formation of mental processes and performs a conceptual function.

Current studies and articles devoted to the concept also give adequate space to dictionary data. It is based on the rule that the researcher openly or unknowingly the concept exists (presented) in the language, in its lexical structure. However, the example of the English language shows that the unity of language does not mean the unity of concepts.

B. Russell once wrote about two children who observed different rains and connected different events with this word: he himself grew up in the tropical forests where the rain fell like buckets for weeks. Accordingly, the concept of RAIN (rain) is also different: in one case, it reminds us of humid conditions, umbrellas and umbrellas, in another case, it represents incessant downpours, floods, and rivers overflowing their banks in such seasons. However, the English word rain has the same semantics: water falling in drops condensed from vapor in the atmosphere. To what extent does this lexical definition reveal the meaning of the structure representing the word [rain]?

At the same time, some researchers consider the simple language image of the world, the practical image that includes the linguistic image of the world, which is contrasted with the scientific image of the world. On the other hand, the scientific knowledge that is valid because of the scientific tradition and the texts created within this tradition also belongs to the society in some sense.

At the moment, the anthropocentric approach to language embodies the latest achievements of the field of linguistics and is increasingly strengthening its status as an independent paradigm. According to many researchers, cognitive linguistics and linguoculturalism are the leading directions of the anthropocentric paradigm. Cognitive linguistics, which took its first steps in the last quarter of the last century, managed to become one of the leading fields of linguistics at the beginning of the 21st century. The emergence of modern cognitive linguistics is connected with the scientific works of American scientists J. Miller, J. Bruner, J. Lakoff, R. Langaker, R. Jackendoff and others. Cognitive linguistics is a field that connects language with the theory of knowledge in philosophy and studies the integral connection of psychological, biological and europhysiological aspects of its formation with social, cultural and linguistic phenomena. The word "cognitive" means "to know, to understand, to understand" in English. Cognitive linguistics is a "cross-border science" and was created in the collision of fields such as cognitology, cognitive psychology, psycholinguistics, and linguistics. In 1975, the term "cognitive grammar" appeared in the article of J.Lakoff and S.Thompson, and in the 80s, cognitive linguistics was established in traditional European linguistics. Cognitive linguistics entered Russian linguistics with the scientific article of V. I. Gerasimov ("Novoe v zarubezhnoy lingvistike", 1988). Another prominent representative of

Russian linguistics, E.S. Kubryakova, comments as follows: "Cognitology is one of the multifaceted fields of science. Linguistics formed within it, in turn, aims at the execution of a complex task, the analysis and interpretation of relations between linguistic and knowledge structures and permanent alternatives is planned.

The concept is supported by a complex prototypical representation of interaction at the level of the individual's nervous system: "the interaction of the learning organism with the environment leads to the formation of simple representations. As the number of interactions with the same type of components in the environment increases, the representation of such interactions becomes more complex.

As the experience of joint actions with the environment increases, simple prototypic representations begin to function only as part of the composition of complex prototypic representations. The structure of the structure of the complex representation structure leads to the fact that if in the course of mutual actions with the environment in the nervous system of the organism, a specific state of activity is formed, which corresponds to a large extent to the existing simple event, which is part of the complex prototypical realizations (memory structure) according to its parameters, then this whole also leads to the activation of complex activation. So the same thing could happen when the organism interacts with the tangible essence that corresponds to this realization ... When we hear the word "smoke" we can visualize and smell smoke, just as we know that it is the smell of smoke when we smell a particular smell. ..". A continuous connection between a component of the environment (the smell of smoke, its color, opacity) and a sign (a word that is a component of the environment, such as smoke) is ensured by the state of neural activity.

The concept of "person" in English and Uzbek languages with the concept of "person". The objective and subjective aspects of the concept of "person" in the English language lesson are related to the circumstances of a person's life, the laws of nature, the factor that regulates the lifestyle of the individual, the temporal context and the past.

But in the process of communication, is the total complex event of mutual actions activated? In the course of communication of a cardiologist with a client suffering from heart pain, it is impossible to imagine that the word heart is interpreted in a figurative sense: the heart or the central part (the use of the word heart in the sense of the central area or the most important part is very typical for the English language). In this case, the client is primarily concerned about the heart as an organ in the human body and its disease. This indicates that when interacting with a symbol, not all of the representation is activated in the process of communication, but only a part of it is activated, or one symbol is considered to be a component of several complex representations.

At the level of the so-called social consciousness, we encounter sign interpretations: the observer cannot know the changes taking place in the nervous system of the observed person, he can only be aware of the description of this person's actions in the environment. The interpretation of one or another concept symbol consists in showing the changes that occur in the interaction of the person being observed with the sign, which is a component of the environment. A concept is a field of possible interpretations of a sign.

The concept of connotation covers all information in the form of denotative content. Connotation is related to the basic knowledge, and the historical development of words is closely related. In this, a nation's knowledge of the world is observed, and this concept is unique to each nation, and the connotation of a word in each language may be different. It covers the emergence of the processes of categorization and conceptualization reflected in the language in a system of concepts and the extent to which the cultural dynamics of that language and people are realized in the language in different language cictems.

It is known that each language has its own system of concepts. Through this, speakers of that language receive, structure and classify the flow of information about the world around them. The main role of concepts in incon thinking is to determine the relationship of the subject to the object and to categorize this object.

Concept conceptualization is grouped around associative perception. The unity of language and speech is actualized at the central point of the concept and serves as the basis of the concept. A system of interrelated concepts constitutes a conceptosphere. Conceptosphere differs in the culture of an ethnic origin and is also called

Thus, the concept is considered a structure only for the researcher who analyzes it and distinguishes the signs in it and the relationship of the signs - the components of the concept - with its sign. Therefore, a concept is an artificial construct, a more or less convenient analytical artificial situation (fiction), which is valid due to an operation that observes the relations in the interpretation of the sign, which is the name of the concept.

CONCLUSION

It is often said that not only the word, but also the syntactic structure provides the learning of the concept. But still, the research on the interpretation of the sign, the connections between the expresser (word) and the signified (representation of interactions in the nervous system) are of the nature of experience, that is, they are formed in the process of ontogenesis, but the formation of the concept that occurs in the field of interpretation of the sign during the research process has an artificial tone. This indicates that it (the concept) belongs only to the field of scientific reasoning.

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