

DEFINITION OF THE TERM CONCEPT IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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Abstract

The article deals with the comparative analysis of the verbalization of the concept Word at the lexical level in the English, Russian and Uzbek languages. The analysis of the representation of the concept Word/So'z/Word was carried out on the basis of lexicographic data given in the explanatory dictionaries of the English, Russian and Uzbek languages. The results of the analysis showed that in spite of being one of the universal concepts peculiar to any language and linguaculture, the concept Word has a number of culturally specific features of representation in each of the languages.

Keywords: concept, structure, conceptual feature.

Аннотация

В статье проводится сравнительный анализ вербализации концепта Слово на лексическом уровне в английском, русском и узбекском языках. Анализ репрезентации концепта Word/So'z/Word проводился на основе лексикографических данных, приведенных в толковых словарях английского, русского и узбекского языков. Результаты анализа показали, что, несмотря на то, что концепт Слово является одним из универсальных концептов, свойственных любому языку и лингвокультуре, он имеет ряд культурно-специфических особенностей репрезентации в каждом из языков.

Ключевые слова: концепт, структура, концептуальный признак.

INTRODUCTION

The concept is the basic concept of the philosophy of language, cognitive linguistics, linguoculturology, linguoconceptology and a number of other linguistic areas, studying the human factor in language and aimed at anthropocentric.

Language learning paradigm. From the point of view of cognitive linguistics, the concept is operational unit of memory, mental lexicon, conceptual system and language brain, the whole picture of the world, the quantum of knowledge". From a linguocultural perspective the concept "is recognized as the basic unit of culture, its concentrate" [2, p. 11], and is "the main unit of linguoculturology". Despite some differences interpretation of the concept concept in cognitive linguistics and linguoculturology, according to a number of researchers, "linguocognitive and linguocultural approaches to understanding concepts are not mutually

exclusive: the concept as a mental formation in consciousness of the individual is an exit to the concept sphere of society, i.e. Ultimately, culture and the concept as a unit of culture is the fixation of collective experience, which becomes the property of the individual [2, p. 125]. One of the important tasks in the concept theory is the study of its structure.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

Most researchers note the three-component structure of the concept. So, S.G.Vorkachev distinguishes three components in the concept: a) conceptual, consisting of conceptual features and definitional structure; b) figurative, formed when help of cognitive metaphors that support the concept in the minds of the carriers of a particular another language and c) significant, including etymological, associative, paradigmatic, syntagmatic characteristics of the concept that define it

Place in the lexico-grammatical system of a particular language [30 p. 7].

V.I.Karasik and G.G.Slyshkin note the presence of: a) conceptual (informational and factual); b) figurative (cognitively metaphorical); c) value (evaluative, normative) Components. This is due, according to researchers, to the fact that, unlike other mental units (frame, script, concept, script, gestalt, etc.), in the concept the axiological element is emphasized, because "the center of the concept is always value" [4, p. 71–88]. of the concept Word / So'z / Word at the lexical level in order to identify its conceptual component. Keywords representatives of the studied concept of the lexeme word/ So'z /word are concept names. The analysis is carried out on the material of dictionary definitions of a number of explanatory dictionaries, associative dictionaries and thesauri are also used, which makes it possible to identify associative links of lexemes word/ So'z /word, which play an important role in the formation both conceptual and value components of the concept. The conducted analysis showed that the conceptual core of lexemes word/ So'z /word is represented cognitive-conceptual features, which can be conditionally divided into linguistic and philosophical-religious zones. It should be noted that cognitive

DISCUSSION

Conceptual features included in these zones, as well as these zones themselves, can be found reflection in one, two or all of the languages under consideration. For example, linguistic the zone is represented in all languages studied, while the philosophical and religious zone in lexical level in the Uzbek language is not reflected. The selected linguistic zone mainly forms the conceptual core of the concept Word / So'z / Word, which is due to the fact that the "word" in all languages is the central unit of language and speech. The linguistic area of the content of the Word concept is presented mainly the following values of the word token: 1) word is a group of sounds. In this meaning, it has a number of dictionary interpretations: a speech sound or series of speech sounds that symbolizes and communicates a meaning usu. Without being

divisible into smaller units capable of independent use; a sound or group of sounds that expresses a meaning and forms an independent unit of a language (OALD); one or more sounds which can be spoken to represent an idea, object, action (LDCE); 2) a word is a language unit: a single component part of human speech or language (OALD; CIDE); the entire set of linguistic forms produced by combining a single base with various inflectional elements without change in the part of speech elements (MWCD); this represented as letters or symbols, use with a space on the other side (OALD); a single unit of language which has meaning and can be spoken or written (CIDE); the smallest unit of spoken language which has meaning and can stand alone (LDCE); word is speech, language. In this sense, the word acts as a speech, a proverb, idiom, saying, and aphorism. something that is said (MWCD), anything is said (OALD); speech, language (CODCE; OALD; CIDE); the act of speaking or of making verbal communication (MWCD), the spoken sign of conception of an idea, expressing an idea or ideas (CIDE); saying, proverb (MWCD); term; name; expression; (ODSA); design; locution; turn of phrase; idiom; formal appeal; rare vocal (RNMT); It should be noted that in the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language it is recorded the meaning of the word only as "speech", in contrast to English and Russian, in which the word meaning "speech", "language": so'z - gap, gap-so'z, nutq (speech, spelling): Gulsumbibi kuz eshlarini that way, teach bilan artib, s'zida davom etdi. (Gulsumbibi wiped her tears with her apron and continued her speech) (Oybek, Kutlug'qon). A distinctive feature of the Uzbek language is that it is equivalent to the lexeme so'z, the lexeme gap is used, borrowed by the Uzbek language from Farsi. Token Data have different terminological loads: gap - "sentence", suz - "lexeme, word", and different additional meanings However, in some cases these lexemes can have similar meanings and interchange each other at the level of both lexical, phraseological units, and in paremiological and literary texts. So, for example, PU "so'ziga kirmok - gapiga kirmok" (lit. to obey someone's word), "so'zini Gap - 1) fikr, mulohaz (thought, opinion); 2) voqea-hodisa (event); 3) gina-qudrat (resentment-strength); 4) tugal fikr anglatgan so'z eki so'zlar birikmasi (a word or phrase expressing complete opinion); 5) ulfatchilik, g'ashtak (gathering); Bu haqda gap-so'z bo'lishi mumkin emas (This is out of the question) (Zh. Sharipov, Khorazm); Agar sizga og'ir tushmas, yurtdagi gap-so'z bosilguncha, biror yil Toshkentda tursin, so'ngra Margilonga borsin, derdim! (I would advise until the gossip calms down and, if it's not difficult for you, of course, let him live in Tashkent for a year, and then go to Marg'ilan) (A. Qodiriy, Otgan kunlar). However, this does not mean that these lexemes are always in relationships interchangeability. For example, in the PU "so'z bermoq" in the meaning of "make a promise", the lexeme "so'z" cannot be replaced by the lexeme "gap". 4) word - talk, conversation talk; discourse (MWCD); chat; discussion; consultation; exchange of views; colloquy; informal confab; powwow; formal confabulation (RNMT); brief dialogue, parley, interview (OTDS);

short speech or conversation (LDCE); a remark or statement (OALD); pronouncement; declaration (OTE); a favorable statement

(MWCD); conversation, an expression, a phrase, clause, short utterance, comment; observation (LDCE; CIDE); As already noted, the above meanings of the word lexeme are also inherent meanings of lexemes so'z and word. Of great interest are the values that do not have equivalents in a given language. For example, the use of the lexeme word in the meaning "musical text and work" are presented in dictionary definitions only English and Russian languages. the text of a vocal musical composition (MWCD); lyrics, book, text, libretto (CIDE); script, lines, lyrics, libretto (OALD); The use of the lexeme word in the meaning of "proverb" is presented only in English and Uzbek:

There is a word "actions speak louder than words" (CIDE). Xalqda "boshga tushganni ko'z ko'rar" degan so'z bor (UTIL). Kumushning go'zallik tarifini g'oyibona eshitib, o'zining suvi keluvchi hotinli va hotinsiz orzumandlar "etib kolguncha, o'tib qol!" (A. Qodiriy, Otgan kunlar). We have not identified this meaning in Russian. In the Uzbek language, in the linguistic zone, one can also distinguish stylistically labeled value: - suz - biror mano turiga, uslubga oid birlik (a unit that, by value belongs to any style):

Dag'al so'z, beadab suz, ko'cha so'z. For example: To'la qizishib ketib, qaerda turganini, kim bilan turganini unutdi-yu, bir mahallar o'rganib qolgan ko'cha so'zini ishlatib yubordi (M. Ismoilov, Bizning novel).

In Russian, in addition to the listed meanings of the lexeme, the word can be Highlight value: - a word - a narration, a story, a speech in some subject: A word about Igor's regiment! A word about the benefits of glass. Lawyer's word.

Thus, as is obvious from the dictionary definitions, the meaning of the word as Linguistic unit is dominant, as evidenced by the marked given value in all the dictionaries under consideration, as well as the representation of this meanings by a wide variety of variants and formulations of lexicographic interpretations. The

figurative and value components of the structure of the concept Word/So'z/Word at the lexical level, it is formed on the basis of philosophical and religious structures of knowledge.

Philosophical-religious zone of the content of the concept

Word/So'z/Word is presented the use of the lexeme word in the meaning of the theological and philosophical term Logos, about which already discussed above (see 1.3). The most important component of religious content of the concept under study are cognitive-conceptual features (sacred, inspired, perpetual, unearth, transcendental, uncreated, spiritual, immortal, worshipped, eternal, beautiful, supreme, etc.), formed on the basis of metonymically related meanings: Word.

CONCLUSION

The Bible, the Word - Jesus Christ, which are the value dominants of the English and Russian linguoculture and represented in the dictionary by the following meanings: -Word - Logos (MWCD); –Word - Gospel, the expressed or manifested mind and will of God (MWCD); The Bible and its teaching (OALD); The Word (their)—the Gospel message; esp. the Scriptures as a revelation of God (CIDE); –Word — the second person in the Trinity before his manifestation in time by the incarnation (CIDE; RNMT); As for the Uzbek language, the above meanings of a philosophical and religious nature are not presented in the explanatory dictionaries of the Uzbek language. Thus, at the lexical level in all the languages under consideration, the first plan is a linguistic zone, represented by the metalinguistic designation "word - the central unit of language and speech" and forming the core of the concept at this level. The periphery of the concept under study in English and Russian is made up of cognitive conceptual features of a philosophical and religious nature (the Word is the Bible, Jesus Christ, Logos).

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