

FEATURES OF THE MODERN EXISTENCE OF THE CONCEPT OF "BREAD" (BASED ON A LINGUISTIC EXPERIMENT)

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ABSTRACT

The article considers the features of the modern existence of the concept of bread based on a linguistic experiment. Several groups of subjects participated in the survey. To clarify the concept of bread, a linguistic experiment was conducted - a survey of a closed group of participants regarding the concept under study. The features of the existence of the concept of bread in the minds of modern native speakers were identified, the survey allows you to see the reflection of the concept of bread and changes in its perception in the minds of people belonging to different generations and professions. In the modern world, the bread lexeme has stable interpretations, which can be transmitted differently as an independent meaning or its shades in different dictionaries.

Keywords: linguistic experiment, concept of bread, perception, respondent, native speakers, semantic constants, deep features.

INTRODUCTION

To clarify the concept of Bread, a linguistic experiment was conducted - a survey of a closed group of participants regarding the concept under study. Respondents were asked to answer several questions: "Bread is..." and "what kind of bread?" Thus, the features of the existence of the concept of Bread in the minds of modern native speakers were revealed. Several groups of subjects participated in the survey. We divided the respondents' questionnaires based on the "age" criterion. The first group consisted of first-year students of the faculty of Philology of the Samarkand state University and fourth-year students of the Tashkent University of information technologies of the Samarkand branch. The median age was 18 years. The respondents assigned to the second group are specialists in the field of telecommunications, their average age is 24 years. Thus, our survey allows us to see the reflection of the concept of Bread and changes in its perception in the minds of people belonging to different generations and professions.

Using the method of discursive and two-way research of the concept, we started the analysis by defining the attribute words indicated in the questionnaires. In this part of the analysis, there were no significant differences between the responses of both groups. The most important difference was the frequency: respondents in the older group were more likely to indicate attributes.

Five questionnaires from the second group of respondents indicated:

Typical signs: light, urgent.

The questionnaires of both groups indicated the following features:

Deeply: flour, baked, fried, rye, wheat, healthy, satisfying, hot, warm, soft, round, square, brick shape, in the form of a parallelepiped, fresh.

Intense: great, true.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Long-term indicators are not specified in the questionnaires. Although the "Dictionary of epithets" and "Dictionary of word combinations", as we have seen, are dominated by intense features, the survey shows that deep features predominate in the minds of native speakers and there is a small number of intense and typical ones. Perhaps this distribution of features in the minds of native speakers indicates the level of understanding of the concept of Bread. This concept is understood primarily conceptually, at the level of real characteristics. Deep signs are related to the real sides of the concept, which are externally attributed to it. Consequently, the respondents' minds are dominated by figurative concepts given analytically. A small number of intense signs, usually associated with modern emotional and metaphorical understanding of the concept, indicates the absence of such understanding.

The assumption of the predominance of conceptual understanding is also proved by a small number of typical features. The questionnaires reflect the oldest symbol of daily bread, firmly embedded in the minds of people. Light bread is also celebrated. Although this symbolic form of the concept of Bread appeared only in the XX century, and the national corpus of the language contains only six contexts, it turns out to be relevant for native speakers. But in the questionnaires, the logical understanding of the concept prevails, its fixation in a logical concept that is directly and clearly connected with the real characteristics of objects.

However, when constructing semantic constants, we can trace a symbolic understanding of the concept of Bread. Predicative features convey an idea of the concept under study, agreeing them with attributive features, but only partially. Based on the questionnaires, the following members of causality were identified:

1. The basis of what? flour product, food product, main product, bread, loaf, generalized concept of baking, main food, king in the food Kingdom, head, work. **2. Condition-how?** made from dough obtained by baking, from wheat or rye flour, from wheat, a loaf of bread, baked in a special oven, not sweet, food, the main type of food, a product of flour, water and eggs, a great product, a means of earning.

3. The reason why? baked in a special oven, from cereals, baked, white bread, product from wheat flour, eggs, bakery product, healthy product, satisfying product, baked in a bakery, the main type of food, the basis of nutrition, wheat field.

4. Goal-why? food consumed in everyday life, an integral part of the meal, the food of the gods, food, for the name of all baked goods, what a person can not do without, no meal is complete, life, the basis of life.

Informants-students did not associate bread with work, this value is relevant only for the older group of informants. This may be due to the age and different lifestyles of students and working professionals.

Thus, the questionnaires reflect all the content forms of the concept of Bread. The questionnaires confirm our conclusions about the structure of this concept. The awareness of Bread as a means of livelihood, living conditions, and the main food item is reflected in the questionnaires studied. Using the example of semantic constants, we see that symbolic meaning retains its important role in the structure of the concept, being embodied in numerous and diverse contexts. This is especially true for older informants. Their questionnaires reflect all symbolic values. The group of informants-students is more inclined to reflect the conceptual content of the concept of Bread, but in the questionnaires of this group there is a symbolic meaning of the concept. However, attribute attributes show that the concept's conceptual content prevails. This corresponds to the peculiarities

of thinking of modern man, who seeks to know everything logically and most fully and clearly reflect in the concept.

CONCLUSION

The analysis at the level of a conceptual square, based on modern and historical explanatory dictionaries, allowed us to identify the circle of semes in the selected word and the sequence of their appearance. In the modern world, the bread lexeme has stable interpretations, which can be transmitted differently as an independent meaning or its shades in different dictionaries. Targeting dictionaries to describe a conceptual meaning smoothes out metonymic hyphenations that are passed as direct values in a synchronous aspect. The dictionaries provide several meaningful forms of the concept of Bread: figurative - 'food'; subject - 'food product baked from flour', 'grain that is ground into flour for baking bread'; and symbolic - 'content, dependency'.

At the text level, the meaning of the concept Bread is highlighted from two sides: the epithet-definition (attribute features) and the predicate after the name (predicative features). Attribute features allowed us to identify figurative concepts (symbols): free bread, daily bread, someone else's bread, light bread. All typical signs and figurative concepts actualize the meaning of 'livelihood, earnings'. There are many deep signs that indicate the logical conceptual meaningfulness of the concept (related to the concept). In comparison with them, there are fewer intensive signs that indicate a modern emotional understanding of the concept (related to the image).

The survey conducted among 300 informants also confirms the conclusions made. In General, the results of the survey show the relevance of the identified content forms of the concept at the present stage. However, there are also differences based on the features of modern thinking.

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