

STRUCTURE AND TYPES OF CONCEPTS

Mirzaeva Nargizoy Sandjarovna

Senior Teacher of the Department of Social and Economic Sciences

Faculty of Economics and Construction Andijan Institute of Economics and Construction

Abstract

For a long time, researchers have been studying the ratio of components in one concept (or cultural phenomenon) and methods of their determination. It follows from the recognition of the concept with the content plan of the language sign that it contains all the information of communicative importance, except for the reference to the subject. First of all, it should be noted that the indicators of the position of this sign in the lexical system of the language are: its paradigmatic, syntagmatic and derivational links. The semantic content of the concept includes all pragmatic information related to the expressive and illocutionary functions of the linguistic sign. Another highly probable component of the semantics of the concept is the cognitive memory of the word: the semantic properties associated with the original purpose of the linguistic sign and the moral value system of native speakers. However, the most important here is the cultural and ethnic component, which determines the specific features of the semantics of natural language units and reflects the "linguistic picture of the world" of the speakers. I.A. Sternin emphasizes that the complex structure of the concept is related to its active dynamic role in the thinking process - it is always working, actualizing in its various components and aspects, connecting with other concepts and returning them. This is the meaning of thinking.

Metaphorically, the concept can be presented in different ways. Thus, N.N. Boldirev - in the form of a snowball, I.A. Sternin presents the concept in the form of a cloud.

In Yu.S. Stepanov's theory, on the one hand, everything that is part of the concept belongs to the structure of the concept, on the other hand, the concept includes everything that makes it a fact of culture - the original form (etymology); history combined with the main features of the content; modern associations; assessments etc. He believes that the structure of the concept includes 3 components: (1) a basic, topical feature; (2) additional or several additional, "passive" characteristics that have lost their significance, "historical"; (3) an internal form acquired in an external, verbal form, which usually has no meaning at all. Based on these characteristics, concepts can be real in different ways for people of a given culture.

According to this approach, the concept has a "layered" structure, and different layers are the result of the cultural life of different periods. At its core, the real, "active" layer, the concept actually exists for everyone who uses this language (the language of a particular culture) as a means of mutual understanding and communication. In addition "passive" features of its content, the concept applies only to certain social groups. An internal form or etymological sign is revealed only to researchers. But this does not mean that this sign of concept content is completely absent for users of this language. It exists for them indirectly, as a basis on which the rest of the layers of meaning, signs have arisen and are preserved.

According to S.A. Megentesov, language develops a whole set of references that mediates derivational relations between semantic units of different levels. Among such correspondences, the author considers the "visible-invisible" emotional contrast, which expresses the idea of "lightness-difficulty" of mental understanding, the conflict of "hardness-softness", and "stability-instability", which

expresses the general idea. According to the concept of S.A. Megentesov, such correlations are based on semantic (metaphorical) transmission. At the same time, the author notes that a word that arose historically as a result of semantic migration may not have a direct correlation with the meaning in the modern language. However, if the internal (etymological) form of such a word allows us to see the main primary meaning, we can associate its formation with the action of the same mechanism based on the transfer of word meaning.

I.A. Sternin says that any concept, regardless of its type, has a basic layer that represents a certain emotional image (the bus is yellow, narrow, vibrating; art - pictures; religion-church, people praying). This image is a unit of a universal subject code that encodes a given concept for mental operations and can therefore be called encoding. If the concept is presented as some kind of fruit, then the main emotional image is like a fruit seed. In complex concepts, additional cognitive features are layered onto the core image, forming the "soft spot of the fruit." It should be noted that a concept may not have many cognitive layers, but each concept has a basic cognitive layer with an emotional core, otherwise the concept cannot function as a mental unit. According to I.A. Sternin, both the core and the periphery are subject to research, but their distinction is important in the process of description. Because their status and role in the structure of consciousness and thought processes are different. According to the researchers, the characteristics of the concept obtained from the field of interpretation show the fluidity, shift, and dispersion of the cognitive layers that form the periphery of the concept.

Scientists say that the concept has a large-scale interpretive part in addition to the core, that is, the interpretation of individual, conceptual features and their combinations in the form of statements, the attitude to consciousness that has arisen in a certain culture arises from the content of the concept. The field of interpretation of the concept is its periphery.

Based on the work carried out by scientists, we can talk about three structural types of the concept - these are single-level, multi-level and segmental concepts.

The single-level concept includes only the sensor core, in fact - one main layer. These are concept - object images and some concepts - imaginations. According to N.N. Boldirev, many concepts in the mind of a child, as well as concepts in the mind of an intellectually underdeveloped person, have such a structure. As an example of one-level concepts, Z.D. Popova and I.A. Sternin brings concepts such as green, yellow, salty; everyday concepts such as spoon, cup, plate.


I.A. Tarasova offers a similar method of analysis of concepts: she consistently identifies the following conceptual, thematic, associative, figurative, symbolic and evaluative levels of actualization in concepts. However, Slyshkin in his scientific works, the name of the concept is not the only sign that activates it in the human mind. Any component is characterized by the fact that it can be implemented in the form of another symbol. For example; to activate the concept of "property" in the mind of a speaker of any language, not only the lexeme "wealth", but also "money", "finance", "coins", "pennies" and others can be used. This concept can also be expressed by paralinguistic means by rubbing the index and middle fingers with the thumb. The more diverse the signification possibilities of a concept, the more ancient this concept is and the higher its value from the point of view of a particular linguistic community. During its existence, the concept has the ability to lose contact with some linguistic units and attract new ones.

Thus, in the framework of our research, conceptual analysis is the main method of conceptual description of the multifaceted phenomenon of "home", which allows to trace the way of knowing the


meaning of the concept of "home" and record the result in a formalized semantic language. We also use the method of S.G. Vorkachev and I.A. Tarasova to determine the main dominants of the concept.


Used literatures:


1. Sternin I. A. Methodology for studying the structure of the concept // Methodological problems of cognitive linguistics: scientific publication / ed. I. A. Sternina. Voronezh: Publishing house of the Voronezh State University, 2001. - P. 58.
2. Stepanov Yu.S. Constants: Dictionary of Russian Culture. M.: School "Languages of Russian Culture", 1997. - P.45.
3. Megentesov S. Linguistic and cultural concept "language" and approaches to its study. -M., 1993. - S. 35
4. Slyshkin G.G. Linguistic and cultural concepts and metaconcepts: Diss. ... Dr. philologist. Sciences. -Volgograd, 2004. - P.19.
5. Popova Z.D., Sternin I.A. Cognitive linguistics. - M.: AST: East - West, 2010. -P.314.

 Tel: +99874 223 49 26

 @AndIQI_qabul

 E-mail: aiqu@edu.uz

 Sayt: eduaiqi.uz

 Manzil: Andijon viloyati, Andijon shaxri, Navoiy Shox ko'chasi 15-A uy