



FUNDAMENTAL GUIDELINES FOR EXPLAINING CONCEPT

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Nargiza Maxsudova Aslanbekovna

*Andijan State Institute of Foreign languages,
teacher of the department of English language practice*

mahsudova.nargiza@mail.ru

[+998912891501](tel:+998912891501)

ORCID ID 0009-0003-4325-7789

ABSTRACT

This article outlines the idea that it is a key element of culture and a central focus of modern linguo-culturology and cognitive linguistics. Specific guidelines are essential for accurately reconstructing and explaining concepts. The principle of scientific reliability emphasizes the necessity of precise and research-aligned information in dictionaries. The principle of compatibility emphasizes describing words within the context of the language's lexical system. The principle of completeness of description requires dictionaries to cover all meanings, stylistic nuances, and grammatical aspects of words. The principle of accessibility highlights the importance of presenting information in a user-friendly language. Lastly, the principle of illustrativeness underscores the importance of supporting word meanings and usage with examples from various sources.

Key words

concept, culture, source, mental image, linguistics, definition, content, component, core.

INTRODUCTION

A concept is broadly understood as a mental representation of the world that is logically and philosophically opposed to concrete objects. In psychology and cognitive science, it serves as a way of organizing knowledge, presenting information in the mind, memory, or imagination. In fields such as aesthetics, art studies, literary studies, and folklore, the concept is considered as an important element of the artistic world of the creator. Culturally, the concept is seen as a carrier of important information in society, be it ethnic, social or personal.

According to N.D. Arutyunova, the concept serves as a symbolic tool for the interpretation of people's relationships with each other and with nature.[1,185] This point of view corresponds to the modern approach in linguistics and cultural studies.



A concept is a mental image that covers the main features of an object and the events associated with it. It exists in definitions as internal structures partially expressed through verbal symbols.[2,284] Linguistic symbols objectify some semantic aspects of the concept, but do not fully express it.

The concept has verbal and non-verbal components. These components can represent the concept as a whole or its specific semantic aspects. However, the verbalization of the concept gives it special importance. The existence of a linguistic expression for a concept and its consistent verbalization ensure its stability and comprehensibility to native speakers. A concept can act as a translator of important cultural meanings in a linguistic community.

MATERIALS

The study of concepts as mental structures reflecting human knowledge and experience is gaining relevance in modern linguistics. A number of scientists made a significant contribution to the formulation of the principles of concept description and analysis.

Yu.S. Stepanov justified the position that the concept is nationally specific and determined by culture.[3,248] According to him, the concept has a unique structure and consists of the following components:

- 1) main (important) feature;
- 2) additional (passive, historical) feature;
- 3) internal (usually imperceptible) form.[4,824] This specialized form emphasizes the dynamic nature of concepts and their evolution.

Z.D.Popova and I.A.Sternin developed the structure of the concept, emphasized its figurative, conceptual and value components.[5,189] They also formed stages for describing concepts.

V.N. Telia analyzed the mechanisms of concept formation in the course of human cognitive activity.[6,203] Modern ideas about the concept are based on the scientific works of a number of well-known linguists and cultural scientists, whose ideas continue to develop in this field of humanities..

The concept is the main unit of culture and the most important object of study of modern linguo-culturology and cognitive linguistics. Certain principles must be followed for the reconstruction and description of concepts. The principle of scientific reliability is that the information in the dictionary should be as accurate as possible and correspond to the data of linguistic research. .Principle of compatibility - a word should be described together with other words as an element of the lexical system of the language. The principle of completeness of description - the dictionary should reflect all the meanings of the word, its stylistic and grammatical features. The principle of accessibility - information should be presented in a language understandable to users. The principle of illustrativeness -



the meaning and use of words should be supported by examples from sources. In the principle of brevity, information should be short and concise and should not be repetitive. In the principle of normativity, the description of the dictionary should correspond to the accepted norms of the modern literary language. In the principle of comparison, the meaning of the corresponding words in other languages should also be taken into account in the description. The interdisciplinary principle is the effective use of information from related disciplines (cognitology, psycholinguistics, culturology, etc.). The working principle of the corpus is to check the description against the data of the linguistic corpus. The principle of minimizing subjectivity is to limit subjective interpretations as much as possible and give preference to objective facts. The principle of diachronic variation is a reflection of the variability and variants of word meaning in historical retrospect.

METHODS

Modern understanding of concepts implies a wide range of classifications based on different criteria. Concepts, which are complex mental constructs, can differ significantly in their semantics, structure, and properties. The complexity of this issue and the scientific importance of specific classifications were considered in the research works of T. B. Radbil. It shows that concepts can be grouped according to their level of content. For example, philosophical concepts deal with the broad category of the structure of the world (for example, God, the world). Ideological concepts include religious and mythological elements. Anthropological concepts describe human characteristics (female/male, generation/family) such as personality, gender, family, social. Ethical concept (crime/punishment, sin/courage) aesthetic concept (harmony/beauty) focuses on ideas, psychological concept explores character traits and inner world (longing) of individuals and ethnic groups.[7,592]

T. B. Radbil emphasizes the importance of classifying concepts based on the balance between universal and culturally specific elements. According to him, the concepts can be classified as follows: 1) concepts of universal cultural importance (mother, life, death); 2) concepts whose Russian linguistic and cultural meanings correspond to universal ideas, but have a high value in a certain linguistic context (for example, the Japanese concept of space has a meaning that does not exist in Russian); 3) concepts expressing the linguistic and cultural characteristics of a foreign culture that cannot be directly translated into another language.[8,336]

Reflecting reality defines the difference between concrete and abstract concepts in the content of the concept. Concepts can be distinguished based on the format of knowledge that forms their structure, such as images, schemas, frames, and scenarios. Language also plays an important role in explaining the differences between lexical, phraseological, morphological and syntactic concepts. In addition,



concepts can be classified as verbal (explicit) or non-verbal (implicit). In addition, concepts can be divided into stable (regular verbal) and unstable (irregular or non-verbal) concepts based on their regularity and productivity in the linguistic mind. In addition, concepts can be divided into (regular verbal) and unstable (irregular or non-verbal) concepts based on their regularity and importance in linguistic consciousness. It should be noted that the concept can also be defined on an existential and reflexive level. The first is practical and the second is theoretical knowledge.

RESULTS

Concepts can be distinguished by the nature of their names. Many concepts are elements of natural language that have names that correspond to the lexeme designation that represents the concept. Conversely, artificial symbols are created by researchers when there is no suitable lexical term for some concepts. These artificial names serve as generalizing words with abstract meanings and specific characteristics.[9,224]

A concept is a phenomenon used to describe and explain the world in fields such as philosophy and linguistics. A concept is a key component of thinking and understanding the world. They are abstract ideas that help to describe, classify and explain various phenomena, objects and processes. It is important to be able to clearly describe concepts to ensure proper understanding and use. Including:

1. Clarity. In order to avoid ambiguity, the description of concepts should be clear and unambiguous. A definition and term that clearly defines the concept should be used.

2. Contextuality. It is important to consider the context in which the concept is used, as its meaning may vary depending on the specific field or situation. It is necessary to take into account the context and adapt the description of the concept to it.

3. Consistency. The concept is often interconnected and forms a sequence. When describing a concept, it is important to consider its place in the system and its relationships with other concepts.

4. Neutrality. Description of concepts should be neutral and objective. They should be described within the framework of scientific knowledge.

5. Adequacy (uniformity, equality). The description of the concept should correspond to its essence and meaning. It is important to consider all aspects of the concept.

Being able to understand and describe concepts according to these principles helps to work with them more effectively, to analyze and discuss scientific topics, and to improve general understanding of the surrounding world.

DISCUSSION



A selection of examples reflecting the information and linguistic representation of the concept is noted. A comprehensive presentation of the concept involves a multidimensional approach in the case of transitions to different knowledge levels and factors.

A more nuanced aspect of concepts should be based on extensive factual material that reveals the appropriateness of their content in language and culture. After all, the completeness and description of conceptualizations is useful from a wide range of linguistic and cultural materials and requires a multidimensional approach. This allows presenting concepts as complex mental formations that reflect the worldview of society.

Concepts are mental formations that reflect a person's knowledge and experience of the world. They are the most important units of thought and culture. Certain principles must be followed to describe the concepts. The following can be included in the main principles of describing concepts:

1. The concept is multidimensional. They include not only knowledge about an object or event, but also the feelings, evaluations and associations associated with this concept in the minds of speakers. Therefore, it is important to identify all of these components when describing a concept.

2. The concept is nationally specific. The same theme can be interpreted differently in different cultures. For example, the concept of "home" has different characteristics in Uzbek and Russian culture. When describing the concept, it is necessary to take into account its cultural characteristics.

3. The concept is dynamic and changing over time. It reflects the experience and knowledge of a certain period. Therefore, when analyzing the concept, it is important to understand the historical context of its formation.

4. The concept has a core and a periphery. In the core, the most vivid, stable signs of the concept are reflected, and in the periphery, hidden, general aspects are reflected. This difference should also be taken into account.

5. Concepts are expressed verbally, that is, through language. Therefore, an important source of concept description is the analysis of linguistic tools - words, phraseological units, proverbs.

6. Concepts are related to other concepts by entering into relations of similarity, opposition, hierarchy. Determining these relationships allows for a deeper understanding of the essence of a given concept.

7. An important source of concept reconstruction is not only the lexical meanings of words, but also phraseology, paremia, aphorism, precedent texts of culture. Analyzing these layers of language reveals additional aspects of the concept.



8. When describing the concept, a comprehensive approach is necessary, using linguistic, cultural, historical, ethnographic and other methods, which allow to fully elucidate its content.

9. When analyzing a concept, it is important to take into account the emotional and evaluative component, which reflects the attitude of language owners to this concept. Emotional-evaluative meanings can be expressed explicitly (through specific vocabulary) and indirectly.

10. It is necessary to pay attention to the possible gender specificity of the concept, the differences in its perception and interpretation by men and women. The gender aspect manifests itself in the selection of linguistic tools for expressing the concept, filling it with various semantic colors.

11. In the comparative description of concepts, it is appropriate to identify not only the differences in their content, but also the general, universal features characteristic of the concept in different language cultures.

12. It is possible to observe the historical dynamics of the concept and the evolution of its linguistic content at different stages of the development of culture and society.

13. The concept can have synonyms and variable names in different discourses and social groups. For example, the concept of "work" can be defined as "profession", "activity", etc. This variability of the concept nomination should also reflect.

14. It is necessary to analyze how the concept is realized in artistic, journalistic, scientific, colloquial and official style.

15. When comparing concepts in different languages, it is important to identify not only differences, but also cultural universals due to universal human experience.

16. It is necessary to demonstrate how the basic concepts of a certain language culture shape its perception of the whole world.

17. It is important to analyze how the concept is reflected in the texts of fiction, folklore, and songs.

18. It is possible to observe how the methods of linguistic expression of the concept have changed at different historical stages of the development of society and culture.

19. When comparing concepts, it is important to determine its universal core and specific features specific to a particular language culture. It is understood that the description of concepts is a comprehensive interdisciplinary analysis, taking into account the multidimensional nature, cultural conditioning, historical dynamics and verbal characteristics of mental structures. Adherence to the basic



principles allows for a complete and adequate reconstruction of the concepts of a certain language culture.

CONCLUSION

Therefore, the description of the concept is a multidimensional process that requires taking into account various aspects of their organization, relationships, context of formation and research methods. The integrated approach makes it possible to present the concept as a multidimensional phenomenon of culture and human cognitive activity.

Since the concept is a multifaceted phenomenon that includes various elements, it is a structure that is not only composed of specific features, but also embodies cultural significance through its original form, history, associations, values and meanings. In the course of extensive research, scientists have found that the concept consists of various conceptual properties, which are perceived and interpreted differently by the mind, and differ in the level of abstraction.

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