

The Development of a Theoretical Framework for Concept Description and Analysis

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ABSTRACT

This article outlines that the description of a concept is a multidimensional process that requires considering various aspects of its organization, relationships, context of formation, and research methods. An integrated approach allows for presenting the concept as a multifaceted phenomenon of culture and human cognitive activity. Concepts are complex phenomena that encompass diverse elements. They are structures composed not only of specific features but also of cultural significance, including original form, history, associations, values, and meanings. Extensive research has shown that concepts consist of various conceptual properties that are perceived and interpreted differently by the mind, varying in their level of abstraction

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

INTRODUCTION

Concepts, abstract mental representations of the world, are distinguished from concrete objects by their inherent logical and philosophical nature. In the domains of psychology and cognitive science, they serve as crucial frameworks for organizing and presenting knowledge and information within the mind. The significance of concepts extends to artistic disciplines such as aesthetics, art studies, literary studies, and folklore, where they are integral to the creative process. On a broader cultural level,

concepts act as carriers of significant information, encompassing ethnic, social, and personal knowledge within a society.

According to Arutyunova, concepts act as symbolic frameworks for understanding human social structures and our relationship with the natural world [1,185]. This perspective resonates with contemporary approaches in linguistics and cultural studies, highlighting the role of concepts in shaping our cognitive understanding of the world.

Concepts, as internal mental representations, encapsulate the key attributes of an object and its related events. While partially represented through linguistic symbols, they exist as complex internal structures [2, 284]. Linguistic symbols, therefore, offer a limited view of the full semantic scope of a concept.

Concepts possess both verbal and non-verbal components, which can represent the concept as a whole or its specific semantic features. However, verbalization proves particularly important in establishing a concept's stability and comprehensibility. The existence of a linguistic expression for a concept, along with its consistent use in language, guarantees its accessibility and shared understanding among native speakers. Concepts also function as mediators of culturally significant meanings within a linguistic community.

MATERIALS

Formulating principles for concept description and analysis is a crucial task in various fields, including philosophy, linguistics, cognitive science, and artificial intelligence. These principles aim to provide a structured approach to understanding, defining, and comparing concepts.

The study of concepts as mental structures reflecting human knowledge and experience is gaining relevance in modern linguistics. Several 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 and 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 several 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 and 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 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, and social. Ethical concepts (crime/punishment, sin/courage) aesthetic concepts (harmony/beauty) focus on ideas, and psychological concept explores character traits and the 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:** To avoid ambiguity, the description of concepts should be 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:** The 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 are useful from a wide range of linguistic and cultural materials and require 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, and proverbs.
6. Concepts are related to other concepts by entering into relations of similarity, opposition, and 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, and 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, and 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 colours.
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 be reflected.
14. It is necessary to analyze how the concept is realized in artistic, journalistic, scientific, colloquial and official styles.
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 their 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

A comprehensive understanding of a concept necessitates a multi-faceted approach, encompassing its internal structure, relationships with other concepts, historical context of development, and the methods employed for its analysis. This integrated perspective highlights the concept as a complex phenomenon deeply embedded within cultural and cognitive frameworks. Research has revealed the concept's multifaceted nature, demonstrating that it consists of diverse conceptual properties, each perceived and interpreted differently by the mind and varying in its level of abstraction.

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