



THE CONCEPT OF THE CONCEPTOSPHERE

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ABSTRACT

The most important concept of cognitive linguistics is the concept of the concept sphere - a field of knowledge composed of concepts as its units. This scientific work provides enough information about the conceptosphere. This work provides valuable information using reliable sources.

KEYWORDS: Information, cognitive, science, literature, non-equivalent, semantic connection, linguistics.

INTRODUCTION

The term "conceptosphere" was introduced in Russian science by Academician D.S. Likhachev. Conceptosphere, according to the definition of acad. D.S. Likhachev, this is a set of concepts of the nation, it is formed by all the potencies of the concepts of native speakers. The conceptosphere of the people is wider than the semantic sphere represented by the meanings of the words of the language. The richer the culture of a nation, its folklore, literature, science, fine arts, historical experience, religion, the richer the concept sphere of the people.

Both concepts and, accordingly, the concept sphere are mental (thinking) entities, unobservable.

Modern scientific data convincingly confirm the reality of the existence of the concept sphere and concepts, namely, the reality of thinking that is not based on words (non-verbal thinking). It is also necessary to point out that the concept sphere is, apparently, quite ordered. The concepts that form the concept sphere, according to their individual characteristics, enter into systemic relations of similarity, difference and hierarchy with other concepts. A.N. Luk wrote that even between the concepts of heaven and tea there is a semantic connection that can be established, for example, as follows: heaven - earth, earth - water, water - drink, drink - tea.

The specific nature of the systemic relations of concepts requires research, but the general principle of systemicity undoubtedly extends to the national concept sphere, since thinking itself involves the categorization of objects of thought, and categorization involves the ordering of its objects.

Thus, the concept sphere is an ordered set of people's concepts, the information base of thinking.

V. V. Krasnykh uses the term cognitive space and delimits individual cognitive space - a certain way structured set of knowledge and ideas that any (linguistic) person possesses, every speaker and collective cognitive space - a certain way structured set of knowledge and ideas that all individuals must possess belonging to a given society. In this concept, the difference

between these two types of cognitive spaces remains unclear: if the individual cognitive space is the one that each speaker has, and the collective space is the one that everyone has, then this is the same thing: what everyone has is that that everyone has. At the same time, the need to distinguish between individual and national concept spheres is beyond doubt.

V. V. Krasnykh also proposes the concept of a cognitive base, which is understood in a certain way as a structured set of mandatory knowledge and nationally determined and minimized representations of a particular national-linguocultural community, which all carriers of a particular national-cultural mentality possess. We have the idea of Yu.E. Prokhorov that belonging to a certain culture is determined by the presence of a basic stereotypical core of knowledge, which is repeated in the processes of socialization of individuals in a given society, and a rather stereotypical (at the level of ethnic culture, not personality) choice of elements of the periphery. It seems that the basic stereotypical core of knowledge or the cognitive base of the people really exists, but stands out from the individual concept spheres as some part of them, equally appropriated by all members of the linguocultural community.

We can also talk about the existence of group concept spheres (professional, age, gender, etc.). All these concept spheres are of interest to cognitive linguistics; group and individual concept spheres can be compared with the national concept sphere, group concept spheres with individual ones, group and individual concept spheres with each other, etc.

Conclusion. It is widely practiced in cognitive linguistics to compare different national concept spheres with each other, which makes it possible to identify the national specifics of the conceptualization of similar phenomena by the consciousness of different peoples, to identify non-equivalent concepts and conceptual gaps (absence of a concept).

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