Conceptosphere and Theory of Concept

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Abstract: This article examines information about the conceptosphere and concept theory. Also, the comprehensiveness and complexity of the structural and spiritual organization of the concepts, the methods of studying the concepts have been analyzed. In addition, today's studies present the methods and methods of implementing this conceptual analysis.

Keywords: conceptosphere, concept, concrete image, scheme, understanding, prototype, frame, scenario (script), gestalt.

Cognitive linguistics is a science that studies the essence of a certain concept in the linguistic representation of the world and its connection with world realities. The concept is one of the main categories of the science of cognitive linguistics, and it is an element that establishes communication between culture and man. The term "concept" has been used in linguistics since the 90s. The concept still does not have a single general explanation or interpretation. S.A. Askoldov is one of the most famous linguists in the study of concepts. He explained to the concept that "it is a unit that reflects the process of thinking about concepts of one kind or another." [1. 250.]

Concept is a practical concept in philosophy, national reflects the relationship between many factors and the thought process, such as tradition, life experience, religion, ideology, folklore, art images. The concept represents "a cultural layer that establishes a connection between man and the world." [2. 645.]

D.S. Lihashev in his scientific work "Концептосфера русского языка" defines the concept as a product of the thought process resulting from the clash of a person's national views with the dictionary meaning of the word. [3. 282.]

S.G. Vorkashev defines this concept as "Concept is a set of concepts, ideas and knowledge with its own expression in language and linguistic-cultural specificity" [4. 66.]. It also refers to the verbalization of cultural concepts and ideas. "The concept is an element of national language and national thinking. A concept is a form of one of the elements of culture formed in a person's thinking, in this form, culture enters the mental world of a person." [5. 240.]

As a result of comparing the scientific works of different linguists, many private conclusions were adopted. The adoption of concept in linguistics served as a new breakthrough in defining the main features of culture, consciousness, thinking and linguistic unity, as well as cultural, philosophical and cognitological aspects of linguistics. There are different approaches to the concept of "concept" in the linguistic literature, that's why there are many explanations about this term, and as a result of different approaches, the classifications of the concept are defined differently. The concept has its own structure. A simple specific idea, a whole conceptual structure, an understanding that forms the steps of abstraction can also perform the function of a concept. According to its content and level of abstraction, A.P. Babushkin classified the concept into the following types:

➢ concrete image; scheme; understanding; prototype; frame; scenario (script); gestalt;

A concrete image is a reflection of a concrete object or reality in imagination or thought. A type of concept with a higher level of abstraction is an image (picture of thoughts) - generalized images of

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various objects or realities. Imagination is a kind of reflection of the concept based on more external signs.

Schema - perceptions of generalized space-graphic images; (a "river"is compared to a blue ribbon).

Concept - general or concrete signs of the subject, objective, reflects its logical characteristics. Conceptualization occurs as a result of stepwise abstraction from secondary concepts based on imagination or schemata.

A prototype is a unit that gives rise to an initial idea of a typical object or reality of a certain category. An example is the idea of an ideal housewife, an idea of a car. These concepts serve as a unit that helps a person to categorize objects and realities in the world.

A frame is an association in memory. A concept-frame can also be compared to the concept of "frame", since this type of concept can include the symbols that typically fit into the frame of a particular concept. In addition to the scheme of frames, there is also the concept of scheme of events.

A scenario differs from a factor frame in terms of time. The scenario gathers knowledge about the plot development of events. This allows a person to focus on everyday life events: for example, with regard to the concept of "meeting", the representation of a lover's meeting in a restaurant with a candlelit dinner with romantic music, a business meeting around the office table with partners with coffee or mineral water in the imagination is a scheme of events, that is, it is called a script.

Gestalt is a unit that reflects a conceptual structure or a whole image, including emotional or rational components, perception of the situation as a whole, and the highest level of abstraction. Gestalt is the first step in the process of perception and understanding: a whole collection of undivided ideas about an object, reality. When a person has enough knowledge about each object and component of the concept, the gestalt is the highest level unit in the work of this knowledge. Gestalt is a conceptual system that combines types of concepts into one unit, and concept is used as a term that defines the rest of the objects included in the work of this system.

According to A.P. Babushkin, the difference between these types of concepts is not very big. Each of them has a relatively variable property and can be reshaped over time. Free word combinations serve as a source, material, for the formation of concept maps, schemes, frames, scenarios.

The concept has its own clear structure. The researchers paid attention to the complexity of the structure, the multi-layered nature of the concept, and determined that they constitute a conscious construct. The structure allows to reshape the information about the concept. As concepts differ according to their structure, developing their exact classification remains a problem that linguists still need to solve.

The idea of creating a classification with emphasis on structure was developed by I.A. Sternin. He distinguished three types of concepts: one-step - only the base layer is used; multi-step: involves several cognitive layers with different steps; segmented: consists of a base layer, which is composed of segments of the same volume according to the level of abstraction.

I.A. Sternin distinguishes the basic layer in the structure of the concept and determines the presence of signs of concrete reality, universal subject-code in it. Moreover, this code encodes the concept, as well as some additional conceptual symbols, as thought operations. The development of the concept, the cognitive layer, which includes its connection with other concepts, fills its conceptual layer by reflecting through conceptual symbols. The compatibility of the base layer and the growing cognitive symbols forms the size of the concept and determines its structure. Thus, the basic cognitive layer with an image core is an integral part of any concept, and a large number of cognitive layers may not exist in the structure of the concept.

The structure of the concept includes conceptual and figurative elements. In the understandable element of the concept Yu.S. Stepanov singled out the following layers and components, which are present in each concept: the first layer reflects an important symbol, the second layer contains one or

several secondary symbols, passive symbols, and the third layer contains the working form of the concept. [5. 240.]

G.G. In the typology of concepts proposed by Slishkin, good information is given about the element based on values, which is one of the main components of the concept. He introduced the following classification in this regard:

✓ individual (personal, created by the author);

✓ microgrouped (for example, related to family, friends);

✓ macrogrouped (social, role-based, status-based);

✓ ethnic, universal values

Factors in this classification developed by the scientist are analyzed using the oppositional method. According to this criterion, it was determined that there are the following concepts:

✓ Individual;

✓ Microgrouped;

✓ Macrogrouped;

✓ National;

✓ Civilized;

✓ Universal.

Conscious and structural multi-layeredness of the concept is reflected in the process of understanding the concept. The first step of this process reflects the external factors of the concept, the second step reflects the working center of the concept, the concept image. In this step, the metonymic concentration of the image occurs, which allows the formation of the symbolic meaning of this word. In the fourth step, there is a process of mythological installation, in which symbolic features are brought to life in the cultural paradigm. Here, the process of analyzing the much deeper semantics of the word takes place.

The purpose of conceptual analysis is "to determine the paradigm of culturally significant concepts and to describe their conceptosphere." The object of this kind of research is the ideas expressed through individual words, grammatical categories or texts, as well as the use of large corpus words and lexemes in fiction not only allows to define the studied concept, structure it, and identify its main features. Also V.A. Maslova developed methods of conceptual analysis based on the structural features of the concept. The core is the dictionary meaning of one or another lexeme, and it has great potential to increase the content of the concept and clarify the specifics of its expression in the language.

Periphery is a subjective impression, various pragmatic components of the lexeme, connotations and associations. [6. 150.]

V.I. According to Karasik, the definition of a concept is a scientific research process, including its naming and interpretation of meaningful units close to it:

1. Definition-determination of spiritual signs;

2. Contextual analysis - identification of associatively related spiritual symbols;

3. Etymological analysis;

4. Paremiological analysis;

5. Receiving interviews, questionnaires, comments.

There are different approaches to the analysis of concepts, different ways of defining them. The following methods are used more often:

1. Determining the content of the keyword.

The lexical representation of the concept is analyzed in various explanatory dictionaries. Diachronic analysis is also used by many scientists.

2. Analysis of the lexical paradigm verbalizing this or that concept of different sizes and types:

a) keyword synonym string. The meaning of such an analysis is to compare the keyword with similar words and identify the differential signs of the concept;

b) analysis of the lexical-semantic, lexical-phraseological, associative-semantic field of the keyword. This method requires analyzing not only synonyms for the keyword, but also antonyms, hyperonyms, core and periphery of the field;

d) Analysis of the derivation field of the keyword. The derivational analysis of the key lexeme, the semantics of isolated derivatives allows to identify additional cognitive features of the studied concept.

3. Analysis of the material of paremia and aphorisms.

Those who use this method in researching the language conceptosphere study the national-cultural specificity of the corresponding concepts, the reflection of the specification and content of corresponding concepts in the conceptosphere of a representative of this or that culture.

4. Analysis of the lexical compatibility of word-representations of the concept.

Such an analysis is usually carried out on the basis of the material of artistic and journalistic texts, and helps to identify signs that acquire symbolic meaning in the concept. Experimental methods to categorize the content of the concept are very effective.

1. Method of free associative experiment.

This method is important because expressing an idea and expressing the idea with the stimulus words that came to the brain is considered as a test of the experiment. This helps a lot in finding concept characters. The frequency of the reaction indicates whether the concept is actual or not.

2. Recipe experiment method.

The purpose of the experiment is to study knowledge, understanding of the language unit. Different methods can be used for this. (For example, on the basis of the experiment, the observed subject, that is, the person, is asked to give a definition of a concept-word, or to say antonymous words that contradict the content of this concept-word, to describe its visual image). No matter what kind of method is chosen to study the concept, if its representation is considered in a broad scope, it helps to imagine the content and structure of the studied concept in a broader way.

Thus, existing classifications indicate the comprehensiveness and complexity of the structural and spiritual organization of concepts. Concept learning methods Several methods of concept learning have been developed to date. Today's researches have many methods and methods of carrying out this conceptual analysis.

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