

Concept and Its Basic Trends

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Abstract— *This paper illustrates, occurring of concept in cognitive linguistics and the ways to specify it.*

Keywords— concept, cognitive linguistics, dictionary, subjective notion, abstract, script.

1. INTRODUCTION

“In the dictionary of cognitive terms”, it is said that concept is the view of world which is reflected in the human’s brain, and the unity of conceptual system and language as well as memory. According to linguistic-encyclopedia dictionary, “concept” is accepted as “the meaning of word”, it can only be differentiated in the system of dependency. In the system of language-notion, concept can be found both in logic and interactions that are linguistically observed [1].

Concept is the main unit of culture in humans’ cognitive nature. Concepts occur in humans’ brain not only due to literal meaning but also personal and cultural as well as historical experience of the state. Shvedova states that there is people’s experience which represents their financial, mental and spiritual and historical origin as well, she also considers, there is social and subjective notion behind the concept [2.5].

According to Safarov, concept is a branch of thought and basically, it contains the mixture of image and literal notion. It begins with the occurrence of image and finishes with the appearance of literal unity [3,2].

Since concepts occur in human’s brain, firstly it is considered to be individual. Concepts are main points for categories. Language and brain organize concept and it become literally meaningful.

Yusupov considers that concept is the collection of external and internal events in our brain [4].

Concept gives full information about objects and subjects. This kind of information is collected, kept by literal unity and spread to generations. The process of literal unity is abstract, as humanity cannot observe it. Appearing the imagination about subject and actuality is the development of concept. Concept is defined through several ways by scientists:

1. Defining the concept’s essence, that is finding to concept’s history up to the writing period
2. Learning the basic group’s words
3. Learning compound words in diachronic
4. Learning commonly used words among the other words
5. Studying the correlation between the concept and the analyzed word
6. Comparing the given word with the concept that is exactly the same in other languages [1].

In cognitive linguistics, process of organizing the concept and appearing the literal reality is dependent on particular scenario and actuality (for instance, process of studying, lunch in a restaurant, entering alarms, watching movies and etc). Specialists in AI (artificial intellect), R. Shenk and R. Abelson are the first experts who invented the notion of scenario in cognitive science. They consider that scenario is crucial factor to present the correlation between various events. There are different slots for the details which display the events that stem from one group. Slots divide the participants’ targets and plays in the events.

Script is come from the English language and it means handwriting. Script is one of the branch of conceptual system and it represents the sequence of events in measure. We can compare the scripts peculiarity with prototype. In this matter, it is understandable that organizing of information in humans’ brain is the relationship between differentiated and generalized signs. Script is similar to scenario and sometimes it can be the same notion. Script is different because the events related systematically with cause and effect sides. Script is also placed among “memory” terms and it helps to understand any events with the help of long term memory and experience that is gained year to year.

While humankind tries to absorb the various events he unconsciously tries to imitate them to his personal conceptual system [3]. Frame is firstly used in AI and then became used in linguistics. This notion is primarily introduced to linguistics by Filmorr [3]. Admittedly, each person has a potential to store particular knowledge and this plays the main role to absorb the information. When

people try to interpret any type of event they use frame to understand it fully. Frame can be present as follow according to several options:

1. Frames is phenomenon which stem from cognitive language
2. It is a discipline about the object
3. It is a field of study about the relation between object and subject
4. It is collection of knowledge about social actions.

According to Minsky, frame consists the unity of compulsory and free peculiarities. While frame becomes literal reality it occurs as a unity of semantic peculiarities. Free peculiarities serve as determiner. Both uniqueness create slots in the frame and these slots must be filled with suitable information and examples while absorbing the object. According to the scientist, this kind of information is used to store and use the other information in order to interpret the events.

Gestalt is come from German and this means “ structure”. This notion represents the spiritual structures and their unique signs. “ The rules of gestalt” is in use while we absorb the world. These rules are the basic points of gestalt psychology:

- Proximity- the things that are placed near to each other are accepted as unique.
- Similarity – the things that are similar to each other are accepted as unique
- Closed – the action of cognition reach its final point
- Continuation -if there is less torns between the things, they are accepted as unique [3].

Due to these rules, events, subjects and things are understood as one unit. To illustrate, if we compare the cars in different types, we consider them as unique cars; yet we don't accept them by dividing into details. All of them have general signs for cars (door, tyres, window, gears, seats) all the details of the cars are near to each other(proximity) details of the car complete each other(continuation) the doors of the car are similar(similarity). Crucial points of gestalt in linguistics is that it gives main points of the context. In syntax, we name the context as a sentence depending on its structure. By the way, because of the gestalt rules, we started to accept the context as a unique idea. The unity of the idea demands the details to be in sequence..

Conclusion.

All the above mentioned cognitive structures have merely one goal which is to spread the stored information systematically.

2. REFERENCES

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