



## THE STUDY OF THE CONCEPT AS A UNIT OF COGNITIVE LINGUISTICS

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**Abstract:** This article discusses the development of the direction of concept ology, which is the main unit of research is the "concept", as well as the meaning of the term "concept". Determining the place of the "concept" in a number of linguistic terms. Also consideration of various ways of verbalization of the concept.

**Keywords:** concept, conceptualization, linguistic science, figurative, conceptual and value, concept as a unit of the concept sphere, core and peripheral features, phraseological and paremic fund of the language.

### Introduction

In modern linguistics, such a direction as concept ology is actively developing, the main unit of study of which is the "concept".

### The main part

Linguistic science does not stand still and is constantly looking for new ways to solve its problems. The term "concept" itself was not established in linguistics immediately. As a term of cognitive linguistics, it began to be used only from the end of the 90s of the XX century.

Today, it becomes obvious that the term "concept" turned out to be the most viable; in terms of frequency of use it significantly outstripped all other protermino logical neoplasms [1, 5].

One of the reasons for the terminological diversity and the main differences in the definition of the phenomenological status of the concept in linguistics is due to the peculiar - dual – connections the term "concept" with foreign scientific traditions [2, 14].

Being a multidimensional mental formation, the concept has three most important dimensions - figurative, conceptual and value. The figurative side of the concept is the visual, auditory, tactile, gustatory, olfactory characteristics of objects, phenomena, events reflected in our memory. The conceptual side of the concept is the linguistic fixation of the concept, its designation, description, feature structure, comparative characteristics of this concept in relation to one or another number of concepts that never exist in isolation. The value side of the concept is the importance of this mental education both for the individual and for the team. The value side of the concept is decisive in order for the concept to be singled out [3, 75].

Fundamental research in the field of defining and analysing the content of the term "concept" continues, but a unified approach in linguistics has not yet been found. The lexemes that implement the content of the concept may include semes marked with linguocultural specifics. This is the thematic unity of the semantic space, which constitutes the content of the concept and reflects the linguistic picture of the language, which can be denoted by the term "concept sphere".

Scientists note that for the formation of concepts and their existence, the language itself is not required. It is needed for the exchange of concepts (thoughts) and their discussion in the process of communication. But for this, first of all, it is necessary to verbalize concepts, that is, to express them by linguistic means. Various means of representation, that is, expressions, transfer of concepts in the language are one of the main subjects of study of cognitive linguistics [4, 28]. The concept as a unit of the concept sphere may or may not have a verbal expression. One and the same word can represent different signs of a concept and even different concepts in speech in different communicative conditions. When a concept receives a linguistic expression, then those linguistic means that are used for this act as means of verbalization, linguistic representation, linguistic objectification of the concept.

An analysis of the representation of the same concept in different languages makes it possible to identify the national specificity of language systems, which manifests itself in different ways of verbalizing the same concept. The way of objectifying concepts is speech, national cultural texts, folklore, and phraseological layer. For the verbalization of individual author's concepts, it is the text that is the optimal means [5, 142].

The content of the concept is the base layer (or core) and its interpretation zone (periphery) [6, 271]. The base layer, which is a certain sensory image as a unit of the universal subject code, encoding a given concept for a mental operation, is present in every concept. And sometimes, according to linguists, the concept can be limited to the presence of only the base layer. In most cases, additional cognitive features that are on the periphery of the concept are superimposed on the base layer. Nuclear and peripheral signs in their totality constitute the content of the concept, and then both components must be taken into account in the conceptual analysis [7, 56].

The universally recognized property of the concept has become its multidimensionality. This fact is noted in their works by such linguists as V.I.Karasik, S.Kh. Lyapin, S.G. Vorkachev, Yu.S. Stepanov et al. developing this idea, scientists come to the following conclusion: multidimensionality implies the need to build more than one research model for an adequate study of the properties of this phenomenon. To identify the main characteristics of the concept, linguists offer three models:

1. A model of interacting ways of knowing;
2. A model of associative links of language units and meanings;
3. A model of multi-level linguistic embodiment.

There are three main directions in the linguistic understanding of the term "concept". Firstly, in the broadest sense, the number of concepts includes lexemes, the meanings of which constitute the content of the national linguistic consciousness and form a "naive picture of the world" of native speakers. The totality of such concepts forms the concept sphere of the language, in which the culture of the nation is concentrated. The determining factor in this approach is the way of conceptualizing the world in lexical semantics, the main research tool is the conceptual model, with the help of which the basic components of the concept semantics are singled out and stable links between them are revealed [8, 29]. Such concepts include any lexical unit, in the meaning of which the method (form) of semantic representation is viewed. Secondly, in a narrower sense, the concepts include semantic formations marked by linguistic and cultural specificity and in one way or another characterizing the carriers of a certain ethnic culture [9, 561]. The totality of such concepts does not form the concept sphere as a kind of integral and structured semantic space, but occupies a certain part in it - the conceptual area. And, finally, only those semantic formations are included among the concepts, the list of which is sufficiently limited [10, 26] and which are key to understanding the national mentality as a specific attitude to the world of its carriers.

Determining the place of the "concept" in a number of linguistic terms is a difficult but interesting task for linguists. And the ongoing research within the framework of conceptology is a vivid example of the undying interest in this phenomenon on the part of researchers.

## Conclusion

Thus, in linguistics there are a large number of definitions that describe the content of the term "concept".

The issue of concept actualization seems to be one of the most important for linguists, since it is the verbalized (actualized) concept that gets its place in linguoculturological theories. Linguistic science considers various ways of concept verbalization, which allow not only to reveal the structure and content of a particular concept, but also to understand the value and moral guidelines of the national culture. The concept can be updated through the linguistic meanings of individual lexemes, through the phraseological and paremic fund of the language, as well as in different types of discourse.

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