



THE SEMANTIC FEATURES OF THE CONCEPT “KNOWLEDGE” IN THE LINGUAL WORLD PICTURE

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ABSTRACT

The present article investigates the semantic features of the concept “knowledge” in lingual world picture. Conceptology is the concept science that studies the content and interaction of concepts in the context of language system. Conceptology studies both the national and collective, as well as individual concepts. As part of conceptology today, the science describing the concepts listed in language using linguistic means is separated. Conceptology is one department of the interdisciplinary cognitive science.

KEY WORDS: *concept, conceptology, lingual world picture, cultural heritage, process of conceptualization, semantic features.*

Cognitive concept of cognition linguistics is the concept - that is, the field of knowledge made up of concepts. The concept is the affirmation of the human consciousness, the global unit of mental activity, the knowledge of the world around. T.V. Matveeva interprets the concept as a language expressed in the language of human and society [T.V. Matveeva, 2003, p. 28]. The concept reflects the ethnic content of language culture and communication between human and society [N.N. Boldyrev, 2018, p.11]. Linguists say the meaning of the word appears in the communication process and the concept is expressed in the language of one or that event.

Concept can be verbal and it is universal derivative code. People think using concepts, i.e. code units. In the minds of man, the sorting set of the concept is the field of concept, meaning the system of concepts.

The spiritual image of human is the fruit of the spirit and talent, who demonstrates the power of reason and thinking which leads to our wonder and excitement. But the biggest miracle is a good understanding of artificial word flativity and to understand the whole subtle aspects of the age meanings.

Studies in the system of science in the XXI century play an important role. The interpretation of knowledge and its modern linguistics in terms of anthropocentric paradigm attracts the attention of world scientists [A. Vejbitskaya, 1997, p. 74]. The concept "knowledge" will increase the duties of such research. This concept is studied as a national concept for each culture of language, because it demonstrates the national mind, national ideology and unique mentality of different nationalities and ethnic metal. This concept was studied in the example of Russian and other world languages.

Language landscape shapes a cognitive form, illuminates the associations and knowledge of the world related to the knowledge of the world and related to human inner world. The language view of the world is the national

nature and varies under the influence of national stereotypes. For example, if we analyze the concept of the concept of "knowledge", the stereotypes of knowledge in the past and today's centuries have changed radically. In the past centuries, girls usually refused to get higher education and prefer to have a housewife. Such a stereotype in the last century does not correspond to the XXI century, for the time requires this, despite the gender, should be educated. Such a person contributes to society. Mentality describes a part of the language view, a certain nation, nation, ethnicity and thought and minds of the social group. This means that cognitive, cultural and social features are characterized by the language.

The concept has not only experienced world-class objects and their information, but also depicts the relationship between people [V.I. Karasik, 2004, b. 89]. Relations are expressed using different grades. The concepts of the world are way of thinking will be involved. National culture is associated with concepts such as the day of the people's day of life, history, traditions, and experience. The national landscape of the universe will study the culture, thinking features and artistic culture of this or that language.

In the study of the concept, aciological, prototypical, semantic-pragmatic and integrated approaches will play great importance.

The language of language learning is directly related to the interaction of language and thinking, because the information you want to deliver to the speaker or the reader are formed using a word combination, talk or text. Cognitive approach is especially inventively in an analysis of art text, because the text has extracting and relies on the reader's personal experience and trust.

The form of knowledge is displayed in conceptual and language. Knowledge plays an extremely big role in human life. The concept of "knowledge" is a meaningful and multifaceted, consisting of a number of words and frames of a



number of semantic field. For example: school, book, academic degree, etc. School - Source of Book - The Source of Education is interpreted as the result of a higher peak of knowledge. We see that all words reflect the semantically within the framework of the "knowledge" contestation.

It is known that every concept has its own lexical semantic area. The lexical semantic area consists of many semantic groups and semantic parts. They contact each other and describe the objects, processes and events of the universe. Linguistic events such as synonymy, antonymy and semantic closeness are involved in semantic fields. If the semantic area appears around a word, then a lexical semantic area is formed, as expressed in the context of the phraseological unity, the phraseological-semantic area is formed. Semantic fields have general and differential properties.

It is known that the concept will consist of the core and peripherals. As the main keyword, peripheral, serves other parts of the concept as peripherals.

The concept of "knowledge" reflects its unique national-cultural characteristics in different languages. Analysis of this concept using conceptual methods creates the basis for covering its parts and content. The main content of the concept is lexemes and their vocabulary transform part of the research.

The dominant lument of the concept of "knowledge" includes "learning and perception of knowledge". The concept under the study can be expressed with the help of a variety of words. For example, knowledge, know, mind, smart, etc. Even if each word related to the concept, they are activated in the only semantic area with each other.

The concept of "knowledge" consists of many frames, such as "mental mental, consciousness, knowledge, and mental ability." Determining the meaning of Know verb in English and has a series of semantic differential marks: to know - understand, be aware, to be informed - to notify, to have learned - learn; to understand.

Concepts are directly related to human mind. If the word "knowledge" is the essence of this concept, the above words are the peripheral of this concept. It should be noted that the concept of "knowledge" is enacted in lexical, phraseological and paremological layers. In addition, the concept conducted will be actively activated in artistic works and the language lights up the peculiarities of the culture. The concept of "knowledge" is involved in different layers of the language system: in scientific, official business and conversation. The formation of this concept affects linguistically and extralinguistic factors.

The concept of "knowledge" is a mental device that reflect the scientific, cultural and educational content of the world. Problems with knowledge reserves are even more relevant in the linguist of the 21st century. The concept of "knowledge" plays an important role in an anthropocentric paradigmator, as this concept is not yet fully studied, especially in a comparative aspect.

The concept of "knowledge" is reflected in linguocultural units. It includes phraseological units and proverbs. Such units have expressive, connotative (assessment) and image fundament. In each language system, the concept of knowledge is in central location. It can also

have both positive and negative contents. Learn in knowledge, to have knowledge, and to learn knowledge has a positive consentation in each language. Circumstances are considered negatively assessed, such as renunciation of education, destitution, and loss in the process of learning. It is emphasized that many languages are knowledge strength. It is not criticized in especially the purposes of having less knowledge or acquisition. Knowledge is based on a strong victory of a person. The knowledge is divided into two main types: 1) specifically, that is, a specific knowledge of a specific area, will be professionalized by the profession and 2) general knowledge.

It is known that every concept is national character because it is formed at the heart of national stereotypes and national consciousness, national minds. The liaison view of the universe reflects the cognitive, cultural and social characteristics of a particular society, because the landscape of the world is manifested in various mentality, thinking and culture. Moreover, the views of the world covers their knowledge of people's minds, actions, and the world.

The national world picture consists of traditions, lifestyle, behavior models, mine and kinetic codes, specific thinking, national mind, artistic literature and cultural heritage.

The concept is analyzed using a variety of techniques, but two main methods can be divided into cognitive and lingocultural. The remaining methods: prototypical, academic, contextual and b.

We know that every concept consists of many frames. The theory was created by of famous American scientist Ch. Fillmore. The frame is a shock or component that expresses the meaning of the concept [Ch. Fillmore, 1982, p. 28]. The concept of "knowledge" has a meaningful, complex and very large semantic area, as many frames and subframes into this concept (part or component of the frame or component). For example, we will mention the frames of the concept of "knowledge": Education, school, book, study, science, research, scientist, etc. These frames of the universe even illuminate this frames of the universe, but also scientific landscapes of the universe. It can be concluded that the concept of "knowledge" is a scientific concept, which is expressed using many lexemes in various scientific terminals and science. Considering the semantic area of the frames listed:

Education is one of the main frames of the concept of the "knowledge", for human knowledge accepts knowledge, absorbs and lives through the educational process. The main purpose of education is to educate people and form a knowledge reserves. Therefore, the education system is constantly improved and creates new conditions and technology to provide quality education. The education system, in turn, divided into several stages: primary education, secondary education and higher education. Educational programs are created, based on the possibility of receiving knowledge related to age of students for each stage. We see that the Education frame consists of several subframed: the educational program, education system, type of education, etc. This frame may also be studied as a separate concept, but in this study, the word "Education" was also studied as a frame of the concept of "knowledge".



School – place where knowledge receives. The first schools were built in the ancient Greece. The number of schools has increased by demographic expansion and knowledge of the need for the century. If education is a process that teaches the knowledge, the school is the place of this process. School students provide a variety of conditions for obtaining knowledge in various fields, we present them as subframe: buildings, books, technical base, school furniture and various equipment, lessons, teachers, etc. So, the "School" frame can also be studied as a separate concept.

The book is a source that learns. There are many positive proverbs and principals about the book in different nationalities. The book is a motto that is a human friend. The book type is thousands of data in various fields. The main task of the book is to transmit knowledge into human, that is, learning. The main types of books: scientific books, dictionaries, business books, cooking books, fairy tales, etc. The Book frame also consists of several subframe, for example: page, author, size, page, and b.

Studying is a frame of the concept of "knowledge" and represents the movement by man to learn. This means that the effect of the reading process is based on the age, mental skill, such as the age, to seek knowledge and interest.

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