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## THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES EMPLOYED IN THE LINGUISTIC- COGNITIVE DELINEATION OF CONCEPTS

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### ABSTRACT

Describing concepts which is the focus of this article involves looking at them from different angles, considering their cultural, historical, and language influences. Following basic principles helps in accurately understanding and explaining concepts within a specific language culture. This means that describing a concept involves considering how it is organized, its connections, how it came about, and the methods used to study it. By taking an all-encompassing approach, concepts can be seen as a complex part of both culture and how our minds work.

**Keywords:** concept, analyses, methods, culture, component, mind, context.

It is understood that the description of concepts is a comprehensive interdisciplinary analysis, taking into account the multidimensional nature, cultural conditioning, historical dynamics and verbal characteristics of mental structures. Adherence to the basic principles allows for a complete and adequate reconstruction of the concepts of a certain language culture.

Therefore, the description of the concept is a multidimensional process that requires taking into account various aspects of their organization, relationships, context of formation and research methods. The integrated approach makes it possible to present the concept as a multidimensional phenomenon of culture and human cognitive activity.

Since the concept is a multifaceted phenomenon that includes various elements, it is a structure that is not only composed of specific features, but also embodies cultural significance through its original form, history, associations, values and meanings. In the course of extensive research, scientists have found that the concept consists of



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various conceptual properties, which are perceived and interpreted differently by the mind, and differ in the level of abstraction.

One of the remarkable aspects of the structure the concept is its multi-level composition, in which each layer represents a different period of cultural development. These strata exhibit historical diversity in their formation, origin, and significance.

V. I. Karasik said that the layers of the concept should be considered as integral parts of a whole.[1,195] According to him, the active layer, which represents the main defining feature widely recognized and appreciated by every representative of the culture, is part of the national concept. Passive layers, consisting of additional functions associated with specific groups within a culture, are associated with the conceptual domains of individual cultures. The internal structure of the concept, understood only by experts in the field, serves as a decisive factor determining its cultural components for most representatives of this culture.

Consequently, the linguistic and cultural concept is multifaceted, so its structure can be interpreted in different ways.

This complex mental concept covers not only the semantic content, but also evaluation, the attitude of the person to the reflected object, universal, national-cultural (formed by the experience of the person in a certain cultural context), social (influenced by the social position of the person), group (the person belongs to a certain group related to) and includes other components such as individual-personal (developed on the basis of personal characteristics). The basic approach of cognitive science includes information from different domains once and for all. The concept is that the study of different cultural periods in place with increasingly strict conditions requires a combination of different methods. compilers have identified several methods of concept recovery, and have determined that their choice depends on such factors as concept quality, information, linguistic resources, and the nature of the load (eg, media, classics, phraseology).

If we look at the methodology of describing concepts introduced by R. M. Frumkina, then the core and periphery of the concept are different: the core refers to the dictionary definitions of a certain word (relying on explanatory dictionaries to reveal the content of the concept), and the periphery covers subjective experience, meaning and associations.[2,55-67] The following are important to determine the semantic scope of the concept:



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- 1) defining the context in which the concept is used;
- 2) placing the concept within the framework of the linguistic landscape of the world, referring to encyclopedic and linguistic dictionaries based on the dictionary definition;
- 3) study the etymology of the concept;
- 4) analysis of various contexts, including poetic, scientific, philosophical, journalistic, proverbs and sayings;
- 5) comparing the obtained results with associative links related to the main concept (for example, connecting "time" with "future" in learning the concept of time).

According to this methodology, it is clear that concepts are complex constructs that include different aspects such as conceptual, connotative, evaluative and associative aspects. The description of the concept varies depending on its type. A description of the specific elements that make up the content is a frame. A frame, by its basic definition, is a data structure associated with a typical situation. It functions as an organization of images stored in memory, representing the structure of knowledge and information about a certain aspect of human experience. This knowledge includes lexical meaning, encyclopedic and extralinguistic knowledge on the subject.

The main direction of linguistic-cognitive research is the study of the meaning of words and phrases expressing a certain concept in the national language. This includes the organization and systematic description of the part of the language system related to a certain concept, such as semantic, lexical-semantic, lexical-grammatical and syntactic aspects. By studying the semantic structure of words, cognitive linguistics acquires cultural knowledge about concepts.

The main principles used for the linguocognitive description of concepts include linguistic data analysis.[3,182] Including:

1. Definition of the main term representing the concept in the language.
2. Analyzing the meaning of the main term used to express the concept in the language by studying dictionary definitions.
3. To understand the important features of the concept, study the words that are usually used with the main term.
4. Study how the meaning of the term changes over time to get an idea of the development of the concept.



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5. Learning words and phrases related to the main term, including synonyms, antonyms.

6. Study the different forms and variations of the main term to understand its origin.

7. Analysis of grammatical and lexical contexts in which the main term is used.

8. Study proverbs and aphorisms containing the main term to understand the popular perception of the concept.

10. Analyzing artistic texts to identify symbolic meanings associated with the concept and to determine the specific points of view of the authors that deepen the understanding of the worldview.

11. Checking the use of spoken language.

12. Explaining a concept as a group of ideas that is important and complete enough to assign to a certain logical category (for example, a group of trees or birds).[4,247-253]

Undoubtedly, the more principles the researcher uses, the better his essence will be revealed and the more accurate his model will be. The concept is formed as a result of individual cognition, generalization and categorization, which requires a diverse set of tools for full expression. In addition, the concept is complex and it is not easy to separate them, for which there is no way to fully reflect them in language.

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