

## MENTALITY IN THE CONCEPTOSPHERE AND WORLD COGNITIVE THE LANDSCAPE WITH DEPENDENCY

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20th-21st centuries can be distinguished by the development of linguistic and linguocultural directions, characterized by the commonality of some aspects of the research object, interdependence in the field of methodology and terminology. A number of scientists in this research field (Y.D. Apresyan, A.N. Baranov, I.M. Kobozeva, V.V. Petrov and V.N. Pereverzev, Z.D. Popova and I.A. Sternin, R. .Shenk, J. Searle and others) is a great service.

" Cognitive " of the concept different definitions they give A. Paev in his famous " Mental Representations: A Dual Coding Approach " ("Mental Representations: A Bidirectional Coding Approach") analyzes how knowledge is represented in the mental lexicon and that it is the most important problem in all of cognitive science [1] .

" Mentality" the term cognitive in linguistics is actively used. However, the meaning of the term is still not well defined. There are many and conflicting definitions of this concept. It is specific to an individual, social or ethnic group is a set of cognitive stereotypes of the mind.[2]

The mentality of a certain person is determined by national, group, as well as personal development factors of a person - personal education, culture, experience of perception and interpretation of reality phenomena. These are personal mental mechanisms of perception and understanding of reality.

Group mentality is a group of people with specific characteristics of perception and understanding of reality according to certain social, age, professional, gender, etc. Group mentality is formed in close connection with group relations, mechanisms of apperception (perception based on previous ideas) working in the group.

We can say that the mentality has an "automated" character, it acts almost without conscious control. If a person wants to be objective, he must consciously overcome the "instructions" of his mentality, at the same time, his personal mental, group, and national stereotypes.[2]



National mentality is a national way of perceiving and understanding reality, determined by a set of cognitive stereotypes of the nation. Perception is the first step and the basic condition of understanding.

Therefore, in the process of thinking, mentality and conceptosphere are closely related and interact. On the other hand, the national mentality controls the dynamics of the formation and development of concepts - the existing stereotypes evaluate the content of the developing concepts and the events recorded in them. The national mentality of each nation is a set of intellectual, mental, psychological abilities of the people of the society that have historical, geopolitical, climatic, ethnographic, ethnic and living conditions.

Nevertheless, mentality and conceptosphere are different entities and their study requires different methods and approaches.

In the modern paradigm of scientific knowledge, the concept of "mentality" is widely used. The relevance of this term can be explained by the multidimensionality of its content, which allows to describe human spirituality as a syncretic and multilevel phenomenon. I. G. Dubov stated that the concept of "mentality" was introduced to science to describe the people living in a certain national culture as a whole, which allows to describe the uniqueness of people's views on the world around them and to explain the specific characteristics of their response to it".[3]

The word mentality ("mentalité") is etymologically related to the polysemous Latin root "mens", which means "mental", "image of thoughts", "style". For the first time this concept was used in 1856 by the American philosopher R. Emerson. But it was widely used after the publication of the scientific works "Les fonctions mentales dans les sociétés inférieures" ("Mental functions in lower societies") and "La mentalité primitive" ("Primitive thinking") [4] by the French psychologist L. Levi-Bruhl .

"Russian civilization: ethnokulturnye i dukhovnye aspekty" ("Russian civilization: ethno-cultural and spiritual aspects" ) encyclopedic in the dictionary the following defined: "Mentality is a deep layer of social consciousness, a set of deep dominants and mechanisms, psychological reactions and basic ideas characteristic of different social groups or ethnic groups" [5].

Mentality, as a unique way of people's psychological life, is manifested through a system of views, evaluations, standards and attitudes based on knowledge and



beliefs existing in a certain society, which determine the hierarchy of values and beliefs.

### List of References

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