

SCIENCE
PROBLEMS.UZ

ISSN: 2181-1342 (ONLINE)

№ 3 (3) - 2023

ИЖТИМОЙ-ГУМАНИТАР ФАНЛАРНИНГ
ДОЛЗАРЬ МУАММОЛАРИ

АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ
СОЦИАЛЬНО-ГУМАНИТАРНЫХ НАУК

ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF HUMANITIES
AND SOCIAL SCIENCES



ЭЛЕКТРОН ЖУРНАЛ

ЭЛЕКТРОННЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ

ELECTRONIC JOURNAL



ISSN: 2181-1342 (Online)

Сайт: <https://scienceproblems.uz>

DOI: 10.47390/1342V3I3Y2023

SCIENCEPROBLEMS.UZ

**ИЖТИМОЙ-ГУМАНИТАР ФАНЛАРНИНГ
ДОЛЗАРБ МУАММОЛАРИ**

№ 3 (3)-2023

**АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОЦИАЛЬНО-
ГУМАНИТАРНЫХ НАУК**

ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

ТОШКЕНТ-2023

БОШ МУҲАРРИР:

Исанова Феруза Тулқиновна

ТАҲРИР ҲАЙЪАТИ:

ТАРИХ ФАНЛАРИ:

Юлдашев Анвар Эргашевич – тарих фанлари доктори, сиёсий фанлар номзоди, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Мавланов Уктам Махмасабирович – тарих фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Хазраткулов Аброр – тарих фанлари доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети.

ФАЛСАФА ФАНЛАРИ:

Ҳакимов Назар Ҳакимович – фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Яхшиликков Жўрабой – фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат университети;

Ғайбуллаев Отабек Мухаммадиевич – фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат чет тиллар институти;

Ҳошимхонов Мўмин – фалсафа фанлари доктори, доцент, Жиззах педагогика институти;

Носирходжаева Гулнора Абдукаххаровна – фалсафа фанлари номзоди, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети.

ФИЛОЛОГИЯ ФАНЛАРИ:

Ахмедов Ойбек Сапорбаевич – филология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети;

Кўчимов Шухрат Норқизилович – филология фанлари доктори, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Салахутдинова Мушарраф Исамутдиновна – филология фанлари номзоди, доцент, Самарқанд давлат университети;

Кучкаров Раҳман Урманович – филология фанлари номзоди, доцент в/б, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Юнусов Мансур Абдуллаевич – филология фанлари номзоди, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Саидов Улугбек Арипович – филология фанлари номзоди, доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси.

ЮРИДИК ФАНЛАР:

Ахмедшаева Мавлюда Ахатовна – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Мухитдинова Фирюза Абдурашидовна – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Эсанова Замира Нормуратовна – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикасида хизмат кўрсатган юрист, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Зулфиқоров Шерзод Хуррамович – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Жамоат хавфсизлиги университети;

Хайитов Хушвақт Сапарбаевич – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Асадов Шавкат Ғайбуллаевич – юридик фанлар доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Сайдуллаев Шахзод Алиханович – юридик фанлар номзоди, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети.

ПЕДАГОГИКА ФАНЛАРИ:

Ҳашимова Дильдархон Уринбоевна – педагогика фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Ибрагимова Гулнора Хавазматовна – педагогика фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Закирова Феруза Махмудовна – педагогика фанлари доктори, Тошкент ахборот

технологиялари университети ҳузуридаги педагогик кадрларни қайта тайёрлаш ва уларнинг малакасини ошириш тармоқ маркази;

Тайланова Шоҳида Зайниевна – педагогика фанлари доктори, доцент.

ПСИХОЛОГИЯ ФАНЛАРИ:

Каримова Васида Маманосировна – психология фанлари доктори, профессор, Низомий номидаги Тошкент давлат педагогика университети;

Ҳайитов Ойбек Эшбоевич – Жисмоний тарбия ва спорт бўйича мутахассисларни қайта тайёрлаш ва малакасини ошириш институти, психология фанлари доктори, профессор

Умарова Навбахор Шокировна – психология фанлари доктори, доцент, Низомий номидаги Тошкент давлат педагогика университети, Амалий психологияси кафедраси мудири;

Атабаева Наргис Батировна – психология фанлари доктори, доцент, Низомий номидаги Тошкент давлат педагогика университети;

Қодиров Обид Сафарович – психология фанлари доктори (PhD), Самарканд вилоят ИИБ Тиббиёт бўлими психологик хизмат бошлиғи.

СОЦИОЛОГИЯ ФАНЛАРИ:

Латипова Нодири Мухтаржановна – социология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон миллий университети кафедра мудири;

Сеитов Азамат Пўлатович – социология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон миллий университети;

Содиқова Шоҳида Мархабоевна – социология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон халқаро ислом академияси

СИЁСИЙ ФАНЛАР

Назаров Насриддин Атақулович – сиёсий фанлар доктори, фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент архитектура қурилиш институти;

Бўтаев Усмонжон Хайруллаевич – сиёсий фанлар доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон миллий университети кафедра мудири.

ОАК Рўйхати

Мазкур журнал Вазирлар Маҳкамаси ҳузуридаги Олий аттестация комиссияси Раёсатининг 2022 йил 30 ноябрдаги 327/5-сон қарори билан тарих, иқтисодиёт, фалсафа, филология, юридик ва педагогика фанлари бўйича илмий даражалар бўйича диссертациялар асосий натижаларини чоп этиш тавсия этилган илмий нашрлар рўйхати (Рўйхатга) киритилган.

Crossref DOI:

Таҳририят Crossref DOI нинг расмий аъзоси ҳисобланади ва 10.47.390 DOI префиксига эга. Ҳар бир нашр ва илмий мақолага индивидуал Crossref DOI рақами берилади.

Google Scholar

Журнал Google Scholar (Академия) да индексацияланади.

“Ижтимоий-гуманитар фанларнинг долзарб муаммолари” электрон журнали 1368-сонли гувоҳнома билан давлат рўйхатига олинган.

Муассис: “SCIENCEPROBLEMS TEAM” масъулияти чекланган жамият.

Таҳририят манзили:

100070. Тошкент шаҳри, Яккасарой тумани, Кичик Бешёғоч кўчаси, 70/10-уй.

Электрон манзил:

scienceproblems.uz@gmail.com

МУНДАРИЖА

07.00.00 – ТАРИХ ФАНЛАРИ

Axmedov Jasurbek, Jabborova Gavharshod

QANQA ARXEOLOGIK YODGORLIGINI MUZEYLASHTIRISH MASALASI 9-14

Шухрат Эргашев

ФРАНЦИЯДА ИККИНЧИ РЕСПУБЛИКА ИНҚИРОЗИ ВА 1851 ЙИЛГИ ДАВЛАТ

ТЎНТАРИШИ 15-23

Касимова Шахноза Алишеровна

ПРИЕМЫ ЭФФЕКТИВНОЙ КОММУНИКАЦИИ В МУЗЕЙНОЙ ЭКСКУРСИИ 24-29

08.00.00 – ИҚТИСОДИЁТ ФАНЛАРИ

Файзиева Ширин Шодмоновна

АГРОКЛАСТЕРЛАР ВА МАҲСУЛОТ ЕТИШТИРУВЧИЛАР ЎРТАСИДАГИ ҲАМКОРЛИКНИНГ
ИҚТИСОДИЁТДА ТУТГАН ЎРНИ 30-35

Мусагалиев Ажунияз Жумагулович, Дустова Мухайё Худайбердиевна

ҚИШЛОҚ ХЎЖАЛИГИ КОРХОНАЛАРИНИ ҚЎЛЛАБ-ҚУВВАТЛАШ БОРАСИДАГИ АЙРИМ
МАСАЛАЛАР 36-41

Murodova Nargiza Utkirovna

TURIZM MARKETING FAOLIYATIDA STRATEGIK BOSHQARUVNING AHAMIYATI 42-47

Kuchkarov Baxrom Kuziyevich, O'rmonov Xasanboy Haydarovich

КОМПАНИЯЛАРНИНГ МОЛИЯВИЙ ТО'ЛОВГА ЛАЙОҚАТСИЗЛИГИ ХАВФИНИ АНИҚЛАШ 48-55

Temirova Feruza Sagdullayevna

MARKETINGNING ZAMONAVIY TEXNOLOGIYASI -
BRENDING FAOLIYATINI RIVOJLANTIRISH 56-62

Sobirova Marhabo Haitovna

МЕВА-SABZAVOT KOOPERATSIYASINING IQTISODIY SAMARADORLIGINI OSHIRISH
YO'LLARI 63-67

Mamajonova Gulasal Oribjon qizi

KORXONALARIDA ISHLAB CHIQRISH QUVVATLARIDAN FOYDALANISHNING
SAMARADORLIGINI OSHIRISH MASALALARI 68-77

Davlyatshayev Akmal Ashurmamatovich

О'ЗБЕКИСТОН ИҚТИСОДИЙОТИНИНГ РИВОЈЛАНИШИДА ИНВЕСТИЦИЯ РИСКЛАРИНИ
БОШҚАРИШ SAMARADORLIGINI OSHIRISH 78-87

Тўхтамишов Азиз Қаҳрамонович

КЛАСТЕР ЁНДАШУВИ АСОСИДА ТУРИЗМ СОҲАСИНИНГ ИННОВАЦИОН РИВОЖЛАНИШ
МОҲИЯТИ, МАЗМУНИ ВА ТАМОЙИЛЛАРИ 88-101

Каржавова Хуршида Абдумаликовна

МАҲАЛЛА ТИЗИМИДА ИННОВАЦИОН ИЖТИМОЙ ХИЗМАТЛАР КўРСАТИШНИНГ
АСОСИЙ ЙўНАЛИШЛАРИ 102-110

Soliyev Dilmurod Jamolovich

AYLANMA MABLAG'LARNI SAMARALI BOSHQARISH KORXONA FAROVONLIGINING
ASOSIDIR 111-119

Sultonova Mushtariy Abdulabbosovna

RAQAMLI IQTISODIYOT SHAROITIDA BUXGALTERIYA HISOBINI TASHKIL ETISH
MASALALARI 120-130

09.00.00 – ФАЛСАФА ФАНЛАРИ

Тўраев Шавкат Нишонович

ЖАМИЯТ МАФКУРАСИ ИЖТИМОЙ САФАРБАР ЭТИШНИНГ АСОСИЙ ОМИЛИ 131-137

Qodirov Davronbek Hoshimovich

TASAVVUF TA'LIMOTINING NAZARIYOTCHISI – ABULQOSIM QUSHAYRIY 138-143

Sharipov Dilshod Vaxshilloevich

TINCHLIKNING UNIVERSAL (DUNYOVIY) TARTIB BO'YICHA TAHLILI 144-148

10.00.00 – ФИЛОЛОГИЯ ФАНЛАРИ

Гаппаров Алибек Қаршибоевич

ИЖТИМОЙ-СИЁСИЙ ЛЕКСИКАНИНГ СОЦИОЛИНГВИСТИК АСПЕКТИ 149-155

Fayzieva Zuxra, Sharipova Yoqut Quدراتillayevna

APPLICATION OF GAME TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGE TO THE BLIND
AND VISUALLY IMPAIRED 156-161

Ахмедшина Лилия Рафаэльевна

РЕПРЕЗЕНТАЦИЯ КОНЦЕПТОВ «МУЖ « И «ЖЕНА»
В ПОСЛОВИЦАХ И ПОГОВОРКАХ 162-166

Kholmuminova Makhliyo

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MEANINGS IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES 167-171

Shirinova Yekaterina

NUTQIY TAFAKKURNING PSIXOLINGVISTIK MUAMMOLARI 172-178

12.00.00 – ЮРИДИК ФАНЛАР

Қутлымуратов Фархад Қалбаевич

ЮРИДИК ШАХСНИ ҚАЙТА ТАШКИЛ ЭТИШДА СОЛИДАР
ЖАВОБГАРЛИК МАСАЛАЛАРИ 179-185

Kasimov Nodirjon Sodikjonovich

QASDDAN O'DIRISH JINOYATINING TUSHUNCHASI, TAVSIFI VA JINOIY HUQUQIY
XUSUSIYATLARI 186-196

Урманбаева Ферузахон Саттаровна

ВАСИЙЛИК ВА ҲОМИЙЛИКНИНГ ЗАРУРИЯТИ ВА МОҲИЯТИ 197-203

13.00.00 – ПЕДАГОГИКА ФАНЛАРИ

Tursunaliyev Ilhomjon Axmedovich

“HAYOT DAVOMIDA TA'LIM” – JISMONIY TARBIYA VA SPORT MUTAXASSISLARINI UZLUKSIZ
KASBIY RIVOJLANTIRISHNING PEDAGOGIK MEKANIZMI SIFATIDA (NAZARIY JIHATLAR
TAHLILI) 204-210

Mamatqosimov Jahongir Abirqulovich

BO'LAJAK REJISSORLARNING KASBIY KOMPETENSIYALARINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISHDA
TRENING MASHQLARINING AMALIY AHAMIYATI 211-217

Turdimurodov Dilmurod Yo'ldoshevich

YUQORI SINIF O'QUVCHILARIDA QAT'IYATLILIK SIFATINI JISMONIY TARBIYA DARSLARIDA
TARBIYALASH 218-223

Бабаходжаева Наргиза Мухитдиновна

ОЛИЙ ТАЪЛИМДА ПЕДАГОГ КАДРЛАРНИНГ ИННОВАЦИОН ФАОЛИЯТИНИ
ПСИХОЛОГИК-ПЕДАГОГИК ҚЎЛЛАБ-ҚУВВАТЛАШ 224-229

Mengliqulov Xayrulla Aliqulovich

HARAKATLI O'YINLAR ORQALI 14-15 YOSHLI SUZUVCHLARNING JISMONIY SIFATLARINI
RIVOJLANTIRISH 230-236

Fayzullaeva Madina Abdumumin kizi

ADVANCED PEDAGOGICAL EXPERIENCES IN ORGANIZING AND DEVELOPING THE
EDUCATIONAL PROCESS ON THE BASE OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES 237-244

Yusupov Dilmurod Abdurashidovich

YADRO FIZIKASI BO'LIMLARINI O'QITISHDA INNOVATSION KOMPYUTER
TEKNOLOGIYALARINI QO'LLASH ORQALI TALABALAR FAOLLIGINI OSHIRISH 245-254

Ergashev Omonboy Turgunbayevich

TALABALARNING BADIY TAFAKKURINI RIVOJLANTIRISHNING IJTIMOY ZARURATI VA
PEDAGOGIK ASOSLARI 255-260

<i>Ruzmetova Novval Vahabdjano</i> THE ROLE OF FOLK TRADITIONS IN FORMING LEGAL CULTURE OF STUDENTS OF LAW SCHOOLS	261-269
<i>Raxmatov Otabek Urinbosarovich</i> BO'LAJAK JISMONIY TARBIYA O'QITUVCHILARIDA MILLIY SPORT TURLARI ASOSIDA AMALIY KOMPETENTLIKNI RIVOJLANTIRISHNING DOLZARB MASALALARI	270-274
<i>Makhmudov Furqat Djumaboyevich</i> YORUG'LIK KVANT NAZARIYASINING VUJUDGA KELISHI. YORUG'LIK KVANTI MAVZUSINI O'QITISH USULLARI	275-281
<i>Бабахова Гулзиба Зиятбаевна</i> К ВОПРОСУ МЕТОДИКИ ИЗУЧЕНИЯ ТЕОРИИ АТОМОВ ВОДОРОДА ПРИ ПРЕПОДАВАНИИ КУРСА КВАНТОВАЯ МЕХАНИКА	282-289
<i>Dexkanov Sherzod Abdumutalibovich</i> KAFEDRALARARO BITIRUV MALAKAVIY ISHLARINI TAYYORLASH – SIFATLI TA'LIMNI TA'MINLASHNING MUHIM OMILI SIFATIDA	290-296
<i>Ҳакимова Муқаддас Ҳасановна</i> КОМПЕТЕНТЛИ ЁНДАШУВ АСОСИДА БЎЛАЖАК ЖИСМОНИЙ ТАРБИЯ ЎҚИТУВЧИЛАРИНИНГ КАСБИЙ-ПЕДАГОГИК ИЖОДКОРЛИГИНИ РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШ	297-301

*10.00.00 – Филология фанлари***Kholmuminova Makhliyo**

Phd student in NUU

Makhliyokholmuminova96@gmail.com

+998999411196

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MEANINGS IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

Abstract. Anthropocentric paradigm of modern linguistic science encourages researchers to solve new problems related to the description of mental units concepts. Moreover, the artistic concept, representing a key unit of the cognitive paradigm of researching an artistic text, had several distinctive features: associative nature, imagery and symbolism, emotiveness, orientation to aesthetic information, dialogically, the variability of semantic content, ability to enrich the meaning, etc. Study of the artistic concept further promoted comprehension of the ideological content of the artistic text, comprehension of the author's conceptual sphere, and identification of the author's specific style. The concept is realized in the minds of the humans, and they are associated with tokens.

Key words: concept, artistic concept, artistic text, cultural concept, cognitive linguistics, personification.

Xolmuminova Makhliyo

O'zbekiston Milliy Universiteti doktoranti

O'ZBEK VA INGLIZ TILLARI ORASIDAGI MA'NO FARQI

Annotatsiya. Zamonaviy til fanining antropotsentrik paradigmasi tadqiqotchilarni psixik birliklar tushunchalarini tavsiflash bilan bog'liq yangi muammolarni hal qilishga undaydi. Shu bilan birga, badiiy matnni o'rganishning kognitiv paradigmasining asosiy birligi bo'lgan badiiy kontseptsiya bir qator o'ziga xos xususiyatlarga ega edi: assotsiativlik, obrazlilik va ramziylik, hissiylik, estetik ma'lumotlarga e'tibor, dialogizm, o'zgaruvchanlik, semantik mazmuni va boyitish qobiliyati. ma'no va boshqalar Badiiy tushunchani o'rganish badiiy matnning g'oyaviy mazmunini yanada chuqurroq anglash, muallifning semantik sohasini tushunish, muallif uslubining o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini aniqlashga xizmat qildi. Kontseptsiya odamlarning ongida amalga oshiriladi va ular tokenlar bilan bog'liq.

Kalit so'zlar: konsept, adabiy konsept, badiiy matn, madaniy konsept, kognitiv lingvistika, personifikatsiya.

Холмунинова Махлиё

Докторант НУУ

РАЗНИЦА МЕЖДУ ЗНАЧЕНИЯМИ В УЗБЕКСКОМ И АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

Аннотация. Антропоцентрическая парадигма современной лингвистической науки побуждает исследователей к решению новых задач, связанных с описанием концептов ментальных единиц. При этом художественный концепт, представляющий ключевую единицу когнитивной парадигмы исследования художественного текста, имел ряд отличительных черт: ассоциативность, образность и символизм, эмотивность, направленность на эстетическую информацию, диалогичность, вариативность смыслового содержания, способность к обогащению. смысл и т. д. Изучение художественного замысла способствовало дальнейшему постижению идейного содержания художественного текста, пониманию смысловой сферы

автора, выявлению специфики авторского стиля. Концепция реализуется в сознании людей, и они связаны с токенами.

Ключевые слова: концепт, художественный концепт, художественный текст, культурологический концепт, когнитивная лингвистика, персонификация.



<https://doi.org/10.47390/1342V3I3Y2023N22>

Introduction. First of all, let's talk about linguistics, linguistics is the study of languages. There are practical and theoretical forms of linguistics, and theoretical linguistics studies the structure (grammar) of a language and its meaning (semantics). Grammar includes morphology (the structure and change of words), syntax (the rules for attaching words to phrases and sentences), and phonology (the study of language using abstract sounds). Applied linguistics is mainly concerned with the practical application of theoretical knowledge learned in linguistics. Applied linguistics includes the study and teaching of foreign languages, translation, speech therapy, and speech pathology.

There isn't universal agreement as to what "concept" means. Indeed, the present discussion might seem circular, since it may come across as an investigation into the concept of "concept" and so presupposes an understanding of the technical term concept. But we'll try to avoid circularity in what follows by considering how certain primitive entities, or entities known under a different name, could reasonably be called "concepts".

The term "concept" is one of the most complicated ideas in cognitive linguistics; it is quite difficult to be defined. In recent years, the term has been broadly interpreted and regarded as ambiguous in the social sciences and humanities. It was introduced with a certain degree of pathos and sometimes through a cognitive metaphor: it was called "a multi-dimensional cluster of sense", "a semantic slice of life" [10], "a gene of culture" [31], etc. Today, the term "concept" is widely used in various fields of linguistics. It has entered into the notional system of cognitive, semantic, and cultural linguistics [104-118,7]

Materials and methods. The researchers of concepts constitute two large, but unequal groups. The supporters of the first smaller group believe that they are semanticists. They treat categories of thought and language as fully identical, relying on the provision that the language sign semantics is the only tool for concept creation. Those of the second group think that the concept is a mental matter that does not arise directly from the meaning of the word, but acts somehow as an intermediary between the word and the reality. Since this approach reflects our outlook on the problem of human understanding of the world around us, below you will find its more detailed characteristics with description of respective provisions (the researchers of concepts constitute two large, but unequal groups. The supporters of the first smaller group believe that they are semanticists. They treat categories of thought and language as fully identical, relying on the provision that the language sign semantics is the only tool for concept creation. Those of the second group think that the concept is a mental matter that does not arise directly from the meaning of the word, but acts somehow as an intermediary between the word and the reality. Since this approach reflects our outlook on the problem of human understanding of the world around us, below you will find its more detailed characteristics with description of respective provisions (Pesina, Solonchak, 2014).

German philosopher and linguist W. von Humboldt (1767-1835) was the first to analyse such crucial notions as language, thinking and reality. In L. Weisgerber's opinion, language

cannot express the objective reality, it reveals only a person's subjective take on it. That is why cognition is determined by a certain language. "Language is a key to the world" [380,9]. In this case, the scientist assimilated language and cognition (thoughts), and studied them without reference to the world (objective reality).

Cognitive linguistics studies cognitive structures, linguistic and nonlinguistic knowledge system, and the realisations of such actions as collecting, proceeding and applying linguistic and non-linguistic knowledge. Decoding information through a language sign relates to the competence of cognitive linguistics. Linguistic typology, ethnolinguistics, neurolinguistics, psycholinguistics and cultural studies influenced the formation of cognitive linguistics. The term "cognitive linguistics" initially denoted neurolinguistics. The main object of cognitive science is language. It is impossible to understand the nature of other cognitive phenomena without language. When language was analysed from this viewpoint, a new linguistic paradigm was formed. A cognitive branch within modern linguistics has three objectives, i.e. we study the nature of thinking process, its mastering and applying.

Results. The concept has a relatively orderly internal structure and represents the result of cognitive activity of the person and the society. It bears comprehensive encyclopedic information about the reflected object or phenomenon, about interpretation of such information by public consciousness and about the attitude of the public consciousness to a certain phenomenon or object. The concept may reflect the level of public perception of a specific phenomenon or an object, but belonging exclusively to individual consciousness, being a certain quintessence of individual cognitive acts, the concept sometimes may not include such information. In the 90-s of the past century quite a few theories emerged. Along with "concept", they provided for active studies of "linguocultureme", "mythologeme", "logoepisteme" and other similar phenomena. Often the concept was identified as the representation and was interpreted as "algebraic expression of the meaning", "culture keyword", "culture cluster in human consciousness", "a bunch of representations, notions, knowledge, associations, feelings which accompany the word", "the main culture cell in the human mental world", "knowledge about the signified in all its links and relationships". A meaningful memory unit represents structured knowledge quanta of the language sign meaning, named "the seed of the primary meaning", "semantic embryo" or "notional gene", "lexeme meaning invariant", "aggregate complex of attributes that is used for description of the world fragment or a part of such fragment" etc. [2].

In the framework of cognitive science old concepts are proceeded and considered in a new light. For example, the nature of realia (items, phenomena, events) causes different world images in the mind. Some of them are given through images, others are expressed by simple notions, and still others are conveyed in the form of symbols.

A concept is a unit that preserves and proceeds information about reality. It is an ethno cultural group of words and a basic mental phenomenon that expresses the natives' cognitive consciousness. A concept is a small unit of an ideal consciousness and experience of native speakers.

Discussion. Let's analyse the concept "human" in the Uzbek and English cognition. In the Uzbek language the concept "human" has a semantic field. The associative field of the concept "human" can be defined as follows:

Human – any living or extinct member of the family Hominidae characterized by superior intelligence, articulate speech, and erect carriage [6]

Human – any living or extinct member of the family Hominidae characterized by superior intelligence, articulate speech, and erect carriage [8]

Human – 1. human noun A human being, whether man, woman or child. 2. human adjective of or belonging to the species *Homo sapiens* or its closest relatives. 3. human adjective having the nature or attributes of a human being. [4]

As you see, in English there are some definitions with almost same meaning for the word “human”. It is true that, we can find other synonyms and some other similar definitions, though there are all the same meaning. One particular side of these meaning is that they all have only denotative meanings, we can see some scientific sides as well.

If we come to the uzbek language, we can see the followings:

1. Odamzod, bashar. Inson — bu dunyoning aziz-u mukarram xilqati, mavjudotlar ichida sarvaridir. Aqllilik, ma’naviyat insonga xos eng muhim xususiyatlar bo’lib, ular insonning tarixiy mohiyatidan kelib chiqadi.

2. Har bir yakka shaxs; odam. Basharti Musulmonqul chin inson bo’lsa, insondan vahshiy tug’ilganini hech kim eshitgan chiqmas. A. Qodiriy, O’tgan kunlar

3. Kimsaga (odatda, salbiy munosabatli) murojaat shakli, Xo’, inson, bu nima noma’qulchilik, tilsiz jonivorda nima qasdingiz bor?!Mushtum [5]

1. Man, man.

Man is the most precious creature in the world, and he is the One who is in the healer. From the newspaper, intelligence and enlightenment are the most important characteristics of man, which come from a person's historical background. The Mysterious World

2. Each individual; Man.

If Musulmanqul is a human, no one will hear that he was born a savage from man.

3. Form of appeal to someone (usually negatively).

What is the matter with you, man, that you are in a beast without a tongue? Mushtum (journal)

While we give English translation of uzbek descriptions, the word human can be equal the meaning of the word man. This and the other arguments about this issue can continue much more longer. But we can say that, notion of the concept, it is not important that which word we can mention, is always controversial and belongs to the difference between cultures

Conclusion. It is important to mention again that in object theory, unlike most other intentional logics or type theories, both the denotation and the sense of a term are of the same logical type as the term itself. The linguo-cultural concept is the basic unit of culture that has an ethno-cultural character and conveys functional information about being. It represents cultural universals. Linguo-cultural concept exists in thinking, which combines cognitive-rational and emotional-psychological content. The concept of linguo-culture serves as a model of worldview for all language speakers. Linguo-cultural concept is a cultural tool that influences the formation of national character. Concepts of culture in linguo-culture are studied separately. The basic concepts of culture play an important role in the collective language consciousness. The basic concepts of culture are abstract names, in particular, conscience, destiny, destiny, will, sin, law, freedom, intellectuals, homeland, and so on. understood. In short, the concept plays an important role in linguistics. We have also discussed what a concept is, its place in

linguistics, its place in cognitive linguistics, and the concept of linguo-culturalism. From them we can conclude that there is a difference between a simple concept and a concept in cognitive linguistics. Concept is the most active unit in linguo-culture and is one of the main categories of cognitive linguistics.

Adabiyotlar/Literatura/References:

1. Clark, H., & Marshall, C. Definite Reference and Mutual Knowledge. Elements of Discourse Understanding. Cambridge University Press 1981.
2. Concise Dictionary of Cognitive Terms / edited by E.S.Kubryakova. – M.: Publishing House of Moscow State University, 1996.
3. Croft, W., & Alan, D. Cognitive Linguistics. Cambridge: CUP, 2007.
4. en.wiktionary.org
5. O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati. "O'zbekiston Milliy Ensiklopediyasi" davlat ilmiy nashriyoti. Toshkent.: 2006
6. Offline English meaning dictionary. Smart Solution System. 2020.
7. Talmy, L. Toward a Cognitive Semantics, Volume 1 Concept Structuring Systems. The MIT Press, 2000.
8. Vocabulary.com
9. Weisgerber, L., (1993). Mother tongue and education of mind. Moscow, 1993.



ISSN: 2181-1342 (Online)

Сайт: <https://scienceproblems.uz>

DOI: 10.47390/1342V3I3Y2023

SCIENCEPROBLEMS.UZ

ИЖТИМОЙ-ГУМАНИТАР ФАНЛАРНИНГ ДОЛЗАРБ МУАММОЛАРИ

№ 3 (3) – 2023

АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОЦИАЛЬНО- ГУМАНИТАРНЫХ НАУК

ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

Ижтимоий-гуманитар фанларнинг долзарб муаммолари электрон журнали 2020 йил 6 август куни 1368-сонли гувоҳнома билан давлат рўйхатига олинган.

Муассис: "SCIENCEPROBLEMS TEAM"
масъулияти чекланган жамият

Таҳририят манзили:

100070. Тошкент шаҳри, Яккасарой тумани, Кичик Бешёғоч кўчаси, 70/10-уй. Электрон манзил:

scienceproblems.uz@gmail.com

Боғланиш учун телефонлар:

(99) 602-09-84 (telegram).