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ДОБРЕДОЉОВТЕ WÈLLKOMM स्वागत छ  
VÄLKOMMEN FÀILTE VÍTEJTE HERZLICH ΚΑΛΩΣ ΗΡΘΑΤΕ  
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## LINGUO-CONCEPTUAL DESCRIPTION OF THE CONCEPT OF "MIND" IN LINGUISTIC AND LITERARY REPRESENTATION

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*Abstract: In this article analyzed linguo-conceptual description of the concept of "mind" in linguistic and literary representation. As we know according to the views of scientists, a comparison of the lexical-semantic fields of these nuclear lexemes showed that the conceptual part of the concept "mind".*

*Key words: concept, mind, description, lexical-semantic fields, nuclear lexemes.*

### **Introduction**

Comparison of the definitions of various dictionary entries allows us to conclude that the most complete interpretation of the word mind is presented in the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Living Great Russian Language" by V.I. Dahl: mind is a spiritual force that can remember (comprehend, cognize), promise (think, apply, compare) and conclude (decide, deduce a consequence); the ability of a faithful, consistent coherence of thoughts, from the cause, its effects and to the goal, the end, especially when applied to the case. Reason, meaning, intellectus, Verstand; mind, ratio, Vernunft. The human spirit is two-half: mind and will; mind is the most general, and in a particular sense, the highest property of the first half of the spirit, capable of abstract concepts; the mind, which can be subordinated: understanding, memory, consideration, reason judgment, conclusion, etc., comes closer to meaning, reason, being applied to everyday and vital. Small and foolish are out of their minds, they themselves do not understand what they are doing.

Thus, in the Uzbek language, reason means:

way of thinking;

a spiritual force capable of remembering, judging, drawing conclusions;

the highest level of human cognitive activity;

meaning, ideological content, knowledge in any area.

In philosophy, reason is considered together with the concept of "reason". These concepts express two mutually necessary aspects of the development of knowledge, thinking, mutually helping each other's abilities. Reasonable ability, in contrast to the rational ability, reflects the process of transforming concepts obtained in the course of awareness of what is happening. With the rational ability, these concepts retain a stable form [Philosophical Dictionary, 1999, p. 310].

According to the views of scientists, a comparison of the lexical-semantic fields of these nuclear lexemes showed that the conceptual part of the concept "mind" has such general properties, which, according to the philosophical understanding of mind, can act as universal properties:

mind - mental faculties;

reason - as the opposite of emotions.

The conceptual part of this concept can be subjectified as a characteristic of a person with a great mind.

### **Method**

The data of the explanatory dictionaries of the Russian language provide a basis for identifying a number of features that make up the conceptual part of the structure of the concept: the "thinking process", "the result of the thinking process", "area of knowledge", "self-awareness", "mental development" and others.

The conceptual component of the concept "mind", being realized in the meanings of the nuclear lexemes "mind" / "mind", receives its verbal embodiment in the form of synonyms of these tokens. The data of dictionaries of synonyms, ideographic, explanatory dictionaries make it possible to represent the composition of the synonyms of these lexemes, arranging them in the form of synonymous fields.

To study the lexical representation of the conceptual part of the concept "mind", one should refer to the list of lexical units representing this concept.

The concept "mind", being verbalized in the form of synonymous fields of nuclear lexemes "mind" / "mind", has such conceptual components as:

- ability to think, thinking ability;
- mind, intellect as opposed to feeling.

These characteristics are basic, since they are contained in the semantic content, both in the nuclear lexemes "mind" / "mind", and in their synonyms. In Uzbek, the ability to think, the thinking ability is the ability to understand the world around us.

In the Uzbek language, the conceptual line "the ability to think" for this concept is the highest stage of the mind, and understanding of the mind comes in this language from the understanding of the mind as a thinking, cognitive ability. It is cognition in the ability to think that reveals the studied concept in the Russian language in the form of the manifestation of intuition, as a direct cognition of the perception of reality.

As for the basic constituent element of the conceptual part of the concept "mind" - "mind", then the presence of mind goes in opposition to feeling, emotions. The mind is associated with the concept of common sense, reason. A feature of the characteristics of the conceptual part of the concept "mind" in the Russian language is the presence of an additional characteristic to the meaning of "mind" in the form of wisdom as a great mind.

#### **Literary review**

In science, the development of a semantic characteristic of the representation of the conceptual part of the studied concept in the form of a nuclear lexeme "mind" and its synonyms, used as terms in Russian linguistic texts [Kubryakova 2001; Kubryakova, Demyankov 2007]. The nuclear lexeme "mind" can function in texts, expressing the meaning "mind, intellect as opposed to feeling"; derivatives have meanings: "the highest level of human cognitive activity"; "Thinking abilities" (lexeme "intellect"); "Ability to think" (lexeme "consciousness"); "Mental activity" (lexeme "thinking"); "Understanding of one's essence" (lexeme "self-awareness").

Let us demonstrate the identification of ethnic and cultural specifics using the example of the linguistic unit "tiger" in Russian and English. Ushakov's Explanatory Dictionary gives the following definition of the linguistic unit "tiger": "1) the largest predatory mammal of the cat family, orange-yellow with black stripes; 2) a cruel, aggressive, ferocious person, a beast, an insidious person. " [2]

According to the explanatory dictionary of the English language "tiger" is: "1) a very large solitary cat with a yellow-brown coat striped with black, native to the forests of Asia but becoming increasingly rare; 2) A ferocious, bloodthirsty person". [3]

#### **Result**

Comparing the interpretations of the linguistic unit "tiger" in these two languages, we come to the conclusion that, undoubtedly, the tiger is understood by the speakers of the Russian and English languages, first of all, as a large predatory animal. The second main meaning of this word in the above languages is the figurative designation of a cruel ruthless person. Against the background of these universal values, nationally-specific values stand out clearly, which are of greater interest for research.

Thus, the identification of the national-cultural semantics of linguistic units helps to overcome the cultural barrier and increases the efficiency of communication between

representatives of different cultures.

Thus, the conceptual part of the concept "mind" in texts can be semantically represented as follows:

mind is: mind as opposed to feeling, thinking abilities, mental activity, process, to have a mind, logical process, understanding of one's essence, thoughts, mental, the highest level of human cognitive activity, internal logical content comprehended by the mind.

The conceptual part of the concept "mind" in Russian texts is: mind, intellect (as opposed to feeling in Russian); ability to think; thoughts, thinking (process).

On the periphery in the Russian language, the presence of such arepresentation of the conceptual part of the concept "mind" in texts is noted, as: the highest level of human cognitive activity; mental; have a mind; logical process (inference from two judgments of the conclusion); understanding your essence; internal logical content comprehended by the mind; common sense; understanding (to understand) [Kubryakova 2001].

### **Conclusion**

Thus, the researchers conclude that in the texts the use of the nuclear lexemes themselves and their synonyms is most often noted: "thinking", "mental", "thought", "mental", "mental", "semantic".

The conceptual part of the concept "mind" also receives an additional representation, which is expressed in the use of such lexemes, the meaning of which is associated with the mental activity of a person, that is, mind is: reason, brain, head, mental model, reasoning, mental language.

Thus, the lexical meaning of the nominee of the concept mind is revealed through the nature of conceptual features in the structure of the concept. "The meaning of a word fulfills the function of a general representation of a concept in the language system by describing its most characteristic, essential features, i.e. a certain, most representative part of the concept "[Boldyrev 2001]. The study of conceptual features following Z.D. Popova and I.A. Sternin is carried out in our study through the isolation and description of the semes that are part of the sememe of the word nominating the concept.

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