

## A COMPILATION OF THE "PRIDE" CONCEPT IN ENGLISH AND INTERCONNECTIONS

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**Abstract.** To understand cultural and linguistic diversity in global linguistics, special attention should be paid to the study of concepts and notions used in languages, since the linguistic concept is unique in each language and culture. The units of expression related to the concept of "pride" in different languages, that is, words and expressions, reflect the values and traditions of a given society. In this regard, studying the concept of "pride" allows linguists to better understand cultural diversity and various social values. Understanding the relationship between language and society, how personal and collective values are reflected in different languages by studying the concept of "pride" in linguistics is one of the current tasks. In world linguistics, the concept of "pride" has different connotative meanings in different languages and cultures, and its positive or negative meaning depends on cultural characteristics.

**Key words:** pride, linguistics, spiritual concepts, human consciousness, philosophy, the mental lexicon, expressions, cultural, diversity, meaning.

## СОСТАВ КОНЦЕПТА «ГОРДОСТЬ» НА АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ И ВЗАИМОСВЯЗИ

**Аннотация.** Для понимания культурного и языкового разнообразия в глобальной лингвистике особое внимание следует уделять изучению концептов и понятий, используемых в языках, поскольку языковой концепт уникален в каждом языке и культуре. Единицы выражения, связанные с концептом «гордость» в разных языках, то есть слова и выражения, отражают ценности и традиции данного общества. В этой связи изучение концепта «гордость» позволяет лингвистам лучше понять культурное разнообразие и различные социальные ценности. Понимание взаимосвязи языка и общества, того, как личные и коллективные ценности отражаются в разных языках, путем изучения концепта «гордость» в лингвистике является одной из актуальных задач. В мировой лингвистике концепт «гордость» имеет разные коннотативные значения в разных языках и культурах, а его положительное или отрицательное значение зависит от культурных особенностей.

**Ключевые слова:** гордость, лингвистика, духовные концепты, человеческое сознание, философия, ментальный лексикон, выражения, культурный, разнообразие, значение.

## **INTRODUCTION**

One of the important issues of modern linguistics is the study of the linguistic landscape of the world, its fragments, spiritual and cultural concepts. The worldview expressed through language can have both scientific and simple forms. The scientific picture of the universe is a system of general ideas about existence, based on the basic concepts and principles developed on the basis of science.

From these ideas arise the fundamental laws underlying science, that is, the initial rules and hypotheses. The "simple picture" of the universe consists of a set of simple knowledge and concepts about existence that are used in everyday life. The concept of the "linguistic picture of the world" occupies a strong place in linguistics and cultural studies, and its study requires determining its connection with the basic concept of "picture of the world" that exists in philosophy. Experts in this field emphasize that the diversity of worldviews depends exclusively on the subject.

In this instance, the subject may be an individual, a population, a country, or all of humanity. A person's social experiences greatly influence their worldview. To put it another way, the variety of worldviews is determined by how an observer feels, comprehends, and interprets the universe. According to A. E. Mamatov, "The existence of different worldviews, whether mythological, religious, philosophical or scientific, is the result of how we see the world."

## **MATERIALS**

The Latin word "conceptus," which means concept, is where the word "concept" originates. The philosopher S. Askoldov brought the idea into scientific use in Russian linguistics during the first quarter of the 20th century. This phrase was used in linguistics as a synonym for the word "concept" until the 1980s, but its meaning has since greatly broadened. The idea is dual in nature; on the one hand, it enters a person's mind as a cultural notion, and on the other, the person enters culture through the idea and occasionally influences it. "This is a semantic structure that has a linguacultural identity and characterizes the owners of a particular ethnocultural in various ways," according to the definition provided by renowned Russian linguist V.A. Maslova. "A concept is a mental concept related to thinking, a meaningful concept, but it is quite controversial to consider it as a phenomenon completely devoid of a national-cultural element," writes linguist Scientist N. Mahmudov in his article "In search of ways to fully study language..." from his treatise "Study of the Language System." "A person acquires language and the material world in the same way and in the same direction," according to linguist Sh. Safarov.

## RESEARCH AND METHODS

In cognitive linguistics, the study of the concept is given special attention, since every attempt to understand the essence of the concept requires the identification and interpretation of the concepts and terms associated with it. Therefore, it is important to define such linguistic terms as "concept", "concept" and "meaning".

The distinction between these terms remains a complex and controversial problem in linguistics. As the number of available studies on this problem increases, so do the different points of view and opinions. In the 1990s, the Russian linguist Yu.S. Stepanov expressed the following opinion: "The concept and the notion have the same order as the meaning of the word, but are studied in a different communicative system; and the meaning is studied in the language system, linguistics and logic. In addition, the prominent scientist of Russian linguistics V.I.

According to Karasik, the concept is a broader concept than the lexical meaning, while D.S. Likhachev considers the concept as a means of expressing the connection between words and their meanings. E.S. Kubryakova argues that the meaning of a word is formed as a concept "associated with a sign."

## RESULTS

In modern linguistics, there are three main approaches to the study of concepts. The first approach pays great attention to the cultural aspect and considers a set of concepts as an important part of culture. Thus, a concept is an integral part of culture in the mental world of a person. A person understands a concept as an element of folk culture. We resulted three main approaches to the concept of a concept in linguistics.

**In the first approach**, the concept is considered as a notion occupying a central position in human consciousness. According to the scientist V. N. Telia, a concept is knowledge about an object in its existing state, and with this approach, the role of language is secondary, since language is considered only as an auxiliary tool. Representatives of **the second approach** consider the semantics of the linguistic means to be the only means of forming a concept, that is, language itself plays a key role in forming a concept.

**The third approach** believes that the concept is formed from the meaning of the word and is closely connected with the life experience of a person. They believe that this concept includes individual features of a person's perception of events occurring in the world. In our opinion, E.S. The most accurate and acceptable definition is that of Kubryakova, that "a concept is a representation of the world manifested in the human psyche, a conceptual system of human consciousness, a meaningful unity of memory in the mental lexicon."



## DISCUSSION

The concept, as a complex mental construction, has various interpretations. In the field of cultural studies, which studies the relationship between language and culture (lifestyle), scientists define this concept in different ways: as "the result of a collision of the lexical meaning of a word with meanings arising from human experience", "the sum of culture in the human mind", "a set of ideas, concepts, knowledge, associations and experiences". Any attempt to understand and explain the essence of a "concept" leads to the realization that there are a number of interrelated concepts and terms that are often used synonymously and interchangeably in real texts to avoid monotonous repetition. This leads to subtle differences between a concept and its related concepts, their analysis and precise definitions.

## CONCLUSION

Concepts are fundamental cultural phenomena that manifest themselves in various areas of human life, occupying the scientific (conceptual), artistic (figurative) and everyday (practical) worlds. Thus, a concept is a structural and semantic unit of the collective unconscious, reflecting an object of the real or ideal world and stored in the people's memory in verbal form. However, due to the polysemantic and abstract nature of the term "concept", linguists are trying to replace it with more specific linguacultural units.

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