

EXPLORING THE ACTUAL PROCESSES OF CONCEPTUAL FIELD EVOLUTION IN MODERN CONDITIONS.

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10809765>

Nargiza Maxsudova Aslanbekovna

*Andijan State Institute of foreign languages,
teacher of the department of English language practice*

mahsudova.nargiza@mail.ru+998912891501

ORCID ID 0009-0003-4325-7789

Abstract

The main idea of the concept, which is the focus of this article, is to identify and understand the changes in the important characteristics of the word. The presentation of the word in dictionaries shows how its conceptual content has changed over time and is understood by language owners. This method provides a unique way to understand how the concept is reflected in the language at different times.

Key words

concept, evolution, lexicographic data, cognitive dictionary, text, social consciousness, method.

INTRODUCTION

Comparing lexicographic data with other sources of information about concepts – the paremiological foundation of the language, artistic texts, etc. - is an effective direction. This allows us to create a more complete and comprehensive picture of the evolution of basic concepts.

Special attention should be paid to the analysis of neologisms. It is important to study how new concepts appear in the language under the influence of socio-cultural changes, and how this process is recorded in lexicographic sources. Finally, the use of modern computer methods for processing large volumes of lexicographic data is promising, which takes research to a qualitatively new level.

However, the study of lexicographic representations of concepts in terms of language and thinking evolution has not yet been completed and reveals many directions for subsequent scientific work involving the latest techniques.

Traditional lexicography relies primarily on the experience of lexicographers in the selection and interpretation of linguistic facts. Modern Corpus lexicography

uses extensive electronic text corpus data, making dictionaries sources of objective information about the actual functioning of the language.

Corpus dictionaries cover all contexts of word use, including new meanings and dyes that are not recorded in traditional lexicography. This is especially important for determining the dynamics of modern concepts. For example, based on the national corpus of the Russian language, it is observed how “glamor”, “blogger”, “gamer” and other concepts developed in recent decades change. Analyzing the frequency of use of the word in different periods, it is possible to assess the relevance and significance of a particular concept in the public consciousness.

MATERIALS

Corpus data also allows you to identify differences in lexicographic representations of concepts, depending on the type of speech, the social and demographic characteristics of the speakers.

Corpus lexicography provides unique opportunities for multidimensional analysis of the dynamics of the modern conceptual domain of language and its relation to the evolution of social consciousness. Combining his methods with traditional lexicography and other approaches gives the most complete picture of this evolution.

Also, in addition to traditional annotated dictionaries, thesaurus – dictionaries describing semantic relationships between words-play an important role in the modeling of concepts. In thesaurus, concepts are structured in a certain way, based on logical and semantic connections. In thesaurus, concepts can be grouped on a thematic principle, forming a semantic field (e.g. words denoting products, words representing clothing, etc.k.). Concepts can also be found in relationships such as synonymy, antonymy, hierarchy.

The thesaurus image of concepts makes it possible to model not individual meanings, but a system of knowledge that reflects the perception of the universe by the owners of the language. Analyzing the structure of the thesaurus, it is possible to determine which semantic connections are important for a particular culture, how concepts are grouped in the mind.

METHODS

Comparison of thesauruses from different eras gives an idea of the evolution of the conceptual sphere. For example, the emergence of new scientific concepts leads to the formation of connections between new semantic fields and concepts.

Consequently, thesauruses not only correct the state of linguistic consciousness, but also reveal systemic changes in the conceptual landscape of the

universe under the influence of socio-cultural factors. Their analysis, together with other lexicographic sources, provides a multifaceted understanding of the evolution of language and thinking.

Associative dictionaries are another promising lexicographic resource for studying the dynamics of the conceptual sphere, evolution of concepts.

Associative experiences reflect stable semantic connections between concepts in linguistic consciousness. It is possible to determine the change in conceptual structures by comparing the associative fields of words in different periods. For example, in Soviet associative dictionaries, the word "family" is characterized by such concepts as "mother", "father", "children". Later, "love" and "caring" assassinations appeared, reflecting the change in ideas about the family.

RESULTS

Associative experiments are also carried out with representatives of different social groups, which makes it possible to determine the variability of concepts. Comprehensive analysis of the data of the associative dictionaries complements the data of traditional annotated dictionaries and provides additional opportunities for modeling the evolution of the conceptual sphere.

Cognitive lexicography is a promising direction in the study of conceptual field evolution. Its function is not only to describe lexical meanings, but also to reconstruct concept-based cognitive structures.

In a cognitive dictionary, concepts are modeled multidimensional (etymology, semantic properties, metaphor, frame structures, etc.

Such multidimensional reconstruction (reconstruction) makes it possible to observe not only the lexical meaning itself, but also the evolution of deeper cognitive structures, the transformation of which causes external semantic changes of the language. For example, the expansion of the meaning of the "set" - "network" concept (from fishing net to internet network) was formed metaphorically based on the similarity of cognitive characteristics. Cognitive analysis allows us to reconstruct this process and repeat the subsequent evolution of this concept.

In addition to analyzing lexicographic sources, important information on changing concepts can be given by studying them in real use - in different types of speech. For example, the cognitive-discursive approach treats concepts not as static mental units, but as dynamic meanings that are realized and evolving in communication.

DISCUSSION

Comparing the manifestations of the same concepts in the media, political, scientific and other types of speech, it is possible to determine their semantic evolution due to the pragmatics of communication. In particular, the concept of "crisis" ("crisis") manifests differently in the media and in scientific discourse, reflecting differences in cognitive-evaluative positivity. And the dynamics of these differences indicate changes in the public perception of this concept.

Discursive analysis of concepts in interaction with lexicographic data allows you to have a complete picture of their evolution in the linguistic consciousness of society.

DISCUSSION

The topic of lexicographic modeling of concepts has been developed by many linguists in accordance with cognitive semantics and linguoculturology.

The founders of the study of concepts according to lexicographic sources in Russian science are Yu.S.Stepanov,[1;824] N.F.Alefirenko,[2;214] Z.D.Popova [3;189]and I.A.Sternins. They analyzed the basic concepts of Russian language culture using the material of explanatory dictionaries.

Lexicographic aspect of the study of the dynamics of the conceptual sphere V.I.Karasik,[4;476] G.G.Slishkin,5;125] R.M.Developed in the research of Frumkina[6;189-206] et al. They examined the evolution of cultural cosepts based on historical comparison of dictionary definitions.

Various innovative lexicographic approaches to the reconstruction of the dynamics of the conceptual sphere E.I.Zinoveva,[7;35-44] A.P.Proposed by Babushkin[8;103] and other scientists.

Based on various dictionary data, the topic of concept research has been actively developed by a number of leading linguists. Their scientific works serve as a methodological basis for further study of lexicographic modeling of the dynamics of the conceptual sphere of language.

Domestic and foreign researchers have contributed significantly to the development of new lexicographic resources that expand the possibilities of modeling concept dynamics. Their ideas open up prospects for further study of the problem at the intersection of lexicography, cognitive linguistics and linguoculturology.

Combining lexicographic, cultural and sociolinguistic approaches, this field of study seems promising to explore the actual processes of conceptual field evolution in modern conditions.

A.L.Sharandin,[9;14-20] in the paper, the concept is considered as a mental unit that reflects and interprets reality, playing a role in cognitive processes by

storing knowledge in memory . Many studies show that the analysis of linguistic meanings and expressions is the most logical and reliable way to study the concept. Because it allows you to identify concept characters and comprehensively describe its content in the dictionary entry.

CONCLUSION

The main idea of the concept, which is the focus of this article, is to identify and understand the changes in the important characteristics of the word. The presentation of the word in dictionaries shows how its conceptual content has changed over time and is understood by language owners. This method provides a unique way to understand how the concept is reflected in the language at different times. In particular, in linguistic and cultural studies, this information is necessary to model the linguistic landscape of the world in different periods, to determine its connection with the national mentality.

It is important for comparative language learning to know the specific features of concept transformation in linguodidactics.

In communication theory, the idea of conceptual content dynamics helps the perception of information by speakers of different cultures.

Thus, comprehensive lexicographic analysis of conceptual domain evolution is widely used in applied research related to language, culture, and communication.

LITERATURE

1.СТЕПАНОВ Ю.С. КОНСТАНТЫ. СЛОВАРЬ РУССКОЙ КУЛЬТУРЫ. ОПЫТ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ [ТЕКСТ] / Ю. С. СТЕПАНОВ. – М.: ШКОЛА «ЯЗЫКИ РУССКОЙ КУЛЬТУРЫ», 1997. – 824 с.

2.Алефиренко Н.Ф. Лингвокультурология. Ценностно-смысловое пространство языка. – М.: Флинта: Наука, 2010. – 214 с.

3.Попова З. Д., Стернин И. А. Очерки по когнитивной лингвистике. – Воронеж: Истоки, 2001. – 189 с.

4.Карасик В. И. Языковой круг: личность, концепты, дискурс / Волгоград. Гос. Пед. Ун-т; Н.И.Лаб. “Аксиол. Лингвистика”. – Волгоград: Перемена, 2002. – 476 с.

5.Слышкин Г.Г. *От текста к символу: лингвокультурные концепты предентных текстов в сознании и дискурсе [Текст] / Г. Г. Слышкин. – М.: Academia, 2000. – 125 с.*

6.Фрумкина Р.М. Психолингвистика: Учеб.для студ. высш. учеб. заведений. – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2001. – С. 189-206.

7. Зиновьева Е.И. Понятие «Концепт» в отечественном языкознании: основные подходы и направления исследования. Вестник Санкт-Петербургского универ-та. Сер.2., Выпуск 2.(№10) – 2003. С. 35-44.

8. Бабушкин А.П. **ТИПЫ КОНЦЕПТОВ В ЛЕКСИКО-ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЧЕСКОЙ СЕМАНТИКЕ ЯЗЫКА [ТЕКСТ] / А.П. БАБУШКИН. – ВОРОНЕЖ: ИЗД-ВО ВОРОНЕЖ. ГОС. УН-ТА, 1996. – 103 с.**

9. Шарандин А.Л., Мэн У. Лексикографическая репрезентация концептов как отражение эволюции языка и мышления // Вестник ВГУ. Серия: Лингвистика и межкультурная коммуникация. 2018. – № 2. – С. 14-20.