

## MAIN METHODS OF CONCEPTUAL RESEARCH IN LINGUISTICS

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**Abstract.** *The current intensification of conceptual research in linguistics is explained by the fact that the concept has the potential to shed light on the pressing issue of the relationship between language and thinking in the social sciences, which has interested linguists since the 18th century.*

**Keywords:** *scientific, creative, professional activity, education system, intellectual competence, international relations, modeling, scientific and editorial staff, youth, international education. Innovative teaching methods and technologies.*

In the world's leading higher education institutions and research centers, research is being conducted on effective methods and tools for developing students' intellectual culture through foreign language teaching, based on critical thinking, logical reasoning, and analytical thinking skills. As humanity enters a complex and dangerous era of development, understanding the global problems facing it and preventing the bio-integration of society has become one of the most important tasks facing world education today. The activation of conceptual research in modern linguistics is explained by the fact that the concept of a concept has the potential to shed light on the persistent question of the relationship between language and thought in social sciences, which has interested linguists since the 18th century (V.A. Bogorodisky, M.V. Lomonosov, A.A. Potebnya, V. Humboldt, E. Benvenist, E. Sapir, L.P. Yakubinsky, A.Kh. Vostokov, F.I. Buslaev, A.M. Peshkovsky, A.A. Shakhmatov, etc.). In modern linguistics, the concept is being studied from the perspective of various disciplines and areas. It





is known that the concept is being widely studied within the framework of psychology, philosophy, pedagogy, sociology and other scientific fields, and the problem of the concept has become an object of research in such linguistic areas as conceptology, culturology, sociolinguistics.

The term concept has been defined by a number of Uzbek linguists, including O. Yusupov, A. Nurmonov, Sh. Safarov, N. Makhmudov, D. U. Ashurova, J. A. Yakubov, A. E. Mamatov, B. R. Mengliev, Z. T. Kholmonova, D. Khudaiberganova. O. Q. Yusupov emphasizes that “concepts are a treasure trove of knowledge in a person,” and in his opinion, a concept and a concept can be likened to an iceberg. If a concept is an iceberg, then its part that is above water is a concept. According to Sh. Safarov, the fact that the concept of “concept” is a very abstract phenomenon, the “mental structure” at its core does not have a clear material appearance, but is an imaginary structure formed in the process of mental perception, makes it difficult to give a complete answer to it (the concept), the concept is “a multifaceted and multidimensional phenomenon.” According to D.U. Ashurova, “it is wrong to call all concepts a concept, but only those that play an important role in the world and national cultural environment can be concepts.” D. Khudaiberganova also defines a concept as a multifaceted and multilayered mental structure, emphasizing that a concept “simultaneously reflects psychological, cognitive-semantic and linguocultural aspects, as evidenced by the fact that the concept is characterized as an object of cognitive and linguocultural research.”

N. Mahmudov also touches upon the issue of terminology, writing that “despite the fact that a lot has been written about them in linguistics, there is still no uniformity in the interpretation of some of them, for example, the terms “linguistic entity” and “concept.” In short, a concept arises in the process of constructing information about objects and their properties, and this information may include information about the state of realities in the world surrounding a person, as well as information about the world in the person’s imagination and the





possible state of affairs in it. This information represents what a person knows, guesses, thinks, imagines about objects in the world.

In our research work, we have found it advisable to follow the following definition of the term “concept”: a concept is a mental formation that includes the person’s own understanding of the surrounding objects and phenomena, and is a unit that summarizes the results of all aspects of knowledge of the surrounding being.

One of the problematic issues of conceptology is the formation of new concepts that appear in the linguistic consciousness of people under the influence of a changing lifestyle. Many linguists and researchers of the world linguistic landscape of different peoples are trying to study the cases of the use of this or that concept in the language of writers. The main goal of these studies is to determine the semantics of a certain concept in the language of a specific person and how this concept is reflected in the world linguistic landscape of the people speaking that language. The study of the concept of "stepmother" makes it possible to identify the specific features of the worldview of an ethnic group, national cultural values, as well as the historical experience of the people who own the language. The content of the concept of "stepmother" consists of a set of individual, group, class, national and universal concepts about the phenomenon, object called the concept.

The concept of “stepmother” is present in the English language as well as in the Uzbek language. The explanations given for this concept are as follows:

1. a woman who is the wife or partner of one’s father after the divorce or separation of one’s parents or the death of one’s mother, the wife of one’s parent when distinct from one’s natural or legal mother.
2. The woman who is married to someone’s father but who is not their real mother.

If we turn our attention to the etymology of the concept of “stepmother”, the history of its origin goes back to the Old English language. The first mention



of the word stepmother in English written sources dates back to the 12th century. "Stepmother – a woman who is married to one's father after the divorce of one's parents or the death of one's mother." Synonyms foster mother, stepparent, stepmom.

The word "mother" is explained in English as follows:

- 1) a) a female who has given birth to offspring; b) (as modifier) a mother bird;
- 2) (often capital, esp. as a term of address) a person's own mother;
- 3) a female substitute in the function of a mother;
- 4) (often capital) chiefly archaic a term of address for an old woman;
- 5) a) maternal qualities, such as maternal affection it appealed to the mother in her; b) (as modifier) mother love; c) (in combination) mothercraft;
- 6) a) a female or thing that creates, nurtures, protects, etc., something; b) (as modifier) mother church mother earth;
- 7) a title given to certain members of female religious orders mother superior;
- 8) Christian Science God as the eternal Principle;
- 9) (modifier) native or innate mother wit;
- 10) offensive taboo slang mainly short for motherfucker;
- 11) – be mother;
- 12) – the mother of all ... ;
- 13) to give birth to or produce;
- 14) to nurture, protect, etc. as a mother.

*1. your female parent. People often call their mother Mum or, especially if they are children, Mummy. In the past, people called their mother Mother or Mama*

*1a. the female parent of an animal or bird. Mother of God – a title used in some Christian churches for Mary, the mother of Jesus Christ.*





*Such examples are undoubtedly repeated in almost all current English dictionaries. In the linguistic consciousness of any person, these concepts are expressed in relation to family, parents, and kinship ties. From an etymological point of view, a stepfather or stepmother are people who have become father or mother to an orphan child, and it is customary to determine the relationship through marriage. In English culture, a “stepmother” is also interpreted as an evil and cunning woman. Basically, the following “virtues” accompany this concept: a tendency to use physical or mental violence; knowledge of witchcraft; the dominance of material motivation in behavior; harm; and, of course, the presence of a passive father image. It is not necessary to list all the characteristics of a stepmother in order to form a picture of her. The main material motivation in most cases was in the form of efforts to get rid of children who were not her own, that is, struggles to obtain wealth or inheritance.*

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