THE ROLE OF THE CONCEPT IN EXPRESSING THE LINGUISTIC PICTURE OF THE WORLD AND RELATED EVENTS

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ABSTRACT

Concept study is very important in contemporary linguistics. However, any attempt to understand the essence of the concept is associated with a number of very different views. His intensive research in the field of cognitive linguistics revealed a great disparity in the understanding of the term "concept". Inconsistencies create uncertainty and terminological confusion.

KEYWORDS: *Pragmalinguistics, Methodological Idea, Conceptual Image, To Forgive, Speech Culture.*

INTRODUCTION

In the field of pragmalinguistics, which is one of the new fields of linguistics, significant scientific research has been conducted in Scandinavian and Northern European linguistics [1]. Although it has not yet entered our linguistics, this field is improving as a language department with its own scientific foundations and researchers within the framework of Uzbek linguistics. Pragmalinguistics, without any doubts, has passed through the "tetapoya" period, this field has basically determined its object of research (speech communication system) and methods of analysis. The main methodological idea that determines the principles of pragmatic analysis is also clear: it is the theory of activity. But pragmalinguistics is still in the period of "modernity". And indifference is fullness to prospective plans, not getting stuck in problems that need to be solved at the moment. In fact, the science of pragmatics, which strives for perfection, is obliged to continue research on how to implement the function of language in the service of man and society. These studies require the enrichment of this direction in the field of linguistic knowledge with new theoretical ideas [2].

Pragmalinguistics is formed according to the requirements of the structural system of the language, but depending on the conditions of the relationship, additional values can be distinguished. Well, this room was bright, wasn't it? There are a number of things to consider: First, the speaker has never been in this room; secondly, the other rooms are dark and dirty; thirdly, the speaker wants to make a positive impression on the host; fourth, the speaker is interested in the host's opinion, and so on. The listener must be aware of the communicative situation in order to understand it correctly. Also, non-objective tools are very helpful in understanding the pragmatic meaning of each speaker in oral speech. At first glance, speeches with a straight line meaning without additional tone can have an effect on the listener. These are pre-existing conditions. At the moment of the word, nothing superfluous can be meaningless, but

only one word can express the whole communicative relationship. The main feature of general and specific pragmatics is the correct approach to the speech component. Both general pragmatics and linguistic pragmatics do not investigate their objects of study separately, but instead focus on the conditions of their use, their relationship with their environment, necessary and sufficient conditions defining the object, e.g. Intention, rationality, use of a model or action, the state of a particular object and its consideration as this object. While general pragmatics focuses on the analysis of these fundamental bases of practical action, determining their necessary and sufficient conditions, linguistic pragmatics establishes a clear connection between these bases and their limitations and requirements specific to language and language use.

Ultimately, there are two types of approaches in language communication: 1) the initial approach of the speaker; 2) the situation that appeared suddenly. It should also be noted that intention is flexible, inconsistent. At the end of the day, it is legitimate for each participant to have their own goals in each particular situation and try to fit the event with their own approach. The reason is that each participant has set himself the goal of speaking effectively. Thus, the principles of describing the concept of participatory approach can be summarized as follows: 1) the purpose of intentions is direct and indirect; 2) implication and apparent intensity caused by introspection or sudden expression of intention during the conversation; 3) thought (mental) intentions that are implemented due to the motivation of any participants to act; 4) positive and negative intensity in terms of emotional impact on participants; 5) increase in short-term or event-related events due to development or development reasons. Thus, intention is an important factor that motivates the implementation of any cooperative situation.

Perceptual activity of a person is based on understanding the concepts of grouping different objects based on similar and different aspects. So, the formation of concepts is related to the perception of the world, the imagination of the world. Language carriers are the owners of a conceptual system within a certain national-cultural framework. Concepts are essentially mental (spiritual) essence. Each concept combines very important knowledge about the world for a person, and the system of concepts creates an image of the world, which reflects a person's concept of reality and reality, and based on them, a person thinks about the world.

According to E. I. Golovanova, concepts, which are the main elements of the conceptual image of the universe, are meaningful and quick units of knowledge. In the course of human thinking and speech activity, it is precisely these units and structures that are used [3].

The "Bolshaya Rossiyskaya encyclopedia" defines the term as follows:

Concept (lat. conceptus - understanding, concept), knowledge about the object of thought, imagination, a structural-content unit of consciousness that reflects the generality of thoughts. The term "concept" is actively used in various areas of modern linguistics with some differences in its description and research methods [4].

V.A.Maslova emphasizes that not any concept, but the most important of them, only those based on national culture are important as concepts [5].

Like many new scientific concepts, the "concept" is introduced with a certain degree of pathos, sometimes through a cognitive metaphor: it is called a "multidimensional set of sensations", "a semantic part of life", "concept" [6].Culture gene" [7], "a certain power of meaning", "unit of memory", "quantum of knowledge" [8], "germ of mental operations" and even "foggy thing" [9]. Nowadays, the term "concept" is widely used in various fields of linguistics.

Nowadays, the term "concept" is widely used in various fields of linguistics [6]. He entered the conditional system of cognitive, semantic and cultural linguistics. Concept study is very important in contemporary linguistics. However, any attempt to understand the essence of the concept is associated with a number of very different views. His intensive research in the field of cognitive linguistics revealed a great disparity in the understanding of the term "concept". Inconsistencies create uncertainty and terminological confusion [10].

Thus, the term "concept" is an umbrella term for several scientific areas: first of all, for cognitive psychology and cognitive linguistics, which deal with thinking and knowing, storing and changing information, and still for cultural linguistics determiner and determiner. boundaries of theory formed by postulates and basic categories. We can hypothesize that in cognitive science, as in mathematics, a concept is an undefined, intuitively grasped basic axiomatic category [11]; hyperonym of concept, ideas, frame, script, gestalt, etc.

In addition, from the non-verbal means of expressing the meaning of forgiveness, putting the hand on the chest, squatting, falling down, raising the hand up, putting the palm together, putting the hand on the shoulder, one hand such as raising the li can be listed. It should be said that forgiveness is a concept with a broad meaning, and its conceptosphere expresses the content of forgiveness and asking for forgiveness. In the semantic field of the AFV lexeme, to be in a state of apology, to forgive someone, to overcome one's sin; or expressions of apologizing and apologizing take place.

Forgivenessis to ask sorry, I'm sorry. *Asking you for forgiveness for this great sin your son who was expelled. A. Qadiri. Days gone by.*

To pardon (do) To forgive, to accept an excuse. To forgive, to accept an excuse, to overcome one's sin. Will our leaders forgive us for our laziness [12]?

As a legal term, amnesty also has a legal meaning:

Pardon is a humanitarian act that completely or partially releases a convicted person from punishment, or replaces the punishment imposed by the court with another lighter punishment, or removes the conviction.

Pardon is carried out on an individual basis for a certain prisoner and is not considered a case of acquitting him and eliminating the fact that he has committed a crime.

Pardoning is carried out by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan by adopting the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

3. The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan may, at his discretion, pardon any convict or person who has served a sentence.

4. Amnesty applies to citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan, foreign citizens and stateless persons convicted by the courts of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

5. Pardon is carried out in the following forms:

full or partial exemption from the main and unexecuted additional punishment;

early parole;

replacing the sentence of life imprisonment or the unserved part of the sentence with a lighter sentence;

expungement of conviction [13].

The main goal of the semantic field is, first of all, the correct linguistic reflection of a certain field of units, concretized by the conceptual content of their components, that is, the description of the lexical structure of the language. Individual meanings are summarized into a set of basic concepts that determine the division of the lexical structure of the language [14]. The general semantic sign of the functional-semantic field of forgiveness is a systematic set of language units (lexical, derivational, morphological and syntactic) that are distinguished by the unity of their semantic and functional properties.

The study of indicators of afv in the text shows that the afv is manifested in phonetic, morphemic, word formation, lexical, phraseological, grammatical (morphological and syntactic) forms. The manifestation of forgiveness was carried out using appropriate tools, and their analysis allowed to identify the following types: graphic indicators, morphemic indicators, lexical-semantic indicators, phraseological indicators, grammatical indicators, morphological and syntactic indicators.

The expression of the concept of forgiveness in speech communication is directly related to the nature of the speech situation and the speaker's goal. The speaker implements the expression method of forgiveness in the "pattern" of grammatical construction based on the socio-spiritual laws of a certain language. The pattern of grammatical construction is realized by the phonetic, lexical, morphological, syntactic level materials of this language and the colors of language history, dialectology, stylistics and speech culture. Let's focus on the semantic field of forgiveness:

1. Ask for forgiveness. Ali Dostbek was waiting for them at the gate guardhouse and killed them. He opened the gate four widths and turned to Babur in fear:

- *"My lord, I apologize for the sins I committed in Andijan!" Lazy fooled us all!*

2. Asking for forgiveness - as a religious term, asking for forgiveness from the Creator, repenting of sins.

-*"Lord, if you didn't like to forgive, you wouldn't give respite to disobedient people. If there was no pardon and forgiveness, hearts would not find peace. O Allah, You are indeed the Forgiver, forgive us. O Allah, look upon us with the eyes of pleasure and make us among your pure servants, and do not make us among the slanderers"* [15, p.29].

3. To pardon, to forgive, to forgive one's sin.

- *"I forgave you, I forgave you. I realized what you thought. Take your book from your right side. Whatever was good in it, I accepted it, and whatever was bad, I forgave. "I am generous and generous," says Allah the Exalted* [15, p.17].

4. AMMONY — (General amnesty) someone who has been sentenced by a court sentencerelease a person from criminal responsibility or reduce the punishment given to him. Usually, it is implemented by the decision of the head of state. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, it means pardoning and atonement of sins by the President of persons who have been sentenced by the court [16].

I'll say it with pleasure, Olympian! Will you grant them a general amnesty?

- In addition to the general amnesty, give the provinces you want, Ajmir or Banoras! God is standing above us! Put the Hindu gods in the middle and make an oath, convince them that if they make peace with me and hand over the fortress, all their property and lives will be saved, and all their hearts will be fulfilled! [Pirimkul Kadirov, Passage of generations. P.116].

5. Pardon, forgive - a synonym for the phraseological unit, do not blame

as, defuses the situation, expresses the task of expressing your sarcasm:

- They will forgive you,' he said. - My brother's weakness has made him crazy because of the birth defect. The poor man's son was starving and died of swelling.

-Babur said in heavy silence:His sarcastic words, "They will try to take bait from these salt marshes again!" [Pirimkul Kadirov, Starry nights. P. 69]

6. To forgive - to defend one's opinion, to deny the opinion of the addressee:

Pardon me, Your Highness! You did a noble thing by delivering the sword of Amir Temur to Mirza Babur, his spiritual substitute!.. You suffered all the wanderings together with my prince for almost two years. When you were in so much trouble, your brother Mahmud Khan did not side with you! [Starry nights by Pirimkul Kadyrov. P.103]

7. Pardon - based on his written request for pardonprocess. In addition to the petition: a) existing materials on convicts who were sentenced to death, but who wrote petitions for pardon; b) The President of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Prosecutor General of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall be sentenced to death by the courts of the Republic of Uzbekistan, etc. submissions requesting amnesty for citizens sentenced to various types of punishment are also considered. Pardoning those sentenced to death by a court sentence, replacing the death penalty with deprivation of liberty; exemption from full or partial serving of the main and additional punishments; it is carried out by replacing the unserved part of the sentence with a lighter one and removing the conviction. A petition for pardon is considered after the court verdict enters into force [17].

- The field of the concept of "forgiveness" encompasses concepts with different meanings, processes reflecting verbal and non-verbal situations.

- Under the concept of "forgiveness", it is distinguished by the presence of lexical units that reflect ideological meanings such as asking for forgiveness and accepting an apology, and non-verbal situations that mean actions.

- In works of art, various processes related to forgiveness are written, which depends on the skill of the writer. While some writers demonstrate the situation beautifully with words (verbal), some have masterfully reflected this process through actions (non-verbal).

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