FACTORS FORMING THE CONCEPT OF PERSON IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES AND LINGUACULTUROLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS

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ABOUT ARTICLE

Abstract: One of the current topics of modern linguistics is the concept. This is the term one of the important categories of cognitive linguistics and linguistic culture is considered This article examines these two areas of the concept of personality will be investigated. The term concept is also used in cognitive linguistics and linguistics. Although it is a general term, it means two different concepts for both disciplines.

INTRODUCTION

The development of concepts, which are of great importance in the development of certain aspects of languages, the possibilities of verbalization of linguistic and cultural concepts play an important role in revealing the ethnospecific dynamics of linguistic cultures. In the process of comparing these aspects, the referential and pragmatic forces of semantics are separated and their equivalents in the languages being compared are obtained. In the comparative study of the lexical system of languages, it is necessary to focus on the functional semantic verbalization of certain meanings that are common to each language in the application of unambiguous lexical units and the formation of "grammatical speech". G. Emphasized by Gak. In spoken languages, the object taken for speaking is also important. In particular, the object taken for comparative typological research should be conducted in a linguistic field in these languages. Of course, the chosen object should have its own theoretical significance. The well-known Uzbek typologist, O'.Q. Yusupov expresses his opinion: Comparison of languages in the lexical cath on the theoretical basis includes the structure and inventory of lexical paradigmatic groups with all connections, semantic and associative fields, lexical-semantic groups, synonymous lines, antonymic pairs and equivalent words.

We can witness that the conceptual expression of lexical units as a component of language activity and speech activity has so far been implemented only in lexical cath from a philological point of view. Now, the activities of perceiving, knowing, understanding, and analyzing conceptual units have expanded with the categorization of conceptual metaphors. As a result, the need for cooperation with cognitive

sciences such as logic, psychology, theory of knowledge, etc. has increased. This cooperation introduced linguistics into the field of cognitive science, which deals with the problems of cognitive activity, and secondly, it enriched the field of linguistics with the field of cognitive linguistics.

The concept of a person refers to the idea of an individual human being, including their characteristics, identity, and existence as a self-conscious and rational being. It encompasses various aspects such as physical, psychological, social, and philosophical dimensions. Here are some key points about the concept of a person:

Physical Aspect: A person has a physical body consisting of biological systems, organs, and senses that enable interaction with the external world.

Psychological Aspect: This includes mental and emotional attributes such as thoughts, beliefs, desires, feelings, memories, and consciousness. It involves cognitive processes like perception, reasoning, decision-making, and self-awareness.

Social Aspect: People exist in relation to others and their environment. Social interactions, relationships, roles, and cultural influences shape a person's identity and behavior.

Identity: Each person has a unique identity shaped by factors such as gender, age, ethnicity, nationality, language, religion, and personal experiences. Identity provides a sense of belonging and contributes to individuality.

Agency and Autonomy: Persons possess agency, which refers to their capacity to act and make choices based on their own will and intentions. Autonomy is the ability to govern oneself and make decisions independently.

Moral and Ethical Considerations: Persons have moral and ethical responsibilities towards themselves and others. They are capable of distinguishing right from wrong and making ethical judgments.

Philosophical Perspectives: Philosophers have debated the nature of personhood throughout history. Various theories include substance dualism (the mind or soul is separate from the body), materialism (the mind is a product of the physical brain), and functionalism (personhood arises from mental functions).

It is important to note that the concept of a person can vary across cultures, religions, and philosophical traditions. Different perspectives may emphasize certain aspects more than others.

The need to address the problem of man is due to the existential and scientific crisis of human self-knowledge, which is already influencing the status and position of philosophy in spiritual culture, and in the future, quite possibly, will determine the fate of philosophy as such.

Today's actualization of the problem of man in the context of postmodern deconstruction of the subject is a natural consequence of the philosophical attitude of the New Age, which includes the affirmation of the central position of the problem of man in philosophy. The basis of the classical episteme was the orientation towards absolute knowledge of being, which in its full implementation is also absolute self-knowledge of man. It was the fusion of the concepts of "man" and "mind" that ensured the continuous development of classical philosophical thought. For this reason, the worldview crisis of the classical type of subjectivity, which began in the middle of the 19th century. as a criticism and rethinking of Hegelian philosophy, subsequently led to a radical change in the orientation of philosophical reflection as a whole. Along with the collapse of transcendentalism as a philosophical paradigm that claims to provide a systematic description of nature, culture and history, science, which by that time had completely formed its methodological base in positivism, excluded fundamental ontological issues from the scope of its problems. At the same time, irrational philosophy (represented by such philosophical

movements as the philosophy of life, voluntarism, existentialism), which still considered the possibility of a person acquiring holistic self-awareness, fundamentally rejected the methods of transcendental epistemology in the field of the spiritual sciences. Thus, being unable to answer the question of the 19th century, is it possible to know a person, and what is the nature of this knowledge, philosophy turns out to be unclaimed and loses its subject.

At the moment, the anthropocentric approach to language is the latest in the field of linguistics embodying its achievements and increasing its status as an independent paradigm is strengthening. According to many researchers, it is cognitive linguistics is the leaders of the anthropocentric paradigm directions.

Cognitive, which took its first steps in the last quarter of the last century linguistics has become one of the leading branches of linguistics at the beginning of the 21st century managed to The emergence of modern cognitive linguistics American scientists Scientific works of J. Miller, J. Bruner, J. Lakoff, R. Langaker, R. Jackendoff and others is connected with Cognitive linguistics connects language with the theory of knowledge in philosophy, psychological, biological and europhysiological aspects of its formation the field of scientific research of its organic connection with social, cultural and linguistic phenomena is considered The word "cognitive" means "to know, to understand, to understand" in English.

Cognitive linguistics is a "borderline science" that includes cognitology, cognitive psychology, arose in the collision of fields such as psycholinguistics and linguistics. In 1975 when the term "cognitive grammar" appeared in the article of J. Lakoff and S. Thompson in the 80s, cognitive linguistics was established in traditional European linguistics.

According to the object of study, linguistics and culture is somewhat close to the sciences of cultural studies and linguistics, but its content and essence are different from the object of study. It can be said that it is different according to the approach. Its delimiting status is that it organizes speech communication related to language manifestation and expression of national culture, language mentality, nationality, language mentality studies the national-cultural specific rules of speech and is engaged in researching the phenomena of determining the specific national language features of the nation reflected in the language. The task of linguistic culture is that it is the study of language units cultural content with familiar symbolic "codes" of foreign language elements and culture a one of the main categories common to these two fields, an important object of study is the concept, although the term also refers to cognitive linguistics and linguocultural studies while it is considered an important category, its interpretation in these disciplines is different. This term in linguistics until the 80s of the last century as a synonym for the word concept if it is used, until today its explanation is related to the concept term it can be seen that it has expanded. Concept concept is widely researched by almost all famous linguists they all interpret this concept in different individual ways.

In linguistics, the concept of person refers to the grammatical category that distinguishes the speaker (first person), the person being spoken to (second person), and the person or thing being spoken about (third person). This linguistic feature is found in many languages and is used to indicate the role and perspective of participants in a conversation.

The person feature is typically marked through pronouns, verb conjugations, and other grammatical markers. For example, in English, the pronouns "I," "you," and "he/she/it" correspond to the first, second, and third person respectively. Verb conjugations also change depending on the person, such as "I walk," "you walk," and "he/she/it walks."

Languages may have different distinctions within the person category. Some languages, like English, distinguish between singular and plural forms for each person (e.g., "I walk" vs. "we walk"). Other languages may have additional distinctions, such as inclusive and exclusive forms for the first person plural, which differentiate between whether the speaker includes or excludes the listener (e.g., "we (including you) walk" vs. "we (excluding you) walk").

The person feature in language plays a crucial role in indicating who is performing an action, who is receiving the action, and who is being talked about. It helps establish relationships and hierarchies within conversations and contributes to the overall coherence and clarity of communication.

The concept of person in linguistics refers to the grammatical category that distinguishes the roles and perspectives of participants in a conversation. It is marked through pronouns, verb conjugations, and other grammatical markers. The three main persons are the first person (speaker), second person (person being spoken to), and third person (person or thing being spoken about). Different languages may have additional distinctions within the person category, such as inclusive and exclusive forms for the first person plural. The person feature in language helps establish relationships, hierarchies, and clarity in communication.

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