



ON THE QUESTION OF THE CONCEPT AS A REFLECTION OF THE LANGUAGE PICTURE OF THE WORLD

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К ВОПРОСУ О КОНЦЕПТЕ КАК ОТРАЖЕНИИ ЯЗЫКОВОЙ КАРТИНЫ МИРА

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Аннотация

в данной статье рассматривается национальная языковая картина мира, которая находит выражение в менталитете нации, отражающем опорные концепты и понятия.

Ключевые слова: доминанта, ключевые знаки, номинативное поле, концепт.

Abstract: This article discusses the national linguistic picture of the world, which is expressed in the mentality of the nation, reflecting the basic concepts and notions.

Key words: dominant, key signs, nominative field, concept.

Introduction

By the end of the 20th century, linguistics, along with other sciences, acquires a new "image", due to its cognitive orientation. In cognitive linguistics, the term "concept" is basic. This term is borrowed by cognitive linguistics from logic. The problem of defining the concept as a whole is not new to linguistics. Even in the Middle Ages, the question of the existence of linguistic universals was raised. The problem of conceptualization was touched upon in the works of W. von Humboldt, A.A. Potebni, L. Weisgerber. At the beginning of the 20th century, the definition of the concept acquires particular relevance. S.A. Askoldov in his article "The Concept and the Word", which marked the beginning of the conceptual and cultural direction in modern science, understands the concept in a mental and active way. The understanding of the concept, stated by S.A. Askoldov, was accepted by many scientists. The teachings of S.A. Askoldov is developed by D.S. Likhachev. In the article "Conceptosphere of the Russian language" D.S. Likhachev does not agree with S.A. Askoldov that the concept exists for the word, the author proposes to consider the concept as an "algebraic" expression of meaning, which we operate in our written and oral speech ... [2. S. 281]. The study of the concept carried out by Z.D. Popova and I.A. Sternin. Under the concept, scientists understand "a global mental unit, which is a quantum of structured knowledge" [3. S. 3]. Also, the scientific works of Russian and foreign scientists such as



N.F. Alefirenko, Yu.D. Apresyan, N.D. Arutyunova, A.P. Babushkin, Z.Kh. Bizheva, O.V. Boguslavskaya, N.G. Bragina, G.A. Brutyan, A. Vezhbitskaya, V.V. Vorobyov, V.G. Gack, R. Jackendoff, M.W. Zainullin, V.S. Ivanov, T.A. Kildibekova, M.L. Kovshova, V.V. Kolesov, E.S. Kubryakova, I.B. Levontina, S.E. Nikitina, S.Ya. Nicotina, L.G. Sayakhova, G.N. Sklyarevskaya, Yu.S. Stepanov, V.N. Telia, G.V. Tokarev, N.I. Tolstoy, V.N. Toporov, T.V. Toporova, E.A. Uryson, N.V. Ufimtseva, T.V. Tsivyan, A.D. Shmelev, N.D. Yakovleva and others.

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