COGNITIVE ANALYSIS OF CONCEPT “INTELLIGENCE” IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

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Abstract: This article deals with the one of the most complicated notion of the cognitive linguistics that is concept. Moreover, this article provides cognitive-comparative analysis of concept “Intelligence” in Uzbek and English languages. In addition, the main features as well as different types, general and specific peculiarities of concept “Intelligence” in English and Uzbek languages were illustrated.

Keywords: cognitive linguistics, concept, notion, concept Intelligence, Logical-mathematical, Spatial intelligence, Bodily-kinesthetic intelligence, Musical intelligence, Interpersonal intelligence, Intrapersonal intelligence, imagination, measure, prototype, frame, scenario/script, gestalt.

According to Frege, any sentence that expresses a singular thought consists of an expression that signifies an Object (it can be a proper name or a general term with the definite article) together with a predicate that signifies a Concept. This term is employed actively by the cognitive linguistics in its categorical apparatus as a missing cognitive “link” in the content of which the associative-figurative evaluations and understandings are included in addition to that notion. Thus “concept” in linguistics is both an old and a new term. The word conceptus is a Latin medieval formation, derived from the verb “concipere – concapere” which means “conceive”. In classical Latin the word conceptus had the meaning “pond”,

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“inflammation”, “impregnation” and “germ”. The word “concept” together with its derivatives entered all the Romanic and Germanic languages (French concept - concevoir, Italian concetto - concepire, Spanish concepto - concebir, Portuguese conceito - conceber, English concept - conceive).

Similarly, most new scientific notions, “concept” was introduced with a certain degree of pathos and sometimes through a cognitive metaphor: it was called “a multi-dimensional cluster of sense”, “a semantic slice of life” [1], “a gene of culture” [4], “a certain potency of meaning”[9], “a unit of memory”, “a quantum of knowledge”, “a germ of mental operations” and even “a misty something” [Аскольдов 1997]. Today, the term “concept” is widely used in various fields of linguistics. It has entered into the notional system of cognitive, semantic, and cultural linguistics. [2].

D.S. Likhachov used this term to refer to the generalized cognitive unit, which reflects and interprets the phenomena of reality, depending on education, personal experience, professional and social experience of a native speaker.

Yu.S. Stepanov believes that a concept is the “content of the notion”,

A.P. Babushkin considers the concept as a discrete mental unit which reflects the object of real or imaginative world and is kept in the national memory of native speakers in the verbalized form. In the Brief Dictionary of Cognitive Terms the concepts is defined as “operational meaningful unit of memory, mental lexicon, conceptual system, brain language, and the whole picture of the world reflected in the human mind”.

Despite the diversity of interpretations of the concept, linguistic researchers have agreed that the concept is a mental representation, “a unit of mental activity”. In general usage the term mainly denotes “idea” or “notion”. In a narrower sense it is an abstract idea or a mental symbol sometimes defined as a "unit of
knowledge", built from other units which act as the concept's characteristics. The concept has a purely cognitive status and does not exist outside mind.

We have analyzed concept “Intelligence” with the helping of English and Uzbek dictionaries.

According to the results of the research in English and Uzbek languages were determined following semantic features of concept “Intelligence”:
The Intelligence is the ability to learn or understand things or to deal with new or difficult situations; the skilled use of reason; the ability to apply knowledge to manipulate one's environment by objective criteria (as test), the brain, the brainpower; intellect; mentality; smarts; intellectuality; think quickly and find solutions.

Every language has a notion “Intelligence“, which has a meaning “Intellectuality”.

Concept “Intelligence” is one of the basic concept in any culture. Concept is a unit of our memory, it is a treasure of our knowledge. The concept “Intelligence” is one of the basic concept of any culture and has a great philosophical study value. “Intelligence” is a great concept but it typically is associated with life, education, knowledge, ability and experience.

The content of the concept, according to Croft and Cruse, in other words is called the interpretive field. It includes the cognitive features, which in one or another way interpret the basic informative content of the concept. The cognitive features are derived from the concept representing some inferential knowledge or estimate it [2]. Thus, brain, brainpower, headpiece, gray matter, intellect, intellectuality, mentality, smarts will be included in the interpretative field of the concept “Intelligence”.

The understanding of the concept as an operating unit of thought is a way and the result of quantification and categorization of knowledge. This is because the object of the concept is the mental entity, whose formation is determined by the
form of abstraction, and the model of which is specified by the concept, which not only describes the object but also creates it. Thus it is obvious that the study of concepts in all its aspects is one of the important research directions in linguistics in recent years. Of special interest is the analysis of the structure of the concept.

According to the main features of concept we can find the general and specific peculiarities of concept “Intelligence” in English and Uzbek languages:

- **Linguistic intelligence** means being able to use words well - in speaking, reading, writing, and so on. Such a person might speak several languages or be a good presenter.

- **Logical-mathematical intelligence** deal with numbers, scientific or legal problems

- **Spatial intelligence** - read maps and plans effectively

- **Bodily-kinaesthetic intelligence**- move the body well: sports, dancing, making things

- **Musical intelligence**- sing, compose or play instruments

- **Interpersonal intelligence** - understand other people and their problems

- **Intrapersonal intelligence** - understand himself/herself and reflect

According to the types of concept (imagination; measure; notion; prototype; frame; scenario/ script; gestalt) we can find the general and specific peculiarities of concept “Intelligence” in English and Uzbek languages:

- **Imagination**: human mind

- **Measure**: the result of IQ tests

- **Notion**: ability

- **Scenario/script**: true mental potential, unbiased by cultural factors.

- **Prototype**: the brain, the brainpower; intellect; mentality; smarts; intellectuality; think quickly and find solutions. etc.
Frame is a many-sided concept which includes all notions about given concept: Intelligence

Gestalt is a process which includes the whole parts of concept: ex:

The researchers treat the concept as a cognitive, psycholinguistic, linguistic culture, cultural, linguistic phenomenon. Such kind of approach helps to reveal the essence of concept and its complex structure, to learn the reflex of the linguistic picture of the world in the cognition of two language speakers.

As a result of the research work we can show universal and specific features of concept “Intelligence” in analyzed languages.

An object in the nomination process in different languages has specific peculiarities. Because language speakers cognize the same object through their mother tongue.

**LITERATURE:**

