ANALYSIS OF THE INTERRELATION BETWEEN CONCEPT AND NOTION IN LINGUISTICS

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ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the interrelation between notion and concept in linguistics. Also, it gives full definitions of the terms concept and notion, provides some samples from linguistic perspective, highlights the importance of culture in understanding the language. In the study of cognitive linguistics, a concept is a complex, multifaceted phenomenon that can be seen as a unit of memory. Linguocognitologists have defined and classed it in a variety of ways, resulting in a large number of variants and types. As for the term notion, it is an individual's conception or impression something known, experienced, or imaged. It can be a theory or belief held by a person or group. Presentation of the information produced by synthesis, analogy, and comparison techniques.

Keywords: Concept, notion, culture, significance, differences, interrelation, representations, meaning.

INTRODUCTION

The terms "concept" and "notion" have similar translations and are considered to mean the same although, in linguistics, they considerably differ from each other. However, it is true that there is interrelation between them in most cases.

The article defines the terms concept and notion before giving the analysis of correlation of these terminologies. Concept, used by A. Aleksev for the first time, is a term used in a variety of linguistic branches and a key word in the development of Cognitive Linguistics. The topic of notion can be approached from two perspectives: cultural and cognitive. According to E.S. Kubryakova, the term "concept" refers to a broad range of scientific approaches: mostly for cognitive linguistics and cognitive psychology that deal with storing and transmitting information, thinking and cognition, and cultural linguistics, which studies the connections between language and culture (KCKT, 1996). As long as people see, hear, touch, feel, and so on, consciously or unconsciously some specific information, knowledge, events are stored in their brains and some understanding or idea exist about them and the very things are called "concept". Depending on an individual's world picture, experience and even

geographical location, their comprehension of any things or an idea may differ from each other's. For example, the word "hospitality" means welcoming any person, whether we know or not them well, letting them stay at ours and setting a special table, preparing meaty meals, delicious desserts for Uzbek people. More clearly, when we come across or hear the word "hospitality", these above-mentioned processes go through in our mind immediately, this is because this concept is formed in this very way since childhood. However, for many other nations, this concept may mean only offering a cup of tea or putting some sweets on the table. In fact, there is nothing wrong about these two ways of hospitality, this is just what kind of different information people have in their mind about the concept of "hospitality" depending on their geographical location. Also, the concept "privacy" means deeper and is considered more important to have by English people as compared to other nations. Z.D. Popova and I.A. Sternin suggest that concepts, according to their reference to different communities, can be as followings:

1. Universal (love, mother, life, death…)- nearly all people have the same or similar knowledge and understanding of these concepts.

2. National (hospitality, privacy, gentleman…)-only people of that nation have such information about such concepts, and the very information does not exist in other nations' mind.

3. Group concepts (gender, age…)

4. Individual (it may differ from one person to another depending on their life experience, knowledge and so on)

Also, in this article several representations of "concept" in different meanings are given. They are as following:

1. Concept as a mental representation: In this sense, a concept refers to a mental representation or idea that a person has about something. This representation can be based on personal experiences, knowledge, or language. It is subjective and can vary from person to person.

2. Concept as a visual representation: In this sense, a concept can be represented visually through images, diagrams, or symbols. This visual representation can help people understand and communicate ABSTRACT ideas or complex relationships.

3. Concept as a linguistic representation: A concept can also be represented through language, such as words, phrases, or sentences. Language allows people to communicate and share their conceptual understanding with others.

4. Concept as a symbolic representation: Concepts can also be represented symbolically through signs, gestures, or other non-verbal communication. These symbols can convey meaning and represent ABSTRACT ideas.

5. Concept as a mathematical representation: In mathematics, concepts can be represented through equations, formulas, graphs, or other mathematical symbols. These representations help people understand and work with ABSTRACT mathematical ideas.

6. Concept as a cultural representation: Concepts can also be represented within a specific cultural context, such as through rituals, traditions, art, or other cultural practices. These representations reflect the values, beliefs, and norms of a particular culture.

7. Concept as a scientific representation: In science, concepts are often represented through models, theories, and empirical evidence. These representations help scientists understand and explain natural phenomena and the world around us.

Overall, the representation of a concept can vary depending on the context and the meaning being conveyed. It can be mental, visual, linguistic, symbolic, mathematical, cultural, or scientific in nature.

Notion, in philosophy, refers to the mental concept or idea that an individual has about a particular object or concept. It is a fundamental concept in the study of epistemology, which is the branch of philosophy that deals with the nature and scope of knowledge. Notions are considered to be the building blocks of knowledge, as they are the basic units of thought and understanding.

In the history of philosophy, the notion has been a topic of debate and discussion among various thinkers. For example, Immanuel Kant argued that notions are a priori concepts that are innate to the human mind and are necessary for understanding and interpreting the world. On the other hand, empiricist philosophers like John Locke and David Hume believed that notions are derived from sensory experience and are not innate.

In linguistics, the term "notion" refers to a mental concept or understanding of a particular linguistic element, such as a word, phrase, or grammatical structure. It encompasses the understanding of the meaning, function, and usage of linguistic elements within a particular language or across languages. The notion of a linguistic element involves how it is conceptualized and understood by speakers of a language, including its semantic, syntactic, and pragmatic properties.

Overall, the notion is a key concept in philosophy that plays a central role in understanding how individuals acquire knowledge and form their understanding of the world.

Difference between "concept" and "notion"

In linguistics, the terms "concept" and "notion" are often used interchangeably, but they can have slightly different meanings. A concept refers to a mental representation or idea, while a notion refers to a general understanding or awareness of

something. In the context of linguistics, the interrelation between concept and notion is important for understanding how language represents and communicates abstract ideas.

Differentiating between a concept and a notion is a crucial part of concept research. Conventionally, the idea is interpreted as a broad concept. Here, the central idea is stated to be a notion, which is understood to mean the definition of a word or understanding of the subject. Understanding the concept as a named ideal object that represents a person's culturally established understanding of the real world is another way to interpret it. Thus, as O. Zaichenko notes, "because the concept is a construction for general concepts in people's communication, and concepts exist by themselves, are reconstructed by people, are realized in concepts", the distinction between notion and concept occurs, even though for a long time they were thought to be identical. But the concept is more than just an idea; it serves to represent beliefs about this culture, as well as objects, phenomena, and language aspects linked with it, while also revealing the denotative and connotative meanings of the word. The essential distinction between a concept and a notion lies in the former's dynamic variability and the latter's static normativity. Their fundamentally different functional characteristics set them apart: the concept is dynamic, but the notion is static.

Additionally, the notion and the concept have different scopes because the former has a simple structure and the latter a complicated one. Furthermore, being the concept's essential, primary element, the notion is a vital part of it; nonetheless, the concept cannot be reduced to the thought because it also includes "a cultural and ethnic component that reflects the linguistic picture of the world of its speakers".

The interrelation between "concept" and "notion"

Concepts and notions are both represented through language, whether it be through words, phrases, or sentences. Language allows individuals to express their conceptual understanding and share their notions with others. For example, the concept of "love" can be expressed through the notion of "affection" or "caring" in language.

Furthermore, concepts and notions play a crucial role in the formation of linguistic categories and semantic relationships. Linguistic categories are formed based on shared conceptual features, while semantic relationships are established through the connection of related notions. For example, the concept of "animals" encompasses various notions such as "dog", "cat", "bird", etc., and these notions are connected through semantic relationships based on their shared features.

Additionally, the interrelation between concept and notion in linguistics is evident in the process of lexicalization and semantic change. When a new concept emerges or evolves, it may lead to the lexicalization of new words or the expansion of existing

notions to accommodate the new concept. This process reflects the dynamic nature of language and its ability to adapt to changes in conceptual understanding.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the interrelation between concept and notion in linguistics highlights the role of language in representing and communicating ABSTRACT ideas. Concepts and notions are essential components of linguistic meaning and play a significant role in the formation of linguistic categories, semantic relationships, and lexicalization. Understanding this interrelation is crucial for studying how language reflects and shapes our conceptual understanding of the world.

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