



Semantic meaning of heart in conceptual language system

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ABSTRACT

This article explains the semantic meaning of heart in the conceptual language system and the following definition of a "concept" is proposed: a concept is a verbalized symbolic image of an "ideal" concept, reflecting the mental representation of native speakers about the "object" of reality, determined by the system of traditions of a given culture, within the boundaries of which it (the concept) is "etymologized" the inner form of the word expressing it.

Keywords:

Concept, Semantic Meaning Of Heart, Terminological Distinction, Emotion, Feelings.

All specialists professionally involved in the study of the emotional-sensory sphere of a person point to the blurring of the segments that form it, the clear identification of which is difficult.

As N.A. Krasavsky, the terms "feeling", "emotion", "affect" do not have strictly assigned meanings to them, and in psychology there is no common understanding and clear terminological distinction in the use of related concepts "emotion", "sense", "affect", "feeling". Following the terminological tradition of domestic linguists and emotionalists, the scientist uses the term "emotion" as a collective concept. The author also touches upon the problem of fundamental) and derivatives, peripheral ones. According to the author, the classification can be based on a phylogenetic criterion. Basic emotions are primary in origin and classification of mental experiences into basic (basal, nature is elementary, not specialized.

Due to the fact that clear boundaries between the terms "emotions" and "feelings" are not defined, both terms are used in this study.

The exceptional importance of the heart made it the center of a person's spiritual life, a receptacle for feelings, moods, thoughts, will, religious beliefs. In all three language pictures of the world "Heart" is, first of all, a symbol of emotions and feelings, or rather, a receptacle for emotions and feelings. The basic emotions include "fear", "anger", "joy-pleasure", "sorrow", "sadness".

I. Semantic group with meaning "fear"

"To panic", "to lose self-control", "to get lost" (from "heart" and the suffix their/they "Small". Shagirov A.K. T1., 116); one's heart leaped into one's mouth (or throat) to be afraid, to be very frightened; the soul went to the heels (lit.: the heart jumped into the mouth (or throat)); heart falls scared. In the examples given, we observe the "consequences" of fear.

In all three languages, as the internal form of concepts shows, fear “destroys” the heart, “shifts” it from its place.

II. Semantic group with the meaning "Anger"

Conquer the heart, inspire love for yourself, make you love yourself. In English: steal somebody's heart someone's heart; lose one's heart to 1) (something) to love someone (i.e. give one's heart to somebody); 2) (something) to be fond of something, to fall in love with something (lit.: loss! b / lose1. heart to someone, something).

III. Semantic group with the meaning "resentment"

The “heart” component is part of the concept of “resentment” in the Kabardian language: gukane reproach, sbida (from gu “heart” and kanen “stay”). Similar in other languages funk1, ionization of the concept was not revealed.

HP. Semantic group with meaning "mood", "state"

In the Kabardian language: gj kydezh cheerful mood; inspiration (from gu “heart” and kydezhyn “to run out); gorey bad mood (of gu “heart” and possibly Gay “bad”). A melancholy mood affects the “heart” in a similar way in Russian: it scrapes at someone’s heart sadly, sadly, hopelessly; breaks away from the heart (obsolete) a state of anxiety suddenly appears, a premonition of trouble, misfortune. In English, the “heart” is sick, weighed down if a person is depressed by something: Heart sickness dejection (from heart “heart” and sickness “disease”); with a heavy (sore) heart.

IV. Semantic group with meaning “Kindness”, “care”

“Heart” is part of the concept “Kindness” in the Kabardian language: gumasch1agye good-heartedness, responsiveness (from guy and masch1e “little”, “small” (here in sense softness, responsiveness). Shagirov L.K., 117); Gumaschu kind-hearted, sensitive. For the Russian YaKM, kindness is a special characteristic of the heart along with mercy. The “heart” component is included in the structure of the following concepts: kindness, kindness of character, responsiveness, gentleness: kindness, kindness. In English JKM, kindness “warms” the heart to “сердце” and

warm “тепло”, sincere (from heart “heart” and warm “warmth”). At the same time, a “cold” heart means callousness: cold heartedness is coldness, callousness (from cold “cold” and heartedness “cordiality”).

VI. Semantic group with a sign “ANGRY”

In the English JKM, anger “sets fire” heart: heartburning discontent, vexation; jealousy, secret envy (lit.: burning of the heart); heartburn fever, envy, anger. Anger borders on envy, jealousy. In Russian YaKM, an evil person is a person without a heart, heartless.

VII. Semantic group with meaning “hatred”

In Russian JKM, perception also goes through the heart: not according to the heart (the soul) does not like; with all my heart (soul) 1) boundlessly, boundlessly, sincerely, ardently; 2) very strongly (want, strive). In English, YKM also follow their heart: after one's heart (soul) to the soul of the heart (literally: after one's heart). Turn back on itself attention to the interchangeability in this context of the concepts “heart” and “soul” in the English and Russian JKM.

The studied material reveals a variety of emotional aspects of the concept “heart”. There is practically no emotional sphere in which this concept would not participate. In all three languages the “heart” an undoubted symbol, a “receptacle” of emotions and feelings. Emotions and feelings are reflected on it and at the same time formed in it.

According to the obtained linguistic data, it is possible to identify the following universal parameters of the heart, the change of which is already specific for each language: the shape of the heart; quality characteristics; heart temperature; heart activity; distance to the heart; coordinates (place) of the heart. In all three languages, emotions and feelings have an effect on the shape of the heart. Negative emotions warp him different imagery and degree of deformation. Positive emotions “repair” the heart. Perfect heart is a full heart.

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