LINGUICOGNITIVE PROPERTIES OF THE CONCEPT "MOON"

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Abstract. *In this article, the rapid development of cognitive science in recent years has led to the relevance of the problem of the concept of a concept in linguistic research. A morphological analysis of the concept "Moon" is presented.*

Keywoirds*: concept, cognitive semantics, morphological analysis, structural-semantic.* *a word can be initially seen in the works of A. Vezhbitskaya, YV Vasileka, RMGaysina, GFGacheva, BA Drozdov, YPLisitskaya, VI Nevoyt, JPSokolovskaya and others . The studies of these linguists reflected their conclusions as a result of their observations on the reflection of the nature of the language landscape and the specificity of formation in the concept. At the same time, they try to compare the concept with other related concepts and distinguish their common and specific aspects, determine the specificity of concepts. However, their works do not present a model for studying the concept [1] .*

Y.A. Stepanov, describing the structural-semantic model of a concept, divides its components into three main layers: 1) actual signs of the concept that are relevant in the present time, determining its substantive essence; 2) inactive signs that have been formed in the process of historical development and complement the content of the concept; 3) substantive layers encoded in the internal and external forms of a linguistic unit. This classification makes it possible to study the concept not only as a linguistic expression of a certain concept, but also as a complex cognitive structure that embodies historical, cultural and semantic layers [2].

Analyzing this theoretical approach on the example of the concept of “moon” helps to distinguish its semantic layers. In this case, the main meaning, which is actively used and directly understood by current language speakers, is taken into account as an actual sign of the concept. This meaning should be clarified not by the initial meaning in the spelling dictionary, but, first of all, by the semantic content recorded in the explanatory dictionary. The second, i.e., historical-cultural layer of the concept is formed by additional meanings and associations that have been formed during its historical development and, although relatively inactive today, may manifest themselves in certain contexts. In this regard, the concept of “moon” is not limited to the main meaning denoting an astronomical object, but can also encompass semantic layers related to the worldview, cultural imagination and symbolic thinking of the people. Therefore, studying the concept of "month" based on the model proposed by Stepanov makes it possible to distinguish its actual semantic content from additional layers associated with historical and cultural experience and to comprehensively illuminate the linguistic and cognitive properties of the concept.

The application of linguistic expression concepts and the basis for their classification. Based on the results of the semantic analysis of the collected linguistic materials and the study

of the substantive and functional characteristics of the concept of "month", the following scientific conclusions can be formulated:

1. The concept of "Moon" has a multi-layered semantic structure. Its content includes not only the basic concept of a celestial body, but also the mobile meanings, figurative expressions, and cultural associations that arise depending on the context. Therefore, when studying this concept, it is necessary to take into account not only the lexical meaning of the word, but also its speech occurrence.

2. The formation and use of linguistic concepts are inextricably linked to semantic factors. The meaning of a word in a particular text or speech situation is determined by its lexical-semantic capabilities, context, and communicative purpose. The fact that the concept of "month" acquires different meanings in different contexts serves to determine its semantic scope.

3. When classifying a concept, it is important to distinguish its content layers. In this case, the current semantic signs, layers of meaning formed during historical development, and figurative and cultural associations are analyzed in their relationship. Such an approach allows us to study the status of the concept in the modern language system separately from aspects related to historical and cultural experience.

4. The linguistic and cultural characteristics of the concept of "Moon" are closely related to the people's ideas about the world. The expressions, artistic images and symbolic expressions in which this concept is used can reflect the views, aesthetic criteria and figurative thinking specific to a particular culture. However, in determining such characteristics, it is necessary to interpret them on the basis of specific linguistic materials and contextual evidence.

5. Classification of linguistic concepts based on semantic criteria reveals their functional capabilities. Comparative study of the direct and indirect meanings, connotative properties, contextual use and cultural content of a word helps to determine the linguistic system of the concept and the mechanisms of its manifestation in speech.

The morphological features of the conceptual representation of language are inextricably linked to the process of human perception of existence, classification of things and phenomena based on certain categories, and expression of knowledge about them through linguistic means. Word groups, grammatical categories, word formation and form-forming means manifested at the morphological level play an important role in the formation of conceptual content and the emergence of its various semantic aspects. In particular, the morphological study of the concept of "month" allows us to determine the lexical meaning of this unit, derivational forms, and additional meanings formed on their basis.

The lexeme “Oy” in the Uzbek language primarily means the Earth’s natural satellite. It is also used to denote a specific period of calendar time, that is, one twelfth of a year. These two meanings represent concepts that are interconnected in the semantic structure of one lexeme, but differ in content. In the first meaning, “oy” is perceived as an astronomical object, while in the second meaning it is conceptualized as a means of measuring time and determining periodicity. Therefore, when analyzing the morphological and semantic

properties of this lexeme, it is important to determine in which sense it is used based on the context.

The morphological possibilities of the concept of “moon” are manifested, first of all, in its word formation processes. In the Uzbek language, units such as “oyli”, “oysiz”, “oydyn” , formed on the basis of this lexeme, indicate the development of the content in different directions. For example, in the combination “oyli tun ”, the form “oyli” serves to express the connection of the night with the moon and certain lighting conditions. In the combination “oysiz tun” , the suffix -siz creates a sign of absence, forming the idea of a night where the moon is not visible or is not illuminated by moonlight. In these examples, the suffixes -li and -siz express an opposite semantic relationship and linguistically express the signs of the concept of “oy” related to existence and non-existence.

These derivational units reveal the possibilities of morphological means in the formation of conceptual content. In particular, the suffix -li indicates that an object or phenomenon is endowed with a certain sign, while the suffix -siz indicates the absence of this sign. As a result, within the concept of "moon", such semantic contradictions as light and darkness, existence and non-existence may arise. However, these contradictions are not limited to morphological form; their specific semantic content is determined by the context and speech situation.

In illuminating the morphological features of the concept of “moon”, the lexeme aydin also deserves special attention. In the current Uzbek language , the word aydin mainly expresses meanings such as bright, clear, and precise. For example, in the combination aydin tun it expresses the brightness of the night landscape, while in the combination aydin ikku it figuratively means the clarity and intelligibility of thought. This situation shows that the idea of light associated with the image of the moon is transferred to expressing abstract content in some contexts. Nevertheless, when explaining the current morphological structure of the lexeme aydin , its historical and etymological features should also be taken into account, and not be limited to interpreting it only from the point of view of synchronous word formation.

The concept of “month” is also closely related to the categories of quantity and time. In units and forms such as “one month”, “two months”, “monthly”, “monthly” , the lexeme “month” participates in expressing the measure of time, duration and periodicity. For example, the combination “one month” means a certain period of time, and the combination “monthly salary” means a form of payment for labor related to time. In the combination “to wait for a month”, the meaning of duration is strengthened, emphasizing the long-term continuation of an action or state. These examples show that morphological forms and the combinations with their participation activate the semantic components of the concept of “month” such as time, quantity and duration. Also, the concept of “month” acquires artistic and linguistic content when combined with units expressing quality and imagery. In expressions such as “as beautiful as the moon”, “with a moon face”, “full moon” in the Uzbek language, the image of the moon can evoke images related to beauty, brightness of the face, perfection or a certain natural state. In particular, in the form of "oydek" the comparative suffix -dek turns the image of the moon into a criterion of comparison. As a result, the

appearance of a person or the sign of an object is compared with the features imagined as inherent in the moon. In the combination "oydek" the image of the moon appears as an artistic means expressing the beauty and brightness of the human face. The content of such units is formed in connection with the figurative thinking, artistic traditions and cultural associations of the people.

From the point of view of grammatical categories, the lexeme “month” has the ability to express various conceptual relationships. For example, the plural suffix in the form of months indicates the plurality of time units, while the accusative case in the form of month expresses belonging or a relationship with another word. The forms month, month, month, month, and month create various syntactic-semantic relationships using conjunctive suffixes. In this case, grammatical forms do not change the main content of the concept of “month”, but clarify its relationship in the sentence and its place in reality.

The role of context in the morphological representation of the concept of “moon” is also important. The same form can activate different conceptual content in different speech situations. For example, in the saying “moon shone” , the image of an astronomical object and its light emission is dominant, while in the saying “ three moons passed ” , the duration and passage of time constitute the main content. In the combination of “ moon ”, the lexeme “moon”, which may be historically or semantically related to “moon”, is used in the sense of clarity and precision. These examples show that it is not enough to study morphological forms separately from lexical-semantic and contextual features when analyzing conceptual content.

Based on the above analysis, the following conclusions can be drawn about the morphological characteristics of the concept of "month":

1. The concept of "moon" is expressed at the morphological level through word formation, grammatical forms, and various syntactic combinations, encompassing semantic layers related to astronomical object, unit of time, light, and imagery.

2. Derivative units such as "with" and "without" use morphological suffixes to express the relationships of presence and absence, highlighting certain features of conceptual content.

3. Units such as a month, a month, and a month represent the properties of the concept of "month" related to time, quantity, and duration. In this case, grammatical and word-forming means regulate the concepts of time linguistically.

4. Expressions such as "as beautiful as the moon" and "with a moon face" demonstrate the potential of the image of the moon as a means of comparison and artistic representation. In such units, morphological means participate in revealing the figurative and linguocultural content of the concept.

5. Morphological analysis of the concept "Moon" should be carried out taking into account the interaction of grammatical forms, lexical meanings and contextual factors. This approach allows us to distinguish different semantic layers of the concept and determine the mechanisms of their expression in the language system.

In conclusion, the morphological features of the concept of "moon" are one of the important linguistic phenomena that reveal the possibilities of language in conceptualizing being. The manifestation of this concept in derivative words, grammatical forms, and

figurative combinations shows that its semantic scope is not limited to the meaning of an astronomical object. It also covers the meanings associated with measuring time, perceiving light, comparing, and forming cultural images. Therefore, studying the concept of "moon" in a combination of morphological, semantic, and linguocultural approaches serves to deepen understanding of its place in the language system and national thinking.

LIST OF USED LITERATURE:

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