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LEXICAL AND SEMANTICAL ANALYSIS OF THE CONCEPT “DOUBT” IN LINGUOCULTUROLOGY

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Annotation. This article examines the linguistic and cultural analysis, formation and meaning of the concept of "doubt". Besides that the concepts that have been developing in modern linguistics in recent years, are highlighted, and the role of the concept in linguistic culture is analyzed.

Key words: Concept, linguistic and cultural studies, linguistic and cultural analysis, thinking, lexical, semantic, doubt

The linguistic and cultural concept occupies a central place in linguistic and cultural studies, and enriches its methodological and analytical tools. A concept is a central unit of study in this discipline, as it allows the analysis, interpretation and understanding of cultural characteristics reflected in the language and way of thinking of a certain group of people. In this article, one of the linguistic and cultural concepts, the linguistic and cultural analysis, semantic and lexical features of the concept of "doubt" is highlighted.

Doubt is defined as mistrust, suspicion, suspect about a certain situation or situation in our life, about this or that person. Although doubt in philosophy is often associated with skepticism, historically the relationship between them is complex. At the same time, some philosophers reject the theory that skeptic evidence plays an important role in generating doubt. The reason for this is that skeptical doubts, as philosophers say, differ from ordinary doubts in that they are general and have a deep meaning. Considering that doubt is a broad concept among people, every person is suspicious of some situations or things.

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Philosophical skepticism, however, examines whether there is even the slightest basis or reason for believing something rather than something else. Doubt can directly affect a person's decisions, confidence and judgment. In some sources, it is emphasized that doubt is contrary to faith, and it is clearly stated that it is an opposite concept.

Besides that doubt is part of everyone's life, their epistemic and emotional state. It is related to the intellectual cognitive activity of a person, aimed at understanding fragments of reality and forming a relationship with them. Doubt is the most important component of any knowledge - scientific and everyday, artistic and philosophical; it is the stimulus and driving force of mental activity. Doubt takes part in creating a coherent picture of the thinking person's world and determines his attitude towards it. Suspicion of pragmatic knowledge involves overcoming it in order to achieve psychological comfort for further rational activity. Overcoming doubt, a person knows not only the objects of external reality, but also himself. By studying doubt and the self in it, one moves to the meta-level of philosophical reflection, and the first step on this path is to inventory and analyze the linguistic ways of expressing this concept, because this language, according to many linguists, provides a key to understanding the objects and phenomena of the external and internal world.

To analyze the linguistic means of expressing this concept, we chose the method of functional-semantic modeling based on the semantic principle of separating language categories and the complex description of multi-level means of their expression. From the perspective of this approach, epistemic modality appears as a system of meanings that manifests itself at different levels of language.

Doubt is often accompanied by negative emotions. The reason for this is that doubt arises from a lack of information, and this, as a rule, is unfavorable for solving life problems and achieving success. According to the information theory of emotions,

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the level of anxiety of a person is directly proportional to the lack of information about the threat factor [Simonov 1971]. In cases where doubt is accompanied by anxiety, it is focused on the possibility of gaining access to a certain value. Doubting this possibility, a person experiences anxiety, fear, fear of deviation from this value.

The lexeme of doubt sheds light on opinions and expresses their thinking in the illumination of events between people. Also, this word is used in sentences expressing people's reasoned or unreasoned thinking about unchanging events and situations. We will try to analyze the semantic features of the lexeme of doubt in terms of opinions:

Disordered views: Doubt, involves uncertainty and ambivalence that greatly affect people's spirituality. This is a chaotic and unrealistic feature.

Note: Doubt can lead to introspection and change of mind. If there is doubt between people, it can be a reason for them to "look closely" at each other.

Argument: When there is doubt, arguments increase among people. They are involved in analyzing issues, drawing conclusions, and trying to change opinions.

International Effective Thoughts: Doubt involves rejecting people's good thoughts and bad thoughts alike. This will be important in studying social and political issues, understanding the news, and forming views on legal issues.

Practice in Conversation: Thoughts related to doubt, involving conversation and negotiation between people. These thoughts are expressed through words and actions.

Attribution: When doubt involves thoughts, people may attribute those thoughts to making, delegating, and managing unsatisfactory decisions.

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The lexeme of doubt is of great importance in teaching intellectual negotiations between people, in understanding news, and in intellectual reforms in society. This is an important concept that provides clarity and spiritual growth.

5. Why feature. "Doubt" also has the property of associating a thing or situation with negative characteristics. This makes it easier to change the formula, learn and analyze concepts that are dubious for humans.

The "why" (negative) semantic characteristic of the lexeme of doubt is related to the appearance of negative meanings and aspects within this word. By using it, it is possible to lose something, analyze a situation negatively, or reach negative opinions about the meaning of people.

In conclusion, the concept of "doubt" in linguistics and culture is a comprehensive concept, and its analysis requires specific analysis and methods. Some of its features were discussed above, and brief information was given about its lexical and semantic features.

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