

## THE CONCEPT OF “FEAR” AND ITS STUDY

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### **Annotation**

Throughout this article, we discuss the term of the concept and the expression of the concept of "Fear" in English and Uzbek, as well as research on the concept.

### **Annotatsiya**

Ushbu maqola orqali biz ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida konsept tushunchasi va “Qo‘rquv” konseptining ifodasi, izohi va konsept bo‘yicha o‘rganilgan ishlar muhokama qilamiz.

### **Аннотация**

В данной статье рассматривается понятие концепта и выражение концепта «Страх» в английском и узбекском языках, а также исследование концепта.

**Tayanch so‘z va iboralar:** konsept, tushuncha, tuyg‘u, Askoldov, qo‘rquv, lingvokulturologiya.

**Key words and expressions:** concept, understanding, feeling, Askoldov, fear, linguoculturalism.

**Ключевые слова и выражения:** концепт, понимание, чувство, Аскольдов, страх, лингвокультурализм.

Nowadays, with the increasing role of perception and communication, the concept has become a central aspect of cognitive research. Linguist scientist E.S. According to Kubryakova, all the meanings characteristic of a person's mental activity, reflecting his knowledge and experience, are "stored in the mind in the form of special mental structures, that is, concepts." Noting that the concept is broader than the linguistic meaning, many scientists have learned that the basis for the formation of the concept is an emotional image, and the meaning of a word is a collection or family of semantic components. In semantic analysis, the set of terms cannot express the content of the concept as a whole, in other words, the set of ideas will never find a comprehensive expression in the linguistic form. A concept is considered as a unit of the field of concept (the mental field consisting of concepts), and the meaning is considered as a unit of the semantic space of the language (a part of the field of understanding realized with the help of signs). The meaning with its symbols indicates certain features that make up the concept, but represents only a part of its semantic content. In comparative studies, the field of modern linguistics such as linguoculturology plays a special role. In the texts of linguistic and cultural studies, the concept is expressed by different names: "existential meanings", "ultimate concepts", "cultural concepts". It should be noted that the main category that summarizes the fields of cognitive linguistics and linguocultural studies is this concept. If we look at the origin of this term, in 1928, the Russian linguist Askoldov mentioned this term in his research work. The linguist scientist expressed the opinion about the concept that "it is a unit that reflects the process of thinking about one type or another concept."

As we think about the concept, we can also study feelings more broadly with the help of this concept. Emotions reflect the ethno-cultural features of the world model and represent a particular reality. In a certain language culture, emotions form their concepts based on the

expression that determines the organization of the socially developed state of information, as mental units of a higher level of abstraction that perform the function of metapsychic regulation, as a definition of the structure of the human mental world. is manifested in the form of a system of interconnected meanings and thus is reflected in the linguistic consciousness of individuals, in the centuries-old experience of the ethnos through universal and culturally specific ideas about emotional experiences. They include certain universal structures as links between knowledge, consciousness, and human culture, establishing a relevant identity not only for many, but also for single cultures.

Concepts of spirit, heart, fear, longing, grief, and other configurations of concepts often associated with moral and emotional states are central to the study of the field of concepts.

Fear is undoubtedly one of the most basic concepts of the surrounding reality. Some linguists distinguish several types of fear, for example, linguist A. Vejbitskaya considers "fear" to be one of the four basic human emotions along with "anger", "sadness" and "satisfaction". considered one.

Thus, the cultural component of the relationship caused by the feeling of fear cannot be ignored. Fear is an important component of the culture of any society. Therefore, it is interesting to observe how this complex phenomenon is conceptualized in the minds of ordinary people. Fear is included in the list of fundamental emotions, and this concept (P. Ekman, V. Friesen, K. Izard, A. Wierzbicka, A. N. Leontiev, S. Rubinshtein, etc.), emotion they have basic features such as universality, recognition, possibility.

Fear is one of the main human emotions. Primitive man's fear of natural phenomena, fear of war, fear of his own life, the life of his relatives and dear people, fear of the unknown future - all these can be examples confirming the universality and dominance of this emotion.

Fear is considered as a state of mind and a reaction to danger based on the instinct of self-defense. Emotions associated with fear, anxiety, panic, phobias, the perception of terrifying episodes, and the presentation of terrifying pictures of one's own life and that of others constitute the main layer of relevant understanding. Its expression in English changes as follows: fear (dread, anxiety, fright).

Fear is a state of fear expressed in the indecisiveness of behavior, the struggle of motives. In English units, the term "dread (fear)" is unchanged: pucker factor - fear; higher hover- strong fear; white feather - cowardice; big girls blouse- doubts and questions a person troubled by fears; (to be (all)/feel adrift-to be afraid) in the Russian material we find such words as bear disease - fear, cowardice; drift - to be afraid; dreyfun - fearful rat. In Uzbek linguistics, there are expressions such as "When a rabbit jumps, his heart falls, he is afraid", "When a sparrow sings, his heart is sad" - a very cowardly person.

Fright (to be afraid) - the process of transitioning from fearlessness to fear occurs as a result of a direct encounter with danger or a sudden unfavorable change in the environment: to get the wind up – to be afraid, to be timid, to turn / cut /go adrift – to be afraid; to make leeway - to freeze from fear, Adrenalin's brown! - Scary!; to drop a brown - to be very scared; to show the white feather - to retreat from fear.

Anxiety is an emotional state that occurs in uncertain dangerous situations and manifests itself in anticipation of an unfavorable development of events. "Anxiety" (alarm) scheme is implemented in the following units: splash / shot - anxiety; to be in deep waters - worry, worry; to see breakers ahead - to know the danger in advance; sweat - worry a lot, sweating neaters - worry; sweat grenade - an easily excited person who takes jokes seriously; wall of death - nervous state of a person.

From the given examples, we know that the emotional sphere occupies a central place in linguistic culture. In this regard, there is a need to study the asymmetry of the expression of fear concepts.

As a result of the above, the relevance of the research is that fear has a high social value and is distinguished by its ability to influence human activity. For this reason, the study of concepts is one of the important directions of the development of modern linguistics.

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