

THE CONCEPTUAL COMPONENT OF THE CONCEPT OF "KINDNESS".

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Annotation.

The concept of "kindness" is considered as a linguocognitive phenomenon and its conceptual component is determined through a lexicographic description.

Keywords: concept, a linguocognitive phenomenon, kindness, conceptualization, ethno-cultural concept.

Аннотация: Рассматривается концепт «доброта» как лингвокогнитивное явление и определяется его понятийная составляющая через лексикографическое описание.

Ключевые слова: концепт, лингвокогнитивный феномен, доброта, концептуализация, этнокультурный концепт.

The concept as a linguocognitive phenomenon is a unit of "mental or mental resources of our consciousness and the information structure that reflects the knowledge and experience of a person; operational meaningful unit of memory, mental lexicon, conceptual system and language of the brain (*lingua mentalis*), the whole picture of the world reflected in the human psyche", i.e. that ideal, abstract unit that a person operates in the process of thinking. The content of the concept includes information about objects and their any, not necessarily essential, properties, about what a person knows, thinks, assumes, imagines about the objects of the world. The concept has a certain, albeit non-rigid structure, the complex nature of which suggests that it may be backed by knowledge of varying degrees of abstraction, i.e. different formats of knowledge. A concept can be either a separate meaning or a whole conceptual structure that includes other concepts and sets other stages of abstraction. In turn, concepts form classes and categories of objects and phenomena, serving as a benchmark for comparison and categorization of newly cognized objects and phenomena.

The main tool of conceptualization and categorization the language of the surrounding world, which provides access to all concepts, is the language. At the same time, it remains one of the possible ways of forming concepts in human consciousness and the main means of their verbalization and representation. In a language, a concept can be verbalized by individual words and phrases, phraseological units, sentences and whole texts. Its characteristics are revealed through the meanings of linguistic units representing this concept, their dictionary interpretations, speech contexts. This type of analysis is called conceptual analysis. E.S.Kubryakova defines conceptual analysis as "the search for those general concepts that are summed up under one sign and predetermine the existence of the sign as a known cognitive structure". The comparison of all available linguistic means of representation of the concept in the language system and in speech makes it possible to identify the main content of the concept, as well as the principles of the organization of linguistic material, since the formation of the meanings of individual linguistic units, their various classifications, as well as the formation of language categories are based on certain concepts. According to their content, degree of abstraction and standardization, method of

formation and expression, concepts are divided into certain types, the classification of which is presented in detail in the works of E.S.Kubryakova, N.N.Boldyrev, V.I.Karasik, etc.

The ethno-cultural concept of "kindness" as part of the complex of moral and ethical ideas of a person about the world in the Anglo-American linguoculture (as, indeed, in other linguocultures) is considered through a set of moral, religious, emotional and national components determined by culture, social system and human relations. This approach allows us to give a broad interpretation of the moral and evaluative category of "kindness".

In English, the concept of "kindness" is represented by the words kindness, kind, kindly and some other words derived from them, there is also a synonymous relationship of these words with words goodness, good and virtue, virtuous. Actual language material (English folk tales) also reveals the use of the words civil, civility, good-natured, good-tempered, bonnie, tender(-hearted), gentle, warmly, merciful, to be good at heart, loving, friendly(-like), etc. to denote this concept. It should be noted that the proposed language material gives an idea of the traditional, fixed for centuries, and therefore the most typical perception and emotional evaluation of personal traits. For the most complete interpretation of the meaning of these words, we present the data of several dictionaries: Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, Macmillan English Dictionary for advanced learners and Microsoft Encarta Dictionary.

Kindness: 1) the quality of being kind; kind behavior or kind feelings; ability to behave kindly: the practice of being or the tendency to be sympathetic and compassionate;

2) a kind act; a compassionate act: an act that shows consideration and caring.

Kind: 1) showing concern about the happiness and feeling of others in a gentle and friendly way; behaving in a way that shows you care about other people and want to help them; compassionate: having a generous warm compassionate nature; generous: showing generosity or compassion; caring: showing courtesy or caring about somebody (formal): ...there once lived a kind old woman.

1. used about someone's appearance;
2. used when making polite requests or when showing appreciation of something somebody has done for one; used about things someone says or does, especially when you are thanking them.
3. not causing harm or damage (formal);
4. agreeable or safe: not harsh, unpleasant, or likely to have destructive effects.

Kindly (adv.): 1) in a kind manner; tolerantly: with tolerance and patience: ...he talking so kindly that Cherry had no notion how time was moving... [Cherry of Zennor];

2) used for making a polite request, especially when you are trying to hide the fact that you are annoyed (spoken formal);

2a) used for showing that you are grateful to sb.

Kindly (adj.): 1) kind or friendly in character, manner or appearance; a kindly person behaves in a kind way towards other people; friendly and generous by nature: sympathetic and kind; showing sympathy: arising from or showing a sympathetic and generous nature;

2) pleasant: pleasant, mild, or comfortable.

Kind-hearted: 1) having a kind nature; sympathetic; generous; friendly and generous by nature: sympathetic and kind;

2) arising from kindness: showing or arising from a sympathetic and generous nature.

In addition to these meanings, each word also has a certain set of stable phrases that bring additional conceptual characteristics to the meaning of the main concept. Thus, we see that the concept of "kindness" is an abstract category that implements and manifests as an individual's quality the more general concept of "good", which belongs to the sphere of "subconscious values" or unconscious, the "unreflected" spirituality of a person, regardless of his belonging to a particular linguistic culture; however, for a representative of the Anglo-American tradition, this concept also manifests itself through the prism of utility, i.e. rationality. And although the concepts of "good" and "kindness" are abstract concepts, they conceal an objective action, an individual's attitude to other people, a personal assessment, i.e. all the objective human activity acting as an object of a value relationship, which allows us to identify the main conceptual characteristics.

So, in our opinion, the primary substantive features of the concept of "kindness" in the English-speaking conceptual sphere include the following:

1. *socially approved spiritual quality of a person;*
2. *spiritual activity and the results of this activity;*
3. *a socially acquired model of human behavior approved by socially established norms of moral and ethical assessments;*
4. *advantages and priority of this quality in social behavior;*
5. *a specific person endowed with this quality;*
6. *politeness in formal and informal social relations;*
7. *willingness to come to the rescue, to provide support;*
8. *caring;*
9. *love;*
10. *praise; approval of behavior, deed.*

Secondary features of this concept are:

1. *usefulness, fitness in something;*
2. *quality, quality factor;*
3. *thoroughness;*
4. *sanity; efficiency;*
5. *authenticity;*
6. *a large amount of anything.*

Situational characteristics or frame models that reveal its essence also serve as means of linguistic expression of the concept of "kindness" in English folk tales;

... 'e did take and wade out down channel, right out to sea and all the fishing boats 'ad to do was to follow 'en. Oh! They come out o' Minehead 204 'arbor, loaded, they did, all the fishing boats, right up Bristol way, to Portishead, and 'e'd go and 'e'd wade out there, and water'd come up to 'is armpits, and 'e'd scoop up girt shoals o' fish, and 'twas a wonderful time for the fishing boats. [Skillywidden]

'Bless you, dear Miss Mary, for a-coming to see we poor widders. That fare a sight of months as you ha' bin awar, that du, and we ha' missed you good tidy!..'

'Yes, yes, do tell me all about your troubles, pray! I am so sorry to see you all so miserable.'
[How Oud Polly Gorst Cum Agin]

In addition, grammatical and stylistic means are used:

... and 'e didn't 'arm no one. [Skillywidden] (double negation reveals the concept of "kindness" through the opposite concept of "malice").

Her master was so kind and loving that a year passed by like a summer day. [Cherry of Zennor] ((Comparison is used for greater expressiveness and imagery).

Nevertheless, despite the wide arsenal of means of linguistic representation of the concept of "kindness" in English linguacultural, there is a relatively low nominative density of this concept, which is explained by the cultural dominants of behavior peculiar to a person of the Anglo-American tradition. As you know, priority is given to material goods, while in the spiritual life of the British there is a certain incompleteness, duality. Thus, the question of good and evil is given relatively little attention, and sometimes simply ignored. However, the presence of different definitions in different dictionaries, as well as the polysemantics of the concept name and its closest designations indicate that the content of this concept, in principle, is not fully incalculable. All linguistic means in their totality give only a general idea of the content of the concept in the minds of native speakers, but they cannot fully represent it.

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