



## CORRELATION OF CONCEPT, NOTION AND MEANING

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**Abstract:** This article examines the correlation of the concept and concept, meaning, and their types. The article examines the conceptual aspects of understanding and meaning, as well as the problems and shortcomings that arise in this process.

**Keywords:** Concept, notion, meaning, language, speech, linguistic.

### INTRODUCTION

In modern science, the problem of differentiation of such concepts as “concept”, “notion” and “meaning” is relevant. I.V. Varukha writes, that most often meaning is understood as the sense, content associated with the notion as a reflection in the mind of objects and phenomena of the objective world [Варуха, 2011: 50]. According to V.V. Vinogradov, complex and diverse elements of thought embodied in the sound complex [Виноградов, 1977: 162-189], in other words, the conceptual content of linguistic expressions is associated with this term [Аругюнова, 1982: 120]. I.V. Varukha also draws attention to the fact that meaning is used as an all-encompassing term that includes any aspect of language and speech, which largely determines the difficulties that arise when studying its nature [Варуха, 2011: 51].

The notion is interpreted as a form of thinking, which reflects a set of essential features, that is, those, each of which, taken separately, is necessary, and all taken together are sufficient so that they can be used to distinguish (allocate) a given object from the rest and generalize homogeneous objects in class. Such signs can be the shape of an object, its function, color, size, similarity or difference with another object and mass generalizations, etc. The notion is the result of single phenomena, during which a person is distracted from non-essential features, focusing only on the essential characteristics of the object [Карасик, 2002: 256]. Without abstraction, human thinking there is no such thing without abstract representations, it is impossible.

The question of the relationship between the concept and meaning of a word is part of the problem of the relationship between linguistic and non-linguistic knowledge, conceptual and lexical-semantic information. Both phenomena - concept and meaning - are of a cognitive nature, both are the result of reflection and cognition of reality by human consciousness. However, the meaning is a product of the activity of the linguistic consciousness, and the conceptual consciousness [Стернин, 2001: 178]. From the point of view of categorical status, meaning is a unit of semantic space and is a well-known and communicatively relevant part of the concept [Стернин, 2001: 53-54]. For the explication of the concept, usually numerous lexical units are needed, which means many values that are presented and ordered in the form of a field. The content of the concept is wider than the content of the meaning, since in addition to the semantic components associated with the word that are actually perceived and used in communication; it includes features that reflect the general information base of a person, his encyclopedic knowledge about an object or phenomenon. The difference between notion and meaning lies in the fact that, so to speak, two forces take part in the formation of the first: the object and thinking, and in the formation of the second - three forces: the object, thinking and the structure of the language [Арбекова, 1977: 52-53]. The meaning, like the entire vocabulary as a whole,

is always nationally specific, as it is formed in the conditions of specific connections and relationships between the words of a given language. Notions are common to different languages. Reflecting reality, the meaning overlays additional representations and all sorts of semantic associations, therefore, in addition to the concept it expresses, the meaning may include such components, stylistic characteristics, emotional coloring etc.

Analysis of linguistic literature allows us to conclude that there are different views on how the terms “notion” and “concept” correlate. Representatives of one approach use the terms under consideration as synonyms (see, for example, the works of N.Yu. Shvedova, M.V. Nikitin, A.P. Babushkin, A.A. Khudyakov, and others). Representatives of a different approach (see, for example, I.A. Sternin, V.I. Karasik, G.G. Slyshkin, V.A. Maslova, etc.) consider it appropriate to distinguish between the terms “notion” and “concept” and consider notion as one of the structural components of the concept [Карасик, 2002: 75-79].

The concept is wider than the notion, since it cannot be reduced to the forms of reason, to pure logical categories. The scope of its manifestations is more diverse, it includes emotions, intuition, affects, feelings, etc. [Неретина, 1994: 57].

The notion, as a set of learned essential features of an object, forms the most stable layer (meaningful core) of the concept, which is a generalized abstracted knowledge common to the entire ethno-linguistic group [Алефиренко, 2005: 158], plan the content of which is the totality of knowledge about a given object, and the plan of expression is the totality of language means (lexical, phraseological, etc.) [Маслова, 2008: 80].

A distinctive feature of the classical notion is its fundamental non-imagery, pure rationality. While the concept, unlike the notion, includes not only descriptive-classifying, but also sensory-volitional, and figurative-empirical characteristics. Concepts are not only thought, but also experienced.

The concept and notion are opposed by the degree of abstractness of their content [Воркачев, 2004: 192]. The notion is an abstraction of a higher order, to which the variations of the concept are oriented.

At the level of notion, there is a simple description of the language based on a common fund of knowledge. At the level of concepts, there is a complication of the semantic description, an increasingly detailed differentiation of meanings [Пименова, 2007: 173].

The notion belongs to the sphere of language, in contrast to the concept, presented as an elementary unit of generalization of experience, as a linguistic and extralinguistic one [Вапуха, 2011: 51].

Thus, the terms “concept”, “notion”, “meaning” should not be confused and used as synonymous. There are differences between the notions and meanings, which lie in the fact that the concept is formed by both the object and thinking, and the meaning is formed by the object, thinking and the structure of the language. Meaning is a well-known and communicatively relevant part of the concept. The notion also acts as one of the components of the concept.

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