

INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACH OF RESEARCHING THE CONCEPT LIFE

*Djabbarbergenova Miyirkhan Maksetbay kizi -
a Phd student of Nukus state Pedagogical Institute,
Nukus*

Life as a multidimensional phenomenon is of great interest to many disciplines of natural and social sciences and humanities: biology, medicine, cultural studies, literary studies, philosophy, sociology, psychology, etc. In the context of such modern interdisciplinary areas of linguistics as cognitive linguistics and cultural linguistics, this phenomenon is of interest to us, first of all, as a conceptual education that receives linguistic expression and has national and cultural content. The multidimensional concept of Life combines linguistic, social, psychological, aesthetic, philosophical, biological, and cultural aspects in its structure, which together form a kind of information layers of the concept that accumulate the knowledge of native speakers of this linguistic culture. It should be noted that in this work we do not set ourselves the task of reflecting all the available aspects and theories regarding the phenomenon of life, due to the fact that, that this concept may change its content depending on the field of application. In this regard, we will limit ourselves to conditionally highlighting some aspects such as:

- biological

- philosophical

- psychological-culturological, generalizing axiological, moral, ethical and moral characteristics. As Boldirev stated these aspects are valuable due to the synthetic nature of their use in the description of the LIFE concept under study, since they represent "background information" - "a structure of generally accepted and to a certain extent generalized knowledge" that leads to a common system of culturally significant experience of native speakers of a particular language [1; 25-35]. The analysis of the linguistic material confirms the fact that each of the above aspects contributes to the disclosure of the deep semantics of the concept of LIFE to a certain extent. Let's look at each aspect separately. As given in philosophical encyclopedic dictionary, in the light of the biological aspect, the concept of LIFE is defined as a special way of existence of matter that arises under certain conditions during its development, as the functioning of a living organism that involves metabolism, and is characterized by attributes such as growth, reproduction, heredity, variability, the struggle for life and natural selection [4;186-187]. In the context of natural science, life is understood as the interaction of an organism with the environment [7]. Solopov stated that the modern interpretation of the concept of "life" also includes the concept of organization, informativeness and orderliness [6; 106]

The research materials allow us to talk about the key role of the biological aspect in the study of the concept of LIFE, since it is this aspect that is reflected not only in all the dictionary definitions of the verbalizers of the concept, but also its full realization in a specific text, for example, in the context of the following fragment, the representative of the concept of LIFE is represented by the meaning of "human biological existence from the moment of birth to the moment of speech" For example: I've never been to a rehearsal in my life. (Theatre, W.S Maugham). The philosophical aspect of the concept of LIFE seems to be more complex, because it contains variable approaches to the nature of the phenomenon of life. In the course of the history of the development of philosophical thought, the content of the concept of "life" has changed repeatedly. In general, the following views can be traced on the problem of defining "life" in the light of non-classical philosophizing: - biological-naturalistic

- the living is considered as artificial in contrast to the constructed artificial; - cosmological

- life or life impulse is a kind of cosmic force; From the point of view of classical philosophy, the interpretation of the concept of "life" is also reduced to "naive hylozoism and mechanicism." Within the framework of hylozoism, life is defined as an immanent property of the mother, who is almost synonymous with being. In philosophical dictionary Mechanistic ideas about life are reduced to the ideas of "inert" matter, suggesting one or another variant of the prime mover as the source of the "force" that sets it in motion [5; 732]. In turn, Plato and Pascal consider life as a

dream. The pessimistic tradition considers life not only as suffering, sleep, and illusion, but also as struggle and vanity [3; 185].

The next aspect of life, the psychological concept, namely the psycholinguistic one, is related to the problems of perception of the concept of "life" and the peculiarities of verbalization of this meaningful aspect of the concept of life in the system of language and speech. It should be noted that psycholinguistics is a complex discipline that appeared at the junction of linguistics and psychology, studying language as a mental phenomenon. It is a science that studies the speech activity of people in psycholinguistic and linguistic aspects. Kubryakova stated that One of the tasks of psycholinguistics is "the study of the processes of perception and production of speech, cognitive processes interacting with linguistic knowledge in the production and understanding of language" [2; 147-153]. The perception and description of the concept of life as the most important category of consciousness is characterized by imagery, tangible "picturesqueness", and visibility, which consist in reflecting fragments of reality through the nomination of other spheres. In particular, our analysis indicates that, what Life means in English is very often associated with the concept of "theater". To confirm this, we give the following example: "His life was a comedy written in the style of a stunning man" ("The Moon and the Sixpence" by W.S. Maugham).

When studying the linguistic and cultural concept of Life, we were able to identify semantic extensions of the linguistic and cultural plan, revealing the attitude to life, Life in the English language consciousness is conceptualized as the highest spiritual value, as evidenced by such conceptual features as valuable, precious, treasured, dear, loved, cherished, important, essential, significant, unique forming the content of the concept.

The interdisciplinary approach involves an appeal to related scientific disciplines, in particular cognitive science, psychology, cultural studies and philosophy, which, on the one hand, is due to the complex multidimensional nature of the concept under study, on the other hand, it is necessary to identify the deep structure of the concept in the interaction of all its conceptual features, representing different aspects of such a complex phenomenon as life.

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