**Words, concept, notion, idea in Azerbaijani linguistics**

*Pashayeva Gunel Bakhsheyish*

*Doctor of Philosophy in Philology, Associate Professor*

*Sumgayit State University, Azerbaijan*

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Every word that has a meaning in the vocabulary of the language creates a semantic system of the language. Each of the words in the vocabulary of the language has a certain lexical meaning. Words differ in their meaning and create a certain image in the human mind. This idea has a different form, content and is called a concept. The word is the basic unit of language, the concept of thinking, and there is a close connection between them. The word is the material skin of thought, but it is also the main means of conditioning the concept and proving its existence. However, even if a concept is expressed in words, it is a fact that it precedes the word. That is, first the concept and then the word. The words used to express concepts can be random or arbitrary. This is a matter of debate in linguistics. Given the facts of language, it can be said that the naming of concepts can be both accidental and arbitrary. There are many examples of this.

The connection between a word and a concept cannot be considered as their identification. There are certain differences between them; Concepts are universal, words are national, concepts are the same, words are different, concepts are the same, they sound different in world languages, a concept has no real and figurative meaning, and a word has a real and figurative meaning. In recent years, the study of linguistics in the multicultural aspect has led to the widespread use of the term concept in language. Although the Latin word "concept" means concept, we cannot accept all concepts and words in the language as concepts.

Proverbs and, expressions with a deep meaning, which are only relevant and valuable for culture and have a large number of language units for their expression, become concepts. If this were not the case, they would be identical to the concepts, and would be indistinguishable from each other in concept. However, unlike concepts, concepts as a symbol, as an emblem, in a certain way refer to the text, situation, knowledge that creates them.

The number of lexical units that are concepts is limited, because not all the words that define concepts can be concepts. The concept is both cultural and individual, and they are closely linked. However, there are some differences between them. An individual concept is individual, it can change on the basis of received information, and here the emotion does not remain unaffected. Cultural concepts are formed over a period of time, and its change takes a long time. The individual concept is subjective and changeable, while the cultural concept is objective and unchanging, and its historical development is relatively sustainable and conservative. The sum (total) of cultural concepts creates a conceptual picture. That is, the sum of the concepts conditioned by the national-cultural individual life experience creates the concept. A concept sphere is an idea sphere consisting of concepts, which can express an idea through pictures, schemes, concepts, scenarios. The concept of each nation depends on its national culture, mentality, way of life and so on. differ from each other in terms of issues. However, this is not the case in the concepts. For example, the word "dog" (animal) sounds different in different languages, but conceptually creates the same image in all people, but if we consider it as a concept, we see that this image changes according to the national and cultural values ​​of each nation. For example, if you say to an Azerbaijani, "They treat me like a dog," he will understand what you mean, but if you address a foreigner with this expression, he will probably believe that it is not a bad feeling to be treated like a dog. Because, in his opinion, a dog is loved, cherished and considered a friend of family members.In linguistics, words, concepts, notion are closely related, but there are significant differences between them. This is also the same case in Azerbaijani linguistics. Although the concept is a new concept for the Azerbaijani language, modern research confirms its special role in the study of semantics.