

**THE CONCEPT OF HEART AND ITS DIMENSIONS**

**Davlatova Muhayyo Hasanovna**

The head of English department, PhD  
Bukhara state medical institute named after Abu Ali ibn Sina  
[davlatova.muhayyo@bsmi.uz](mailto:davlatova.muhayyo@bsmi.uz)  
<https://orcid.org/0009-0002-0618-7139>

**Shodiyev Ulugbek Salimovich**

Master's degree student of the Faculty of Foreign languages,  
Asia International University  
[sodievlugbek643@gmail.com](mailto:sodievlugbek643@gmail.com)

**Abstract:** This article explains the concept of heart and its dimensions. The heart has been a central symbol in English literature representing love, emotion, and the self. It has been used as a metaphor in many works, including novels, poetry, and other types of writing. The “heart” has been a powerful symbol throughout history, appearing in various forms across different cultures, religions, and artistic movements. Its use transcends biological function, representing love, faith, spirituality, and sorrow.

**Key words:** Heart, concept, symbol, desire, feelings, organ, emotion, metaphor.

**Introduction.** The heart is an iconic symbol in the medieval and early modern Asian and European world. In addition to being a physical organ, it is a key conceptual device related to emotions, cognition, the self and identity, and the body. The heart is read as a metaphor for human desire and will, and situated in opposition to or alongside reason and the site of emotion and emotional practices, informed a broad range of art, literature, music, medical texts and others. This multidisciplinary collection brings together art historians, literary scholars, historians, theologians and musicologists to highlight the range of meanings attached to the symbol of the heart, the relationship between physical and metaphorical representations of the heart and the uses of the heart in the production of identities and common motions are distinct feelings or qualities of consciousness, such as joy or sadness, that reflect the personal significance of emotion-arousing events. The major types of emotions include fear, sadness, anger, surprise, excitement, guilt, shame, disgust, interest, and happiness.

Emotions are the most basic thing of the human being and, therefore, they constitute something intrinsic to our lives. Above all, the heart stands out for being considered the place where they are located. Therefore, we can establish the metaphor “The heart is a container of emotion”. Among them, love is the outstanding one. Firstly, we should define what a metaphor is a word or phrase for one thing that is used to refer to another thing in order to show or suggest that they are similar. An object, activity, or idea that is used as a symbol of something else [8]. Metaphors are a form of figurative language, which refers to words or expressions that mean something different from their literal definition. In the case of metaphors, the literal interpretation would often be pretty silly. For example, imagine what these metaphors would look like if you took them at face value: for example: Love is a battlefield, Bob is a couch potato, Baby, you're firework, I am titanium. However, the fact that emotions are located in this body part does not constitute a universal, since there are other languages and cultures in which they are metaphorically eradicated in other body parts. Turkish, for example, locates them in the liver, that is why the expression “My liver, my soul” may be striking to us. Another case is Nigerian English, language that considers the belly the heat of emotions [1, 120] The cultural differences are due, most of the time, to the

metaphorical location of certain faculties or states (like the intellect or the emotion) in the body, since some populations associate internal organs with specific faculties. Sometimes, different cultures do not share those associations [3, 54], as we have just seen, and those differences are reflected on the language in a later stage.

Cognitive linguistics is the study of the nature of a particular concept in the linguistic representation of the world and its relationship to world realities. Concept is one of the main categories of cognitive linguistics and is an element of communication between culture and man. The term “concept” has been used in linguistics since the 1990s. The concept still does not have a single general explanation or interpretation. Concepts are defined as abstract ideas. They are understood to be the fundamental building blocks of the concept behind principles, thoughts and beliefs. They play an important role in all aspects of cognition. As such, concepts are studied by several disciplines, such as linguistics, psychology, and philosophy, and these disciplines are interested in the logical and psychological structure of concepts, and how they are put together to form thoughts and sentences. The study of concepts has served as an important flagship of an emerging interdisciplinary approach called cognitive science.

The “key” concepts of any language include the concept of “heart”, symbolizing the center of man, both biological and spiritual and psychological. The functioning of this concept in the language picture world reflects the duality of human nature. It is the concept of “heart” expresses the anthropocentrism of the language to the greatest extent. European Scholar Journal (ESJ) National component specifics spiritual culture is not limited to those features that are due to the linguistic way of expression. However, as a component of spiritual culture, language occupies a special place in it, acting as a necessary condition for the formation, development and functioning of other components of culture. We are talking about the role of language in the implementation of continuity in the development of spiritual culture. The mechanisms of continuity can be explained by analyzing the picture of the world reflected in the language.

**Conclusion.** The picture of the world is the original global image of the world that underlies the human worldview, representing the essential properties of the world in the understanding of which is the result of all the spiritual activity of man. Language, culture and ethnicity are inextricably linked. At the present stage of linguistic research<sup>11</sup> it has become obvious that the study of only the formal structure of the language. its communicative function is limited by the real place of language in the process of cultural creation. A different approach to the language, necessary to clarify its essence, is to study the language not only as a means of communication, but, above all, as an integral component of the culture of an ethnic group.

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