CONCEPTUAL ANALYSIS IN LINGUISTICS

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Annotation: *The introduction of new objectives in linguistics has given rise to innovative methods of semantic analysis. Current semantic research primarily focuses on experimental data gathered from psycholinguistic experiments or the actual usage of linguistic units. Linguists are increasingly referring to conceptual analysis as a method for linguistic research, aimed at examining linguistic concepts. This approach facilitates the exploration of the conceptual structure of language and enhances our understanding of the world through the lens of concepts.*

Keywords: *concept, conceptual analysis, linguistic consciousness, associative experiment*

Annotatsiya: *Tilshunoslikda yangi muammolarni shakllantirish semantik tahlilning innovatsion usullarining paydo bo'lishiga olib keldi. Zamonaviy semantik tadqiqotlar asosan psixolingvistik tajribalar orqali to'plangan eksperimental ma'lumotlarga yoki til birliklaridan haqiqiy foydalanishga qaratilgan. Tilshunoslar tobora ko'proq lingvistik tushunchalarni o'rganishga qaratilgan lingvistik tadqiqot usuli sifatida kontseptual tahlilga murojaat qilmoqdalar. Ushbu yondashuv tilning kontseptual tuzilishini o'rganishni osonlashtiradi va tushunchalar obyektivi orqali dunyo haqidagi tushunchamizni kengaytiradi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *kontseptsiya, kontseptual tahlil, til ongi, assotsiativ tajriba*

Аннотация: *Постановка новых задач в лингвистике привела к появлению инновационных методов семантического анализа. Современные семантические исследования в основном сосредоточены на экспериментальных данных, собранных в ходе психолингвистических экспериментов, или на фактическом использовании языковых единиц. Лингвисты все чаще обращаются к концептуальному анализу как к методу лингвистического исследования, направленному на изучение лингвистических концептов. Этот подход облегчает изучение концептуальной структуры языка и расширяет наше понимание мира через призму концептов.*

Ключевые слова*: концент, концептуальный анализ, языковое сознание, ассоциативный эксперимент*

INTRODUCTION

Conceptual analysis is regarded as the primary method for studying concepts. Its goal is to map out the cognitive process of understanding a concept's meaning and to express the findings in a formalized semantic language. Analyzing the works of various authors involved in conceptual analysis reveals that it is not a singular method for examining concepts. Instead, these works are linked by a relatively common objective, while the approaches to achieving this objective are quite varied. As R.M. Frumkina notes, "there is no consensus among different authors regarding

the procedures that should qualify as conceptual analysis, nor is there agreement on what constitutes an acceptable outcome" [Frumkina 1995: 96].

According to E.S. Kubryakova, conceptual analysis is "a quest for common concepts that are encapsulated under a single sign, which determines the sign's existence as a recognized cognitive structure and leads to an understanding of the world. Concepts are seen as images representing the content of signs – units of consciousness that are part of the broader conceptual model of the world" [2]. The conceptual analysis of naming conventions can take various forms. For instance, A. Vezhbitskaya suggests examining the concepts and judgments associated with specific vocabulary or focusing on the key concepts of an ethnic group.

Conceptual analysis is a distinct method for clarifying concepts. In research, it can rely on various types of experimental data, including free and directed associative experiments, subjective definition experiments, and scaling techniques, as well as data from lexicographic sources. Analyzing lexicographic data is crucial in studying linguistic material, as dictionary sources provide a foundational understanding of reality and the linguistic tools used to express it.

A.Vezhbitskaya asserts that linguistic introspection is the most reliable method for conceptual analysis. The ultimate goal of this introspection is to articulate the corresponding concept verbally. It is clear that much of the semantic information is similarly represented in the minds of different native speakers. To describe an "ideal image" associated with a specific word, one must examine "the linguistic consciousness of speakers, rather than the external world where these images do not exist, but where real objects do" [1]. M.V. Nikitin adds that most people imbue "linguistic units with content influenced by the implicit meanings of linguistic forms and the structures of the world, as well as by their activities, which are internalized as conceptual frameworks in their minds" [4]. In the cognitive approach to language research, we rely not on individual perspectives of specific subjects regarding a language unit, but on the collective experience of all native speakers as reflected in the language. This experience manifests in the linguistic behavior of a lexeme, particularly in its combinatorial properties. It is crucial to identify the meaningful components of a lexical unit that intuition recognizes and that emerge through linguistic knowledge, which can be determined by examining the compatibility of the term.

Conceptual analysis aids in modeling fragments of the worldview, capturing the sensory and imaginative perceptions of a collective native speaker. E.S. Kubryakova notes that "the concept of a name encompasses the linguistic interpretation of all types of knowledge about a phenomenon. This includes empirical knowledge, knowledge based on opinion, knowledge by trust, and knowledge by faith – all summed up under a single sign, which determines its existence as a recognized cognitive structure and outlines the scope and content of a linguistic sign" [2]. The concept encompasses various pragmatic elements of the name, which are evident in its compatibility.

Furthermore, the concept of a name can differ not only across languages – since "languages impose different structures on the world and consciousness" [4] –but also

among native speakers of the same language, as it reflects their unique worldviews. Some concepts, such as freedom, power, and business, can evoke a wide range of images, which can be identified through the analysis of the name's predicative compatibility.

The personification of abstract concepts and intangible objects is a focus of contemporary research. Some abstract concepts may be interpreted contextually as names for living beings (for example, "love comes and goes" or "business feels pressure"). Conceptual analysis relates to describing the invisible intelligible world, primarily based on the literal reading of physical action verbs that typically accompany the term "business." This compatibility facilitates the symbolization of the intelligible essence behind the name.

The compatibility of a name represents an external manifestation of its deeper associative contours, comprised of implicit substantive lexical parameters, referred to as gestalts by researchers. Identifying gestalts is a tactic of conceptual analysis, which aims to describe the structure of linguistic knowledge, or "the representations of native speakers embedded in the name and revealed through its compatibility and the imagery associated with the sign" [3].

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, a conceptual analysis that examines the compatibility of a name as an initial object reveals its gestalt structure, which correlates with the associative field's structure. In a broader sense, a gestalt can be viewed as a way to formalize the associative field of a concept, with the gestalt structure serving as an analogue to the hierarchy of associates. Therefore, conceptual analysis is a type of research focused on the concept itself. The essence of conceptual analysis can be described as tracing the cognitive process of understanding a concept's meaning and recording the findings in a formalized semantic language.

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