

**CONCEPTUAL ANALYSIS AND THEORETICAL APPROACHES**

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**Annotation**

This article analyzes the theoretical foundations of conceptual and linguistic concepts, their role and relationship in modern linguistics. The semantic layers of conceptual concept, the formation of linguistic approaches and the role of conceptual analysis as an intermediary between language and culture are considered.

**Keywords:** concept, conceptual analysis, cognitive linguistics, semantic layer, linguistic and cultural studies, modern linguistics, conceptual model.

The interaction of language and culture in linguistics has always been one of the most important topics. In recent years, these relationships have been studied in depth within the framework of linguistics. In particular, the role of the concept of concept in linguistics and its compatibility with cultural and spiritual content is at the center of scientific research. This article theorizes conceptual and linguistic approaches.

The concept of the concept was formed by the end of the 20th century at the intersection of linguistics and cultural studies. Jump to search Linguists interpret the concept not only as a semantic unit, but also as a system of knowledge formed in the mind, reflecting culture <sup>1</sup>.

G.A. Bruthian sees the linguistic landscape of the universe as broader than its conceptual landscape. However, G. G. Pochevsov, Z.D. Popova, I.A. Sternin, B. Serebrennikov, and V.N. Telia argue that the conceptual landscape of the universe is larger in scale than the linguistic landscape.

This disambiguation page lists articles associated with the title Disambiguation. Also, language does not involve all the meaningful expression of the conceptual sphere, and not all concepts have their own speech expression (Z.D. Popovoy and I.A. Sternin)<sup>2</sup>.

Such scientists as Vezhbetskaya, E. Stepanov, S. Askoldov had a different approach to the concept of the concept. For example, Stepanov views the concept

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<sup>1</sup> Askoldov S.A. Concept and word. Anthology. M.: Academy, 1997. – With. 267-280.

<sup>2</sup>See Makhmaraimova Shahista Tokhtasheva. Linguistics. Textbook. Jump to navigation – B. 62.

as a cultural code, while Vezhbitskaya sees it as a unit expressed by means of universal semantics. These approaches serve to explore concepts as a bridge between language and thought.

Y. S. Stepanov OhIn his research, he refers to the etymology of the word concept, trying to uncover the essence of mental formation. From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia The concept is two-fold. On the one hand, culture as a concept enters the human mental world, and on the other hand. Man enters and sometimes influences a culture through a concept. Man appeals to the culture of peoples, to the mental world of representatives of different nationalities, while preserving his individual, unique culture<sup>3</sup>.

A concept is the essence of a concept, not a concept. Linguist V.V. Kolesov, who put forward this idea, argues that the concept is a subjective objective stage that contributes to the formation of the concept, and in some cases the concept can also become a sign expressing a specific concept<sup>4</sup>.

Professor N. Mahmudov writes about the study of the concept in linguistic studies: "In linguistic studies, a lot of attention is paid to the problems of the expression of the concept, and when you get acquainted with Internet materials, for example, in linguistics in Russia, you can see that this direction is extremely widespread, it is difficult to enumerate the works on this subject. Even a very large part of the Ph.D. theses that have been completed in recent years are devoted to the linguistic study of the concept in this or that language"<sup>5</sup>.

Linguistic conceptual studies is a field that studies cultural concepts based on views from linguistics and cognitive linguistics.

Linguistics (Latin, lingua language, lat. cultura-processing Greek logos-teaching) is a field that develops in cooperation with the fields of linguistics, cultural studies, ethnography, and psycholinguistics, studying the interaction and influence of language with culture, ethnos, national mentality on the basis of the principles of an anthropocentric paradigm<sup>6</sup>.

Linguistic concept is the basic unit of culture that has an ethnomacultural nature and transmits information about existence with functional significance. It represents cultural universalities. Jump to search The linguocultural concept

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<sup>3</sup> Usman's Shoir. Linguistics. Textbook. – Tashkent. – 2019. – p. 44.

<sup>4</sup> Maxmaraimova Shoxista Tokhtashevna. Linguistics. Textbook. – Categories: Shepherd NMIU, 2017. – B. 73.

<sup>5</sup> Usman's Shoir. Linguistics. Textbook. – Tashkent – 2019. – p. 45.

<sup>6</sup> Khudoyberganova Durdona. A concise annotated dictionary of linguistic terms. Turon is more grounded. Tashkent – 2015. – B. 26.

serves as a worldview model for all language speakers. Linguistic concept is a cultural tool that influences the formation of national character.

In linguistic studies, the concepts of culture are studied separately. The basic concepts of culture play an important role in the collective language mind. Basic concepts of culture are understood as abstract nouns, in particular, conscience, fate, destiny, will, sin, law, freedom, intelligentsia, homeland, etc. Madaniyat konseptlarini A. Ya. Gurevich divides into two groups: "spatial" and philosophical categories, i.e. universal categories of culture (time, space, cause, change, movement) and social categories, that is, categories of culture (freedom; law, truth, labor, wealth, property). V. A. Maslova adds to this another group – the category of national culture. In the process of concept analysis, it was revealed that there is a multiplicity of culturally specific concepts in any language<sup>7</sup>.

Conceptual analysis is one of the main techniques in linguistic studies. Through it, the cultural content behind the lexical units in the language is revealed. For example, the concept of "mother" in the Uzbek language expresses not only a biological concept, but also values such as kindness, tolerance, and selflessness. Concepts hidden in language units are the product of cultural reflection. Therefore, conceptual analysis includes not only linguistic, but also cultural and psychological approaches. This further enriches linguistic studies and turns it into a complex scientific direction.

In conclusion, conceptual and linguistic studies are important in illuminating the interaction between language and culture in modern linguistics. Cultural values are manifested through language, and this brings new methodological approaches to linguistics. Linguistics studies language not only as a means of communication, but as a system that carries cultural heritage. This article serves to reveal the harmony of conceptual analysis and linguistic approaches.

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