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LINGUO COGNITIVE ANALYSIS OF ONE MEMBER SENTENCES IN THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGE

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Annotation: Cognitive linguistics is widely used in English and Uzbek. The basis of intangible analysis is the development of the concept from the abstract to the concrete. This is also discussed in this article.

Keywords: Cognitive, conceptual, linguistic, model paradigmatic, syntagmatic;

Introduction:
When it comes to the systems of one-member sentences in English and Uzbek, it is clear that they have the same meaning. And in the linguo-cognitive analysis of these statements, we must pay attention to a number of theories and study them.

Main Part:
The term "cognitive" is originally derived from Latin and means to understand, to know, to think. Cognitive scaince is the science of thinking, the cornerstone of which is linguistics. Undoubtedly, linguistic analysis is a type of cognitive analysis in which it is manifested in a certain way.

It is clear that in linguistic and cognitive analysis in Uzbek and English, a member can make a sentence more explicit or implicit in its representation through linguistic sources. We cannot understand the meaning of a one-syllable sentence more broadly until we analyze it or use the auxiliary connectors of the concept, such as proverbs, texts, and dictionaries. In English and Uzbek, the external structure of one-syllable sentences is the state from meaning to form. Usually we understand such a sentence as linguistic: grammatical form, lexical form, syntactic form. The cognitive map, on the other hand, covers almost all aspects of this linguistic analysis.

The cognitive map proposed by linguists has the following structures for a more in-depth analysis of the meaning of a sentence and for expressing the linguo-cognitive form of one-syllable sentences in English and Uzbek:
1) meanings in the dictionary and explanations in lexicography;
2) paradigmatic connectors;
3) syntagmatic connectives;
4) auxiliary connectors;

For example, in the cognitive analysis of the English metaphor "When cat`s away, the mice will play", the words "cat" and "mice" represent figurative images of people, and in Uzbek, "Solomon died and the giants were saved." In another example, the images of people in English and Uzbek are very beautiful and clear.

In the article "Dog does not eat dog" the term "dog" is interpreted as a human term, the reader's ability to easily and quickly understand its meaning is fully revealed its cognitive structure, and the Uzbek version of this proverb "Crow crow" It is expressed in the form of "without blinking an eye". The words "dog" and "crow" refer to images of people in the same profession or position.

Different images are also used in Uzbek and English to express a single similar (or identical) thing or idea; these images reflect the different social standards and lifestyles of the two nations. For example, the proverb "The grass is always greener on the other side of the fence" literally translates as "the grass behind the fence is always green". But there is no such proverb in Uzbek. This is partly in line with the Uzbek proverb "The handle of a lost knife is gold" and is embodied in people's minds.

When it comes to the cognitive properties of one-member sentences, it should be noted that in one-member sentences, the concept lies in a single cognitive basis. And in order to reveal the cognitive characteristics of

a member, we need not one, but at least two or more models that fit into one model. In this sense, they can sometimes be incorporated into cognitive metaphors. Cognitive analysis of sentences in English and Uzbek shows that single-member sentences in these languages are also mostly cognitive models. As a result of the study of cognitive models identified by cognitive analysis in English and Uzbek, we learned which semantic group-specific sentences are formed using the models.

Conclusion:

Thus, from the cognitive-comparative analysis and comparison of Uzbek and English articles, we can conclude that they can be divided into several categories:

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