

CATEGORY IN TRADITIONAL AND COGNITIVE GRAMMAR INTERPRETATION OF THE CONCEPT

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Abstract. *This article analyzes the expansion of the scope of this discipline, which has so far analyzed the language system and text structure, which is the product of speech activity, from a philological point of view, with concepts and categories related to cognitive, cognitive, analytical activities.*

Keywords: *ananawiy, cognitive, grammar, category, speech activity, from a philological point of view, concept, cognitive, cognitive, analytical types, activity.*

One of the effective factors of modern syntax in describing the relationship between forms and content aspects of language in world linguistics is a fairly correct assessment of such concepts as concept, frame and their role in the occurrence of derivation of paratactic and hypothalamic devices. . Naturally, the approach to paratactic and hypothalamic devices based on the principles of cognitive linguistics to demonstrate the derived properties of hypothalamic devices and the effective application of such approaches in research is natural. In modern linguistics, there is a great need to study the cognitive-pragmatic features of the formation of the hypothalamic apparatus by studying the possibilities of cognitive modeling of the paratactic and hypothalamic apparatus, the invariant model and its syntactic paradigms. The role of language in human life is incomparable. Without language, people would not be able to understand each other, to master reality, the living world, to think with each other. Or how information was collected in the absence of language, how it was passed from one person to another and passed from one generation to another. Naturally, many questions arise about the functions of the language system and the actual movement of factors that reflect the language abilities of a person [8; 17 b.]. After all, when a person is born, at his service is the priceless gift of Allah - language. This gift is wonderful and unique.

Cognitive linguistics is the product of such interdisciplinary communication. Such communication is difficult to pass quickly, easily, without conflict. Therefore, the development of cognitive linguistics as an independent field is a complex process, and it is inevitable that any field of science that has chosen a very complex object of study, such as language, will be covered by complex problems. Getting rid of such coverage and siege requires consistency, continuity and versatility in research, regularity in the use of practical means (methods and techniques) and reliance on a solid theoretical foundation.

Linguist D. Ashurova argues that in the modern Russian language there are such functional and semantic categories as temporality (temporality), modality (modality), personality (personalnost), aspectuality (aspectuality), relativity (zologovost) [1; 108 b.].

The expression of a certain concept by means of grammatical and lexical units is called a grammatical-lexical field. According to this category, the general meaning is expressed through lexical and grammatical units that are related to each other. As them, we see various types of syntactic relations: control, adaptive, adhesive, predicative, attributive, actant, and so on. In generative linguistics and mathematical linguistics, the term category is used to denote a class of syntagmas that perform one syntactic function within a more complex syntagma.

The proverbs (paremias) about the love of two people are reflected in the paremiological dictionary and works of art. For example: In love there is no eye, there is a heart. Love is not

in the eyes, it is in the heart. In English: Love is blind; Love is never without jealousy; Love will crawl where it can't be; Love laughs at locksmiths; There is none that can be obtained for love or money. Observations show that in the paremiological fund of both languages (English and Uzbek) the layer of paroemia of friendship has a common, universality. This layer consists mainly of proverbs, which often almost do not fit both in terms of the semantics of the language, and even in terms of syntactic structure. For example, in English and Uzbek, the following parems are also used for comparison: Best friends must part; Even best friends get divorced. A friend for all is a friend for all; Be a friend to everyone, be a friend to no one. Friendship cannot be bought at the fair; You can't buy friendship on the market, An open enemy is better than a false friend"; "There is no greater love than that a man lays down his life for his friends", "There is no greater love than sacrificing one another", etc.

The most important and most studied species in language categories are grammatical categories [3; 78 b.]. The basis of grammar is grammatical categories. There are two types of grammatical categories:

1. Primary grammatical categories or grammatical macrocategories.
2. Small grammatical categories or grammatical microcategories. Yu. Buronov names groups of words or lexical, grammatical groups of words as primary grammatical categories.

The classification of groups of words in modern English is based on the following characteristics of words, namely:

- 1) lexical and lexical-grammatical meanings;
- 2) generalization of morphological forms of words belonging to a certain group;
- 3) is determined by the role of words in the sentence. Since both lexical and grammatical forms are taken into account when dividing words into groups, the words of word groups are also called lexico-grammatical categories.

For example, all words in a subcategory mean the name of an object. But it should be noted that not all horses are eligible. Based on the lexical unit or lexeme that expresses objective being in the language, the meaning understood from each grammatical form is called the grammatical meaning of the word [4; 29 b.].

The formal grammatical meaning of words is not independent, but is mainly expressed through formal elements (formats) in words, analytical formats, internal inflection, and the like. We define, evaluate and separate parts of speech, such as objects and cases, in accordance with the direction given by Aristotle.

Looking at the following examples, it first seems necessary to note the semantic changes that have taken place with the word "friend" in the English language over the past few hundred years. Examples include companion, comrade, bosom friend, partner. The idea of friendship as a strong, permanent relationship has given way to a new ideal of meeting new people in Anglo-American culture.

Previously, this concept was supposed to be associated with the love of friends, that is, falling in love, but now friendship also symbolizes joy and pleasure. In our understanding, there is a slight semantic shift in the concept of "friend" towards "brotherhood", and in this case, having many friends is normal. This situation, characteristic of the concept of friendship, is due to the changes taking place in Anglo-American society, the tension of their lives, and the lack of time for personal communication. The phrase "befriend" is also used in the meaning of friendship. The similar phrase "Just friends were standing" is also noteworthy. It means to make up and become friends after a quarrel. On the basis of these expressions, the meaning of the Friend has expanded and the features of the concept of Friendship have emerged [5; 19 b.].

The most common term in linguistics is the category "concept" (conceptual category), which is usually understood as a universal semantic property or a closed system formed in a certain

way, regardless of the degree of its grammaticalization based on any meaning. this sign. There is also the concept of closed categories associated with this. When we look at specific languages, we encounter such conceptual categories as activity and inactivity, purpose, reason, place. In lexicology, there is the term "lexico-semantic category", which refers to such groups as "names of living beings", "names of professions", "names of state systems". If a categorical seme has a formal derivational element, such a category is called a "derivational category". For example, "horses denoting the performer of the action" (ish-chi, osh-paz, non-howl, sutfurush, zar-gar). Smaller horses (house, chair, etc.). Many linguists who study the established paradigmatic relations in syntax use terms such as "speech category" or "communicative-grammatical categories" [3; 52 b.]. In this case, we mean signs that highlight the semantic properties of the sentence. That is, "expression-target", "statement-negation", "syntactic modeling" or other meanings of these features, such as "negation category", etc. Some linguists also spoke about "phrase-changing categories" (M. Shvedova). In syntactic semantics there is a term "semantico-syntactic categories", which refers to relational meanings or, in other words, semantic roles.

Thus, cognitive linguistics, which has become the subject of numerous studies today, has emerged as one of the important areas of the anthropocentric paradigm. This direction in Uzbek linguistics Sh. S. Safarov, D. U. Ashurova, O. V. Yusupov, G. M. It developed as a result of scientific research of such famous linguists as Khoshimov.

The main concept in cognitive linguistics is that when studying the opinions of different scientists about the concept, it became clear that there was no consensus on the definition of the concept. Apparently, the wedding theme is important in the culture of the studied languages, and in the studied languages the representatives of this concept differ from each other.

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