

## Cognitive Linguistics and its interpretation in grammar

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**Annotation:** The relationship between human events and events is closely linked to the practical application of the theory of cognitive theory. In fact, we can think of things that are happening in the real world - subjects, events, phenomena, based on our experience, knowledge and skills that have been generated over the years and, in this context, we will achieve a great deal of loyalty.

**Key words:** cognition, component, metaphased, conceptus,

### Introduction

Nowadays, the subject of "linguistic science" has become very popular in linguistics. This is one of the most pressing topics of linguistics, which plays a major role in modern linguistics. The cognitive term is derived from the English word "cognition, understanding, understanding," which is not limited to philosophical theory of thought, but the link between language and reason, and the psychological, biological and neuro physiological deeply researching the relationship between aspects of social, cultural and linguistic phenomena. Cognitive Linguistics is associated with a wide range of areas such as psycholinguistics, anthropology, ethno linguistics, and sociology.

According Prof. to Sh. Safarov, the function of cognitive linguistics is to study and preserve language with language, to apply and communicate the language, and to deeply engage in scientific research by linking the language system and its contents to the human brain. A. Abduazizov notes that the center of complex events, such as the formation, transmission, and memory consciousness, is carried out by brain neurons. The phonological means are greatly differentiated by the difference in the shape and content of different units of the language, and by identifying different national, cultural and social features

for every nation or ethnic group by means of different concepts, frames and frames. It is important to recognize that human language is "sound, sounds" and is a key component of cognitive linguistics because it is studied in cognitive phonetics and phonology, which is of great importance in the formation of content.

The relationship between human events and events is closely linked to the practical application of the theory of cognitive theory. In fact, we can think of things that are happening in the real world - subjects, events, phenomena, based on our experience, knowledge and skills that have been generated over the years and, in this context, we will achieve a great deal of loyalty.

As you know, the work of knowledge begins with a person's direct perception of reality. The perceptual perception creates a basis for the formation of the symbol of this reality in thought. During the process of perception of the facts, there is an object-object approach, based on the specific contradiction of the subject of the activity and the subject of the activity. All stages of the cognitive activity are based on the same treatment.

In modern linguistics, the cognitive trend is closely linked to lexical-semantic levels of analysis, according to which language is a common cognitive mechanism, but also the presentation of information in the form of cognitive character also.

In cognitive linguistics, mechanisms for the full acquisition of information by human cognitive structures and methods are studied. Indeed, words expressing intensity also serve to express their perception of the existence. Understanding the meaning of the word is not enough to know its semantic structure. We also need to be aware of the peculiarities, thinking styles, and features of the world through language elements. It is difficult to put these tasks into pure linguistic analysis of words. It also requires that the subject matter of the literal

situation be examined in order to understand the nature and essence of the linguistic phenomenon, and the issues that the speaker knows about him and that he can "cook" in his mind, and in his speech to the listener.

As it is known, when one lives in a material world, he expresses his / her attitude to the surrounding entity (things, events, animals, and animals). For example, the positive and negative features of animals and birds are likened to, relocated, or metaphrased by language, to human life, morals and state of mind. These facts are figuratively influencing human emotions and are sealed in their minds. Such language interpretation reflects the approach to the subject in the cognitive aspect.

In her article, Professor D. Ashurova points out the goals and objectives of cognitive linguistics, and urgent issues that await their solution.

In particular, it is pointed out that the emergence of modern cognitive linguistics such as cognitive phonology, cognitive grammar, cognitive lexicology, cognitive semantics. From the cognitive approach, concepts such as word categories, categorization and conceptualization of language units, knowledge of language and the world will have new interpretations. The basic concepts of cognitive linguistics include frames, scripts, scripts, classifications, concepts, conceptualizations, cognitive structures, cognitive metaphors. Basic research techniques include frame analysis, modeling (cognitive mapping), conceptual analysis.

In addition to this, it should be noted that today's linguistics focuses on studying intermediate language units, such as frames, scripts, scripts, gestalts. The main reason for this is that the problem of cognitive linguistics has its own place in our research.

One of the basic categories of cognitive linguistics is the concept. This term was widely used in the 90's of the XXth century. Concept is essentially a Latin *conceptus*, meaning "conception." The term "concept" is often used as a synonym for the word "consciousness". The concept is also used extensively in such subjects as mathematical logic, cultural studies, and psychology.

As Y.S. Kubryakova noted, the term "concept" serves as an "umbrella" for cognitive psychology and cognitive linguistics and linguoculturology, dealing with issues such as pondering, understanding, data storage and processing.

Language is one of the tools that shapes and shapes the concept of human consciousness. The concept

is the basic cell of the human mind. Concepts appear in the human mind not only based on the linguistic meaning of the word, but also on the cultural and historical experience of the individual and the whole nation.

The more the experience is, the larger the boundaries of the concept. In this case, the concept can manifest itself in many ways. Knowing the concept world means getting your own imagination.

The conceptualization of intensity is the language process in which the linguistic units are processed meaning. The intensifier also applies to the word, which in turn affects the concept of that word. Concepts are seen as the heritage of the community in the minds of the people, its spiritual wealth and culture. It is the community's consciousness that is one of the most important tools to ensure survival of the concept.

The conventional concept and concept has its own distinctive and similar aspects. When the concept expresses the most important signs of what is happening in the material, the concept can also describe their superficial aspects. The word is interpreted by word. But understanding and word are not exactly the same thing. The concept is based on a generalized and distinctive characteristic of generalization of objects of a class.

A common understanding is expressed in different languages by different words. For example:

in English – water,  
in the German language - wasser,  
in Uzbek - suv,  
in Russian - voda.

These examples show that the meaning of the word and the concept are interconnected. For this reason, the words in the languages of different nationalities may be in proportion to each other, in their own sense. Also, the word is an expression of the concept and, on this basis, translates from one language to another. Some scholars say that the concept and the meaning of the word match, and in this sense, the meaning of the concept and the word is essentially the same.

This issue remains controversial. The question can be asked: What is the meaning of the concept and the meaning of the word? Both describe and summarize the same subject or phenomenon. This cannot be separated from each other.

The concept does not exist without the word and its meaning, and, conversely, is the expression of the concept, the idea. The meaning of the word is the

language category, and the concept is different from each other, as it is a category of thinking.

As it is known, the laws of thinking are related to the objective world. The meaning of the concept is not dependent on nationality, it is of universal character. That is why people of different nationalities can easily understand each other and exchange ideas. This is national character; this is why the meaning of a word is not always compatible with the meaning of another language.

In his study, B. Ismoilov said that although the concept of "table" in Russian is the same for the English and Russian people, it is in the same sense as "table" in English with its lexical meaning. It will not be accurate. In terms of linguistic meaning, the name and the meaning are closer to one another, but have a broader sense than concept. For example, when explaining the meaning of the word "table," we describe it as "a four-legged type of furniture that is used to write, write or eat." The concept illustrates the most important aspects of the table. As a conceptual linguistic category, the concept of consciousness is a language system.

The cognitive approach to grammar is modeled on the nature of the language system. One of the linguists, Ronald Langaker (1987, 1991), founded the cognitive approach to grammar, raised cognitive principles to a linguistic level. The author tries to describe the context in his Cognitive Grammar theory in general cognitology and grammar. Filmmakers, Key (1988), Lakoff (1987) Goldberg (1995, 2006), Kroft (2002), focus on descriptive and meaningful linguistic connections in a particular language.

These researchers are inventing language units. They analyze words, ideomas and phosphatic compounds from the morphology of the language in terms of structure, from the point of view of perception.

Researchers in this direction tried to develop the theory of constructive grammar. This general approach is based on the cognitive concept of formulas, which is called construction as the basic unit of the language.

If we compare cognitive semantics with cognitive grammar, this is closer to pragmatic. The approach to learning the meaning from cognitive point of view implies the encyclopaedic approach to semantics. This contradiction is divided into the dictionary component and encyclopedic components in terms of the meaning of the word. From a formal linguistic perspective, lexical semantics can only be learned through the dictionary component. From cognitive point of view, encyclopedic semantics do not have pragmatic and semantic principles,

that is, cognitive semantics deny the principle of "fundamental" meaning and pragmatic (social, cultural, and so) meanings. Thus, cognitive semantics does not distinguish words from pragmatic and semantic meanings. Obviously, what the word means or the way words are used to study the subject.

One of the modern linguistic trends, the main purpose of cognitive grammar, is to "define the relationship between language and language relationships through the use of linguistic means of understanding"<sup>1</sup>. The basic concept of cognitive grammar is the symbolic feature of this grammar structure. Illustrated symbolic modeling is done using a grammatical structure<sup>2</sup>. Symbolic structures can be integrated through definition of stress links in complex speech information<sup>3</sup>.

Studies have shown that cognitive grammar can be constructive in the structure of frames, conformable to constructive grammar. Cognitive grammar is widely used in terms of imagination in the framework of the framework.

Frey is the structure of the concept (knowledge) unit consisting of interrelated slots.

In this case, the amount of slots corresponds to the number of cases being modeled. According to R. Langaker, identifying a word or frame will serve to activate that conceptual element.

The term cognitive linguistics is related to the English word "cognition." Thus, cognitiveism is related to linguistic change in mind, body, and world. Cognitive processes are well-known in our minds, body movements, and in our social and physical world. The first cognitive science that has emerged in philosophy is widely used in all fields of science. Including in linguistics. It is the center of "language cognitive", which is fundamental to systematic research in cognitive terms. In cognitive linguistics, language is regarded as an integral part of human cognition.

Cognitive Linguistics is a language cognitive tool, that is, a characteristic system that deals with learning as

<sup>1</sup>Белошаркова Т.В. Когнитивно-дискурсивное описание категории аспектуальности в современном русском языке. Автореф. док. фил. наук. Москва, 2008. -40 с.

<sup>2</sup>Семиколёва Е. И. От семантики ситуации к типу видового противопоставления русского глагола. //Филология.-Таврич № 1 2007. –с. 36-44.

<sup>3</sup>Filip H. Events and Maximalization. The Cfst of telicity and Perfectivity // plaza/ ufe/ edu/hfilip/

an object of cognation and transformation<sup>4</sup>. Cognitive Linguistics is a complex research topic that besides linguistics and psychology also summarizes scientific approaches to science such as art theory, psycholinguistics, and neuro-linguistics. It is well known that the formation of speech units and their understanding are the result of mental activity. The fulfillment of this activity must have a direct linguistic knowledge<sup>5</sup>.

Determination of the language's mental processes is divided into two parts: the language of the human mind and the language consciousness. Language is also a subject that can and should be interacted with biological and cultural events. Cognitive Linguistics is divided into two major areas: cognitive semantics and cognitive grammar. Cognitive semantics is studied in terms of the semantic structure and the way it is acquired through the language.

Cognitive semantics researchers analyze science from a constructive point of view. Cognitive semantic researches are carried out in the human mind modeling of linguistic semantic researches.

Aspectual meanings of the category of time are expressed in another way, ie, it represents an internal property of the work movement, the movement of the process of the process. The Z.Wendler classification also allows you to define the character: the verbs representing the state and activity are imperfect, and the verbs representing the result are perfective. The first aspect of the classification of Z. Wendler is that it must be either:

- internal (performance)
- external (achievable)

limit of the work movement, in order for the verb to be perfective or imperfect. It essentially resembles the concept of the characteristic of the verb in Russian linguistics.

On the other hand, it is the duration or instantaneous movement of the work represented by the verb. Scientists studying the concept of W. Wendler propose a system of tools representing the perfection or imperfection of the word. They say that these are dependent on the structure, the size of the subject, the types of cases, and the types of cases. In such a concept,

<sup>4</sup> Булыгина Т. В. К построению типологии предикатов в русском языке // Семантические типы предикатив.-М., 1982.-7-85 с.

<sup>5</sup> Нурмухамедов А. Выражение начинательности глагольного действия в современном немецком и узбекском языках. Автореф. дис. .... канд. Филол. Наук.- Л. 1976.-23 с.

the aspectual meaning is defined in the verb and the surrounding components, and does not necessarily imply the character of the verb to be a strict grammatical category.

Supporters of this concept also agree with B. Cole's statement: "The meaning of progressive is broader than procedural, and these forms are constantly expanding its content in English. Today, these seemingly abnormalities may also indicate that these forms are incorporated into another<sup>6</sup>

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