

GRAMMATICAL POSSIBILITIES OF CONNECTION IN THE COGNITIVE FORMATION OF TEXT

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Abstract:

The fact is that it is necessary to study separately that, although various layers of vocabulary have been thoroughly studied in studies related to the content plan of the language, the semantics of linking verbs in English has not been studied enough. , and this, in turn, is an obstacle to the full understanding of many aspects. of linguistic facts.

Keywords: text size is formed differently, stylistic analysis within the text from the point of view of cognitive linguistics, lack of works and textbooks devoted to the translation of fiction and scientific literature, including the features of English and Uzbek languages.

BADIIY MATN KOGNITIV SHAKLLANISHIDA BOG‘LOVCHILIKNING GRAMMATIK IMKONIYATLARI

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Annotatsiya:

Alohida o‘rganilishi zarur bo‘lgan holat shundan iboratki, tilning mazmun planiga aloqador tadqiqotlarda lug‘at tarkibining turli qatlamlari chuqur tadqiq etilgan bo‘lsa - da ingliz tilidagi bog‘lovchi fe‘llarning semantikasi hozirgacha yetarli o‘rganilmagan va bu esa o‘z navbatida til faktlarining ko‘p tomonlarini to‘laqonli tushunishga to‘siq bo‘lmoqda.

Kalit so‘zlar: matn hajmi ham har xil shakllanadi, stilistik tahlilini matn doirasida kognitiv tilshunoslik nuqtai nazaridan, badiiy - ilmiy adabiyot tarjimasiga bag‘ishlangan ishlarning va o‘quv qo‘llanmalarining yetishmasligi, jumladan, ingliz va o‘zbek tillarining spesifik xususiyatlar.

Introduction

In the years of independence, the tasks carried out in the field of science as the priority directions of the state policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan are preparing the ground for the country to achieve great achievements in the socio-political, economic, spiritual, educational and scientific fields. As an integral part of this policy, it is also worth mentioning positive aspirations in the field of linguistics.

It is natural to study advanced languages, which are considered world languages along with Uzbek as the state language, and to conduct comparative scientific research on their theoretical



and practical education, which will raise the state policy in the field of linguistics to a higher level.

Naturally, the performance of such huge functional potential tasks of the language does not affect the expansion of its grammatical structure, vocabulary and methodological use. The language of each field is differentiated in a certain sense, therefore, it has its own traditions and begins to acquire properties and characteristics unique to it. In the end, such development will lead to each field having its own traditional lexical-grammatical system. Such areas will have their own vocabulary, term base and system of specific grammatical structures.

In this article, as one of the attempts to fulfill this task, the achievements in the field of language, their problems, the level of study of the problems, the important theoretical aspects of foreign language learning and translation, and the verbs denoting action in the English language are devoted to research. It is planned to carry out the functional-semantic, stylistic analysis of synonyms, connectives, auxiliary verbs and grammatical auxiliaries in general from the point of view of cognitive linguistics within the text.

A case that needs to be studied separately is that although various layers of the vocabulary have been thoroughly studied in the studies related to the content plan of the language, the semantics of linking verbs in English has not been sufficiently studied so far, and this study in turn, it is an obstacle to the full understanding of many aspects of language facts. Therefore, researching these problems and finding their solution is a current problem of linguistics.

The theoretical importance of the article is that the raised topics and solutions provide an opportunity to understand the nature of certain uncertainties and problems encountered during the research of the vocabulary of the language in the form of a cognitive system, and to find their solution, and fills the gap in this regard.

The language material analyzed in the study, the method used, the conclusions drawn and the working hypothesis are explained by the usefulness of lexicology, translation theory, theoretical grammar and practical courses, oral and written speech practice, and translation practice classes from the field of philology and translation. and it can help in writing coursework, graduate-qualification work, master's theses.

Language is a mental lexical possibility formed in accordance with the social mentality of a person, and speech is a manifestation of this mental lexical possibility as a social phenomenon that serves as a basic and widely important communication - intervention, thinking tool between people.

Speech is a process of the speaker's use of language tools and is constantly changing as a result of such a process, which is also related to the use of a certain part of language capabilities for the purpose of expressing an idea. Human speech consists of a meaningful association of paradigms of language elements. So, speech is a social and mental-physiological activity of a person, as well as the manifestation and use of language materials.

As noted in the literature on linguistics, language and speech can be compared in the following cases:

1. If language is a material of communication, speech is a form of communication.
2. Language is created by the nation, and speech is created by each individual.



3. The life of the language is long, it is related to the life of the people. The life of the speech is short and it exists only when it is spoken.

4. Language is a stable, static phenomenon, and speech is a moving, dynamic phenomenon.

5. The volume of language is uncertain, and the volume of speech is definite: it can be in the form of text. Accordingly, the size of the text is formed differently: minimal text (such as a reference, telegram, application, biography, decision, letter, power of attorney, explanatory letter, newspaper report, announcement), maximal text (story, short story, epic, poem, novel, dramatic work) etc.

Texts, according to their structure, consist of a phrase, a sentence, a complex syntactic unit, a paragraph, a section, a part, a chapter, and a clause. The issue of studying the grammatical relations formed in these units, in particular, the possibilities of meaning and form of linking verbs, has been relevant in English linguistics for a long time.

We are a witness that the achievements or scientific discoveries made in the field of science and technology in one country do not stay within this territory, but are learned and learned by representatives of another nation across the borders. In this case, language and translation come into play as a first-class tool. In other words, any translation, especially the translation of English fiction and scientific literature, creates the need to exchange information, understand reality and influence it.

So, at this stage of society's development, we are on the one hand directly relying on linguistics, especially translation studies. Because it is during the process of translation that exchange of information, mutual cooperation, communication occurs, or a certain concept that does not exist in the Uzbek people is named.

So, solving the problem in some way depends directly on the translator. Especially when English-Uzbek scientific dictionaries have not yet been created in the relevant fields, the translator's responsibility in this regard increases even more. Because if the term used in translations correctly expresses a certain meaning, it is not only the translator's achievement, but also the entire terminological system. After all, if the term used in the translation expresses the concept incorrectly and it is not clarified based on the grammatical laws of the Uzbek language, this will be an obstacle to the activity of the users of the term. For example, at the beginning of our century, the suffix *-lash* (*-sizing*), which started to be used to make the determining part of compound terms, could no longer justify itself. Attempting to correct this obvious mistake today causes objections: this form has become embedded in the Uzbek language, and it has led to the emergence of questions such as whether there is a need to try to correct it, whether it is better to continue using it.

Most of these terms are expressed in translated works and original literature published in Uzbek. However, in these sources, English and Russian scientific terms are expressed in such a variety of ways that, as a result, lexical semantic phenomena such as synonymy, polysemy, homonymy took root in the scientific terminology of the Uzbek language; writing the terms in any form is rampant.

The opinions and circumstances stated above determine the importance of the chosen direction and the general description of our work to a certain extent.



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