

## COGNITIVE BASIS OF THE INTERPRETING POTENTIAL OF LEXICAL CATEGORIES

Zafar Tillaev Akmalovich

English Teacher, Termez State Pedagogical Institute

### Annotation

The current stage of research of the language system is focused on to study the specifics of language as one of the cognitive subsystems and the role that is assigned to the factor of linguistic forms in the conceptualization of reality. Particular attention is paid to the transmission of results comprehension of the world by man, including different types of assessments and opinions, which provide the implementation of the interpreting function of the language consciousness.

**Keywords:** interpreting function of the language, lexical categories, conversation, a discursive paradigm.

### INTRODUCTION

A description of the language from these positions inevitably presupposes an appeal to the facts of the functioning of the language, which, in fact, reflects the ontology of linguistic units in their interpreting function. Functional analysis of language units within the framework of cognitive a discursive paradigm that raises all these problems allows take a fresh look at the systemic-structural organization of the language, and in particular, on the structure of lexical categories.

Interpretation as a function of linguistic consciousness reveals a wide range of a strong representative aspect. In actual today linguistic research postulates that the interpretation oftologically related to cognition. It is the essence of any mental operations aimed at obtaining new knowledge, in which a special the role is assigned to language. Development of theoretical installations for interpreting the development potential of lexical categories becomes possible when referring to the factor of the dynamics of the conceptual system of a person, to the processes of operating with knowledge, ensuring the formation interpreting meanings. It is equally necessary to provide consideration of the ontological basis of lexical categories; which paradise is the motivating basis of their interpreting potential. This direction of analysis seems to be consonant with modern the state of linguistic science, which determines its relevance.

It is based on the understanding of language as an entity that represents the results of human cognitive activity in three systems of categorization: lexical, grammatical and modus, or interpret ruling<sup>1</sup>, and interpretation as linguistic cognition activity of a predominantly

<sup>1</sup> Болдырев Н.Н. Категориальный уровень представления знаний в языке: модусная категория отрицания // Когнитивные исследования языка. 2010. Вып. VII. С. 45-59. – р. 45.

individual, disclosing which in its results its subjective understanding of the object of interpretations<sup>2</sup>.

**Olifta, fason (poson), bashang, po'rim (forum), satang** - is a state of mind, which is perfect for clothes and ornaments. The character level in the word *bashang* is strong. *Po'rim* is typical of simple conversation. *Satang* has a negative color.

*U [Kimyo] serzarda, serjahl, **olifta**. **Olifta** kiyinishni o'lguday yaxshi ko'radi («O'zbekiston»).*

*Bu Nazo **fason** bizga tinchlik beradimi yo'qmi? [dedi Zebi] (Said Ahmad.)*

*[Solijon] etigining milkiga,*

*Gardu g'ubor yuqtirmas,*

***Olifta, poson** demang,*

*O'qish-mehnatda tinmas (Q. Muhammadiy).*

*Zamira hayajondan xiyol no'noqlashgan qadamlar bilan ichkari kirar ekan, Ochil uning tomoshaga otlanganday **bashang** kiyinib chiqqanini sezdi (P. Qodirov).*

*Yallalar ko'p, rango-rang,*

*Yallachilar sho'x, **bashang**.*

*Ammo men o'zim shoir,*

*O'z-o'zimga bastakor,*

*Kuylayman baxtga doir,*

*Bo'lmasam ham ustakor (M. Shayxzoda).*

*Bir necha norg'il yigitlar xipchadan kelgan, qush surat, **forum**, qora soqol-mo'ylovli, xitoy jununidan beshmat kamzul kiygan qirq besh yoshlardagi bir kishini sudrab chiqar edi (F. G'ulom).*

*E, be-bosh bola, sochi kalta, dumi yuluq bir **satangga** uylanib olibsan-u, onang bexabar... (Sh. Sa'dulla.)*

Now let's analyse the same words such as *beau, elegant, fashionista, fop, popinjay* in English context.

*Look, they're vindictive **fashionist** as who were inconvenienced.*

*Then the fashion was pregnant at the time and **fashionista** complement their wedding Dress patch "bellies".*

*So perhaps this mystery **beau** decided to take care of Mr. Sachs himself.*

*Now that Charles is your **beau**, she's after him like a hornet.*

*He and Aunt Rosamund's **beau** are returning for the servants' ball.*

*The Battle of Culloden is quite complicated, because it was basically an Italian **fop** with a Polish accent with a bunch of Highlanders, some Irish, a few French, fighting some Scottish low-landers, English, led by a fat German from Hanover.*

*Alas, your Majesty! I cannot share your favors with that **fop** you're infatuated with.*

<sup>2</sup> Болдырев Н.Н. Категориальный уровень представления знаний в языке: модусная категория отрицания // Когнитивные исследования языка. 2010. Вып. VII. С. 45-59. – р. 51.

*I certainly didn't think that painted little French **popinjay** would be here, sticking his nose where it doesn't concern him.*

*At home I actually have a letter from a **popinjay** official saying they were going to inspect my books!*

Exploring the interpretive potential of lexical categories is carried out within the framework of the cognitive-discursive approach, allowing to consider the specifics of the interpreting activity of human consciousness from the standpoint of the interaction of mental and linguistic out structures. The inclusion of the research carried out in the scope of work, view language in the light of human cognitive abilities and themes most conducive to the systemic description of the language, designed to expand develop and clarify ideas about the organization and functioning linguistic units from the point of view of human representation in language, reflect knowledge in the language of human cognitive activity.

From this point of view, the tasks of identifying structures of knowledge of an interpretive nature that underlie knowledge lexical units, and their relationship with the very principle of organization lexical categories, as well as the need to study Anthropocene trinity of language from the standpoint of interpretive categorization as a way soba of the secondary representation of knowledge in the language. This, in turn, assumes that the research is focused on the study of specifics conceptual derivation as a process of formation of secondary structures knowledge tour based on primary knowledge at the level of individual con- of the human conceptual system, the relevance of which is noted in the works of E.S. Kubryakova, N.N. Boldyrev<sup>3</sup> and others donors.

**Beg'ubor, toza, sof, musaffo** - Dust-free (mainly about the weather, natural landscapes). *Musaffo* is typical of the literary style.

*Gurlan-u, shovotliklar, tinglangiz dostoningiz, Yangragan kuylarga to'lsin beg'ubor osmoningiz.* («O'zbekiston»)

*Ipak sochim o'ynab esar mayin shabada.*

*To'ymay o'ynar sho'h qushchalar toza havoda* (G'ayraty).

*Tong yeli, sof havo bilan birga, eshik oldidagi yosh terak, tol yaproqlarining shildiragan va Sho'xsoyning shovillagan ovozi keltirmoqda* (H.Nazir).

*Otlarning tuyoqlari ostidan chang-tuzon ko'tarilmoqda, ammo ertalabki havo salqin va musaffo.* (L. Bat).

*Mercenaries of Florentina, in payment for reclaiming the Holy Land, your **Immaculate** Father hereby absolves you of all your sins.*

*The villas are spacious, **clean** lines, with large glass surfaces, beautifully landscaped gardens.*

*You are **pure** and you have conditions to keep on going **pure**.*

*Keep your nursery as **dust-free** as possible to avoid sneezing and stuffy noses as well as any allergies that your baby may have.*

<sup>3</sup> Кубрякова Е.С. Части речи с когнитивной точки зрения. М.: РАН ИЯ, 1997.; Болдырев Н.Н. Структура и принципы формирования оценочных категорий // С любовью к языку: Сборник науч. трудов, посвящ. Е.С. Кубряковой. Москва- Воронеж: ИЯ РАН, ВГУ, 2002. С. 103-114.

*The theoretical basis* for referring in this work to the mental the level of formation of secondary meanings has become the developed in Russian linguistics, the theory of linguistic interpretation, the main provisions of which were developed by N.N. Boldyrev<sup>4</sup>. This common theory integrates the basic postulates of theories of valuation and valuation values (N.D. Arutyunova, E.M. Wolf), functions of linguistic units (R.O. Jakobson), the logical-philosophical concept of language (R.I. Pavilenis, V.Z. Demyankov), encyclopedic (multilevel) models of value words (R. Lanecker, W. Croft, T. Klausner, E. S. Kubryakova). She is Allows you to comprehensively consider the processes of conceptual derivation linguistic units at the level of lexical categories and serves as the basis to develop a particular theory of their interpretive potential.

A sufficient basis for such a study is created by data obtained in the works of domestic and foreign linguists based on the model development of the lexical system of the language. They present typologies lexical categories, the principles of their formation are considered, the basis intracategorical organization of elements (L.M. Vasiliev, M.V. Nikitin, A.A. Ufimtseva, C. Fillmore, A. Cruz, V.B. Goldberg, S.A. Zhabotinskaya V.I. Zabotkina, O.A. Kornilov and many others. etc.). Together however, the study of lexical categories from these positions is generally not goes beyond the description of associations of lexical units in their per-specific meanings, and the description of the phenomenon of regular polysemia is lexed only for certain groups of lexical units.

Overall, research has shown that language comprehension as a system of categorical format and comprehension of lexical categories as a result of human interpretation of objects of the surrounding world on the basis of their similarities and differences, on the one hand, and the processes of conceptual derivation of lexical units, on the other hand, require the creation giving a unified concept of secondary (interpretive) meanings of lexic units, taking into account their intracategory status.

**Bo'shamoq, tushmoq, olinmoq, ozod qilinmoq, bekor bo'lmoq** - to be deprived of one's duties, to be removed from one's duties. *Tushmoq* means involuntary discharge from a task, and there is a shade of 'lowering'. It has a slightly negative color accordingly. The word *Olinmoq* means to be taken from one's position unwillingly according to the will of others, so there is a negative colour in this word as well. The phrase *ozod qilinmoq* is used in official speeches, documents. The phrase *Bekor bo'lmoq* is typical of colloquial speech, and rarely used.

*Qizlarxon oxiri er amriga ko'nib vazifasidan bo'shadi* («Mushtum»).

*Mana endi raislikdan tushdi, bu orada xotini o'ldi-yu, uy butun fayzini yo'qotdi* (X . Seitov).

*Uchinchidan, hozirdan boshlab siz sekretarlikdan bekor bo'ldingiz* (A.Qaxhor).

*Bo'ta raislikka yana o'tmasa, men hijolat bo'lib qolaman. Sababi uning raislikdan bekor bo'lishini o'zim talab qilgan edim.* (Said Ahmad)

<sup>4</sup> Болдырев Н.Н. Роль когнитивного контекста в интерпретации мира и знаний о мире // Вестник Челябинского университета. 2014. № 6 (335). С. 118-122.

*Dismissal must be justified and unfair dismissal is a ground for reinstatement or/and compensation for both women and men.*

*But her testimony had nothing to do with her partner's termination.*

*"Somehow I don't feel like firing anybody," said Mr. Brown.*

*You see, she told me that she did what she did deliberately to get you the sack.*

The specificity of the cognitive approach to research adopted in the work organization of the language system and the functioning of language units, as well as the role of the procedural aspect of the work of the human consciousness in the course of cognitive activity, allows you to identify cognitive foundations of secondary semantic structures of lexical categories, explaining the linguocreative function of the latter.

### References:

1. Ушаков Д.В. Когнитивная система и развитие // Когнитивные исследования: Проблема развития. Вып. 3 / Под ред. Д.В. Ушакова. М.: Институт психологии РАН, 2009. С. 5-12.
2. Философский энциклопедический словарь. М: Советская энциклопедия, 1983.
3. Фразеологический словарь русского языка /Под ред. А.И. Молоткова. - М., 1978.
4. Шарандин А.Л. Оппозитивные отношения в системе знаний // Когнитивные исследования языка. 2008. № 3. С. 75-89.
5. M.I.Murodova E.Waugh and Abdulla Kahhor's creative work. Archive of Conferences, 71-72.
6. Murodova M. E. Waugh and Abdulla Kahhor's life challenges influencing their creative work. Filologiya masalalari 2022-yil 1-son 2022 Vol. 40 No.1.
7. Murodova M. Satirical methods in the works of four contemporaries of Evelyn Waugh. EPRA International Journal of Multidisciplinary research monthly Peer reviewed and indexed International Journal, Volume 8, Issue-2, February 2022.
8. Murodova M. Critics' review of Evelyn Waugh's masterpieces. Ilm-fan va ta'limning rivojlanish istiqbollari 22-sonli masofaviy onlayn ilmiy konferensiyasi.
9. Tillaev Zafar. Cognitive foundations of formation interpreting meanings of lexical units .Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal (GIIRJ). In Volume 10, Issue 4, April, 2022.
10. Tillaev Zafar. The place of interpretation of the new paradigm of knowledge. American Journal of Research in Humanities and Social Sciences, Volume 06, November 2022.
11. Tillaev Zafar The interrelation of time and tense in English Grammar. EPRA International Journal of Research and Development (IJRD). Volume 7, Issue 5, May, 2022.
12. Tillaev Zafar Equivalence of Translation. In Volume 1, of Texas Journal of Multidisciplinary Studies. 14.09.2021.
13. Tillaev Zafar Teaching Pragmatics of Translation. Science and Education Scientific journal. In Volume 2, Issue 10, October, 2021.