

LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES

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Abstract:

In world linguistics, problems related to the phenomenon of phraseology have been discussed for a long time. Today in world linguistics researches are being carried out in priority directions such as structural-semantic, communicative-pragmatic, comparative-typological and linguistic-cultural analysis of lexical units related to a certain thematic area within the framework of the study of the unique cognitive mechanisms of linguistic realization and conceptualization of the world in the minds of language owners.

Keywords: cognitive, communicative, pragmatic, reflection, cognitology, psycholinguistic, neuropsychological.

Many of the most important areas of human life are linguistically expressed through spatial terms. Therefore, in the sense of the lexical space of the language, it is possible to define separate lexical groups represented by word strings containing the space gradation element. Turning to the sources of the problem of anthropocentricity of the language, the roots of modern anthropocentric ideas go back to archaic views of the universe, it was found that the Indo-European model of describing the linguistic landscape of the universe contains references to the human personality - the being is expressed in harmony with the human body and supernatural forces. Compare: the Latin word corpus (body) in ancient Hindi means Kṛp (tree), i.e. "tree of being" (the image of a tree usually represents a genealogical symbol); in English, the word body (body) is used in the sense of Welsh byd, Old British form byd (universe, existence), that is, "being". Thus, man has always placed himself at the center of the universe. The human view of the world can be defined as cognitive information, that is, F. McArthur describes the relationship between the information structures of the physical objective world surrounding a person and the information formation of human thinking as "the ideal product of the reflection process" [McArthur. 2021: 1]. In this context, it is interesting to refer to the concept of categorization.

According to S.G. Ter-Minasova, cognitology merged with linguistics and founded a completely new research direction - the science of cognitive linguistics. Such a combination has determined issues such as perception, acquisition of language and its processing, planning, problem solving, thinking, teaching, acquisition, presentation and practical application of knowledge as the main object of investigation of the science of cognitology [Ter-Minasova: 2].

According to Sh.S. Safarov, the main task of cognitive linguistics is to study the mental processes that take place in the human mind in connection with linguistic activity, and the object of its analysis is the language system, which is the source of knowledge acquisition, its practical application and transmission, and, finally, the means of its formation [Safarov: 3].

E.Yu. Balashova, while analyzing the scientific directions formed in contemporary cognitive linguistics, distinguishes between two main linguistic-cognitive and linguistic-cultural approaches. Linguistics, developed on the basis of cognitive linguistics, studies the complex and multifaceted interaction between language and culture. It studies the opportunities that are activated in the process of interaction between culture and language, the content of linguistic and non-linguistic (cultural) units used in this process, through methods systematized as integrated structures and relying on cultural laws. Linguistics reflects the process of activity, actively reacts to reality and different cultures, because different languages have their own national coloring. E.Yu. Balashova, in addition to the above-mentioned two approaches formed in cognitive linguistics, conducts research on cultural concepts in the framework of psychological, psycholinguistic, neuropsychological, semantic, logical understanding, logical analysis and traditional linguistics, using the terms "concept" and "concept" in the same sense. shows that it is going.

R. Jackendoff, N.N. Boldirev and other scientists define the essence of categorization on the basis of phenomenological (directly based on emotional perception) and structural (related to a person's previous experience) concepts. Categorization is the result of "comparing and contrasting two information structures" [Jackendoff. 1998:4]; the process of information transmission is "identification of certain events with a certain group of similar events that have occurred before, that is, with a certain category." E. Roche emphasizes the role of culture in describing the phenomenon of categorization: "when we talk about the formation of categorization, we understand their formation in the field of culture." N.N. Boldirev and E. Rosh distinguish two types of categorization - perceptual (natural), categories of natural objects and conceptual (semantic), categories of concepts and language units. If we talk about perceptual (natural) categories and conceptual (semantic) categories in relation to space, then V.K. Potemkin and A.L. Following Simanov, it will be possible to distinguish real, perceptual (thought) and conceptual (meaning) types of space.

Perceptual space is a direct mental reflection of real space, distinguished by its topological similarity to real space - the order of "points" in "thought" space corresponds to the order of "points" in real space. Here, unlike the conceptual space, which is abstract and represented in the form of symbols, only the act of direct perception is performed. Cognitive maps are used to "depict geographic space" and explain the structure of actions in space [Blinnikova. 2012: 5].

Different aspects of the representation of objective space ensure that there are two types of "cognitive maps" - "interpretive maps" (contain information about the location of objects) and

"path maps" (change or replace the place of movement and in this process imply the state and sequence of actions holds). In the process of describing concrete situations in reality, that is, in the process of conceptualization, the cognitive components of the general idea of this situation - concepts are determined, and the degree of importance of each concept in the formation of this idea is determined. In other words, the process of "conceptualization" is a "method of perceiving the world", and "concept" is "a means of perceiving the world, such as image, thinking". At the same time, it is impossible not to talk about the linguistic (lexical) concept, because each word consists of phonetic sounds, "paradigms of thought" (individual's conclusions about the quality of a certain object or event in the process of perception) and a "template" containing functional information. there is a certain lexical concept (lexical concept).

- Therefore, the essence of a linguistic concept is revealed by referring to non-linguistic existence - imaginations, images, mental models, that is, mental concepts. The difference between concept and concept is explained by the difference between theoretical and everyday knowledge - understanding and knowledge.

- A concept is a concept that includes the most general, important features of an object or event, its objective, logically formed properties. A concept emerges on the basis of an image or template as a result of gradual abstraction from secondary features. Unlike a concept, a concept refers to "ordinary knowing". Thus, the object of cognitive linguistics is the processes that occur in the human brain when using language, and the subject, in turn, is the acquisition, processing, storage and transmission of information.

- Scientists such as A. Vejbitskaya, R. Jackendoff, J. Lakoff, R. Langacker, E. Roche, L. Talmy, Ch. Fillmore, and U. Chaif are the founders of cognitive linguistics. N.D. with issues of cognitive linguistics among Russian scientists. Arutyunova, N.N. Boldyrev, V.Z. Demyankov, Anna A. Zaliznyak, A.V. Kravchenko, E.V. Rakhilina, A.A. Kibrick, E.S. Kubryakova, Z.D. Popova, I.A. Sternin and others were actively involved. Regarding this problem in the linguistics of Uzbekistan, A.A. Abduazizov, Sh.S. Safarov, D.U. Ashurova, M.I. Rasulova, N.M. Jusupov, D. Khudoyberganova, M.R. Valuable and valid opinions were expressed by scientists like Galieva. Linguists try to prioritize different (cultural, semantic, semiotic, and other) ideas in their research, but all these researches are united by the general idea of explaining everything related to linguistic knowledge. Initially, the majority of cognitive research was carried out within the areas of cognitive semantics and cognitive grammar. In addition, L. Talmy described and justified the main methods of study, including introspection method, corpus analysis, experimental method and some other methods.

- Therefore, one of the main concepts of cognitology is categorization, which is a cognitive process that occurs on the basis of various logical actions of a person. Logical actions can take the form of comparison, contrast, clarification, abstraction. In our opinion, this phenomenon also applies to the formation process of word combinations. It was determined

that the cognitive mechanism of word formation is a logical template, a model that allows comparing abstract complex thought objects or structures in the mind with directly observed simple phenomena. In other words, it is the process of comparing the new experience with the existing one. For example, some lexemes acquire a generalized meaning in the process of abstraction. In certain communication conditions, the quality or feature expressed by a unit is contrasted with a separate feature belonging to another category in the speaker's thinking. Other features of this category are not taken into account or are completely lost.

- In the process of categorization, it is sometimes observed that features are contrasted in different ways. This leads to the birth of various forms of generalized imagination. In the process of ordinary speech, there are cases of taking into account a number of properties of some somatic objects in the process of categorization. For example, compare:

- The line was growing rapidly. Already there were fifty or more, and those at the head, by their demeanor, evidently congratulated themselves upon not having so long to wait as those at the foot (Th. Dreiser. 2014: 385).

- "I think I'll go down and stand at the foot of the stairs," she said, after a time (Th. Dreiser. 2014: 27).

- We used to live in two houses next to each other at the beginning of the street (Ch. Aytmatov. 2005: 1).

- Ikram went to the hearth without saying a word (S. Ahmad. 1976: 10).

- The brigade working in the Uchkurgan area was headed by the famous wrestler Donan Dosmatov, who made a name for himself in the construction of the Logon canal, and the brigade working in the construction of the Lugumbek waterfall was headed by the well-known wrestler Jora Goyipov (S. Ahmad. 1976: 57).

- September came cold to Ezyovon. The blade of the sun has also returned. (S. Ahmed. 1976: 673).

- He slowly came and sat at the foot of the bed where Kholmatjon was lying. (S. Ahmed. 1976: 637).

In the process of categorization of the somatic objects "head" - "head" and "foot" - "foot" in these examples, the generalized meaning "high" is created based on the location of the head above other parts of the body, and the meaning of the word "foot" is "lower, lower, end". and taking into account the fact that the foot is located in the lower part of the body in the occupation creates a basis for categorization.

In the process of such categorization, the following word combinations with the participation of the somatic objects "head" - "head", "foot" - "foot" are formed: head of a mountain, head of a flower, head of a nail, head of chapters, head of a column, head of the bridge, foot of the page, foot of the procession, foot of a ladder, foot of a table, the head of the mountain, the thumb, the head of the work, the head of the spring, the head of the street, the head of the nail, the head of the row, etc. . In the formation of such word combinations, not only the position

of the head above, but also the control of the body by the head creates a basis for categorization. The fact that the body begins with the head and ends with the feet seems to have caused the formation of a compound with the semantic meaning of "from head to foot", that is, completely, from the beginning to the end. The occurrence of these word combinations, given as an example, is the result of mental operations that reflect such a contrast of characteristics. The semantic structure of other words to rule with a heavy hand, strict hand of the family, strong heads, etc., to rule with a heavy hand, right hand, the head of the family, the head of the group and other compounds is also a product of mental activity. Here we observe that the characteristics of taking and controlling something inherent in the hand become the leading source of cognitive activity.

Categorization, which is important for the emergence of linguistic units, is considered to be based on the following gestalt principles: "the principle of proximity, neighborhood" - objects at a close distance are perceived as related to each other; "principle of similarity" - individual elements that are similar to each other are perceived as a whole; "principle of continuity, continuity" - even when the breaks between individual elements are short, they are perceived as a whole. The principles of this form, without words, are also manifested in the formation of integrated concepts that are expressed by means of word combinations. For example, a number of features of this category are reflected in many compounds in which the word cat is the main part. First of all, the predatory nature of the cat is taken into account in the naming of the object. For example, in the English combination a cool cat, this type of categorization is observed. Next, the cunning and prideful qualities of this animal are meant: a fat cat. Finally, it is not excluded that the cat enters the category of small pets: not have a cat in hell's chance. Similar examples can be found in the Uzbek language, as well as somatic objects, in the use of animal names as objects of categorization, a similarity was observed in the Uzbek and English languages: ossified like a cat, innocent like a cat, yellow pishak (cat), thief cat, like a cat that fell into water, barking like a cat, etc. .

In the same way, images about another domestic animal - a dog - serve as a categorical basis in the formation of negative value concepts. For example, in some of them inappropriate behavior of a person is categorized (a dog in the manger), in others the situation of a person dealing with a problem is reflected (like a dog with a bone), and in others the bad result of the work done (a dog's breakfast (dinner)) or symbols of dissatisfaction with the existing conditions are expressed (a dog's life). The content expressed in all these artificial units is formed on the basis of the comparison of human and dog behavior. In the Uzbek language, we see that the following compounds are formed as a result of comparison: dog barking, dog loyal, dog's next leg, dog's paw, dog's paw, dog's faithful, dog's bone, etc.

From the analysis of the above-mentioned combinations, it can be seen that the classification meanings are the result of the direction of thinking from concreteness to abstraction. The purpose of thinking activity in this form is not to name a feature of the subject, but to express

and describe the behavior of people in certain conditions. But in the cases of categorization in this direction, the action of comparison is manifested to a certain extent.

Another action observed in the course of the categorization activity is the action of individualization, which is performed by separating the object from its characteristic from a certain group. In the manifestation of this action, for example, the individual characteristics of physical phenomena are replaced by those of people. In particular, the occurrence of the combinations "on the one hand" and "on the other hand" is related to the fact that a person has two hands. Therefore, these compounds are used when expressing two different opinions about the same event. The act of cognitive perception comes into force when separating and individualizing two parts of such a whole. In conclusion, the cognitive analysis of the compounds formed by means of the act of individualization shows that this act is not so far from the cases of the application of the acts of abstraction and classification, because they all serve to realize a single goal - the activity of generalization. But in generalization, in contrast to other actions, the perception of objects-phenomena requires that they be realized not in their comparison and contrast, but in the way of concretization of the desired feature.

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