

CONCEPTUAL SEMANTICS OF MORPHOLOGICAL CATEGORIES

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Abstract:

In the multifaceted classification of morphological categories, Russian in the Russian language, the verb category of the voice is included by A.V. Bondarko in co-becoming grammatical categories with predominantly interpretive semantics. In his opinion, the interpretational nature of the semantic the content of the pledge is determined by considering the linguistic meanings of an asset and a liability, the opposition of which is based on the difference personal linguistic semantic interpretation of the invariant meaning structure, including the relationship between the subject - the action - object within the framework of the interpretation of the same denotative situation.

Keywords: the verb category of the voice, noun, actual voice, article.

Introduction

G.G. Bondarchuk writes: "The value of an asset fixes the view and the perception of this semantic structure from the side of the logical subject, which occupies a central place in the semantic structure of the location. The meaning of the liability lies in the interpretation of the same meaning. word ratio from the side of the object experiencing the action; in this case, the central place in the semantic structure offers occupies the object. The interpretive nature of the collateral semantics is the grammatical categorization of a different approach speaking to the same situation (from the side of the subject or from the object), categorization of different accents in the semantic structure, different "focusing" of meaning"¹.

This approach is quite consistent with the definition of collateral, which we find in "RG-80": "a pledge is a category formed by the opposite the formation of such series of morphological forms, the values of which differ from each other by different representations of the same ratio the relationship between the semantic subject, action and semantic object. The differences lie in the different orientation of the verb sign in relation to its carrier, expressed by the subject. This is achieved by special constructions of an asset and a liability: in con- structure of the asset (the *volume of the article is determined by the author*) verb feature presented as emanating from its host; in the construction of the passive (*The volume of the article is determined by the author*) - as aimed at non-th... Constructions of an asset and a liability are syntactic means you expressions between subject, action and object. Morphology the form of the verb is used here: in the construction of an asset the transitive verb appears in the conjugated form; in the design of the passive are forms of a short passive participle (battle

¹ Бондарчук Г.Г. Семиотические аспекты описания категории предметных имен // Вестник МГЛУ. Вып. 577. Языкознание. Москва: ИПК МГЛУ «Рема», 2010.

won) or conjugated forms of the verb with the postfix "-sya " in suffering- meaning (the *battle is won*)". What is intransitive verbs, both personal and impersonal, are rush to the actual voice (run, knock, knock, get light).

In contrast to the above definition, in our understanding, the an important point is the interpretation of the pledge as a purely inflectional ness category, the ranks of which are represented by the forms of one and the same verb (in the interpretation of the RG-80, we essentially have an interpretation collateral as a category of a mixed type, since it includes as a means of expressing a liability, on the one hand, the verb form passive participle, and on the other - a conjugated form with a postfix -sya , which is defined as an independent lexeme, and in this case, the category of pledge turns out to be partly inflectional, and partly parts - non-verbal).

In addition, it should be noted that some researchers are trying to were to exclude the pledge from the system of reflective categories with a certain semantic basis, and give a formal definition collateral, from which the mention of the semantics of the collateral would be excluded out forms. In particular, Yu.S.Stepanov suggests "to consider the opposition verb forms, which, when used in one and the same syntactic function, differ in control"². However, according to most researchers of the pledge, the fact you of the Russian language do not allow us to assert that this category is complete refers to the plane of expression, for the collateral differences are found are characteristics oriented to the content plan [Bogdanov 1978; Bondarko 1978; Golovin 1974]. It is this, in particular, that found significant formal differences in mortgage forms. Their society, prevalence is associated with urgent problems language communication [Murzin 1978], which is primarily a landmark on the substantive side of the language.

Undoubtedly, in terms of conceptualization and categorization, the pledge of reveals its specificity associated with the fact that its forms are it is not so much the experience of perceiving objective differences in sub-object-object relations, how much experience of comprehending the representation the same denotative situation in the language. The fact is that in denotative-conceptual aspect of the relationship of the predicative attribute to the subject and the object, in principle, are the same: if there is a situation in example, action, subject and object, then the action is always carried out subject and, in one way or another, affects the object. However, in the language, the data relationships are reflected in two different types of constructs - asset and liability structures. The existence of active and passive structures led to the fact that in the morphology "settled" special new grammatical forms for expressing, first of all, passivity.

These are forms of reflexive verbs with the grammatical meaning of suffering ness and forms of passive participles. But here comes the question: to what extent do these morphological differences turn out to be connected with the categorization of reality, with the linguistic picture? Do pledges have cognitive comprehension?

² Степанов Ю.С. Имена, предикаты, предложения: Семиологическая грамматика. М.: Наука, 2002. – р.47.

E.S. Kubryakova answers this question positively, while refers to the opinion of R. Langacker that among human abilities includes the ability to imagine and describe one and the same the same situation in different linguistic forms. Imagination plays a role a significant role in perception and leads to a different division of the situation, from it depends on what will act as a background in its description, and what -as a figure, what will be the focus of attention and to what extent new details it will be presented, etc. Such attitudes say- which, according to R. Langacker, can be characterized by power of the concept of perspective, or point of view on the situation (see: [Kubryakova 1997: 180]).

Based on these provisions R. Langacker, E.S. Kubryakova concludes that in sentences such as "*Workers are building a house*" and "*A house is being built by workers*" the speaker's attention is drawn to different sides of the designated reality: the difference in the surface structures of the calls corresponds to a different vision of the situation: once we tell call about the workers, and the other about the house, ... the point of view of the observer (empathy) in two statements does not coincide"³, and therefore, "the conceptual structures fixed by the word render- are not identical "[Kubryakova 1997: 181].

In this case, in our opinion, the conceptual structure of the reality turns out to be one, and the reflected and objectified in the language, the conceptual structure (in essence, the linguistic picture of the world) different. In the second case, it is not so much physical experience that is objectified, how much linguistic. "The language, using the given in the work of E.S. Kubryakova 's statement by D. Slobin, *directs* our attention in conversation to those parameters of our experience that are already found their reflection in the grammatical categories of the language "[Kubryakova 1997: 181].

In the system of morphological categories, the voice, like the species, is usually are among the interpretation categories. However, in our opinion, how and in the case of the species, the origins of collateral categorization lie in the perceptual human experience, and they are associated with the understanding of two interrelated situations - relevant, purposeful, observable and irrelevant mental, passive-effective, which contains, as it were, information about the previous situation with the active agent. In terms of highlighting and interpreting communicative and test functions of an asset and a liability, attention is drawn to their relationship with the topic rhematic division of statements in which the corresponding collateral formation. As V.S. Khrakovsky, "One of the main functions of a PC (passive design - A. Sh.) the construction of the text is to thematize the Object by re-water to the position of the subject. In other words, the appearance of the PC in the text it is natural if the Object has already appeared in the text, but under- small position of the rhematic member of the sentence. Since for the Object typically the first appearance in a rhematic position and the subsequent moving to thematic, then PC, providing co-reference objects in a coherent text, usually contextually conditioned and, as a rule, forcibly, does not begin the text"⁴. According

³ Кубрякова Е.С. Части речи с когнитивной точки зрения. М.: РАН ИЯ, 1997. – р.180.

⁴ Роль человеческого фактора в языке: Язык и картина мира / Б.А. Серебrenников, Е.С. Кубрякова, В.И. Постовалова и др. М.: Наука, 1988.

to J.R.Taylor⁵, “PC participates in syntactic processes that provide construction of coherent text. In particular, the PC takes part in the reduction”⁶, meaning the peculiar passive-active construction with one subject and homogeneous passive and active predicates (like the *Hotel was built by a foreign company, faced with marble and is expensive*).

Thus, the existence of forms of reality and suffering collateral assumes a real distinction between two situations, which they reflect. Another thing is that distinguishing these situations in pain of the highest degree is focused on the mentality of a person. "With direct perception and reflection of reality for the expression of object- directed actions, the speaker uses actional verbs- mi in conjunction with the accusative case of a particular object. Needed the possibility of passive modification of models with the value of action in the caller appears only when he connects the data of the direct observations and elements that are not momentary, irrelevant (in a temporary meaning of this term) knowledge”⁷. Wed: "The native participle is effective. Perfect connects the observed state and unobservable process”⁸, as well as same: “Using the passive participle of the action verb, say rushing refers us to the previous actional situation, causal which has given this state of affairs. Perceptions of persistent causal investigative connections allow the speaker to interpret the static the state of affairs through its connection with the dynamic situation”⁹.

Qualification of a short passive participle as a verb form of the passive voice is due to the fact that this "form, according to society, is no longer nominal; the main feature is the ability bend over - she has already lost. It is used only as a predictor in a passive turnover and is a verb form similar to the past tense form with the suffix *-l-*, which has gone the same way from the participatory form to the purely conjugated one”.

Wed also her remark that in popular dialects, where the participles as such, there are none, these forms are alive and productive. Noteworthy in this regard is the tale of that “if we assume that the participles are have grammatical categories of relative tense, type and pledge, then short forms cannot be recognized as participles, so as have no temporary value. They represent the main a component of an analytical passive form; outside of it they do not exist. As part of the analytical form, they express the lexical meaning and grammatical meanings of expressions and passive voice, for example: Books *will be published* next year”¹⁰.

⁵ Taylor J.R. Cognitive Grammar. Oxford: University press, 2002. – p 170.

⁶ Taylor J.R. Cognitive Grammar. Oxford: University press, 2002. – p 172.

⁷ Философский энциклопедический словарь. М: Советская энциклопедия, 1983.

⁸ Философский энциклопедический словарь. М: Советская энциклопедия, 1983.

⁹ Морковкин В.В., Морковкина А.В. Русские агнонимы (слова, которые мы не знаем). - М., 1997.

¹⁰ Большой энциклопедический словарь (БЭС) / Гл. ред. Ярцева В.Н. М.: Большая Российская энциклопедия, 2000. – 668 с.

The use of the passive voice in the form of passive parts and in the proper verb form is primarily due to their connection with the type of the verb: forms of the perfect form express suffering the passive voice is predominantly in the form of short passive parts. The use of forms of the passive voice also depends on their functioning in various speech structures. So, according to statistical analysis conducted by L.A. Serebryakova, the forms of native participles are used more often in prose, poetry, journalism [Serebryakova 1974: 173].

We can express in linguistic means the communicative needs of the speakers of the language in the description of such typical situations in which they show non-operational (non-procedural) signs of the subject. As for the full passive participles of the past tense- nor the perfect type of *closed* type, then they are inter-modulation of a verb through a participle with relative adjectives, i.e. with the class of the proper adjective. In this case, adjective the participle variation appears in a deeper version, since the participle the part loses in the syntactic position of the attribute not only verbal signs of a kind and a pledge (as in a cabinet in the position of a predicate), but also sign of the times. In other words, adjectivation is accompanied by the loss of all verb categories and is characterized by the presence of the full form only grammatical categories inherent in the relative applied to the body - categories of gender, number and case, which have an agreement tedious character. Wed: *But the stuffy air and closed windows are so tired during my illness that spring appeared to my imagination with all its poetic charm* (A.S. Pushkin) and *Closed became no, windows with chalk / Whitewashed. There is no mistress* (A.S. Pushkin). Thus, the verb through the participle (doors *closed by the owner at home, no one tried to open*) has its own, if so it is possible to express linguistic representation in predicate positions of passive constructions (the *door was closed by someone*), predicate of stative constructions (in *this house the doors were constantly closed*) and attribute (*all where the closed doors piqued my curiosity*). All these positions marked with a different set of grammatical features inherent in topics forms of the verb that are presented in them. And some of them are the result of its interaction with other parts of speech - with qualitatively predicative and relatively attributive words.

All in all, having studied the cognitive basis of the interpreting potential of lexical categories we have come to the following conclusions.

The current stage of language system research is devoted to examining the characteristics of language as one of the cognitive subsystems, as well as the function that linguistic forms play in reality conceptualization. The transmission of outcomes of man's world comprehension, including various sorts of assessments and opinions, which allow the application of the language consciousness's interpreting function, is given special attention. An appeal to the facts of the language's functioning, which, in fact, reflects the ontology of linguistic units in their interpreting function, is unavoidable when describing the language from various perspectives. Functional study of language units within the context of a cognitive-discursive paradigm that raises all of these issues allows for a new look at the language's systemic-structural organization, particularly the structure of lexical categories.

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