



Cognitiveness and its Expression in Linguistic Categories

**Khamidova Sayyora
Nurmatovna**

Senior teacher of the "Uzbek language and language teaching" department, Fergana Polytechnic Institute, Fergana, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

In this article, the unit of thought and the linguistic realization of the concept, which arises as a mental phenomenon, are also the result of speech and thought activity, and highlights some studies related to the interpretation of the concept in Uzbek linguistics.

Keywords:

Objective world, epistemology, artificial intelligence, anthropology, unit of thought, mental phenomenon, process, event, person, subject knowledge, objective world, epistemology, artistic intellect, anthropology.

Introduction

Knowledge of the objective world, process, event, person, and in general the subject in a broad sense, receiving, processing and transmitting information are considered the highest human characteristics. This process is called cognition in science. Cognition is the transformation of information that comes to us through the senses, based on emotional or theoretical knowledge, into knowledge. This ability covers various cognitive processes such as learning, attention, memory, speech, reasoning, decision-making, and becomes a part of intellectual development and experience [1,2,3,4].

Cognition is one of the central concepts in fields such as philosophy, psychology, logic, artificial intelligence, anthropology, and linguistics. The study of the nature of knowledge, the laws of its formation and development, and its characteristics has been occupying an important place in the history of philosophy. Man changes existence, nature, society and finally himself due to his knowledge [5,6,7,8,9]. The study of human activity aimed at knowledge and the most effective methods of

its implementation is important in the history of philosophy. That is why epistemology, a special branch of philosophy dealing with the issues and problems of knowledge, was born. In psychology, mental and intellectual phenomena such as intuition, perception, memory, imagination, thinking, attention and speech are recognized as mental functions and it is emphasized that they form the basis of the cognitive process. It is no secret that the field of artificial intelligence is one of the fastest growing fields today [10-17].

The main part

New technologies and robotics products being created in this field are programmed in a manner modeled on human cognitive activity. In linguistics, the cognitive field is developing. Because linguistics is one of the cognitive sciences, and its object of study is "acquiring and storing knowledge, the source of its practical application and transmission, and finally, the language system, which is a means of its formation, is a cognitive analysis there is no doubt that it is an object". In Uzbek linguistics, as a linguistics that is developing

step by step with world linguistics, in recent years, the issue of approaching language as a comprehensive mental, national-cultural, psychic, historical, social, pragmatic, semiotic phenomenon, paying attention to the research of points at the intersection of various disciplines is increasing. Cognitive research is gaining relevance as one of the fields of intersection of such sciences [15-19].

In fact, the formation of cognitive linguistics is related to the researches of scientists such as E. Roche, L. Talmi, J. Lakoff, H. Thompson, M. Johnson, J. Faucon, R. Lenecker. In 1989, the first international conference on cognitive linguistics was held in Germany, where the International Association for Cognitive Linguistics was founded, and the field began to develop rapidly as a new direction [17-20].

The object of study of this new field is the relationship between language and thought, the relationship between language structure and non-linguistic realities, cognitive principles and mechanisms, common features between different languages, conceptual interaction between syntax, semantics and pragmatics, the national nature of linguistic activity. - issues such as cultural characteristics, the role of linguistic activity in the cognitive process are recognized. Concept, scenario, script, frame, gestalt, prototype, categorization are the main terminological apparatus of the field. In cognitive linguistics, mental phenomena: categorization and conceptualization focus on concepts.

The term concept is a term that has been used since the 90s of the 20th century and is actively used not only in linguistics, but also in such disciplines as mathematical logic, cultural studies, and psychology. A concept as a linguistic category is a representative of the concept category in the language system. A concept is also a unit of thought and is based on a generalization of concept, image and linguistic meaning. Concept formation begins with the birth of an individual image and ends with the emergence of a linguistic unit. In any case, the main means of formation and systematization of acquired knowledge is the language system.

The linguistic realization of the concept that occurs as a unit of thought and a mental phenomenon is also the result of speech thinking activity. In Uzbek linguistics, there are some studies on the interpretation of the concept concept. Common and different aspects of concept and understanding terms are revealed in the researches of Sh. Safarov, D. Khudoyberganova, G'. Hoshimov.

D. Khudoyberganova also evaluates the concept as a mental structure and emphasizes that it is multi-faceted and multi-layered at the same time, it manifests psychological, cognitive-semantic and linguistic-cultural aspects. Most scientific studies compare the concepts representing the concepts of different national languages and compare the expressions of the concepts through words. For example, N. Shaikhislamov analyzes the concept of "wedding" using the examples of Uzbek and English languages. Based on the above, we can say that the concept is a more comprehensive phenomenon than an understanding and includes national-cultural, spiritual, social, semantic specificities.

It is no secret that the cognitive activity of a person is closely related to the concepts of nationality and national culture. Similarly, language and speech activity are also important as a means of reflecting national thinking. As W. von Humboldt noted, "Language is the outward manifestation of the people's soul: the language of the people is its soul, and the soul of the people is its language, and it is impossible to imagine anything else that corresponds to each other". Each category in the language, not only lexeme or phrase, proverb or matal, but also Grammatical categories can serve to reflect national worldview and understanding of the world, expression of thought and uniqueness in attitude.

In the next period, researchers propose to distinguish a group of grammatical (more precisely, syntactic) concepts along with lexical and phraseological concepts. One such syntactic category, modality, has its own cognitive aspects.

It is known that objective and subjective types of modality differ. Objective modality means

the relationship of the expressed thought to reality (such as real and unreal, possibility and impossibility, necessity and probability) and is expressed using grammatical and lexical means (inclination, modal word, loading, intonation). Subjective modality shows the speaker's attitude to the expressed opinion (trust or distrust, agreement or disagreement, expressive evaluation) and includes word order, intonation, lexical repetition, modal word, charge, exclamation, introductory word, is represented by a phrase and introductory sentences. Each of these means of expression can show cognitive, psychological, pragmatic and linguistic aspects in speech use.

Conclusion

In context, the concept of the soul is described as a higher-level phenomenon compared to the concepts of the motherland, the Motherland. In this case, the subjective modality is reflected through the category of inversion, exclamation, intonation, inclination, the poet's exclamation is important in figuratively conveying his address to the reader in an impressive way, and serves as a component of cognition - information transmission in a highly artistic form.

In conclusion, we can say that cognition, as a term representing human cognitive activity, is important for a number of scientific fields, and cognitive linguistics, which studies the processes of information acquisition, processing and transmission, thinking stages and linguistic relations on a large scale, is one of the rapidly developing fields, as has its own important categories.

References:

1. Abdurahmonova M. (2013). Mental linguistics and cognitive linguistics/Uzbek linguistics: principles of development, scientific problems, future tasks. Materials of scientific and practical conference. Tashkent, P. 17.
2. Humboldt V. (1984). Izbrannie trudi po yazikoznaniyu. Moscow: Progress, P. 68.
3. Ivanov P.I., Zufarova M.E. (2015). General psychology. Tashkent: Publishing House of the National Society of Philosophers of Uzbekistan, P. 10.
4. Sh, S. (2006). Cognitive linguistics. *Jizzakh: Sangzor*, 84.
5. Sultanova G. Epistemological analysis of the concept of cognition//Society and innovations. <https://inscience.uz./index.php/socinov/index>
6. Fundamentals of philosophy. Tashkent, 2005. B.227.
7. Hoshimov G. M. (2010). K teorii konseptov i ix taxonomici v kognitivnoi lingvistike. Problems of systemic linguistics. Proceedings of the Republican scientific-theoretical conference dedicated to the 70th anniversary of the birth of Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor N.K. Turniyozov. - Samarkand,.
8. Khudoyberganova, D. (2013). Anthropocentric study of the text. *Tashkent, "Fan"*.
9. Shaikhislamov N. Understanding of cognitive linguistics and its universal nature//Scientific progress/www.scientificprogress.uz.
10. Omonov, D. A. O. G. L. (2022). Ranglarning insoniyat bilan uzviy bog'liqligi. *Oriental renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences*, 2(10-2), 97-100.
11. Omonov, D. A. O. G. L. (2022). Tasviriy faoliyat mashg'ulotlarini olib borish shakllari va usullari. *Oriental renaissance: innovative, educational, natural and social sciences*, 2(10-2), 195-199.
12. Yormatov, Ilmidin Toshmatovich, Nilufar Abduvakhidovna Yuldasheva, and Ikbolzhon Adilzhonovich Toshpulatov. "issues of electronic trade development in Uzbekistan." *Theoretical & Applied Science* 12 (2020): 211-215.
13. Adxamovna, B. G. (2022). Improving food safety mechanisms in Uzbekistan. *World Economics and Finance Bulletin*, 15, 135-139.
14. Муминова, Н. А. (2017). Дидактические игры, используемые для повышения эффективности уроков родного языка в 1 классах начального образования. *Журнал научных*

- публикаций аспирантов и докторантов, (4), 39-41.
15. Djuraevna, T. N. (2022). Correlation of Didactics, Linguodidactics and Methods of Teaching Foreign Languages. *Eurasian Journal of Learning and Academic Teaching*, 12, 7-16.
 16. Ташланова, Н. Д. (2022). Особенности Методических Приемов Изучения Второго Иностранного Языка. *Central Asian Journal of Literature, Philosophy and Culture*, 3(9), 1-11.
 17. Мўминова, Н. Темурийлар даври тарихига оид манбаларда антропонимларнинг туркий қатлами. *O'zbekiston milliy universiteti xabarлари*, 2019, [1/2] ISSN 2181-7324.
 18. Ташланова, Н. Д. (2018). Эффективное использование игровых технологий в процессе обучения. *Форум молодых ученых*, (4), 1419-1421.
 19. Ташланова, Н. Д. (2018). Эффективное использование современных компьютерных технологий на уроках иностранных языков. *Экономика и социум*, (11), 907-910.
 20. Djuraevna, T. N. (2022). Language Teaching Methodology: Tradition and Modernity. *Central asian journal of literature, philosophy and culture*, 3(2), 41-51.