Psychological and Cognitive-Pragmatic Basis of Modus

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ABSTRACT

In this article we are talking about the modus of formation during communication. In particular, the modus is formed in the content part of the information, further enhancing its coloring property. The article presents a cognitive-pragmatic model of the elements of the linguistic system based on Karl Buhler's semantic model of the function of language units. This model reveals the cognitive and pragmatic aspects of the mode in its place.

Keywords: Modus, language functions, character and subject connection, imagination, information, mind, thinking, cognitive-pragmatic relations.

Introduction. The term *modus,* which appeared in the field of logic and was first introduced by the logician-philosopher Pierre Abelyar, was used in linguistics by V.V.Vinogradov, Sh.Balli, T.V.Shmeleva, G.A.Zolotova, O.A.Smetanina, G.G.Gapeeva, N.M.Devyatova, O.A.Kaverina studied from the functional-syntactic point of view, L.Y.Podruchnaya, N.K.Danilova, E.N.Orekhova, T.I.Steksova, in the scientific researches of E.A.Petrova, E.I.Ivnitsky, I.A.Nagornyy and others it is analyzed as a functional-semantic category.

Also, the role and features of the mode in the text structure E.E.Dolbik, Y.R.Tagiltseva, A.A.Kibrik, O.P.Glukhova, E.M.Kuzmina, E.A.Melnikova, O.N.Kopytov, T.V.Akasheva and N.M.Rakhimova, I.Y.Kremer, I.G.Razina, L.T.Gasanova. Its linguocultural and axiological features were studied by A.P.Sedyx, L.S.Savitskaya, Akhmedov A.H., N.B.Badmatsyrenova, O.V.Bronnikova, Y.V.Kiseleva, studied by I.I.Prosvirkina and other scientists.

The issues of reflecting the psychological features of the speaker in the mode are discussed by E.M.Vechkanova, and the ethnic and cognitive features of the mode are studied by such scientists as Y.S.Afanaseva, N.B.Badmatsyrenova, O.S.Gorobets, I.Y.Kremer, A.P.Sedyx studied by researched by scientists such as.

In most of the above works, the morphological, syntactic, phonetic, lexical, axiological, lingvokulturological and ethnic features of the mode have been studied, mainly based on Russian language materials. Such research is not observed in Uzbek linguistics.

Materials and methods. Language has long been an integral part of society. The phenomenon of language, which is a means of communication between people, is being studied today in connection with such concepts as consciousness and thinking, folk culture, personality and society, human psychology. At the same time, the relationship of language with other areas imposes on it a number of tasks in addition to communicative.

In linguistics, the term *language functions* is applied to the phenomena that define the functions and significance of language. In many scientific literatures, the function of language is understood as the

exchange of information and the means of emotional expression that occur as a result of human communication through verbal means. It is also recognized that language serves as an imaginative symbol in the human mind [1, 24]. For a sign to have a cognitive nature, the human mind must have an object called by that sign and information about it and there must be a certain degree of connection between them. Symbolism and subject matter have long been studied in general linguistics. German linguist and psychologist Karl Buhler points out that the problem of character and subject has not yet been fully resolved.

In this regard, he said: "... no matter how carefully we study the interdependence of sound and object, there are unanswered questions about the similarity (commonality) between them, whether this similarity played any role in the first connection between sound and object" [1, 25] says the scientist. Nevertheless, K.Buhler believes that there is a certain connection between character and object and suggests the terms *sound - object and situation*, instead of the term character and object. In his view, character and subject are connected to each other through certain relationships, and in this connection the connection takes place at the lexical and syntactic levels.

When the representative means of language are used, the number of such relations increases even more, so it is reasonable to use the words *subject and situation* instead of the word subject.

This means that as language begins to be used in the communication process, the degree of connection between the sign and the subject increases and the sign can be focused not only on the subject but also on the communicative situation. In this process, the perceptions in the mind relating to the thing, the object and the events are associated differently, but the elements of the being are grouped differently according to the author's relationship, while being preserved in the mind with denotative features. In relation to the situation of speech, it is narrated using linguistic means, which first serve to express the author's attitude with neutral, then good and bad parameters.

In the imagination, the filtering of information forms a modal structure in proposition. Some linguists suggest that "... modal and deixis phenomena should be combined into a single field, and that modal deixis should be studied separately.

Through the modal dexterity, the speaker makes a relative assessment of the existing and imaginary situations "[3, 156-157]. Professor Sh.Safarov's views on the modal structure of language are connected with the concept of deixis. Indeed, the linguist Sh.Safarov, under the concept of modal dexterity, focuses on the sign function of linguistic units and recognizes them as an axiological structure in the imagination. It appears that when the modal structure of language enters the stage of the assessment category, it is associated with imagination and represents a mode based on the relationship within the dictum structure. In this sense, Sh.Safarov continues K.Buhler's semantic theory of elements of the linguistic system in thinking.

According to the theory of structural linguistics, a word that is part of a language system and the elements that make up a word are called symbols. In order for a linguistic element to have "character status" [1], it must be able to enter into semantic-syntactic, pragmatic communication in the process of exchanging information with the components of the speech act, such as speaker, listener and subject, event. K.Buhler studies the relationship of character and object-situation at the semantic level and uses a triangular diagram to describe it.
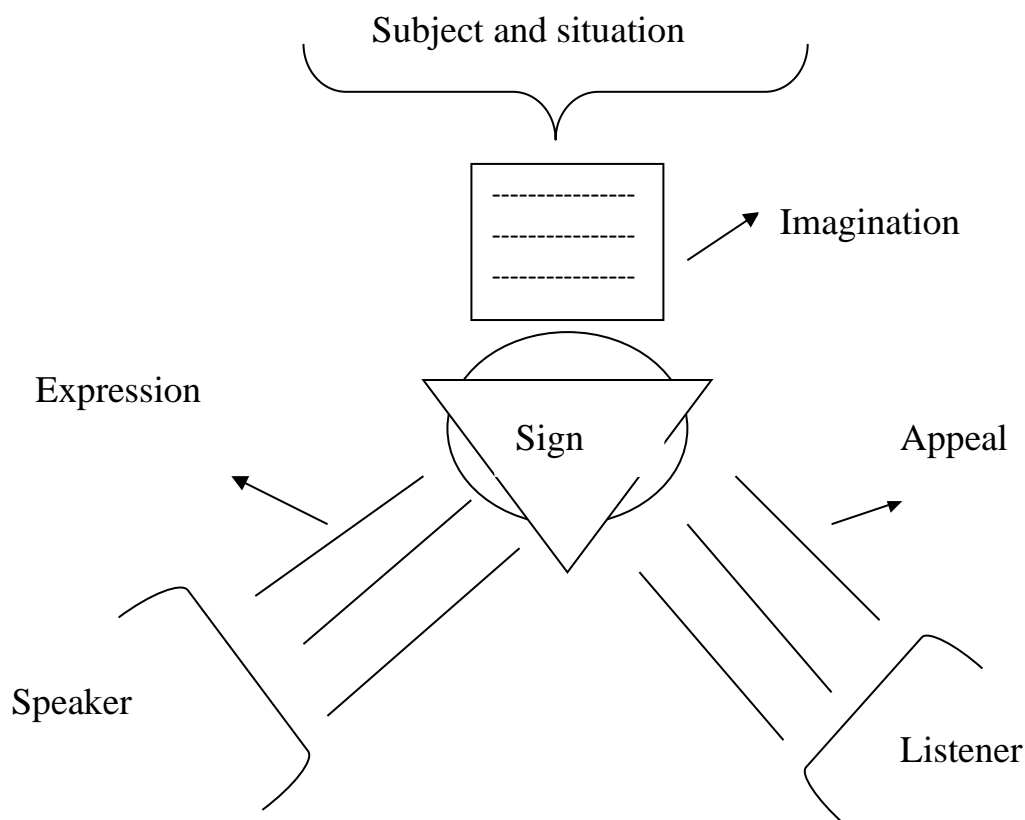
Subject and situation

Imagination

Expression

Sign

Appeal

Speaker

Listener

Figure 1.1. Karl Buhler's semantic model of the function of language units

Subject and situation

Through the visual

Through the audio organ

Imagination, representation

Concept

Knowledge
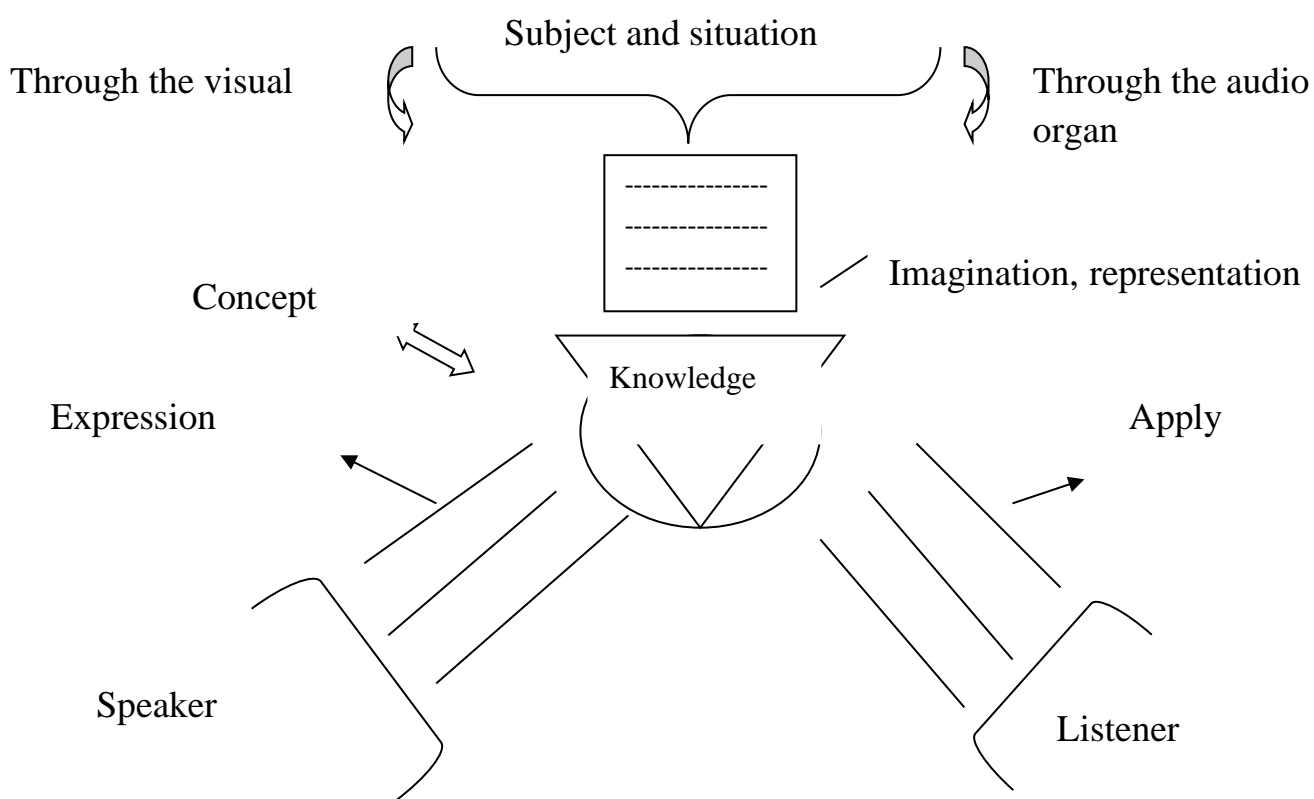
Expression

Apply

Speaker

Listener

Figure 1.2. Cognitive-pragmatic model of the elements of the linguistic system.

The semantic model of the functions of linguistic units is based on the association of elements of existence as symbols in consciousness or thinking by the method of association. Accordingly, things, objects and events are coded using the senses. In the center of the circle are units that act as a linguistic symbol. Unfamiliar concepts received with the help of sensory organs are perceived with all the features of the sign at the stage of imagination and they are sent to the denotative center in the circle and triangle. The linguistic characters in the denotative center form an overview for the speech participants. In the process of verbal communication, the information sent by the speaker through the means of the linguistic system is received in the mind of the listener with a general denotative value. In the process of expressing or receiving an idea or information, a filtering phase occurs in the minds of the speakers.

As a result, the expression structure consists of a modal structure based on proposition. While the placement of the circle inside the triangle signifies the relativity of the period of communication, the parts that protrude from it refer to "apperception" [1, 24], the process of perception. That is, it refers to imagination. This means that the idea of something is understood and perceived differently by everyone. The lines that connect the communication participants are the semantic functions of the linguistic sign in the communication process.

Under the concept of semantics of linguistic units, the function of the symbol in relation to the object and the situation of the sign; signal functions in the form of *symptoms* and appeal to the listener in relation to the speaker's perception are understood [1, 24].

This issue is being studied in Uzbek linguistics under the name of a pragmatic symptom of a poetic text [4]. The functions of the linguistic sign, such as symbol, symptom and signal, motivate it to perform functions such as representative, appellate and expressive [4] in the process of verbal communication and communication-intervention. K.Buhler's concept of the term "symbol", which applies to both psychological and linguistic structure, consists of a relation of sign and subject and forms a denotative structure is the modal structure of the language on which it is based.

Because K.Buhler's classification of language functions is based on the relationship between the components of a sign and a speech act, some linguists define the term language function as a "relationship" formed through language. It follows that meanings in the form of messages, emotions and appeals are expressed in speech through the "interaction" [6] of language with the components of speech act. Also, in the practice of language functions recognized above, language expresses not only the message about the subject, the speaker's emotions and his address to the listener, but also the objective and subjective attitudes towards the objective world, people, things and events.

Conclusion. The issues outlined above are referred to in linguistics as the theory of the semantic functions of language. Such a theory, based on the relational nature of language, constitutes a semantic or cognitive-pragmatic relationship. The relativistic feature of language shapes the mode.

Thus, language, through its functions in the process of communication, allows people to understand each other and exchange information and also contributes to the expression of a mode that gives meaning to the communicative process and serves to make it more understandable.

A modus emerged within the theory of the semantic functions of language in relation to the semiotic structure of the units of the linguistic system, consisting of semantics, syntax and pragmatics.

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