

UZBEK, INGLIZ VA RUS TILLARIDA “GIPERBOLA” KONSEPTI

SEMANTIKASI TADQIQI

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Annotatsiya:

Maqolada tilshunoslikda mazmundor turg'un (doimiy) birliklar, invariantlar, yoki "semantik konstanta"lar deb yuritiluvchi, yoki universal (internatsional) tavsifga ega bo'lgan "konsept" larga asoslanuvchi obyektiv dunyo haqidagi bilimlar tizimining kategoriyalashuviga bevosita aloqadorligini, o'zbek, ingliz va rus tillarida voqelantirilishi lozim bo'lgan semantik konseptlar to'g'risidagi ma'lumotlar keltirilgan.

Kalitso'zlar: mikrokonsept, makrokonsept, konseptualitet, tekstologiya, giperbola, mubolag'alashgan semantika.

Аннотация

В статье речь идет непосредственно о категоризации системы знаний об объективном мире на основе содержательных устойчивых (постоянных) единиц, инвариантов или "концепт" с универсальной характеристикой в языкознании, семантических понятий, которые должны быть описаны в узбекском, английском и в русском языках

Ключевые слова: микроконцепт, макроконцепт, концептуальность, текстология, гипербола, преувеличенная семантика.

Annotation

This article deals directly with the categorization of the knowledge system about the objective world on the basis of meaningful stable (constant) units, invariants or "concepts" with a universal characteristic in linguistics, semantic concepts that should be described in Uzbek, English and Russian languages.

Keywords: Microconcept, macroconcept, conceptuality, textology, hyperbole, exaggerated semantics.

Currently, cognitive linguists are facing the issue of concept types, especially "microconcepts" and "macroconcepts" directly related to the tasks solved by cognitive grammar (linguistics), as well as linguopragmatics, methods and techniques of their realization. It is important to put such topical issues on today's agenda.

In the following decades, the problem of the worldview in different languages and the actualization of the research of the characteristics of intelligence (mentalnost) and the resulting national and international "linguality" (structure, complex of knowledge about language) [1] as well as "conceptuality" [2]], that is, the concepts related to different languages and cultures are being intensively discussed in connection with the structure and complex of knowledge about concepts. But not cultural concepts, but universal-logical concepts (for example, concepts such as time (temporality), number, quantity, subject, object, person, man, woman, girl, boy) are of primary interest for cognitive linguistics. but the study of specific concepts specific to one way of thinking, one language and one culture is of no less interest to the researcher, because such unique concepts show conceptual gaps (lacuna) in other languages.

Thus, it can be noted that distinguishing the types and categories of concepts in one way or another depends on their directly related fields and the tasks they perform, because some concepts are taken from the common mind of thinkers and speakers/writers in the same language. express and describe intelligence and its cognitive fund corresponding to it (for example, "subject, gender (sex - biological), human, animal, man, woman, sun, earth, lightning, water, air, food, nutrition, number, amount, movement etc.) and other (specialized) concepts describe the universal conceptual aspect of this or that science. For example, let's take linguistics, which gives the interpretation of a unique aspect of existence (compare: sentence, text, function, subject, object, predicate, phoneme, morpheme, lexeme, grammeme, syntaxeme/phraseme, sentencememe, phraseomeme, textme (discourse) etc.).

In this regard, the well-known cognitive linguist Sh.S. Safarov said about the formation of concepts, i.e. "the subject - the knowledge gathered through the conscious perception of events and the formation of their image in the imagination, is formed in different ways and has a different character." We emphasize that the opinion of [3] is justified, because it directly causes the formation of concepts of different groups and structures. Therefore, cognitive researchers proposed to distinguish groups of grammatical (more precisely, syntactic) concepts along with phonological, morphonological, morphological, lexical, phraseological concepts. It would not be a mistake to say that these groups include groups of concepts related to each field, including stylistics, textology (discourseology). Because stylistic concepts also have their own special system, in which it is possible to distinguish many types of concepts that are inextricably linked with stylistic devices, for example, "metaphor", "metonymy", "hyperbole (hyperbole)", "synecdoche", epithet, personification (personification, revitalization), oxymoron, litota, irony (mule), chiasm, antithesis, there are a number of such stylistic devices, the cognitive basis of which, of course, is stylistic concepts, although they (stylistic means) are verbal means

specialized to express certain "cognitive/conceptual semantics". Today, analyzing them from a cognitive point of view is one of the current problems of cognitive stylistics. In shaping the system of semantic relations, cognitive grammar traditionally uses general (universal) concepts (for example, "time/temporality/, person-person/personality/, subject/ subjectivity/, predicate/ predicate/, object /objektlik/, adverbial /adverbiality/"), as well as specialized (specific) concepts (for example, "gender, quantity, category, animate/animatnost/, inanimate /inanimatnost/ diathesis /proportion/" and other concepts). From this point of view, it is appropriate to divide the concepts into the following two structural types: 1) simple concepts; 2) joint concepts. In addition, concepts can be further divided into two large types, depending on how they are expressed through verbal means: 1) concepts representing a situation, situation (such concepts represent a certain complex phenomenon, an event, more precisely, a certain proposition (this therefore, they are called concepts of the second category), 2) concepts that do not represent an event, a situation (that is, they represent a known thing or a nominative simple event, naming, or rather a nomination (therefore, they are called concepts of the first category). In such cases, the concepts of the second category (representing the situation, situation) are usually expressed through large verbal means, such as at least a phrase or a sentence.

As for "conceptuality", the complex of knowledge about concepts in human thinking, it serves to express the sum of all the knowledge of the objective existence of the person who speaks the language. Therefore, "conceptuality" can be distinguished depending on the level of knowledge of the objective existence of the speakers/writers of the language.

References:

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