

CONCEPTUAL FOUNDATIONS OF SEMANTICS OF LANGUAGE UNITS OF THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Resume: The article deals with a comparative study of the functional-semantic and linguo-cognitive participation of language units in the formation of resulting constructions in English and Uzbek.

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At the present stage of development of world linguistic science, the attention of researchers is attracted by the formation and semantic expression of constructions related to different levels of the language system. Comparative-typological analysis in the linguo-cognitive aspect of structures that acquire effectiveness makes it possible to express them in a functional-semantic field, to determine the function of syntactic compounds in the emergence of aspectual semantics. The study, based on the cognitive approach, of the semantic realization of syntactic relations, which play an important role in the formation of speech structures in each language, serves as a theoretical basis in the scientific assessment of differences in the syntactic realization of resulting meanings, cases of semantic activity, which are interpreted within the aspectual boundary.

In world linguistics, aspectual meanings are studied not only as features of a verb, but also as a phenomenon that affects the pragmatic content of a sentence and text. In modern linguistics, there is a widespread tradition of systematic analysis of linguistic units that form aspectual meanings expressed by certain structures. The scientific substantiation of the phenomenon of aspectuality in the linguocognitive-semantic aspect is considered one of the priority tasks in this area, and this phenomenon provides a basis for comparing linguistic units that form separate meanings used in the language field, their semantic expression, syntactic relations and cognitive-pragmatic properties formed on this basis; allow scientific substantiation of the fact that structures consisting of linguistic elements that arise in pairs of syntax and semantics acquire functionality within the framework of certain linguistic laws of each language.

One of the urgent tasks in our country is the study of the theoretical foundations of foreign languages and the continuous implementation of the results of these studies in the practice of teaching languages. Theoretical and practical mastery of foreign languages is essential for strengthening international relations. The tasks specified in the Action Strategy for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, aimed at “stimulating research and innovation activities, creating effective mechanisms for introducing scientific and innovative achievements into practice, creating specialized scientific and experimental laboratories, high-tech centers and technology parks at higher educational institutions and research institutes”, create ample opportunities for expanding the scope of research in the field of linguistics.

In the Uzbek language, effectiveness is expressed in a predicate. In addition, in the Uzbek language such suffixes -an, -in, -il (belgilandi , qilindi, bazharildi, amalga oshirildi) can be considered as pointers denoting effectiveness, because these suffixes serve to indicate the result of the action expressed by the predicate.

Efficiency, expressed with the help of an adjective, should be evaluated as a weak form. For example, the verb *qilmok* conveys a change in state, for example: “ uyni top-toza qilib qo'ydi”. In the Uzbek language, effectiveness is also expressed as a form of participle. In this case, performance is a phenomenon caused by a change in state. For example: *qip-qizil baxmal bilan naqshinkor to'qilgan nimchasining ohori to'kilmagan* (Said Ahmad, 39).

In this example, the meaning of the effectiveness of *naqshinkor to'qilgan* is conveyed through the participle with the ending - gan and the adjective. In Uzbek, analytical forms of the verb and complex verb combinations have a wide range of meanings. In particular, a number of analytic forms of the verb can denote the resulting meaning. The effectiveness expressed with the help of verbal analytical forms differs from the effectiveness

expressed by the participle both in the syntactic function and in the lexical meaning. The effectiveness expressed by the participle acts as a reference of the meaning expressed by the predicate. For example: Ortiqqa negadir rahmi kelib , mayus bo'lib qoldi. So'ng chelagini ko'tarib, sekin-asta yo'lga tushdi (Pirimqul Qodirov, 248); Vazira yaktakni olarkan, baquvvat gavdasiga, muskullari bo'rtib chiqqan bilaklariga, keng elklariga mahliyo bo'lib qoldi (Said Ahmad, 96).

In the examples given, the analytical form bo'lib qoldi means a change in the state of a person. It is the lexical meaning of the auxiliary verb kol that conveys the meaning of the state. Therefore, in the resulting constructions expressed with the help of analytical forms, the lexical meaning of the verb occupies an important place.

In addition, it is required to differentiate close to each other values of effective, depictive and causative structures. Syntactically, these structures have the same structure, but semantically, the meaning of depictivity, causation, or effectiveness can be conveyed. In some cases, the two meanings are combined (depictive + causative , causative + effective).

The Uzbek-English idiomatic similarity is widely revealed in a variety of semantic collections. Parallelism of the Uzbek-English USK expressing the semantic-figurative proximity of the dominant "young" [specifically "youth"/ "inexperience"/ "lack of life experience"]: yoshlik - beboshlik - Salad days [respectively Rus . "The milk on the lips has not dried up", "young-green", i.e. in general "a time of life inexperience"] followed by deepening into the Uzbek idiomatic diversity: "Hali xomsan , pisharsan , bu damingdan tusharsan "[Wait a minute, you are still green, but you will ripen - and throw nonsense out of your head"]; "bir qarichlikdan" "even when I was about a vershok"]; "Mo'ychinak tishlamagan" ["The tweezers haven't plucked his hair yet"]; "Ona essence og'zidan ketmagan " [lit. "The mother's milk has not dried up on the lips yet"], etc.

The Uzbek-English comparison is determined by the dependence on the mentality of the native speakers of the corresponding language, it provides for taking into account the ways of thinking [concreteness-abstractness], the attitudes towards one or another linguo-philosophical category that have developed in the compared cultures, the features of communicative behavior, etc. When represented in languages, they intersect, forming a common and distinctive in the system of reflection of a specifically selected fragment of the picture of the world.

In the modern Uzbek-speaking society, the urgent need to master English will be based on such fundamental provisions, according to which it is the life of a particular language community (and society as a whole) that determines the content, form, functions and use of the language being studied (as non-native). This is a guarantee that auxiliary English will acquire the proper rights of existence in a rapidly developing Uzbek-speaking society, increasingly oriented towards fruitful cooperation with the outside world.

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