



COGNITIVE-SEMANTIC APPROACH TO LITERARY TEXT

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ABSTRACT

Cognitive linguistics is inextricably linked to the psyche and psychology, which again refers to the human factor. If we connect the terms literary text, the human factor, and the cognitive-semantic approach, one direction within linguistics is that according to cognitive semantics, language is a common part of individuals and people can describe the world only as they imagine it. This article has tried to prove by some examples that the syntactic concept and the different types of concepts also have a national cultural character.

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INTRODUCTION

The term cognitive linguistics has been the subject of much debate and there is no consensus on what the term means. According to English-speaking experts, cognitive linguistics is a branch of linguistics that combines knowledge and research in cognitive psychology, neuropsychology, and linguistics. It should be noted, however, that the word cognitive itself means to know. As can be seen, cognitive linguistics is inextricably linked to the psyche and psychology, which again points to the human factor. Now, if we interconnect the terms literary text, the human factor, and the cognitive-semantic approach, cognitive-semantics is a direction within cognitive linguistics that, according to cognitive semantics, language is a common part of individuals, and people understand the world only. can be described as in cross section. Research has shown that there are several basic rules of cognitive semantics:

- Grammar reflects the concept of the world within the culture;
- Knowledge of language has a specific context;
- The ability to use language is based on specific sources, not general ones.

Cognitive-semantic rules directly refer to anthropocentric paradigms and concepts. This allows us to combine the terms that we need to summarize above around a concept that is our core theme. The conceptual problem is one of the central problems of the anthropocentric paradigm. It is well known that in linguistics, the idea that concepts are expressed mainly through lexical and lexical phraseological units prevails. In recent times, theoretical views on syntactic concepts have emerged in science, as well as research on the subject.

MATERIAL AND METHODS:

According to C.E. Kuzmina, a syntactic concept is "information about a situation that reflects objects and their relationships, which is expressed through the structural scheme of the sentence and is expressed through a typical proposition (structured sum of content)."

As an example, by giving a few English sentences (I don't give you the book, the doctor gave him some cough medicines, I sent her a letter...), someone defines the form of giving something to someone as a typical proposition. It is clear that in defining the concept, the content they understand is ambiguous.

As you know, a concept is an abstract concept that has no clear definition and cannot be directly observed. This phenomenon, which is associated with human cognitive activity, can be identified by its linguistic forms. From the scientific point of view of syntactic concepts, it can be concluded that speech, which is one of the units of language, is also recognized as a conceptual expression. This means that we can analyze literary texts in terms of cognitive semantics and conceptualization. Let's analyze two texts that differ from each other as proof of their relevance to the concept.

The bloody autumn rains have begun. Everyone slammed into Barak's slate roof. There were no cotton stalks left, but when the rain stopped, they were driven out into the fields, and the students wandered in the cotton fields like dances. .

So we chose text for analysis. In this literary text, we focus on the general meaning of the words, not only on the fact that there are words that are specific to the culture, but also to the dialect. In the semantics of this text we can see not only the national culture and the spirit of the time, but also the unique style of the writer. When it comes to text analysis, we can see national identity from the very beginning. This is because rain is a favorite natural phenomenon of many peoples, especially the British, and it does not "bleed" everyone. This is not to say that the Uzbek people do not like rain. This is where the cognitive semantics of the text come into play.

"Why does autumn rain make people bleed?" The reason was that for students who went to the cotton harvest at that time and were forced to pick no cotton in the cold weather, the same rainy season - the almost daily fall rain - was not a favorite. This meaning is clear from the following parts of the text. The general analysis of the sentences in the text is interconnected and cannot be understood by anyone who has no knowledge of the environment, writing style, history and even natural phenomena of the time. Apparently, even a foreigner unfamiliar with the Uzbek people, their culture and history is not able to do that. This proves that the text is integral to the concept. To prove these points, let us quote an excerpt from a work in the exact opposite style:

Night-hag:

I'm sorry, I don't know.

I can't help feeling

And the crow is your eternal companion.

Mephistopheles:

I'm sorry, maybe you're innocent,

We haven't seen each other in a long time,

It's been a long time, a long time.

Conversation between Night-hag and Mephistopheles. A reader who has not read the whole work will not know who Mephistopheles was. But if you have enough background knowledge, you can understand it from the text: "I couldn't do it." Although the work is a masterpiece of German literature, the myth that the devil is a goat's hoof suggests that Mephistopheles was the devil. (Remember: Abdulla Aripov "Greatking"). So the text above is partly a conversation between the Devil and Satan. But from a national cultural point of view, the fact that "The crow is your eternal companion" is a foreign concept. In particular, the Uzbek people do not have the impression that the crow is a companion of the devil, although it does not make a positive impression. In Britain, crows are a positive image. Even crows are involved in describing women's beauty.

CONCLUSION:

The above two literary texts can be concepts in the text, their cognitive-semantic features help to understand the whole meaning, it is through these aspects that the syntactic concept is understood and the syntactic concept also has national cultural features will be proof that.

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