

SEMANTIC CLASSIFICATION AND COGNITIVE ESSENCE OF THE VERBS SPEECH PERCEPTION

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Abstract

This article investigates one of the main issues of modern linguistics such as the semantics of the verb, its cognitive modeling and the lexical-semantic system. However, without a complete study of the semantic aspects of a linguistic phenomenon, it is impossible to reveal fully its essence and nature. Verbs are known to be rich in grammatical forms and categories compared to other parts of speech. At the same time, verbs are paradigmatically more diverse and syntagmatically comprehensive. The peculiarity of verbs is that they occupy the most important place in the vocabulary of the language and the central place in the sentence. That is why in works on ancient linguistics the verb is allocated to a separate category. The versatility of the verb is manifested in its semantic properties and classification.

Keywords: Semantics of verbs, cognitive modeling, lexical-semantic field, thematic group, single dominant, peripheral divisions, connotative, cognitive conceptualization, semantic differentiation, cognitive-conceptual projection, interpretive paradigm.

Introduction

The history of the study of verbs of speech perception (later - VSP) was developed with the researches, methods and collection of evidence in the field of formation of aspects of investigating and referring to all fields of the language system of lexic semantic groups (later – LSGs) of language. The verbs of this group have become the focus of attention of many scientists and their aspects have been interpreted in different ways.

Thus, diachronic research has allowed the identification of the initial composition and boundaries of the verb group that denotes speech processes, their main functions, and forms of functional and semantic development. Initially, in the literary language, only verbs that served to define various functions of the speech process - speech verbs expressing information such as messages, questions, and answers - were considered, and they formed semantic and functional universality [Bondar 1967, 198]. The communicative need to differentiate the functions of the speech process led to the use of additional verbs alongside the dominant verbs denoting speech acts. This, on the one hand, contributes to the semantic adaptation of the main verb to speech and the secondary verb, and on the other hand, promotes the development of verbal activity associated with the main verb and its independent direct entry into speech. Consequently, the form and semantics of direct speech become indicators of the differentiation



of verbal semantics, while the range of verbs that are functionally and semantically related to the designation of speech

Along with the expansion of the functional semantic and derivational possibilities of the dominant verbs of the LSG, their actant range also develops and diverges from each other. The verbs *to speak* and *to tell* are applied to all forms and functional types of language, taking the place of the core in each of its subsystems and entering into paradigmatic connections with other speech verbs. However, at the same time, they retained their original form in the literary language.

Research Methodology

The VSP group is being supplemented with new units, but they do not form new lines, and are mainly connected to existing ones due to the development of figurative and metaphorical meaning of speech. [Nichman 1979, 198]

The current level of scientific knowledge about VSP verbs allows them not only to approach them from a systematic point of view, but also to think about the results and understand the cognitive roots of such an approach. Previously, the choice of functional varieties in the literary and dialectal language as sources of material that were not compared as a field in the system was not only correct, but also logical and natural. It is precisely this approach that corresponds to the cognitive-conceptual projection of consciousness in linguistics, historically arising from a material and functional single dominant, allowing one to know the entire paradigm of semantic and combinational features of VSP, to reveal the dialectic of semantic and functional interaction of the verb lexeme, and in these two language variants, both images of the semantic and thematic space of VSP are formed and assimilated in the isomorphic and isosemic field.

Many questions regarding the systematic organization of verbs and the patterns of their functioning have not yet been resolved. In particular, the typology of the systematic organization of VSP (at the level of semantic and lexical-semantic structure of the word, the systematic relations of units and micro - and macrosystems, paradigmatics, syntagmatics and epidigmatic). The study of the semantic structure of VSP from a practical and functional standpoint, as well as the specificity and generality of its application in various social spheres, is just beginning. All of this prompted a comprehensive and multifaceted study of the role of VSP and its LSGs in lexical semantic system (later LSS).

Therefore, turning to the study of the LSG of VSP will be a step towards solving the problems of cognitive interpretation of the systemic nature of language. At the same time, there are factors that reveal the cognitive role of language, allowing for optimal access to the system. They have cognitive significance for modeling the lexical richness of the language and its core, its appearance at the boundaries of the system, any of its functional types, and the systematicity of the language.

Analysis of research on the topic

The form of knowledge presentation, as well as its content, reflects not in the connotative form of specific views at each stage of the research, but in the cognitive conceptualization of truth, as well as in the necessary form of understanding the categorization of language and thoughts



about it. In turn, the observer is considered to be a recognizer, definer, multiplier, creator and transformer of the stream of mental aspirations into intertextual speech with the harmony of his vision and consciousness as an important observation model of the intellectual speech of the society. The systematic organization of language and the systematic approach to its analysis affect, first and foremost, the sources and research methodology.

In semasiology, component analysis is usually used as a convenient tool for determining the boundaries of the field, the general and specific features of the semantics of words in paradigmatic and syntagmatic relations, for objectivity in the selection of material, as well as for clarifying the semantic choice of the verb [Savina 1978, 10]. The following methods of semantic identification are proposed and used in the literature on component analysis:

- 1) Obtaining information about the meaning of the word directly from the dictionary;
- 2) Logical methodology;
- 3) Analysis of word compatibility;
- 4) Text analysis.

All these methods are used at different stages of analysis. At the same time, the analysis of the definition of a concept is recognized as the main and important process in distinguishing the same within the meaning of a word. The concept that constitutes the lexical meaning of a word can be viewed as a basis for distinguishing between the definition of concepts and a specific set of semes. According to Y.D. Apresyan, in semantics, the reference to explanatory dictionary materials is not only justified, but also inevitable in order to obtain reliable information about the word. Examples from texts presented by one person in any real-time interval cannot provide a complete and balanced picture of the facts as illustrative and citational material of the dictionaries (Apresyan 1967, 77). Vasiliev, agreeing with Y.D. Apresyan, considered it necessary to turn to the dictionary. However, even scientists who see their research practice entirely on the basis of dictionary materials have made inconsistencies in the interpretation of lexical meanings [Vasilyev 1971, 55].

One of the most effective methods of scientific knowledge in the study of complex systems is modeling. Modeling in the study of language systems opens up broad possibilities to study not only the structure of language, but also the interaction of its elements in the process of activity. It is no coincidence that modeling is called "functionalization theory" [Slobodchikov 1976, 28]. In science, the term model is ambiguous and has two meanings: as an artificially created object, the model is "similar to the object being studied, reflecting and reproducing its structure, characteristics, connections, and relationships between its elements in a simple, abbreviated form of direct study." It is directly related to one type of difficulty or facilitates the process of obtaining information about the topic of interest" [Kondakov 1975, 360-361];

Recently, scientists are increasingly turning to the lexical core, which "determines the uniqueness and, in particular, the lexical-semantic system" of the language [Kretov 1987, 85]. The effectiveness of such an approach to LSS access has been confirmed. Also, having a concise description of LSS, we will be able to identify common and specific features for functional types of language, different styles of literary language, and assess the level of their systems and the nature of the interaction of the units of these systems.



Analysis and Results

In modeling, the organization of the LSG system and the reflection of the activities and aspects of its divisions in tables and diagrams are carried out. T.P. Lomtev and M.D. Stepanova define the sentence model as follows: "a structure connected to one or another generalized meaning and capable of supplementing it with various lexical materials." [Stepanova 1963, 9]. The evolution of syntactic ideas is reflected in the methods of sentence modeling - the traditional model of sentence members, the distribution model, the direct component model, the transformation model, the structural and, finally, the semantic model. Simultaneously with the study of the sentence, in the process of semanticizing all aspects of modeling, the idea arose that the sentence is a multidimensional phenomenon and their separation is possible only under the condition of synthesis. At the same time, two main directions have developed in its modeling: modeling in the narrow sense, focused on the denotative side of the sentence (lexical completeness, the nominative minimum of the sentence) and modeling in the broad sense, which includes the study of the temporal, modal, and denotative aspects of the sentence. The multidimensional feature of the sentence within the sentence model is manifested in the quantitative and qualitative features of the verb actions. The qualitative features of the actant are presented on three levels: syntactic, morphological, and lexical-semantic in terms of sentence members, in the form of superficial states, and in terms of lexical-semantic classes of words.

Conclusions and Recommendations

It can be concluded that the organization of the lexical-semantic system of the verb and the acquisition of modern knowledge about its activity is the result of the development of research investigation in this direction. A polysemous word is lexically and semantically whole, and as an expression of the systemic nature of the language, it is a generalized expression of minimal indicators of the complexity of the asymmetry of the linguistic sign. Today, it is impossible to imagine any semasiological research without referring to the syntagmatic projection of verbal semantics. The indicator of the difference in the semantics of the verb is taken by new terminological signs ("actant structure," "dissemination," etc.), and they are used not only in the lexical-semantic variant, but also in the diagnosis of the semantics of the verb, and also serve in denotative, syntagmatic and potential senses. The logic of the connection and connections between the semantics of a word and its syntagmatics determines the main stages of the study of the semantics of a linguistic sign

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