

THE COGNITIVE RESEARCH OF ESSAY TEXTS

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Annotation:

The article reveals the stylistic originality of creativity through cognitive research of essay texts.

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From the 80-ies of the XX century J.Lakoff's views on the cognitive paradigm have entered wide scientific consumption. The dispute over the scope of this term is, in fact, recognized in World linguistics as the "first stage of cognitive linguistics". It is absolutely impossible to name billions of things and phenomena in the universe separately, with their own proper name, and to keep these names in memory. In this case, on the basis of the existing names, the need arises to name the subject with a mark similar to the subject, which is expressed in the pronoun of the same name. Because human consciousness in order to understand the reality that is happening around him, initially carries out the process of psycho-emotional analysis of him. In order for this to happen in the mind in the form of imagination, it is necessary to use the signs with which these concepts are composed, so that it can evade the existing concepts that express reality. However, since the character does not find its own perception, then naturally the sound shell a separate name is needed. In the process of name – information exchange (cognitive, communicative), the transfer of the signs arising from the interaction of the subject, thing and phenomenon on the basis of alternating names, corresponding to the situation of speech, is constantly restored in human memory [1]. In the same way, the metaphors reflecting the constant units of the individual olam value landscape are reproduced emotionally saturated, sealing the new information about the world to the world concert landscape as a specific category of cognition, while the results of the reproduction of concepts as the main cultural-mental model are attached to the linguistic landscape [2]. For this reason, even in any text, the spirit of space and time is felt. In the essays published in the years of independence, we can witness that more freedom and masculinity, freedom and dependence, happiness and unhappiness, equality and inequality are widely used antonyms. For example, in the essay titled "Responsibility of independent living" (Zarafshan, 2013, 19 October, Mamayunus Paradaev) many three such contradictory meaningful words: Freedom is a blessing of life. To this end, not only humans, but all living things strive and live with the enthusiasm to achieve it. Freedom - to his own man, to have the right, to freedom is in his own hands (UTAIL, 143-P.). The word dependence on the word freedom can be an antonym, and this word is an antonym inherent in the noun category.

We must also preserve and strengthen independence and leave the free and prosperous Motherland for the next generation. The people who did not dream of independence, who did not achieve it, are considered dependent on it. The word ancestor to the word generation in this text can be an antonym. Generation - children of one parent, future syllable people (UTAIL, 21-P.). Ancestor – parents of the present generation, ancestors, people of the previous syllable (UTAIL, 21-P.). The author used the appropriate words of generation - ancestor, free - dependent in order to compare the past and present, the present and the future, that is, our peaceful coexistence, our free life with the period of dependence, to justify the need to fully convey this well-being to the future. The word dependent on the free word is a mutual antonym.

Free - independent of other states, voluntary, acting voluntarily (UTAIL, p.200). Dependent - occupied by another state, exploited, unable to conduct business with his own freedom (UTAIL, 200-P.). Exactly these antonym words served to increase the sensitivity, expressiveness of the text. "...someone is responsible for the existence or absence of a person who is not free, hunger and fullness, happiness and infallibility, as if someone should be sad". In this sentence, the following words are considered antonyms.

1. There are in-case, which is in the cash position, available. In the case of no-case, non-cash (UTAIL, 54-P.).

2. Happy-extremely satisfied with life, live Bearman and shodu Hurrem. Unfortunate-living in his life with extreme dissatisfaction and sadness (UTAIL, 41-P.).

3. Hunger-feeling the need to eat, being in demand to eat. Satiety-eating saturation, not requiring meals (UTAIL, 150-P.).

The author uses antonyms such as absence, hunger, happiness and unhappiness in order to emphasize the great blessing of independence and the need to cherish it. It is possible to clearly reveal the good and bad sides, positive and negative meanings of any situation through contradictory words. That is why it is possible to convey the idea correctly, clearly, and have a strong effect by contrasting antonyms, quoting contradictory meanings.

Thus, the realities of the universe materialize in exchange for the acquisition of a nominative character, in which the content of reality, which is not given in direct observation, is concretized precisely in terms of concepts. On the mental-emotional scale, concepts that have not been understood or actualized until the present time acquire a conceptual character in accordance with the lingvocognitive situation. However, the concept does not completely reconstruct the content of the existing concept, does not form it and does not update its content: the concept applies the existing semantic field to the process as a nominative resource, referring to the alternative semantics. That is, a word has a descriptive effect on its semantic structure, replacing one meaning with another.

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