



COGNITIVE ASPECTS IN COMBINATORIAL LINGUISTICS

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Annotation:

The article is devoted to the description of the terms of combinatorial linguistics-the field of linguistics that studies the syntagmatic relations of language units and their combinatorial potential.

Keywords and phrases: terminological dictionary; terminological system; syntagmatics; combinatorics; combinatorial linguistics.

The development of the combinatorial direction in linguistics was stimulated by the appearance of structuralism at the beginning of the XX century, within the framework of which the concept of syntagmatics – combinability, based on the linear relations of language units, arose. In the second half of the XX century, linguistics began to form an understanding that the study of syntagmatic construction of speech should become the subject of a special field of linguistics – combinatorial linguistics, which was based on the concepts of syntagmatics (linear connections of language units) and combinatorics (compilation and study of “combinations” of language units in accordance with a given meaning) [1].

At the present stage, within the framework of combinatorial linguistics, research is being conducted not only on the problems of the compatibility of language units themselves, but also on the problems of the interdependence of semantics and compatibility, the functioning of compatibility in speech, the national specifics of the combinatorial-syntagmatic properties of language units, and many others. Based on this, at the present stage, combinatorial linguistics is based on the principle of anthropocentrism, the essence of which is to consistently describe language as an object of assimilation and establish the nature of the interaction between language and man [2]. As in any theoretical discipline in combinatorial linguistics, depending on the object of its study, the following aspects are distinguished:

- ❖ combinatorial-syntagmatic, or syntagmatic, is the most voluminous, since it covers the linear relations of language units as a whole and their combinatorial capabilities in order to implement human cognitive and communicative activities;
- ❖ the cognitive aspect or the study of the reflection of the rules of compatibility of language units in the language consciousness of native speakers;
- ❖ historical and typological, which examines the history of studying the problems of compatibility of language units, as well as the process of laying the theoretical and methodological foundations of this discipline;
- ❖ the normative and normalizing aspects cover the laws of compatibility of language units (in this case, words), as well as the classification of word combinations according to the principle of “norm-permissibility-non-norm” and the identification of the main types of combinations: normative, occasional (not normative, but permissible) and non-normative (speech errors);
- ❖ the met language aspect, which includes the formation and systematization of the conceptual and terminological apparatus of combinatorial linguistics, the purpose of which is the correct use of terms and the description of problems related to the combinatorial and syntagmatic abilities of language units;

- ❖ psycholinguistic aspect, which studies the compatibility of language units in the process of speech generation and perception;
- ❖ functional-semantic, considering the compatibility of words as a property of language and speech, since it is known that it is the compatibility of words that ensures the implementation of the communicative function of language.

The purpose of the article is to identify and differentiate the combinatorial characteristics of the word semantics in the cognitive aspect. The linguistic material considered in our research allowed us to reveal the combinatorial potential of the semantics of lexemes and to prove that combinability is part of the lexical meaning of a word, since it is in it that the syntagmatic principle of the cognitive and communicative organization of speech is laid down.

For a long time, the general idea of semantics was limited to lexical semantics: semantics was understood only as the science of the meanings of words. Today it has become obvious that lexical meanings, for all their multiplicity, do not exhaust the subject and tasks of lexical semantics, or semasiology.

In the article, we will review the principle of differentiation of combinability by the number of combined words, which determines (M.M.Kopshenko, Z.D.Popova). The principle of differentiation of compatibility by the nature of the relationship between the components led to the selection of:

1) Contact compatibility, in which the words related in meaning are located at a minimum distance from each other. For example, in the sentence Gulanor ko'p suluv: yaxshi suratli, shirin so'zli, quralay ko'zli, tor biqin, o'rta bo'yli, uzun o'yli, keng ko'krakli, xush xayol, zehni tez, serfahm qiz edi("Ravshan" dostoni) presents contact compatibility, which is expressed in the localization of words that are in direct contact with each other: ko'p suluv - yaxshi suratli, shirin so'zli, quralay ko'zli, tor biqin, o'rta bo'yli, uzun o'yli, keng ko'krakli, xush xayol, zehni tez, serfahm qiz;

2) Discrete combinability, in which words that are related in meaning are located at a certain distance from each other within several sentences or text. The meaning of a word can be determined by the speech situation itself or by the speech extra linguistic context. So, the verb **o'ksiydi // feeling hurt, gapirolmaydi // can't speak, bosolmaydi // can't calm down** in the meaning of "**xafa bulmoq / / to grieve**" can be represented in a special situation when the appeal is addressed to a person going to grief, for example: Og`a Yunus pari: «E bolam, Avazxonni nega urushasan. Menga aytgin, anglab bilib olayin», - desa, bola **o'ksiydi, gapirolmaydi.**

- E, ena! Avazxonning qiziga Go'ro'g`libek sovchi bo'lib borgan ekan. Avaz: «Qizimni bermayman, mening tengim emas», deb bizni quzg`un, o'zini lochin tutdi. Bachchag`ar Avaz, bizdan ortiq bo'lib ketibdi. Shu Avazdan kam bo'lsam, cho'llarga boshimni olib ketaman. Qo'yaver ena, qo'yaver, endi Chamlbida turmayman, shu Chambilni Avazga berdim, - deb bola, dim o'pkasini **bosolmaydi.**

In addition to the non-linguistic conditionality of word combinations, there is a situational relationship between words that are at a distance from each other, i.e. are presented in different sentences;

The types of compatibility listed above are differentiated depending on the position of the combined words or on the nature of the connection (near, far, nonverbal) between the combined lexemes. So, the study showed that in the semantics of a word, compatibility is determined by the syntagmatic macro component of meaning, which contains various micro components that strictly "control" the compatibility of the words of the language.

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