NATIONAL ISSUES OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR

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Abstract

Cognitive linguist is interested in tasks performed by Lisan events. However, this interest is not simple. The cognitivist searches for and analyzes the relationship between lysonium and thought structures, the reasons for their occurrence, and tries to understand the composition and content of the dialogue texts that are a consequence of these reasons.

Keywords: directly related to cognitive activity, grammatical capabilities of the language, the horse is used mainly as the owner or filler, and the hairdryer - in the cutting function, and the quality - in the determinant function.

The vocabulary layer undergoes continuous changes. Such changes undergo successive changes in the vocabulary layer associated with its phonetic and morphological surface. Such changes are closely related to its phonetic and morphological surface. Semantic-stylistic capabilities of each vocabulary layer of the language include grammatical and semantic-stylistic paradigms of lexical-semantic units and these paradigms. Lysanic activity is directly related to cognitive activity, an integral part of which. However, cognitive linguistics, cognitive science, unlike other fields, also deals with the question of how to regulate the rules for human development and use of the driving factors of the language system. The cognitive linguist is interested in the role and tasks performed by Lisan phenomena in their thought activities.[1] However, this interest is not simple. The cognitivist searches for and analyzes the relationship between lysonium and thought structures, the reasons for their occurrence, and tries to understand the composition and content of the dialogue texts that are a consequence of these reasons. So, cognitive linguistics is mainly a field of science that explores human activity in connection with causes and consequences. Such research is carried out in two directions: a) the performance of speech activity and the appearance of its product; b) perception of the products of this activity.

The grammatical possibilities of the language are steady, which ensures the lexical-semantic development of the language vocabulary layer. Despite the fact that for many years scientists have been steadily studying phrases on the grammatical surface, incompatible edges of this area still arise. [2]The semantic surface of the lexeme is firmly connected with all its grammatical capabilities, the study of the boundaries of grammatical meaning in a word is an important aspect of the development of linguistics, linguistics in general. The categorical meaning of a word is not always related to its lexical meaning.[3] Base of grammatical construction of a word; it is the basic unit of the language both in the dictionary

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[1] Demyankov V.Z. Cognitive linguistics slippery interpretation of the approach//Request writing. 1994. № 4. "See also:: Category: Deaths

[2] Safarov Sh. Cognitive linguistics. - Jizzah: Sangzor. 2006. Page. 75.

[3] Grammar of the Uzbek language. - Oshkent. Science. 1975. Page. 16.

syllable and in the grammatical structure.[4] Words single-handedly express the subject, phenomenon, sign (express the idea of them), call them (the nominative function of this language), but when the opinion is presented, they are in the composition: the word performs its discursive function in the system of means of expressing the opinion of the language, and new boundaries of meaning are formed (i.e. paradigms of the meaning of polysemantic words are formed in discursive conditions). In addition to nominative and communicative functions, the language performs an expressive function. The same task of the Word is realized within the framework of certain laws. [5]The essence of the word lies in the concepts of consciousness, phenomena in reality. The word reflects various aspects of interaction, the experience of the life of a society of an individual, a person. Each morphological structure of a word differs within a particular language. They also provided a lexical-stylistic distinction within a single language, a distinction of one language within it, as well as at different periods of language development. When it comes to the possibilities of merging series of words, first of all, lexical - grammatical meaning should be provided. The connection in this direction is the basis of the lexical-grammatical group of words, forms the lexical-grammatical paradigms of words of a certain group and in discursive conditions forms certain parts (compounds) with these words. A striking example of this is the English-language association To (from, at) school. As noted above, a series of words are also characteristic of their tasks. The horse is used mainly as the owner or filler, and the hairdryer in the cutting function, and the quality in the determinant function. Grammatical, lexical, and semantic meanings of a word also provide their syntactic functions. The owner can be expressed not only by the horse, but also by diamonds, numbers, gerundia, infinitives, etc. On the other hand, a horse can function as any part of speech. However, objects, binders, loads can usually complement the functions of any part. All this avoids replacing words and words, which are the two main units of grammar. Thus, the following categorical features of a series of words differ:

• difference in its lexical and grammatical meaning;

• distinction in their lexical-grammatical morphemes (superscripts);

• distinction in their grammatical categories or paradigms;

• difference in connection;

• characterized by a difference in task.

By forming the grammatical meaning of a word according to its morphological classification, this provides a rigorous change in the semantic paradigm of a categorical series of words. The lexical meaning of the word lies on its substantive plan and creates the basis for cognitive psychology.

The grammatical meaning of a word assumes two general cases: firstly, the categorical features of a word in terms of its subject, sign, number, action and state, and secondly, an auxiliary category that contributes to providing opportunities for its cognitive content in speech. We are independent and auxiliary (notional and functional or) structural). Independent word series include extralinguistic phenomena, that is, things, movements, qualities, feelings; auxiliary dictionary series contribute to the filling of links and connections between words and words or other additional circumstances.[6]

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[4] Grammar of the Uzbek language. - Oshkent. Science. 1975. Page. 16.

[5] . Mansurova T. T. Mezhdurechnaya Conference "The Role of Science in the Development of a Modern Object-2022" Omsk State Pedagogical University Scientific and Practical Conf. January 22-23, 2023 "A meaningful cutoff of preparations for transients of primary classes in the field of teaching Russian writing as a foreign language" pp.: 152-159.

[6] T.T. Mansurova, March 14-15, 2023 "The Role of Science and Entertainment of Our Time" pp.: 123-125

Independent word series perform certain tasks. Grammatical properties of collocations are often not among the goals of our research work, since their meanings are secondary, additional. Let's turn to one of the examples.

In particular, there is a certain difference between the nature of words like Table and after. If one of them calls the item, the other indicates a connection. However, both "can fill a called task." Names such as Relation, attitude, belong, refer also indicate a connection, but this connection in them remains in only one series of words. Carriers and binders indicate the relationship of different connections in the real world. Y. Nayda, when writing "rich, fish, runes, walk, good, bad, against and with," notes the absence of differences between horses and objects of various objects, quality, process, state and connection of natural and cultural phenomena. H.Suit notes the unity of the words "complete" and "empty." Writing about the course of the analysis of the speech The earth is round, we call words such as "the and is" because they are formal words of the type of form. Many authors also talked about the tasks of words in their works.

D. Brown, S. Brown and D. Beilar are called auxiliary words (functional words). V. Gigadlo, I. Ivanova, L. Iofik, priests, loaders and articles, in contrast to independent phrases, call a series of auxiliary words. [59. 75.] Ch. Frase lists 4 groups of words, called series of words, and 15 groups of words, called auxiliary series. Many authors also talked about the tasks of words in their works.

 Use of exiles in Uzbek and Russian

In Turkic languages, incomplete terms have long been used in the binding problem, such as: patterned (dur) shear binding, that is, not sucking, that is, cross-section. Without them, it turned into a template form, and "" - into a binding one. In full-amile forms, "a" can also perform binding functions. They are used in speech (speech) mainly as part of a slice, which also serves to provide grammatical expression of the sign of its slice. One of the main goals of linguistic analysis is that in this analysis it is possible to reveal the essence of each subject through its relation to what is similar to this thing, at the same time different from it and even contradictory.[7]

There are such basic forms of the ratio of language units as similarity (paradigmatic), poultry farming (syntagmatic) and pursuit (hierarichal), which have been studied to a certain extent and do not necessarily speak in detail about their essence.

Researchers approached the systemic nature of the language dictionary in different ways and, for their reasons, determined different areas. Here you can list some of them. Cognitive linguistics has now created the conditions for studying not only the lexico-semantic, but also the socio-economic possibilities of a certain national language.

As one of the most common (especially in Europe) areas of linguistic research, it appeared in the second half of the 1970s in the United States and was introduced into a scientific invasion. In the United States, this direction was called "Cognitive Grammar." This is due to the widespread use in English of the traditional term "Grammar". "Cognitive semantics," the title of which contains an indication of the origin of a number of original areas of research.

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[7] Mansurova T.T. Regional conference "Innovative methods of protecting foreign writing in the history of philological research" Dzhizak State Pedagogical Institute. June 1, 2022. "Content of the Russian language in primary non-Russian schools" pp.: 515-517

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