



## COGNITIVE GRAMMAR AND ITS SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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**Abstract:** Grammar is an essential part of every language. Cognitive grammar can be considered as a new branch of linguistics. So the article illustrates cognitive grammar and some grammarians who added their contribution to the science on grammar. Moreover, it shows some similarities and differences between English and Uzbek grammar.

**Key words:** grammar, morphology, syntax, language aspects, lexeme, fixation, classification of words.

### INTRODUCTION

Grammar is considered the main link of any language and it makes learning foreign languages much easier. Because grammar is based on every aspect of language. For example, a language learners' speaking skills are checked first for grammar, and then focus is placed on word usage and conversational fluency. Because grammatical units are one of the main linguistic factors that show what the original meaning is, what time and person it belongs to, whether it is singular or plural.

### MATERIAL AND METHODS

Without any shadow of a doubt, it can be said that grammar is the main branch of linguistics that studies the grammatical structure of the language. This area of the language is a set of rules about how words change in a sentence and how they combine to form a word combination or a sentence. Grammar consists of two parts. They are: morphology and syntax. In the morphology part of the grammar, word groups and their characteristic forms are discussed, and in the syntax, it is checked whether the words are connected with each other and form a sentence or a word combination. It is known that grammar, like lexicology, studies the word, but if lexicology studies the lexical word - lexeme, grammar examines the grammatical word - the form of the word, the form of the word. A grammarian is a specialist in the grammar of one or more languages: a linguist. In the modern era, the term "*grammarian*" is sometimes used to refer to a grammatical purist or prescriptivist, one who is primarily concerned with "correct" usage. According to James Murphy, the role of the grammarian changed between the classical era and the Middle Ages (*Rhetoric in the Middle Ages*, 1981). **Edward Sapir, H.L. Mencken, Umberto Eco, Donatus (Roman Grammarian), Robert A. Kaster and many other scholar can be considered as great grammarians who added their contribution to the development of grammar as science. As for talking about Uzbek grammarians, U.P.Lafasov, Shuhrat Ko'chimov, Abdurahob Madvaliyev, Alijon Mamajonov, Alibek Rustamov, G'ulom Karimov and many other scholar have added great contribution to the development of the grammar and other spheres of language.**

Grammatical construction of all languages comprises specific grammatical structures as well as forms. The grammars of languages that belong to different language families are different from each other. English and Uzbek languages are typologically and genetically divided into different



groups. English belongs to the German group of Indo-European family, and Uzbek is a member of Turkic group of languages stemmed from the Altaic language family. English is an analytical language (grammatical meaning is expressed outside the word, for instance, word order, intonation, auxiliary words), while Uzbek language is an agglutinative language (as grammatical forms and meanings are formed by adding affixes to the stem and base of the words). On the other hand, in English, the word order in a sentence is stricter than in Uzbek: (Subject + predicate + secondary parts of the sentence). If parts of a sentence are changed, the meaning of the sentence is changed too. As an example, it can be mentioned that in the phrase "Ann fed the baby tiger" the order of the sentence constituents cannot be changed. If the words "Ann" and "tiger" are transposed, the meaning transforms into tiger fed little Anna. The above example shows that a simultaneous translator from Uzbek to English or conversely should be able to assess accurately the imbalances in the structure of both languages in a short period of time and express the idea in a way that is consistent with the content.

RESEARCH AND DISCUSSION

The cognitive linguistics research conducted over the last decades focuses on the knowledge and ways of imagination that appear in the human mind, as well as the conceptual essence of language units. Conceptual content is conveyed through different layers of language. But according to many linguists, the most important part of conceptual information, the most important meanings from the point of view of language are collected in grammar and, above all, in morphology. [Safarov Sh., pp. 26-27] That is why in this article we set ourselves the task of analyzing the idea that morphological representation should be distinguished as a method of understanding conceptual essence in language. This makes it possible to raise the issue of the role of morphology in a new way, to take a different approach to the problem of the concept of knowledge in language, and to study morphology cognitively. Addressing the issue of the cognitive nature of morphology is primarily based on the recent creation of functional (A.V. Bondarko, N.A Kobrina, Ye.S. Kubryakova, N.A. Slyusarayeva), semiological (Yu.S. Stepanov) and functional-semiological (N.N. Boldirev) grammars. based on theories. The comprehensive development of the functional aspect in morphology allowed the creation of a thesis about its cognitiveness as early as the 80s of the 20th century. However, specific studies of morphology from a cognitive point of view were published in recent years by Y.S. Kubryakova. In determining the issues, Ye.S. Kubryakova derives from the fact that morphology is related to cognitive processes and should serve to reflect and convey their results. In this context, he says, "the functions of morphology are determined not at the level of morphemes, but in complete morphological systems representing different classes of words." According to the author, it is precisely in this case that fixation, classification and division of the world into certain categories and morphology determine the nature of the connection between words. Morphological representation corresponds to the concept of a categorical method of structuring conceptual content using morphological category and form. In this case, the morphology reflects the categorization of the most important aspects of the conceptual system and the fundamental concepts that make up a unique conceptual breadth and determine its order, thereby embodying the entire conceptual system. As an example of the implementation of morphological representation, concepts such as time, quantity, relationship can be included. [Maslova V.A., s. 46-47]

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The categorical part of the morphologically represented conceptual system is manifested in the language as morphological concepts that provide the basis of morphological representation. Let's take a closer look at the uniqueness of these mental units. The concept of morphological concept is also currently the most explanatory. As the cognitive-discursive paradigm of linguistics develops, the idea that "the concept has two forms" is gaining its place: they are considered as linguistic units and knowledge structures expressed in linguistic methods. By morphological concepts, on the one hand, we mean specific units (for example, tense, number) belonging to the categorical part of the conceptual stage represented by morphological categories and forms, and on the other hand, concrete grammatical meanings that have their own morphological categories. We understand concepts in the form of (for example, grammatical tense, number, aspect, mood, etc.). [Arutyunova N.D., p. 412]

The concepts that we are considering reflect the world through language. Based on the information presented above, it can be assumed that the grammatical system of each language is unique, and this uniqueness consists of a set of morphological concepts that do not correspond to each other in other languages in their conceptual system, in which all the morphological concepts are categories are incomplete. For example, in the course of historical development in English, the concept of rod disappeared. It is on this basis that Y.S. Kubryakova compares languages. Kubryakova draws our attention, because the conditional concepts of the language given by the morphological categories are explicated in certain conditions in the context. Morphological concepts that are intended to be contextually activated in the language system can be called classificatory, because they appear in our thinking with the help of language. They are morphologically forming elements of the conceptual space and reflect all the important aspects of thinking about the world and the conceptual image of the world imagination that cannot be formed in the context without them. Accordingly, their content is contextually determined and participates in the definition of all morphological categories. Due to its uniqueness, these concepts directly represent certain units of the world and language world reflected in the context. In the language, this situation is given in the form of a generalization of the corresponding grammatical meanings given by morphological forms. [Petrov V.V., Gerasimov V.I., p.8]

### **CONCLUSION**

All in all, morphological concepts are more compatible with lexical concepts. Based on this, the considered concepts are standardized at the national level without taking into account their group, regional and individual meanings. The meaning of this type of concepts is stagnant, based on them we find categorical meanings that can be seen only through morphological categories and forms.

Stagnation can be a relative concept, as it takes into account the variability of morphological concepts and the dynamic of meaning, relying on the factors of discourse situations and the historical development of the language. Such mobility of morphological concepts in some cases leads to the opinion that the boundaries of morphological categories are not clear.

The information showing the general definition of all morphological concepts presented above can be summarized as follows. A morphological concept is a unit of knowledge expressed through a number of morphological forms, which creates an image of the world in language, and is embodied by the method of representation of encyclopedic knowledge in language. This definition reveals the main description and specific features of the morphological concept, and on the one hand, it creates the need to consider the morphological representation of the concept in language from a cognitive point of view, and on the other hand, it creates a basis for research in this direction.

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