

**FUNCTIONAL NATURE OF CONCEPTUAL OCCURRENCE OF SUBJECT CATEGORY IN ENGLISH**

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**Abstract:** The article illustrates the conceptual occurrence of subject category in the English language. Moreover, it shows its functional nature in the sentences and text.

**Key words:** identification, spectization and anaphora, subject, concept, category.

**INTRODUCTION**

A subject is an object, a thing, any material being, a relatively independent and stable form of material. Since the characteristics of objects and the relations between them are outside of consciousness and independent of it, the characteristics and relations should also be considered as subjects.

Logically, what our thoughts are focused on is called an object; In this sense, discussion, understanding, and conclusion can also be considered as subjects. This term is developed from the Latin word “subject” and its meaning is sub – “under”, ject – “abandoned, placed, placed, lying”. we can cite the word “project”, “pro” means “placed in front, in front, standing in front”. From Latin, this word was translated into Russian as “подлежащи”, that is, literally. In logic, it means the object of judgment.

In the theory of logic, the subject is used in two senses:

- 1) In the sense of imagination about the object;
- 2) In the ontological sense, it means the existing object itself.

In the grammatical tradition, the word "subject" is used to indicate the subject of a sentence (thought), that is, a piece of speech that serves as an object for making a thought. In English and in many similar languages, the word subject is terminological misunderstandings sometimes arise because they represent logical and grammatical categories equally. For example - Subject - Grammatical subject (has), but logically it is an object complement. This is not observed in Uzbek language, because the logical subject is expressed by the term subject, and the grammatical subject is expressed by the term "owner". In Russian, the logical subject is the word subject, using the word grammatical subject is given using the term “подлежащи”.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

The subject term has the following types and meanings:

- 1) Grammatical subject (respectively, “has”) is a term and concept (expression plan) related to the syntactic structure of the sentence.
- 2) Semantic subject is a concept related to the meaningful structure of the sentence. (agent is the doer of action; “patients” is the object of action) Here “patients” is sometimes considered, evaluated, called a semantic object because it has multiple meanings, that is, because it is the owner of a sign and a state .
- 3) Communicative subject - The topic of information,
- 4) Psychological subject (primary imagination)
- 5) Logical subject (Sentence fragment forming part of the sentence)

The meaning of the subject may correspond to the meaning of one of these lines (for example - a logical subject), or otherwise it may mean a universal subject, it may indicate an invariant function.

The subject plays an important role in the semantic organization of the sentence. Its main semantic task directed at the non-linguistic external world is to identify (differentiate) what serves as the object of the speech. To perform this task, words with a meaning directed towards denotation are usually used - demonstrative pronouns, personal pronouns, proper nouns and related nouns belonging to certain meaning groups.

With the help of its significant meaning, the subject is directed towards the predicate and creates certain conditions for its interpretation. The connection of the subject with the predicate leads to the formation of two different functions of the subject.

- 1) The function of object aspecting (determination of its general and individual signs)
- 2) Creates conditions for the semantic category of the predicate.

### RESEARCH AND DISCUSSION

Among these functions, we can include the anaphoric function. Semantic reproductivity, in turn, leads to the emergence of implicit associations with all the information known so far about the object of speech. All 3 functions of the subject are identification, spectization and anaphora, which are specific to each concrete sentence taken separately.

As we move away from the world of things that convey a generalized meaning and are not directly related to existence, the role of the subject begins to change: the identifying function of the sentence ceases to fulfill its most important function. The subject serves as a source of activity directed towards the object.

The term subject is used to denote various concepts in philosophy and other disciplines.

For example, Aristotle used the term subject to denote a single, separate existence and material. Material is an unformed substance.

Medieval philosophers used the term subject to denote some real thing that exists in all things. According to them, the object existed only in mental constructs. The currently accepted meaning of the subject goes back to Descartes. In Descartes's theory, the opposition of the subject and the object serves as the starting point and basis of the theory of knowledge.

It is not necessary for the logical subject to be expressed by some clauses in every sentence: sometimes the meaning of the subject is known from the clause itself. When both the subject and the predicate are expressed by one word and one group, the sentence is syntactically inseparable into two parts. These are sentences with one content. No matter what word group the subject is expressed in, it is in the head case. This form is one of the grammatical signs that show its absolute dominance. The syntactic position of the subject is also known from the order. - are pronouns used like t. In addition, verbs that are nouns in terms of their grammatical characteristics - infinitive, participle 2, gerund, etc. have the potential to assume the function of the subject. (must have undergone transposition, converted, or otherwise the product of an anthropomorphization phenomenon. However, when a word is used in the function of a word of another category in a sentence, it is not considered to be transferred to that category. Therefore, subjects are divided into two large groups according to the words used to express them: substantive subjects and substantivized subjects.

### CONCLUSION

The subject of the first group is grammatically realized or formalized by nouns. The subjects of the second group are functional subjects and are represented by substantive words. We will consider the methods of events in the discourse of the subject in the English language.

1. The noun of what is being said at the moment of speech. For example:
  - The sky was cloudless.
  - Love filled his soul. (J. Galsworthy)
  - "Dinner will be ready in a few minutes" she said. (S. Maugham)
  - The door of the car was opened for them. (A. Cronin)

- The bread and cheese was presently brought in and distributed...(C.Bronte)

2. The subject is represented by a noun in the genitive case.

For example:

- Oh, my dear Richard, Ada's is a noble heart. (Ch. Dickens)

- Mrs. Grummidge's was a treacherous disposition. (Ch. Dickens)

3. As a subject, the following types of pronouns can be shown in discourse:

A personal pronoun in the nominative case; Demonstrative pronoun; Accumulating pronoun (Defining pronoun); Infinitive pronoun; Negative pronoun; Possessive pronoun; Interrogative pronoun.

For example:

- After about an hour I heard Montgomery shouting my name. (H. Wells).

The subject is described by the personal pronoun

- That set me thinking of my plan of action. (H. Wells)

In this discourse, the subject is described by a demonstrative pronoun.

- All were clad in the same soft et strong silky material. (H. Wells)

In this context, the subject is conditioned by a collective pronoun

- Everyone was silent for a minute. (H. Wells)

In this context, the subject is conditioned by a collective pronoun

- Nothing was said either side for a minute or two afterwards. (Ch. Dickens)

In this context, the subject is conditioned by a negative pronoun

- Theirs is not a very comfortable logging. (Ch. Dickens)

In this context, the subject is incident using a possessive pronoun in the bound form.

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