

**LEXICAL CATEGORIES AS CATEGORIES OF THE REFLECTION-ORIENTED TYPE**

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**Annotation**

The results of human cognitive activity, reflecting knowledge about the world is recorded in the language in lexical categories that are defined as categories of the reflection-oriented type . Forming a linguistic picture of the world, lexical categories mountains represent the results of the natural categorization of action ness. Knowledge presented in lexical categories becomes the basis for the formation of new conceptual structures that provided by the interpretive function of human thinking. As a result, conceptual structures are formed that reflect the estimated nightly performances based on individual experiences comparing the impact of objects and their characteristics on a person, on the formation of the similarity of objects in the course of metonymic and metaphorical transferences and can have sensual, rational and emotional basis.

**Keywords:** cognitive activity, the general potential of lexical categories, semantic interpretation.

Sensual assessment is based on the perception of the world by a person with the help of the senses, respectively, the way of perceiving objects can be considered as a relevant component of the interpret- the general potential of lexical categories. A rational assessment of the as a cognitive, semantic interpretation of the characteristics of the pre- meta and phenomena, emotional assessment is subjective and is determined by the reaction of a particular person to objects and phenomena the surrounding world.

As a starting point for the interpretation of knowledge, it is lawfully distributed see the simplest categories of natural objects that reflect structure of the primary division and differentiation of the world, fixed bathrooms in the language (object, living being - man, animal, plant) as well as their attributes as characteristic properties). How to mark B.A. Serebrennikov, vocabulary representing ontological categories, in particular, the names of animals, plants, parts of the human bodies, form, on the basis of their primary values, secondary semantic tic structures, which, along with expressive, modal lexical coy, various intensifiers, denote all kinds of assessments and perspectives of a pragmatic perception of the world. To such a collection of vocabulary plays a special role in creating a vision of the world - they form the picture of the world [The role of the human factor in language: Language and picture of the world 1988: 132-133].

Sensually perceived and observed objects and phenomena in its variety of features and properties, "read" by consciousness in the course of perceptual activity, form a conceptual "matrix zu ", including the primary structures of knowledge, on the basis of which there is a further understanding of the world and man in this world. In modern cognitive research, it has

been shown that the basis of category lies the reflection and generalization of the phenomena of the objective world in the experienced knowledge of man [Kubryakova 1997; Stepanov 2002; Rosch 1978; Lakoff 1987].

Study of linguistic forms of objectification of concrete and abstract concepts reveals not only the primacy of the formation of concrete concepts, but also establishes their role in generating abstract concepts. An empirical view of how human thinking works, adopted in cognitive linguistics, suggests structuring abstract conceptual areas (domains) in terms of schemas (patterns) of our bodily experience, representing human interaction with specific objects of the surrounding world and having utilities significance to humans. The "usefulness" of such knowledge provides them the status of schemas in the process of conceptualization and the potential for processing abstract information [Lakoff, Johnson 1999; Johnson 1987; Tyler, Evans 2003; Evans, Green 2006].

Fundamentality of a person's physical experience as an objective knowledge, which is the result of the work of the system of perception, for mental representation of the subjective, broadly evaluative knowledge is shown in the primary metaphor theory J. Grady. The basis of the metaphor is primary scenes, specific sensory experiences, where the concept is the source of the metaphor and the concept - the goal of the metaphor are linked by the stimulus-response relationship [Grady 1999].

The diversity of the surrounding world, represented by the totality objects and their signs and "passed" through human consciousness, fixed in the rubrics of human experience - the categories of natural objects that find material expression in lexical categories, their linguistic counterparts. Combining objects in a category in our mind occurs based on their common characteristics, while the distinctive features inherent in objects determine the internal organization of the category.

Lexical categories that combine the names of these objects are store the categorically significant status of distinctive features, which defines the structure of the lexical category represented by intracategory links. Moreover, lexical categories like combining words in their primary meanings, as noted by N.N. Boldyrev, perform the function of primary interpretation or the function of interpretations of the world.

Knowledge about objects, expressed in various features and projected into the conceptual basis and structure of the lexical categories, as a result of the interpretation of the world, serves as the basis for the implementation by units of lexical categories of the function of the secondary interpretations - interpretations of knowledge about the world, i.e. knowledge of other subject areas and categories. This confirms the idea expressed by E. Cosseriou that "the language does not function according to the fact that he is a system, but, on the contrary, he is a system in order to perform understand its function and meet a specific goal"<sup>1</sup>.

Secondary interpretation of the world, according to N.N. Boldyrev, is maintained by the very principle of organizing categories - the principle unity of diversity, reflecting the grouping of objects with their similarity and at the same time distinctive features and defining thereby the structure of the lexical category in which the groups of objects that reveal unity by distinctive

<sup>1</sup> Косериу Э. Синхрония, диахрония и история // Новое в лингвистике. Вып. 3. М.: Прогресс, 1963. С.143-343. – п. 156.

signs relative to other groups. An analogy of the principles of unification and differentiation of objects in different categories, as well as the analogy of self- their distinctive features, which are detected by objects of different categories, for example, analogy in form, structure, function of objects, underlies the establishment of conceptual links between different subject areas. In this case, the lexical category can be used to interpret objects of another area, providing transfer of new knowledge or vision of an object [Boldyrev 2014]. So, primary interpretation of the world, presented in lexical categories (conceptual basis and structure), and analogy in the organization of lexical categories of different subject areas underlies the formation of secondary, interpretive meanings of lexical units. Moreover, it is the differential characteristics that emphasize differences between elements within a category create the basis for the formation of inter-conceptual connections necessary for the concept interpretation and interpretation of knowledge about representatives of other categories in general [Boldyrev 2012; Boldyrev, Panasenko 2013].

Thus, the conceptual basis of the lexical category is the starting point in interpretation and the basis for interpreting its potential. The interpretive potential of the lexical category at the same time, it is determined by the structure and content of the concept that underlies the formation of this category.

Identification is projected onto the "artifacts" and "human" areas by activating the features of the perceptual format ("size", "The shape of the insect's body"), signs of observation ("characteristic movements", "collective actions of insects"), experimental defects ("destructive actions").

The characterizing interpretation is implemented for the areas of "artefacts" and "man". Signs of a perceptual format ("color", "shape insect body", "size", "sound") are used to interpret the appearance of artifacts and a person or the sounds they make (up to men "physical characteristics").

Signs of the observation format "kinetic characteristics" ("The nature of the movement", "speed", "trajectory") interpret the movement of living artifacts or humans (domain "physical characteristics", segment "kinematics"). The sign "biological features of insects" serves as an interpretation of interpersonal relationships of a person (pre-men "socialization"). The sign of "insect action" is used for interpretation of a person's actions in relation to other people (domain "Socialization") or character traits (domain "human psyche").

An integral feature of the experimental format "unfavorable positive impact" serves as the basis for the characteristics of objects, denial of people causing negative emotional and psychological a person's condition or unpleasant physical sensations (domains "Human psyche", "physical characteristics"). Interpreting signs of the operational format "produced with insects" are used to characterize actions, human behavior in relation to other people (domain "co-socialization"). Integral feature of the associative format "general negative assessment" is used to interpret activities or human actions (domain "socialization") and emotional and psychological state (domain "human psyche").

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