

**COGNITIVE MODEL OF VERBS OF SPEECH PERCEPTION****Muratova Manzura Islamovna***Senior Lecturer, Karshi State University, Uzbekistan*e-mail: [muratovamanzura27@gmail.com](mailto:muratovamanzura27@gmail.com)

**Abstract.** Verb semantics is one of the main issues of today's linguistics. Because, without deep investigation of semantic aspects of a linguistic phenomenon, its nature cannot be fully revealed. The meaning of the verb as a cognitive structure formed in the human mind reflects a certain layer of human experience, a certain idea about the world. The French researcher L. Tenier, who proposed the verbocentric concept of the structure of the sentence, noted that the verb is able to express its situation according to its lexical meaning, and determine the number and composition of a part of a sentence in advance. L. Tenier considers this ability of verb semantics to be the propositional aspect of the verb. It is known that verbs are rich in grammatical forms and categories compared to other parts of speech. At the same time, verbs are paradigmatically more diverse and syntagmatically comprehensive. The most important feature of the verb is that it takes the principal role in the sentence and in the lexicon of the language. That is why, in works of ancient linguists, the verb is recorded as a separate part of speech that's versatility is evident in its semantic features and classification.

**Keywords:** ontological, propositional and presuppositional system, informema, cognitive semantics, linguistic categorization, metalanguage, epigrammatic and paradigmatic connections

**Introduction.**

The idea of realizing the lexical-semantic system of the language, the systematic nature of the vocabulary arose through the demand to research the microsystems of language units that are embedded in the interaction of different levels of ontological and practical principals and reflect the communication and relations of extralinguistic reality. In the 50s of the XXth century, this idea began to its implementation in the investigations of various subsystems and microsystems of the lexical semantic system. In addition, the belief that lexicology is able to represent the lexical semantic system as a whole was confirmed as the number of links and relations connecting the units of the microsystem. Moreover, it has become the task of every linguist to model the scientific view of existence in order to reflect the research viewpoint.

**MATERIALS**

Linguists embody sensibility: which are increasingly approaching LSG, consisting of a propositional and presuppositional system of lexical units, in particular, verbs with propositional semantics, and among them lexical means of verbs of speech perception, as well as systematic, communicative text semantics, functions, inter level relations. Sensibility is an integral part of the mental-linguistic structure of a person, conveys to the language representative the feeling of his ethnic group and the specificity of verbal reflection of the immediate world, national thinking and the objective components of the space-time continuum of the ethnic group, which fully correspond to the state of informemes, those are the main units of the complex mental-linguistic of a person which allows to perceive the uniqueness of information. [Kornilov 1999, 150] An informema that undergoes semiosis

is named as informema or concept and significantly changes its status: it is the property not only of a certain person, but also of an ethnic language. [Morkovkin 1997, 44]. It is the concept that acquires the precedent events of the national language consciousness and defines and forms the cognitive base of the national language as the main structural elements. Moreover, in this capacity, the approach of language as a national worldview in the field of concept, the self-awareness of language representatives will motivate the understanding of the world in terms of linguistic factors. [Kornilov 1999,139]

Undoubtedly, the creators of linguistic laws and the linguistic image of the world are language representatives. However, the polishing of the linguistic image of the world depends on the professionalism of language representatives and their skills. Language activity means the development and actualization of the language system. In the process of functionality, the structural characteristics and features of the language become relevant, which in most cases cannot be known at all, except its functional analysis.

## RESULT

The study by analyzing the operation of the system deepens and improves the scientific model of the learning system and the scientific knowledge of language. However, in order to implement a scientific modeling system, it is necessary to organize a language system. Only in this case it can be considered as a natural transition from analysis to synthesis of scientific knowledge.

According to the complexity of the semantic structure and the system structure, the verb takes the first place among other parts of speech and despite being studied by many linguists, it is still not included in one lexic semantic system. By the 80s of the last century, linguists gathered the necessary knowledge for such a change in the language system. Scientists connected the perspectives of study lexical semantics, study the systematic structure of the lexical-semantic system of the language, considering syntactic semantics, and the laws of actualization of inter level relations with this direction.

A distinctive feature of cognitive semantics is a dynamic approach to meaning, which perceives objective reality as a unit formed in the process of human cognition, rather than as a structure of hierarchically ordered semantics. The theoretical problems of cognitive semantics and semasiology are closely related to the theory of modern lexicography, which provides linguistic and encyclopedic information to the dictionary definition; display prototypical meanings; distinguish between independent meanings and shades of meaning of a polysemantic word; it includes interpretation from one meaning to another and its clarification.

## DISCUSSION

The emergence of cognitive semantics made it possible to find a solution to a number of traditional problems and set the task of mastering new linguistic objects. Among the most important tasks in the focus of linguistics cognitive semantics belongs to the research of certain concepts, such as, the study of the structures expressed by language and speech tools, the study of the dictionary from the aspect of linguistic categorization, the study of prototypes as methods of language categorization, solving the problem of expressing meaning in the dictionary, and the semantics that meets the requirements of the cognitive approach metalanguage creation, understanding of metaphor as a source of information about the mechanism of organization of human perception and thinking, study of polysemy from cognitive positions.

In semasiology, a lot of work has been done in the field of studying the lexical meanings of words. In particular, issues of connection between meaning and concept, meaning and significance,

meaning and function were studied in various cases. It was also observed that there are different descriptions of the structure of lexical meaning with the distribution of macro and micro components. (Yu. D. Apresyan, I. V. Arnold, L. M. Vasiliev, V. G. Gak, V. A. Zvegintsev, J. Katz, N. G. Komlev, E. V. Kuznetsova, M. V. Nikitin, L. A. Novikov, I. A. Sternin, A. I. Smirnitsky, G. N. Sklyarevskaya, V. N. Teliya, A. A. Ufimtseva, D. N. Shmelev and others).

However, in contrast to the traditional systematic-semasiological approach to the study of semantics, cognitive linguistics develops a multilevel concept of meaning, in which the meaning of a word is understood as a part of a person's knowledge of the world and as a special cognitive structure. Cognitive scientists who focus on the information about the world and their representation of the meaning of linguistic units define meaning as "a concept expressed by a sign" and say that the representation of the world mediated by language is expressed in meaning.

For instance, N.N.Boldirev, pointed out that such ideas about meaning, are considered as a theory of conceptualization and categorization, a theory of the person's perception of the world around him, and the realization of his cognitive experience in the meanings of linguistic expressions.

Presenting the cognitive concept of polysemy, the necessity to determine its connections with thought processes is considered as a task of cognitive science, which is one of the important directions of modern linguistics. According to E. V. Paducheva, "today, linguistic semantics based on synonymy can be considered to be prone to polysemantics. In other words, when the opportunity arose to solve polysemy in linguistics, it was, on the contrary, perceived as a problem. [Paducheva 2004]. In fact, the achievements of cognitive semantics allow to study the semantic structure of a word not from the point of view of the static connection between meanings with the identification of common and different semantic components, but from the point of view of the semantic derivative, that is, the semantic derivative of meanings due to the human understanding of the world. Cognitive semantics provides not to reject the meanings of polysemantic words in dictionaries, but to enrich this approach with explanations and, as a result, to improve the mechanisms of formation of new meanings.

In the scientific works in cognitology, the issue of polysemy of the verb, the development of ideas and knowledge about reality as a means of conceptualization in the language system corresponds to the modern concept of polysemy. If earlier, when studying polysemy, scientists considered semantic connections between meanings as a linguistic mechanism, in modern research, processes of semantic derivation are considered as cognitive tools for human knowledge of the world. Attempts to systematical study the cognitive processes of semantic derivation are especially relevant in modern science, in particular, as evidenced by monographic studies on polysemy. [Paducheva 2004]. The study of verbal polysemy based on the synthesis of semasiological and cognitive directions opens the prospects of expanding ideas about the structure of the lexical meaning of the verb also, epigrammatic and paradigmatic connections of words.

In particular, the structural and functional importance of the verbs of speech perception is not only in the expression of the language system, but also in the ability to actively participation in the formation of the language model of the world, as well as comprehensive study of LSG. On the other hand, it is required to develop view points about the nature and structural structure of this group, and objective criteria for their selection and demarcation. The development of science and the level of modern scientific knowledge about the language system necessitates the transition from the analysis of the language system to synthesis and requires consideration of the dynamics of interlevel interaction in

the language. For example, for a systematic approach, it is necessary to select words, which are the elementary units of the system, for the purpose of systematic organization of language and research.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the above, turning to the study of the LSG of verbs of speech perception is an important step in solving the problems of the systemic nature of the language. Firstly, it is a section of the vocabulary of the language system that belongs to the core, which is very important for any functional diversity and, at the same time, for the modeling of the general language system. Secondly, it is a part of the system that has a rich history as an object of linguistic research. Thus, in LSG of verbs of speech perception, language, its image, is aimed at cognitive understanding of language modeling, which allows to achieve optimal access to the system, not only to the system and its dynamics, but also to express the ontological complexity of the lexical-semantic system of the language. In fact, the purpose of a methodological point of view is to eliminate the conflict between the LSG potential modeling of the verbs of speech perception, synthesis of the language system, text and speech concepts and their dynamic cognitive aspect.

LSG has its own ontology of its constituent units in different fields and a holistic view of the world phenomenology, which is systematic, interactive and connected. It is also undoubtedly present in other microsystems of the language, regardless of whether or not it corresponds to the linguistic image of the world, linguistic consciousness, linguistic personality in the text, speech, and the extralinguistic state of speech.

At the same time, the presence of the LSG under study allows the maximum compatibility of its modeling with the limit that it can reach in terms of cognitive informativeness. As a result, when the researcher relies on the experience of previous researchers and the system properties of LSG units, he will have a LS modeling that is specific to new and different aspects of the language system, text, speech, and language representation of the world reality, with all the information for a new and multidimensional modeling of the LSG that he is researching.

All of the above leads to more and more new appeals by language researchers to this LSG and proves the demand of its cognitive interpretation. And this is manifested again and again in verbs of speech perception, which are the object and subject of a multi-faceted, systematic functional-communicative description.

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