COGNITIVE-STRATEGIC POSSIBILITIES OF TAUTOLOGY IN DRAMATIC TEXT

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ABSTRACT

In the 20th century, the achievements of leading scientific theories gave impetus to the development of sciences, most importantly, the problems of linguistics began to be investigated on the basis of anthropocentric principles. At the beginning of the second half of the last century, the science of knowledge, under the influence of cognitology, cognitive linguistics emerged, since cognitology deals with the techniques and methods of acquiring, processing, storing and using knowledge. Naturally, the emergence of a particular science means the general development of understanding the laws of society, but the emergence of cognitology turned out to be especially significant for linguistics. The fact that understanding language is a cognitive activity is that the owner of the language, as a thinker, analyzer and interpreter, understands and evaluates any information, any information using cognitive analysis. From this point of view, the fields of cognitology and linguistics intersect directly at one point. The results of research in the field of cognitive linguistics provide the key to unlocking all human cognitive mechanisms, such as concepts, scenarios, scripts, frames, gestalts, categorization, and conceptualization mechanisms.

INTRODUCTION

Of these concepts, a concept refers to a general image or representation of an object or event, a scenario refers to a model form reflecting the coherence of facts specific to a particular event, a script refers to a specific type of model conceptual structure, a frame-like information structure, and a gestalt refers to a logical structure that simultaneously aspires to thought and language .

The greatest achievement of linguistics of the 20th century was the introduction of a new paradigm of the field - the anthropocentric paradigm. As a result, views and arguments were observed proving that language is not an unchanging system, and the comments made on the subject of the necessity of relying on knowledge from many disciplines, such as philosophy, psychology, logic, anthropology, cognitology, culture, physiology, cybernetics, mathematics, and computer science, became a cross-cutting issue.

Finally, the science of cognitive linguistics, which is one of the cognitive sciences in linguistics, emerged. One of the basic concepts of cognitive approaches is the concept, because the concept, according to the definition of Y.S. Kubryakova, deals with problems such as thinking, understanding, storing and processing information . Ma'lumki, konseptlar inson ongida nafaqat so'zning lug'aviy ma'nolari asosida, balki shaxsiy hamda butun bir xalqning madaniy-tarixiy tajribasidan kelib chiqib paydo bo'ladi. The greater and richer the experience, the wider the boundaries of the concept. According to Z.D. Popova and I.A. Sternin, a word does

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not constitute a concept in its entirety - it conveys, through its content-meaning, several basic conceptual signs that constitute the main goal of the speaker, are part of his intention, and are relevant for the message . For example, as a conceptual dominant non concept of bread occupies a central place in the linguistic imagination of the world. Bread is, in its basic sense, a food product made from it.In the sense of food product non has many definitions. Non tajik نان it is derived from the word "tandır" and means a dish made from dough and baked in a tandir or oven . According to its original origin, among the Turkic peoples non "bread" The word "ekmak" comes from the word "ekmak", which means "bread", which is the first thing to be sown. The first thing that Adam (pbuh) planted and cultivated was wheat. Therefore, this is the original version of the word "ekmak" in the Turkic language. Despite the significant changes in the food system under the influence of external factors, the social and cultural significance of this product does not weaken. Bread is a product made from grain; for baking such a product, grain is made into flour; flour is a product in the form of baked goods in any form. The following can be indicated as the qualities of bread: good, nutritious, fresh, soft, stale, sweet, thin, thick, hot, raw, burnt, crispy, white, black, wheat, rye, etc. Some expressions refer to compound nouns: "Galaosiyo non", "Chap-chak non", "Borodino non", "Oryol non". Non the lexeme is also used tautologically as follows: Yopgan non /nonvoyxona noni, buxanka non, kulcha non, patir non, zog'ora non/zog'ora kulcha such as. For example, "bread" in the sense of the means necessary for existence is combined with a very limited range of meanings. For example, buxanka word [o'rta.nem.Vochenze – white bread or lot.focacius – baked bread] a whole bulka non Polvon har yoqqa yugurib, bir buxanka non topa oldi.(Oybek, "Quyosh qoraymas"). Nusratbek magazindan yarim buxanka non, shakar, sariyog' olib, kulbasiga qaytdi. (S.Nurov, "Maysalarni ayoz urmaydi") or kulcha [f. – round bread with butter; kulcha] A small, round loaf of bread baked in the oven. E'zozxon erini qo'yarda-qo'ymay ko'rpachaga o'tqazib, dasturxon yozdi va unga to'rttagina kulcha bilan bir-ikki qisim qand-qurs tashladi. (H.G'ulom, "Mash'al") Zog'ora Makkajo'xori yoki oq jo'xori unidan yopilgan non. Zog'ora non bilan tamaddi qilib, ayozli kechalarda yer ag'dargan traktorchilar bilan tanishdik. "O'zbekiston qo'riqlari". Bitta zog'ora kulchani to'rtga bo'lib yeyishdi, nonushtalari shu bo'ldi. (T.Malik, "Ajab dunyo") Choyxonachi qovurilgan baliq, zog'ora non, kumush qumg'onda choy keltirdi. (S.Siyoev, "Yorug'lik")

The following is quoted from the words of Chori Baba, the hero of the dramatic work "You Wake Up the Sun" by Kochkor Norqobil:

– (Oydin momoga achinib qarab) Hey, Oydin momo, Oydin momo! Yoshligimizda ne bir azob-uqubatlarni ko'rmadik-a? Bir burda zog'ora non uchun ishlardik – o'rni o'rib, qirni qirardik.

As can be seen from the examples, the adjectives specific to the type of bread expressed the meaning of clarification. It is obvious that the predominance of positive evaluation is due to the fact that since ancient times bread has been loved and respected by the Uzbek people as the main means of subsistence. For this reason, the word bread does not enter into antonymic relationships.

Tautology is a contradictory phenomenon, having a set of incompatible properties: redundancy and compactness, inappropriate imagery, error, inappropriate application, and violation of logic, each of which affects the cognitive properties of expression in speech. "B. Johnson explains his ideas about artistic speech based on ancient writers and rhetoricians. For example, a sentence in which not a single word can be removed without creating a gap is called

clear and concise (Tacitus); a sentence that expresses a lot of meaning in a few words is called laconic; a sentence that partially expresses the meaning and requires the reader to perceive and fill it in is called short (Sweetonius). B. Johnson expresses the requirement for style simply: "one must write fluently and in detail, but without excess." The language units involved in the construction of micropropositions that form the macroproposition of the text must be closely connected with each other. Sentences must be so interconnected that such a characteristic is formed by brevity in place and by broad expression in place, which means that it is not right for a macroproposition to be excessively long or short in form: a narrow expression prevents the correct understanding of the content in memory It is difficult to retain a long structure in memory if it is difficult to remember. For this reason, the speech of the author of a work of art should be easy to remember and easy to understand.

Some linguists limit tautology, according to their views, tautology arises only from the repetition of one base, this idea is often noted in Russian linguistics, for example: krasivaya krasota, staraya starushka, maslo maslyanoe. However, in Turkic languages, in particular, in Uzbek, tautological expressions made from the combination of words made from one base are not often observed, or the examples given above from Russian do not form combinations of words with a root in Uzbek. For example, the base of both components in the Russian staraya starushka combination is the form star (old), if the combination is translated as old old man, then it will be translated into Uzbek as old old woman, from a semantic point of view the tautological content in these combinations is preserved. Such expressions are related to the internal nature of languages, Russian is an inflectional language, and Uzbek is an agglutinative language. When assessing the structure of a particular language, one cannot help but recognize that there are specific ways of perceiving the world. In an inflectional language, the psyche of speakers of the language goes through two stages in the transformation of being into speech, while in agglutinative languages, it is considered to be one-stage.

A person's attitude to events, in general, speech, is inextricably linked with the practical application of the cognitive theory of language. After all, based on our experience, knowledge, skills and qualifications gained over the years, we can think about objects, events, phenomena that exist in one way or another in reality, and based on these factors, we express our thoughts when choosing speech units in the process of speech. In modern linguistics, the cognitive direction is closely related to analyses at the lexical-semantic level, according to which language is not only a general cognitive mechanism, but also a system of signs that performs the function of transmitting and transforming information.

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