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COGNITIVE-SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF THE MEANINGS OF WORDS AND PHRASES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK AND THEIR TRANSLATION PROBLEMS

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ANNOTATION

This article deals with the cognitive-semantic analysis of the meanings of words and phrases in English and Uzbek and their translation problems, one of the most pressing problems of modern linguistics, the study of typology of languages, predicative analysis in English and Uzbek. The specificity of its compound is described in detail.

Keywords: word, phrase, ognitiv-semantic analysis, translation problems, typology, predicative phrase.

INTRODUCTION

One of the most pressing problems facing modern linguistics and, in our opinion, the most important "smallest communicative language unit" is the detailed study of the nature of speech and, on this basis, the general theory of language and the relationship of language to thought. is to create a theoretical system.

The study of the typology of languages not only creates a typological classification of all languages with different structures and characteristics, but also helps to determine their basic glottogonic development.

The typology of languages, which is an important and fundamental part of modern linguistics, occupies a large place in modern linguistic research because it serves to determine the nature of a phenomenon based on living, factual material.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY:

The study of the typology of all existing languages in the world, the typology of examining the similarities and differences of languages belonging to different systems and the definition of universal constants common to all languages give linguists the task of typology of specific languages and their comparative-historical grouping.

Each structure is studied not in isolation but in conjunction with other structures. We need to identify the types of predicative phrases, study their disturbance and valence, and their interaction with other types of structure.

In our study, the transformation method is used. To show some models of predicative phrases is to define their function and make them appear in the text.

Since a sentence with a predicative phrase is complicated (in a predicative connection), the opposition of such a phrase is peculiar. For example, Accustives cum infinitive in the following sentences in English:

Isaw him swim, him - swim opposition can be seen and can exist only within another opposition. Exact cut (saw) - in opposition to the complex filler (him swim). Thus the complex filler enters into a complex opposition (cut - complex filler) and it has another opposition in itself.

The latter situation can be called internal opposition. Hence, in English, the secondary predicative connection occurs through the accusatives cum infinitive, which is a predicative

phrase as an internal opposition. The disturbance of the complex opposition involving accusatives cum infinitive can be imagined as follows: cut - complex complement (secondary subject - secondary predicate).

RESULTS

By comprehending the grammatical connection of two or more interconnected words historically formed in the speech chain by a phrase, we refer to the four complex a 'of a simple spread sentence in English predicative phrases. we have a complex, a complex filler, a complex determinant, and a complex case. All of this is studied not in isolation from each other, but in an interrelationship and primarily in the possessive-cut relation, which is the first numerical predicative phrase.

The peculiarity of the predicative phrase in English is that it can form a single part of a sentence without any reconstruction, for example:

I want you to come, but Men sizning kelishingizni istayman.

A comparative study of the means of representation of the category of predicative in different languages allows a detailed explanation of the place and interrelation of these means in each language. A lexical or lexico-grammatical category is a set of distinguishing features that help to define generalized concepts of a specific lexical relationship combined with an abstract meaning.

A morphological category is a set of affixal morphemes that represent specific forms of words that express opposite lexical or grammatical relationships that are combined into a more abstract meaning belonging to a word that performs a specific function in word combinations or sentences.

DISCUSSION

Divides all morphemes into core morphemes and affixal morphemes, and the latter (affixal morphemes) into two systems as word-modifying and word-forming morphemes, respectively, as a system of word-forming morphemes (subsystems) the sum of all morphological karegorigas that are dichotomously (i.e., two) into lexical-grammatical and functional grammatical morphemes characterizes the morphemes or morphological structure of a language.

Word-changing categories include phrases that belong to the categories of number, person, conjunction, and possession, or categories that represent the syntactic-grammatical relationship of words in a sentence. The categories of person and number consist of a set of morphologically expressing the subject-predicate relationship in the sentence, showing the opposition of concrete forms of a person and a number united in one meaning.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the category of consonant is a set of means that combines morphological expressions in a phrase or sentence with a single meaning and allows specific forms of consonant to be contrasted with each other. The category of possession, on the other hand, is the representation of a morphologically unified attributive relationship in the composition of phrases and sentences in a set of concrete possessive affixes set against each other.

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