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CATEGORIZATION PROCESS IN COGNITIVE LINGUISTICS

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada kognitiv tilshunoslikning bir tarmog‘i bo‘lgan turkumlashtirish jarayoni va uning kadr bilan aloqasi, zamonaviy tilshunoslikdagi o‘rni haqida so‘z boradi.
Kalit so’zlar: modellashtirish, turkumlashtirish, fundamental, aspekt, lingvistik nisbiylik, idrok, kontseptual jarayonlar.
Аннотация: В данной статье говорится о процессе категоризации, который является разделом когнитивной лингвистики, о его взаимосвязи с фреймом и о его месте в современной лингвистике.
Ключевые слова: моделирование, категоризация, фундаментальность, аспект, языковая относительность, восприятие, концептуальные процессы.
Abstract: This article talks about the process of categorization, which is a branch of cognitive linguistics, and its relationship with the frame, and its place in modern linguistics.
Key words: modeling, categorization, fundamental, aspect, linguistic relativity, perception, conceptual processes.

Categorization is a process of fundamental knowledge related to sorting and dividing into types all the various information that a person encounters every day. The distribution of objects into classes has a linguistic nature and can serve as material for studying the category process as a means of language learning and communication. Below, the concepts of categorization and frame in cognitive linguistics are covered in detail, definitions are given through the views of scientists, and the range of problems to be considered in a row is determined. First, what is a category and what are its aspects, secondly, what place do categories occupy in the cognitive cycle, and thirdly, how to study categories by analyzing language units and which categories can be determined in the field of factor attribute knowledge.

That said, the interaction between languages and mental structures is a central problem in cognitive linguistics. Along with the modeling of speech and thought processes, the study of various types of knowledge, the study of important cognitive strategies, and the development of category theories increase the relevance of this science.

Indeed, a significant part of life experience is conveyed to us through language; through language units of different levels, a person encodes the information processed by him, and at the same time reflects his view of the world or the outside world. In addition, categorization has a linguistic nature: the division of cognitive objects into types and classes is accompanied by a comparison of the importance of assigning an object to a certain category based on the semantic content of its name, creating a connection of language. For example, M.I. Rasulov's monograph is devoted to the lexical level of general linguistic categorization, and on the basis of this issue, a number of problems of the language system, including the semantic field and the theory of lexical typology, are analyzed. In the monograph, for the first time, the question of formation of linguistic typology as an independent discipline was considered. In this work, for the first time, a methodical analysis of the category of animacy in English and Uzbek languages was developed. Lexical categorization of linguistic units representing this category, mutual relations of phraseological and syntactic units, as well as lexicogrammatical differences of various words are revealed.

According to V. Maslova, the term "category" is widely used in philosophy, where it is one of the cognitive forms of human mental thinking. He stated that categories are the most important things

in philosophy; is a general concept that reflects the phenomena of the objective world (classes such as time, time, space, movement, quality and quantity) and intersubjective communication. [1]

It can be seen that the concept of category occupies one of the central places in modern linguistics, therefore the term category is explained below as a very relevant innovation in modern linguistic theory according to the semantic or cognitive approach: is an element. It is a set of certain signs (parameters) that divide a set of the same language units into separate classes based on a certain amount. [2]

Our observations show that the category can be described from different perspectives within the framework of various linguistic theories, for example, denotative-referential theory of categories, functional-semantic theory of categories, S. Fillmore's frame semantics, and cognitive (semantic-cognitive) category theories.

According to the principle statement put forward by J. Lakoff, one of the founders of cognitive linguistics, language uses a general cognitive apparatus. Therefore, linguistic categories must be identical to other categories in the conceptual system, in particular, they must exhibit both prototypic effects and basic-level effects. [3]

Long before J. Lakoff, the American cognitive psychologist J. Bruner considered the problems of category, culture and values in relation to language, which influence the development of science through culture, and wrote them down in his scientific treatises. In addition, referring to Sepir-Whorf's concept of linguistic relativity, he recalls that language can be considered as "a system of interrelated categories that reflect and consolidate a certain view of the world view." [4] The influence of culture on cognitive activity - the interrelationship of perception, conceptual processes, culture and language was also studied by well-known American scientists M. Cole and S. Scribner. They showed that categorization and classification operations change under the influence of lifestyle: "taxonomic class plays a major role as a basis for classification, when people change their lifestyle, learning certain classification rules makes it possible to realize their existence and master them".[5]

One of the leading Russian researchers in this field E.S. According to Kubryakova, "issues of conceptualization and categorization of the world are the main problems of cognitive science."

Today, they are the basis for cognitive linguistics, in particular cognitive semantics, which is recognized as the science of category theory. One of the existing problems identified in our observations is the ratio of differences existing in material existence and differences established by means of language. It is no exaggeration to say that how the infinite variety of reality is covered by a limited number of linguistic forms has become one of the central issues in cognitive linguistics, in particular in prototypical semantics. The search for an answer to this problem can be based on two assumptions: 1) the basis of categories is not the characteristics of a certain language, but a certain model of knowledge; 2) categories have a prototypical structure - a certain internal structure that includes a core and a periphery. The existence of such a nucleus allows to form categories not only by the complete correspondence of features, but also by their similarity or degree of similarity with one or another. There is no equality between the members of the category, but there is a mutual connection with each other, and it is possible to pass from the core point to the peripheral inference path.

A category is the best example (prototype) and appears, forms and develops by establishing a certain hierarchy of attributes. The situation can also lead to certain ambiguity and multi-functionality when the category goes in several directions from one prototype. In all these cases, the idea of "relationships close to ordinary consciousness of the family resemblance type" belongs to L. Wittgenstein and is used by linguists in the study of the classification process.

It can be said that the central concepts in the description of the categorization process in cognitive linguistics are the concept of prototype and basic level object. As you can see, a natural category

can combine members of unequal status, that is, they have completely non-repeatable properties. One of these members, the prototype, has the privileged position of being the best example of its class, and thus perfectly fits the idea of the essence of being grouped into one category or another. The remaining members of the category are grouped around this prototype.[6]

E. Roche was the first to create the theory, which later became known as "the theory of prototypes and basic level categories" or simply "theory of prototypes". When creating his theory, he subjected the classical theory to a comprehensive critical analysis, because according to the classical theory, the characteristics that define a category are shared by all its members and therefore have an equal position in this category. A study of Roche's theory of prototypic affect showed an asymmetry between category parts and asymmetric structures. Since the classical theory does not take this into account, it is necessary to supplement it or to propose another theory created by E. Roche.

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