

Cognitive Aspects Of The Notion Of Diminutiveness

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Abstract. Cognitive linguistics is one of the relevant and not yet fully explored areas of linguistics. Also, research in the fields of pragmatic and cognitive linguistics is one of the most urgent issues today. The purpose of this article is to research and conduct small studies about the specific role of pragmatics and cognitive in Linguistics.

Key words: cognitive linguistics, concept, cognition, diminutives, word form, context, pragmatics, emotional colour.

Introduction

The category of diminutives is a semantic-pragmatic language category denoting the concept of minorality, which is accompanied by a spectrum of both positive and negative emotional colors. The category of diminution is represented in different languages by different linguistic means. The most common for the languages being studied, but the only way to form diminutives is a suffix.

D. E. Rosenthal and M. A. In the dictionary of linguistic terms, telenkova declension It is considered as the equivalent of a subjective evaluation category (subjective evaluation), and this is very important from a pragmatic point of view. In the language system, it is opposed by the Zoom category.

The increased interest in the problems of pragmatology is a logical consequence of the general development of linguistics and its branches - semantics, psychosemantics, stylistics, ematology, etc.

New directions of linguistics have put forward problems of linguistic pragmatics and, consequently, a number of issues related to the expressive and emotional function of language in relation to the addressee and the addressee's intentions. In this regard, it is necessary to take into account the psychological characteristics of a person, the peculiarities of the speech flow, as well as the speech behavior of communicators in the process of communication. The immediate emotional reaction of the speakers reflects the moment of transition to the pragmatic aspect of the real semantic. The popularity and relevance of pragmatic research is evidenced by numerous works published over the past decade.

The field of linguistics is the most desirable link in society, and as language develops, there will also be growth in society. The field of linguistics has a very ancient history, the study of which began in Ancient India. There are many internal areas of linguistics, and in this article we want to focus separately on pragmatics and cognitive linguistics.

It has not been long since the term cognitive linguistics entered the field of linguistics. Therefore, it would not be an exaggeration to say that this is one of the most pressing issues of modern linguistics today. It should be noted that in order to generalize the meaning and role of language in relations, problems, connections, conceptualization and categorization of the world between language and consciousness, as well as in cognitive processes based on human experience, this is a new Linguistics that studies the relationship of individual cognitive processes, i.e. the ability to understand and understand the language and their mutual influence on each other and its forms.

Material and Methods

Cognitive linguistics is also difficult because it studies the concept and linguistics in close connection. Because the concept varies from person to person and depends on the environment in which they grew up.

Cognitive linguistics has been officially studied as a separate field since 1989. This year's conference was initially organized in the German city of Dysburg within the framework of cognitive linguistics.[1.1] The participants of this symposium formed the International Association of Cognitive Linguistics, and since then there has been an increase in interest and research in the field of cognitive linguistics.

In cognitive linguistics, we see a new stage in the study of the complex relationship between language and thinking, a problem that is largely characteristic of Russian theoretical linguistics.

Such studies were started by neurophysiologists, doctors, psychologists (P. Brock, K. Wernick, I. M. Sechenov, V. M. Bekhterev, I. P. Pavlov, etc.)

Neurolinguistics originated on the basis of neurophysiology (L. S. Vygotsky, A. R. Luria). The way language activity occurs in the human brain, different types of language activity (language acquisition, listening, speaking, reading, writing, etc.) are associated with different parts of the brain.

The uniqueness of cognitive linguistics can also be said that it is understood by a representative of each nation based on their own mentality. Since the concept of "table" in English gives the concept of a table in English culture, in Uzbek we can understand this word in two different concepts: the first is a "table-room" and the second is a "table-table". However, these differences also have their commonality, both implied concepts are considered to be the same equipment for eating, function, and also differ only slightly from each other externally. And this difference, of course, reflects the culture, the identity of the nationality.

The convergence of linguistic expressions in can also be carried out in a more sophisticated way - as an associative attraction of linguistic expressions that do not have external similarities. An example of such attraction is the use of diminutive forms at the textual level - in anaphoric chains when the object is re-nominated. Cf. the context in which the members of an anaphoric couple, connected by a part-whole relationship, participate: The whole hall turned at the sound, and froze, bewitched by the wonderful sight... - Here he is, our hero! - the wonderful vision exclaimed loudly. And impetuously, clicking its heels, it flew into the hall (B. Akunin. The death of Achilles). In this case, it is based on the discrepancy between the meanings of grammatical gender and semantic gender in the members of the anaphoric relation - in the lexical meaning of the anaphoric diminutive nomination with heels, denoting a piece of clothing, there is (as we tried to show in [8, p. 97]) a sense of femininity that does not correspond to the grammatical middle gender of the antecedent vision.

In addition to the convergence of linguistic expressions, the technique of destruction of the diminutive form may be the basis of the diminutive form. Cf., for example, the replica of the character Leonid Kuravlev in the famous ironic teledetective "Look for a woman": the detective conducts an investigation and writes down in a notebook the characterization of the person involved, given by another character, pronouncing the diminutive form when quoting syllables: (female character) - His genre is chicks like Virginia Renoir... (male character, writes in a notebook) - Virginia Renoir - tsy-po-chka!, where the destruction of the diminutive form is carried out by its syllabic reading, which leads to the loss of the diminutive, which initially represents the ironic nomination of the girl, of its inherent evaluative value and directs the ironic modality of the utterance from the object of the evaluative nomination (Virginia Renoir) to its author (a female replica).

The destruction of the diminutive form can also be discussed in the case of deformation of phraseological turns by replacing the diminutive form with the original nomination. Cf., for example, the game deformation of phraseology (to be) like a cucumber in the following contexts: Earlier, when I was young and hot, I used to have to stay awake for two or even three days, and nothing -always like a cucumber! (NKRYA - [Andrey Zhitkov. Supermarket (2000)]); So that tomorrow I have it like a cucumber (in VAIN - [Victor Pelevin. Chapaev and the Void (1996)]). Replacing the diminutive form with the original linguistic expression does not, however, lead to the destruction of phraseology (which would be expected in accordance with the property of their integrity), but changes the emotional tone of the utterance to a familiarly rude one. The deformation of phraseology can also go in the opposite direction, when the original non-diminutive nomination is replaced by a diminutive, which is also accompanied by shifts in the mode of utterance; cf. an ironic modality that arises in a statement when a diminutive form appears: (a replica of a movie character) He may have a thin gut, but the guards ate the dog on this.

The game of diminutives, as well as in general, can be carried out at different levels of the language, but the capabilities of each of the levels turn out to be different. In this regard, the phonetic level has less possibilities as a pre-semantic level, although at the phonetic level it is possible to use diminutives; cf. the above example of phonetic destruction of the diminutive of the cy-po-chka. The word-formation and syntactic levels have the greatest opportunities for self-diminutives.

At the word-formation level, the internal form of a name that initially has an indistinguishable basis can be played out by isolating in its morphemic structure a suffix of subjective evaluation with its inherent meaning,

which leads to a playful understanding of the remaining part of the word. For example, in a playful riddle, the question is: what is a "coccyx"? Answer: this is a small, small American policeman (an example from the work [4]) the isolation of the suffix -chick in the word coccyx - makes us see as its producing basis the exoticism-Americanism of a cop, which, by virtue of its semantics, denotes a "serious" person (male) of a "serious" profession - does not accept the meaning of small dimension, transmitted by a suffix, which ultimately generates an ironic modality.

Results

Pragmatics, on the other hand, is one of the later branches of linguistics and is a branch of semiotics, as well as linguistics, studying the effect of linguistic signs in speech. In other words, we can also say that this is a branch of science that studies the attitude of subjects who master a certain system of signs and use it to the same system of signs. The idea of pragmatics was largely formulated by the American scientist C. S. Peirce. Included in the discussion by Peirce, also another American scientist, Ch. Morris developed this idea and put into practice the term "pragmatics" as the name of one of the sections of semiotics. Pragmatics has a meaning-distinguishing character, covering human social activity and arising from a situation in which there is no clear form and appearance, and its scope includes many issues related to the speaking subject, the addressee, their interaction in communication-intervention, the situation of communication-intervention.

The main goal of pragmatics is the formation of aesthetic beauty and aesthetic culture in the listener and reader. If the original meaning does not have a pragmatic impact on the listener or reader, he will not be able to understand the true nature of this text.

When a speaker creates a speech, he assumes by this activity to convey some information to the recipient (listener), to tell about his experiences, to convey the news happening around us. Through this, the speaker also exerts a certain influence on the receptor. The effect exerted on the receptor through speech is carried out through pragmatic properties. With the help of original pragmatics, information in speech is transmitted to the higher nervous system of the receptor, where the effect is perceived by the corresponding sensory organs.

The role of pragmatic signs in the translation process is also invaluable. The pragmatic aspects of language, which are increasingly attracting the attention of researchers, require from the translator not only deep linguistic knowledge, but also awareness of many other disciplines and cultures [4.492]. On the other hand, the reasonable use of pragmatic means in translation serves to fully convey the necessary meaning expressed in reality. It follows from this that, having full information about the pragmatic features of translation, their analysis, presentation in translation, illuminated by reasoned examples, can be used as an additional or basic guide for students on this topic in their independent work, abstracts or included in lecture texts as a special topic [5.1076], [5.583].

Discussion

The Oxford Companion to Philosophy (1995) defines pragmatics as: language learning that focuses on users and the context of language use, rather than references, facts, or grammar."Since pragmatics is a field of linguistics, the term has no direct synonym. There are various aspects of pragmatics, such as implied meaning and speech acts. These aspects are important for understanding the field of pragmatics in general.

Conclusion

Thus, diminutives are found in all national versions of the English language and are formed from the following semantic bases: persons, terms of kinship, gender, age, appearance, occupation, profession, social status, nationality, place of residence, type of relations between people, names of common household items - size, names and nicknames of animals, names of plants, names of body parts, natural phenomena, units of time, weight, mass. The peculiarities of the English worldview are explained by the fact that the diminutives of proper names are the most prominent representative of the semantics of diminutives in modern English.

Diminutives serve as markers of special social situations and speech actions, help the speaker express the pragmatic nuances of what is being reported, and personalize the narrative. Emotivity of diminutive formations is most vividly realized* in combination with the basics; their subject-logical content is not related to the sign of measure.

The pragmatic function of diminutives prevails over the stylistic one. The semantic and semantic duality of diminutives leads to the frequent appearance of dialogues in speech, the main purpose of which is to clarify the use of the diminutive in accordance with the context of this communicative situation. The number of such

dialogical units in English is significantly less than in Russian, since it has fewer semantic meanings and social, communicative situations in which diminutives are used. Often the speaker uses diminutives to simulate the situation and manipulate the interlocutor.

The use of diminutives is tied to different frames. In general, a strong tendency - the use of diminutives - expressive communicants - is manifested in children and women. This trend is neutralized in the circles of "treatment formula", "doctor-patient communication", "communication with a child", "meeting", "survey".:

Diminutive formations are one of the distinctive features of the style. In the course of the study, it was found that all functional styles - in English- allow the use of diminutives to varying degrees, however, in different styles, the semantics of diminutives are implemented in different ways. Conversational and artistic styles are the most typical for the use of diminutives. The least number of diminutives is found in the scientific style.

The national specificity of the expression of the category of diminutiveness in the English language lies in the fact that in the presence of various means of expression, diminutive is an unclaimed phenomenon of the English language. Diminutive formations in English tend to neutralize the semantic meaning. For example, the communication goals achieved in Russian through the use of diminutive formations are realized in English through the use of other visual and expressive means of the language.

In the course of this dissertation research, conclusions were drawn about the role and significance of the semantics of diminution in the modern English-speaking picture of the world, this work confirmed the expediency of further development of this direction.

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