Comparative Typology of Verbal Means Expressing the Concept of "Goal" in Languages with Different Systems

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Annotation: This article compares the language units in English and Uzbek that embody the

This article touches upon the comparative analysis of the multilevel verbalizers of the concept of purpose, and for the first time in English and Uzbek, their linguocognitive field nature has been investigated. At the same time, its linguistic units are considered at levels.

Keywords: cognitive linguistics, concept, the concept of "goal", lingvocognitive field of "goal", morpheme, lexeme, phraseologism, texteme, simple sentence, compose sentence

Introduction

Mankind has emerged as a language whose main means of communication is constantly evolving and evolving. Naturally, human beings express their attitudes and characters through language. Today, in our modern linguistics, such areas as cognitive linguistics, pragmatic linguistics, linguoculturology, ethnolinguistics are being developed and refined by scientists. Cognitive linguistics, one of these disciplines, is developing in our modern linguistics and discovering new treasures. Various pamphlets, doctoral and master's dissertations, and a number of articles focus on the problems of this promising field. In particular, he has been active in the field of cognitive Uzbek linguistics, enriching the field with a number of books and articles on current issues of cognitive linguistics. Safarov ("Kognitiv tilshunoslik", 2006), G.M. Hoshimov (К теории концептов и их таксонимики в когнитивной лингвистике. Самарканд, 2010), Mamatov A. (Tilda kognitiv yondashuvning mohiyati nimada?, Andijon, 2012), Yusupov U. (Kognitiv lingvistika haqida. Toshkent, 2007) in Uzbek linguistics. His contribution to the development of cognitive linguistics as a new and promising field of linguistics is enormous.

Materials and methods

There are different views on cognitive linguistics. Linguist Bert Peeters describes cognitive linguistics as follows: "I think [cognitive linguistics] is linguistics that uses the results of cognitive psychology and neurobiology to study how the human brain produces and interprets language. In other words, cognitive linguistics is a cognitive science". One of our Uzbek scientists Sh. Safarov also mentioned the following valuable ideas about cognitive linguistics: "The task of cognitive linguistics is to study and preserve knowledge through language, to use and transmit language in general, and to study the language system and structure in general as a reflection of the human brain". (Sh.Safarov 25).It follows that cognitive linguistics is a complex process in the human brain in which a person perceives, studies, and perceives

the reality of the world through language, that is, perceives and perceives it through concepts, and ultimately uses it verbally and consciously in communication. It is a promising direction for the systematic study of linguo-conceptual processes"(G. Hoshimov 75).There are different views on the problem of defining a concept and its definition in modern linguistics. There is currently no single explanation for it, but there are several approaches to defining the term concept in linguistics: S. Stepanov describes the concept as "the hearth of culture in the human mind, something that enters the human mental world in the form of culture". Linguist G. M. Hoshimov gives a unique definition of the concept as follows: "A concept is the result of conceptualization and categorization (categorization) of only two important interrelated processes in thinking. Perhaps in addition to this, it is the result of a number of other important processes (psychologization, cognition, sociology, (lingvo) semantization, sociolectization, stylization (such as dialectization, variantization, and idiolectization). unit to a certain extent (partially) in relation to its semantic capacity "(Hoshimov 44).Based on the above considerations, we can define the term "concept" in linguistics as follows: A concept is a linguistic expression of the field of knowledge and skills that arises in the process of living from an objective and non-objective being in our lives. In linguistics, we encounter macro and micro concepts. Turning to one of the macro concepts, the concept of "goal", the "concept of purpose" is a field that is specific to all living beings

in the universe, arising from the point of view of needs, interests, desires, and the content of life, the heart. If the concept of purpose is expressed as an abstract concept, it is a linguistic category and is realized in speech through language.

The concept of "goal" is expressed in different languages by means of specific means, which are expressed in terms of a person's nationality, religion, beliefs, history, and, of course, customs, the scope of thought. In the following, we will try to consider each of the inter-level language units that represent the concept of "goal", that is, events, on the basis of empirical examples.

1). Morphemes. Morphemics is the study of the smallest parts of speech. These small parts are called morphemes in linguistics. These parts are made up of different words and have different meanings. If these parts are divided again, it loses their meaning. Therefore, a morpheme is the smallest part of a word. In the Uzbek language, morphemes are of two types according to their meaning and function:

a) Affixal morpheme.

b) Core morpheme.

For example, plan (root morpheme), plans (affixational morpheme). This is because the affixal morpheme serves a grammatical function, that is, it forms a plural in the word plan. Each word consists of one or more morphemes. Below we consider the core morphemes used in the field of the concept of "target" together with the affix morphemes:

Table 1. Core morphemes used in the field of "target" concept

№	O'zak morfema	Affiksal morfema	Root morpheme	Affixitionalmorpheme
1	Maqsad	Maqsadsiz, maqsadli, bemaqsad	Purpose	Purposeless, purposeful, purposefully, purposefulness
2	Tilak	Tilaksiz, tilakli, tilakdosh	Wish	Wishful, wishfully, wishfulness
3	Niyat	Niyatsiz, niyatli	Intent	Intentness, intently
4	Reja	Rejasiz, rejali	Plan	Planless
5	Istak	Istaksiz, istakli,	Desire	Desirous
6	Orzu	Orzumand, orzusiz, orzuli, orzubaxsh	Dream	Dreamy, dreamful, dreamless, dreamfully

7	Murod	Murodbaxsh	Goal	Goalless
8	Muddao	Muddaosiz, muddaoli	Target	Targetable
9	Iddao	Iddaosiz, Iddaoli	Claim	Claimable
10	Ilinj	Noilinj, ilinjsiz,	intention	Intentional, intentionality
11	Xohish	Xoxishsiz	Ambition	Ambitionless
12	Umid	Umidsiz,umidbaxsh, umidli, noumid	Hope	Hopeless, hopeful, hopefulness

Umidsiz\lik (noun) "Umidsizlik — halokat,— deb oʻylardi u." The same example in English: Disappoint\ment "Disappointment is a disaster, he thought" ["Chol va dengiz", 35.]. Tila\k, (noun) "Tilak bo'lsa, bilak chidaydi." (There will be a wish, the wrist will bend), ista\k (noun) "Saltanatda bu istak boʻlgandan keyin, uni onasi bilan katta onasi bilmay qoladimi? Onasi bilan katta onasi Zebini yomon koʻradilarmi?" (When he has this desire in the kingdom, will he not be known by his mother and grandmother? Do her mother and grandmother hate Zebi?)

Umid\lanmoq (verb) "Qizlar Qurvonbibining bu tadbiridan xursand boʻlib, yana umid\lana boshlagan edilar". (The girls were happy and excited about the event)["Kecha va kunduz" Cho'pon] Dream\ed (verb) "Then he dreamed that he was in the village on his bed and there was a norther and he was very cold and his right arm was asleep because his head had rested on it instead of a pillow" (Keyin u tushida ko'rdi: u qishloqda yotog'ida, shimollik bor va u juda sovuq edi va o'ng qo'li uxlab yotgan edi, chunki boshi yostiq o'rniga yotgan edi). ["Old man and the sea"]"Reja\lashtirmoq (fel) Islomxoʻja yoʻllarni tuzatish, temir koʻpriklar qurdirish ishlarini rejalashtirdi." (Islamkhoja planned to repair roads and build iron bridges.

2) Lexemes. The lexical level unit is a lexeme. In Uzbek:A simple lexeme.*noun.* purpose, aim, goal, ambition, aspiration, desire, dream, idea, intent, intention, object, plan, point, target;Combined lexemes. *adjective*, maqsadli, umidli, umidbaxsh, maqsadsiz, umidsiz, noumid and etc.Compound words.Orzu-istak (Dream-desire), orzu- umid (dream-hope).

A simple lexeme.*noun.*purpose, aim, goal, ambition, aspiration, desire, dream, idea, intent, intention, object, plan, point, target; Combined lexemes, *adjective*, purposeful, aimful; *adverb,* purposefully, aimfully; *infinitive,* to aim, to intent, to plan, to desire; *gerund,* planning, dreaming, aiming;

Combined lexemes,purpose-build, dream-boat, plane-load, etc.

Words and lexemes are often used interchangeably. But they are different. For example, in Uzbek *maqsad, niyat, ilinj, istak, xohish, tilak, murod, muddao, umid, reja, orzu*(purpose, aim, goal, ambition, aspiration, desire, dream, idea, intent…) have the same semantic, but the semantic of expression differ from each other. Let's look at them separately:

Noun.purpose - [a.– intention, high desire; aspiration].Reach the goal. Achieve the goal.In English, according to the Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, the word "purpose" is defined as follows:"The intention, aim or function of something, the thing that something is supposed to achieve". For example: "I came on purpose to find you, Jane Eyre," shesaid; "I want you in my room; and as Helen Burns is with you, she may come too." ("Jane Eyre" Sh. Brante. 130).

Adjective. UMIDBAXSH - [confident, hopeful].Creating confidence and hope in a person; encouraging to look to the future with hope and confidence; promising."Yo'lchi bu gal ham kasalning ko'nglini ko'tarish uchun, unga taskin beruvchi umidbaxsh so'zlar aytdi." (Oybek, Selected works).In English, the word "promising" is defined as

"showing signs of being good or successful." For example, "The research produced promising results."

Verb.TILAMOQ -A wish, a wish, a word of intention, an utterance. The English lexeme "wish" is defined as follows: "To want something to happen or to be true even though it is unlikely or impossible"."No doubt, no doubt, madam; and now I wish you good morning." ("Jane Eyre" Sh. Brante. 30)

Substantive. REJALASHTIRISH."Rejalashtirish - Milliy iqtisodiyotning turli darajalarida ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy jarayonlarni tartibga solish va boshqarish shakllari majmui.""(Planning - a set of forms of regulation and management of socio-economic processes at different levels of the national economy.") ("Iqtisodiyot nazaryasi" Sh. Shodmonov.) In English, "planning" means "the act or process of making plans for something". Costs can be reduced by effective contingency planning.

3) Syntax.

1. A phrase. A compound word is a combination of two or more independent words that do not have a syntactically first-order predictive relationship with each other.For example, in Uzbek, there are many phrases related to "maqsad" (purpose):*oliy maqsad, buyuk maqsad, yuksak maqsad, ezgu maqsad, maqsadga erishmoq, orzu qilmoq, tilak bildirmoq, yaxshi tilak, ezgu tilak, niyat qilmoq, yaxshi niyat, yomon niyat, raja tuzmoq, mukammal reja, istak bildirmoq, orzuga erishmoq, murodbaxsh kun, xohish bildirmoq, umid qilmoq, so'ngi umid*and etc…In English:*purposeful work,high goal, great goal, clear goal, big goal, good intention, bad intention, hopeless devil, good wish, high hope.* Purposeful work. *Purposeful work is an important part of the regime for young offenders.*

2. Sentence. Prof. G'.M. Hoshimov gave a clear definition of a sentence: "A sentence has one or more - a syntactic unit with a definite article, which reflects a certain reality." In other words, it is expedient to have an owner-cut relationship in order to speak and to reflect reality.

4. Through phraseological or paremiological units (phraseologisms):

a). Phraseological units. A phrase is a fixed combination of two or more words in a language that has a figurative meaning and is equivalent to one word. In Uzbek:*Bel bog'lamoq,ko'z ostiga olmoq, yeng shimarmoq, marrani kata olmoq, shirin orzu, sovuq niyat, noumid shayton, orzulari chilparchin bo'lmoq, rejani buzmoq, umid shamlari so'nmoq, orzulari osmonga teng, go'zal orzular, orzular qanotida uchmoq*and etc… In English:*Wish came true, want of trying (he has tried hard),poor aim, sweet dreams, dream come true*;

b). Paremiological units: In Uzbek: Tila*k bo'lsa, bilak chidaydi. Yaxshi niyat- yarim mol. Orzuga ayb yo'q.Tushingni suvga ayt.Jo'jani kuzda sanaymiz.*In English: *Devil can cite Scripture for his purpose. Hope deferred makes the heart sick.Hope is a good breakfast, but a bad supper*, etc…

Textures. Text is the largest unit of language. In other definitions, A. Greymas argues that although the text (discourse) is a whole that can be divided into sentences, it is not the result of the sentences being connected. In Uzbek:

"… Har qaysi millat, qachon ulug' maqsadlarga erishadi? Agarki, uning oldida ulug'vor, butun millatni ko'taradigan, butun millatni, aytaylik, qanotiga ko'taradigan, butun millatni ruhini ko'taradigan, intiluvchi maqsad paydo bo'lmasa, bu maqsadlarga hamma millatni sog'lom kuchlari safarbar bo'lmasa, bu millat hech narsaga erisholmaydi."(The first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov).In English:*Purpose can guide life decisions, influence behaviour, shape goals, offer a sense of direction and create meaning. For some people, the purpose is connected to vocation—meaningful, satisfying work.*

The category of purpose and its occurrence occurs at almost all levels of language construction, and we can consider them through the various examples above. These examples show us that a set of them

forms a special system of verbal means in languages that conveys the concept of purpose.

This system sheds light on the lingvocognitive field of verbalizers of the concept of "target" in languages. This field consists of three main parts, the nucleus, the dominant, and the peripheral (peripheral). phrases, soda and compound sentences), and the remaining constitutives (morphemes, phraseologies, and texts) form the peripheral members of the field. The following is a diagram of the lingvocognitive field of verbal means of realizing the concept of "goal" in the languages being compared:

The linguistic means of expressing the concept of "goal" being compared in English and Uzbek show that they are semantically similar, but completely different in structure because each language has its structural aspects. Therefore, the more verbal means that express the concept of purpose in a language, the more developed this subsystem is in that language. That means there are a lot of synonyms in that language.

Conclusion

From the above, we can conclude that:

a) In the thinking, consciousness and concept sphere of the English and Uzbek speakers being compared, the concept of "purpose" can be seen as a universal phenomenon. Because it is important from a conceptual point of view, it is important from a communicative point of view, and it is impossible not to narrate it in languages.

b) In both languages, the concept of "goal" is expressed through units of levels.

c) The existing system of special verbalizers in both languages forms the lingvocognitive field of the concept of "target".

d) in this area the core is made up of lexemes, the dominant syntaxes: phrases, sentences (simple and compound sentences), and the periphery is formed by the corresponding constitutives (morphemes, phraseologies and texts);

e) communication in each language with the concept of "goal" is carried out through existing constitutives in its linguocognitive field;

f) The linguistic means of expressing the concept of "goal" being compared in English and Uzbek show that they are semantically similar, but completely different in structure because each language has its own has specific structural aspects;

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