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METONYMY AS A COGNITIVE MECHANISM OF INTERPRETATION OF THE MEANING OF LEXICAL UNITS IN THE CATEGORY "ANIMAL WORLD"

Metonymy is a dissimilar transfer based on the proximity between two concepts. In metonymy, the name of something or an event is transferred to another, but this naming is not based on the similarity between things, but on the proximity and connection between them. Metonymy is a cognitive process in which one conceptual entity provides mental access to another object in the same field, a goal. Metonymy is a way of creating an image. The mechanism of metonymic reinterpretation is the transfer of events, objects and their signs according to coherence or, in a broader sense, according to their relationship in space and time.

Metonymy draws attention to a particular feature that allows the addressee to identify an object, separate it from the observed area and distinguish it from other objects that exist with it. They have a difference. In modern cognitive science, it is customary to define metaphor as a (basic) mental operation, a way of knowing, classifying, conceptualizing, evaluating and explaining the world. J. Taylor states that metaphor is a good example of schematic operations based on imagination, because it gives us an image allows to see the creation of a meaningful structure by projecting and developing schemes. A metaphor forces us to draw attention to some similarity, often novel or surprising, between two or more things. Due to the cognitive mechanism of metonymy, a certain aspect or a part of the phenomenon of reality can be represented as a whole, and therefore the name of a part of the phenomenon can serve as a name for the whole, that is, exchange relations are formed between objects [5].

Another term we use is Metaphtonymy, which we define as an additional term to help increase understanding of how metaphor and metonymy can be related. In metaphtonymy, both associative relations are found in analogy (the interaction of two conceptual concepts belonging to different conceptual spaces) and in adjacency (the interaction of two conceptually close entities within the same conceptual space).

In addition, the elements of the sphere have a source of metonymic expansion or a metonymic basis. Metaphtonymy occurs in models that can be expressed schematically in the form of schemes: $(A \text{ instead of } B) + (A - B) = X$, where $(A \text{ instead of } B)$ is a scheme of conceptual metonymic connections, and $(A - B)$ scheme of conceptual metaphorical relations. Metaphtonymy "X" arises as a result of conceptual metonymic connections with metaphor. It should be noted that the comparison of two thematic areas is based on the similarity of some of their features or characteristics. That is, interpretation implies a level of ontological closeness.

In recent times, the language of any people began to be considered from the point of view of studying the linguistic image of the world. Learning any language is of great scientific and practical importance for people. At the current stage of the development of the science of linguistics, it is important to categorize and conceptualize, as well as to study the individual conceptualization of the world by a person, to identify mechanisms.

E. According to G. Khomyakova [4], language is a unique means of acquiring knowledge and, at the same time, a mechanism of their expression, as well as a means of distribution in society. A person who is a representative of the language with its help "enriches knowledge in the process of cognitive activity of speech". According to O. V. Magirovskaya [2], the human factor is reflected in speech, because speech has the highest level. Subjectivity with the environment of the subject and the main features of his cognitive-discursive activity, individuality and linguo-creativity. Linguistic meanings are related to a person's conceptual system. Thus, while studying the problem of interpretation in the theory of meaning, R. I. Pavilionis [3] describes it as a certain conceptual system of the native speaker. considers the problem of understanding linguistic expression (and "texts of the world" in general).

He understands the system of thoughts and knowledge about the world that reflects his cognitive experience in the pre-linguistic period and is not reducible to linguistic stages and levels and any language unit. Speech-thinking activity is largely related to personal processes in a person's mind, phenomena of his psyche. Linguistic-creative function of speech activity is related to human psyche, perception and conceptualization processes.

Thus, E. G. Belyaevskaya [1] emphasizes emotional perception in animals, while a person is associated with the processes of interaction with the reality that surrounds them. The reflective ability of the brain helps to correct only what is necessary for the biological subject, according to E. G. Belyaevskaya, "the perception of the surrounding reality by a person is the interpretation of this reality." Supporters of the psychological direction in linguistics also noted the connection of language with mental processes of the individual's mind. In addition, H. Steinthal determined the activity of the human mind by the laws of assimilation. The principle of analogy and the similarity of differential features in uniting and distinguishing the objects of the surrounding reality are the basis for the formation of interconcepts and serve as the basis for the theory of interpretive possibilities of lexical categories, which provide understanding of objects and events. Explanatory potential is an ontological feature of lexical categories that determines how lexical units' function in their explanatory meanings in speech.

The study of explanatory meanings and meanings developing the units of the lexical category "mammals" shows that the objects of the animal world are perceived by a person, first of all, through the channels of perception, and the sensory properties of these objects are embodied. Objects of the surrounding world are used to interpret the physical characteristics of mammals from sensory properties. The integral feature "body shape" serves as the basis for the established analogy in the definition and description of tools and sports equipment. For example: "Bulldog" - black thick short pistol. "Vaulting horse" - "floating horse" - is a gymnastic apparatus used on the support and has a rectangular or cylindrical appearance, standing horizontally from the floor. The lexical units of animal names - bear (bear), elephant (elephant), elk, cow serve to explain the structural features of the object of interpretation based on the inter-conceptual relationship determined by analogy. The differential feature "large size" for these units is constant and is determined during the lexicographic analysis of these lexical units:

- bear - a large mammal with thick fur and a very short tail "bear - a large mammal with thick hair and a very short tail»; An elephant is a very large mammal with a large trunk, curved tusks, and large.

- It is a large artiodactyl animal of the elk family. deer with broad flattened antlers

A cow is a female large ruminant artiodactyl animal.

Next, how the interpretation feature "large size" is expressed with different examples is given below:

- big as a bear but scared as a kitten. - He is as big as a bear, but as scared as a kitten.

- a gobbler! He was about three feet high, but he seemed the size of an elephant Gobbi!

- He was about three feet high, but he seemed the size of an elephant.

- behold, a large man, like an old Testament merchant, came down from the table with no sense.

"The deer is big there, like a cow," he nodded.

In the given examples 1 and 3, the lexical units bear and elk are interpreted by analogy with the size of the animal, examples 2 and 4 present an internal interpretation vector, where the similarity between the sizes of two representatives of the animal world will be done. For example: the integral attribute "Color" is used to describe the color properties of annotation objects. This also manifests itself at the level of identification when naming shades of color by analogy:

For example: "The 13th Courage of Hercules" by Fazil Iskandar uses the following metonymies: camel - gray yellow, "deer - light brown". she fingered the yellow beaded rosary.

Thus, the units of the lexical category "mammals" open wide interpretation possibilities, and the range of interpretation features is determined by the principle of analogy. At the same time, the features defined in the conceptual framework act as a source of additional knowledge about the lexical category, objects in other fields.

During the analysis, it became clear that the interpretation of objects of such conceptual fields, such as "man", "artifact", "animate and inanimate nature", units of the vocabulary of "mammals" are "shape" (size, structure " color", "texture" (shine), "texture" (hairline characteristics ("shaggy", "prickly")), skin characteristics ("wrinkles")) and "sounds" ("loud and loud", " It is based on inter-conceptual connections in areas such as high and low"), some features of these images are fixed in dictionary definitions and have the status of permanent features, while others are defined in the analyzed context. The earth imposes an animalistic quality on the human tenor by simulating animals such as "stubborn as a mule", "inquisitive as a cat", "stupid as a cow" or "sly as a fox". In addition to the established basis, when the tropical stock of the culture, the ecology of the people, and the general usage of the language community are included, the connotation for the native receiver of the word becomes very simple.

Positive-negative/good-bad polarities (derived from "established basis" and "conventional usage" as well as tone and gender (as in "stupid cow!")) help define the animal's characteristic. note the human tenor and the evaluative content of the animal medium. In all this, the translator's task is greatly facilitated. The analogy mentioned in the above examples and easily perceived, the quality or attribute of the animal medium (obstinacy, curiosity, stupidity or cunning) is given to the human tenor; but even if the ground is not shown, as in "You the Elephant," the dominant association is obtained in the understanding of the "picture of the animal world" of the group I participated in; the candidate's property and assessment content is checked against what I call the "animal thesaurus" of the culture involved, and emotion is prioritized with all of this bodily information in mind, and even more so with regard to the context of words, tone, and gender is used.

Thus, there are four main metonymic models of revision of lexical units in the category "mammals": mammal - its fur/skin, mammal - products made from its fur/skin, mammal - color, mammal - meat.

The formation of interpretative meanings based on metonymic models is based on the actualization of the utilitarian purpose of the object of the interpretive function format, mammal-its fur, skin, mammal-its fur, products made from its skin, mammal-its meat, and based on the metonymic model. interpretation occurs by describing the color properties of objects. We emphasize the model where the main type of metonymic transfer is "the name of the mammal instead of the product", i.e., the mammal is the product made from its fur/skin.

The following model of metonymic transfer is based on "the name of the mammal instead of its color", that is, the mammal is its color. Thus, metonymic transfer forms the names of such colors as seal, camel, fawn, mousy, mouse, camel, tiger: seal - dark brown, camel - light yellow brown, mouse - has the color of a mouse's coat; gray or light gray; camel- has the color of a camel's coat; gray - yellow.

Complex animal units based on metonymy:

- bear jam is a traffic jam caused by drivers to watch a bear or two.
- dog collar- leather that is thinly attached to the dog's neck.
- bearskin- the skin and wool of a bear, a tall hat made of black fur for British soldiers.
- dark horse- an unknown candidate who shows himself unexpectedly, who is unknown and surprises people with his demonstration.
- dogtrot- walking fast like a puppy.
- fishbowl-container for keeping live fish.

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