

COGNITIVE MODELS OF TYPES OF FIGURATIVE MEANINGS IN LINGUISTICS THEORY

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Abstract: The article illustrates some data about Figurative meaning of verbs regarding to the Uzbek and English newspapers. Moreover, it demonstrates figurative meaning of nouns, adjectives and other speech patterns as well as shows the usage of figurative meaning creating metaphor, metonymy and allegory.

Key words: direct meaning, figurative meaning, verb, noun, adjective, metaphor, metonymy, allegory.

Introduction. The study of words used in the figurative sense in world linguistics, in contrast to ancient and medieval linguistics, is theoretical and aimed at explaining the linguo-cognitive, lingvoculturological, psycholinguistic nature of the types of figurative meaning in terms of language and thinking. Scientific research aimed at the study of practical issues is carried out in leading research centers and educational institutions. In particular, the understanding of metaphorology as one of the main ways of knowing the world necessitates the study of the names it creates on a philosophical, logical, psychological, neurolinguistic scale. The role, importance, classification of lexical units in the formation of figurative meaning, the lingvocognitive nature of words, the conditions of their occurrence, ways of giving them in the national corpus of language, the relationship of occult meaning, name and concept, etc. has become one of the main issues in linguistics. The problem of examining the nominative function of meaning transfer on the basis of the principles of cognitive approach has not yet been solved.

Literary review. Regarding the nominative function of this topic: Aristotle, Quintilian, A.Ufimseva, Ye.Zemskaya, V.Telia, G.Kolshansky, B.Serebrennikov, Yu.Stepanov, G.Sklyarevskaya, R.Langakr, N.Khomsky, L.Telmi, U.Kroft, V.Vinogradov, V.Gak, L.Luzina, V.Maslova, Yu.Pankrats, V.Demyankov, M.Ruth, Ye.Kubryakova, M.Mirtajiyev, G.Kobuljonova, A.Suvonova form the theoretical basis of the research.

Methods of the research. The research used a complex of methods such as cognitive-semantic, cognitive-modeling, differential-semantic, comparative, statistical, conceptual and contextual analysis.

Discussion and results. Creating metaphorical meaning is a way to express our thoughts in a concise, expressive, and effective way. The sources give almost the same description of the phenomenon, but there is still a lot of confusion in the analysis of examples. In order to solve this problem, the number of six or seven different forms of metonymy based on the Uzbek language has been increased to twenty-four. The issue of conceptual metonymy is also discussed. Regarding the occurrence of semantic metonymy-type semantics in word formation, W.Croft and D.Cruz argue that it includes two cognitive domain: the «vehicle domain» and the «target domain». In their view, the function of the «vehicle domain» in metonymy is only to determine the structure of the «target domain». For example: «Russia! Don't cry, sell your tears" («Rusiya! Yig'lama, ko'z yoshingni sot») [Tavba; 27-p.] is a Russian word that refers to the Russian people,

and here too, there is a conceptual metonymy. In this case, the concept of «vehicle domain» is the concept of place (toponym - Russia, place name), while the «target domain» is the concept of man (people) (see picture).

Metaphthony and its two types used by L.Gussens in modern cognitive linguistics are analyzed in the work of Rauf Parfi. Metaphthony is used in the study of a given problem as an idiomatic compound as one of the cognitive mechanisms that serve to form words.

Function is one of the most studied and neglected phenomena, not only in Uzbek, but also in other languages. In the literature of Uzbek linguistics, it is also referred to by terms such as functional transfer, functionality. The Latin word "funktio" means "activity", "task". The Glossary of Linguistic Terms gives it a more precise definition: "Copying the name of one subject to another on the basis of similarity in function". For example: The car door was slammed against a large boulder. The word door in this sentence is an example of a functional transfer. Because it does not look like a door in the original sense of the word, but as a place of entry and exit, it is so named because of its similarity in function. In addition, it does not exclude the lexical meaning of the original phrase "home door", but at the same time is actively used in parallel, without denying each other.

This means that when objects perform the same function, exchanges occur with similar tasks. The study focuses on this issue.

Polysemantic words are those that can express a derivative meaning in a language or speech within several types of figurative meaning. For example, the word foot can be used figuratively in accordance with the requirements of metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche, and functional phenomena.

Conclusion. As a result of the analysis we have conditionally named the types of anthropocentric metafora, such as modernistic metafora, zoomorphical, theomorphic, mifomorphical abstractomorfic, as well as synectonymy (synecdoche + metonymy). The presence of two existing cognitive domains in the formation of the metaphorical derivative meaning: the "target domain" and the "source domain"; in metonymy, the vehicle domain and the target domain play a special role in the cognitive analysis of Rauf Parfi's work. The cognitive process of understanding the

field (domain) is a process aspect of metaphor and metonymy, and the resulting unit is a conceptual metaphor or conceptual metonymy. Types of semantic migration in language can occur due to both extralinguistic and linguistic (intralinguistic) factors. Also, although the essence of the types of portable meaning is the same for all languages - universal in nature, the actualizers of its occurrence have a national character in every language, especially in Uzbek.

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