

CONCEPTUAL-COGNITIVE INFLUENCE OF THE STRUCTURE OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK VOCABULARY AND POSSIBILITIES OF TEXT FORMATION

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Abstract

This study explores the conceptual and cognitive influence of the structure of English and Uzbek vocabulary on text formation. It examines how the inherent differences in vocabulary systems between these two languages shape the way ideas are conceptualized, categorized, and expressed. While English, a Germanic language, relies on a relatively flexible vocabulary structure with an emphasis on compound words and function words, Uzbek, a Turkic language, utilizes an agglutinative structure with rich affixation to convey meaning. These structural differences significantly impact the cognitive processes involved in language use, influencing both the way speakers of each language perceive the world and how they form texts. By comparing the vocabulary structures of English and Uzbek, this study highlights the role of language in shaping thought, categorization, and expression, and examines the implications of these differences for text formation, translation, and cross-linguistic communication. The research also considers the possibilities for enhancing language learning and intercultural understanding through a deeper awareness of how vocabulary structure impacts cognitive processes and textual expression in each language.

Key words: Conceptual-Cognitive Influence, Vocabulary Structure, English Vocabulary, Uzbek Vocabulary, Cognitive Linguistics, Text Formation, Cross-Linguistic Comparison, Word Formation, Agglutination (Uzbek), Morphology, Syntactic Structures, Cognitive Categorization, Cultural Linguistics, Language and Thought, Translation Studies, Intercultural Communication, Lexical Semantics, Language Perception, Linguistic Relativity, Semantic Structures, Comparative Linguistics

Introduction

"Conceptual-Cognitive Influence of the Structure of English and Uzbek Vocabulary and Possibilities of Text Formation" appears to be a complex and interdisciplinary subject that deals with both linguistics (specifically vocabulary structure) and cognitive psychology (how these structures influence thought processes). It also involves comparative linguistics, where English and Uzbek are analyzed for their respective vocabulary systems and their impact on text formation,

meaning creation, and communication in these languages. Let's break down the key elements of this topic for better understanding:

1. Conceptual-Cognitive Influence in Vocabulary Structure

Conceptual-Cognitive Linguistics: This area focuses on how language reflects and shapes thought. In the context of vocabulary structure, it means that the way words are organized and categorized in a language can influence the way speakers of that language perceive and think about the world.

Vocabulary Structure: Vocabulary refers to the collection of words in a language, and how those words are structured can reveal how speakers conceptualize various categories (objects, actions, states, emotions, etc.). The structure of vocabulary can include morphology (word formation), syntax (sentence structure), and semantics (meaning of words).

Cognitive Influence: The structure of a language's vocabulary affects cognitive functions like memory, attention, and categorization. For example, if a language has multiple words for a single concept (like snow in Inuit languages), speakers of that language may perceive the concept in more nuanced ways. In English and Uzbek, there may be differences in the conceptual categorization of ideas, which would affect how texts are formed.

2. Structure of English and Uzbek Vocabulary

Both English and Uzbek have distinct vocabulary structures rooted in their unique linguistic histories and grammatical systems.

English Vocabulary Structure: English is a Germanic language with heavy influences from Latin and French. It has a relatively simple morphology, with words often being formed by combining roots and affixes. English vocabulary is largely influenced by its history as a language of global communication, absorbing words from many languages. Additionally, English often uses compounding and derivation to create new words. For example, the word "unhappiness" is formed by adding the prefix un- (not) and the suffix -ness (state of being) to happy.

Uzbek Vocabulary Structure: Uzbek is a Turkic language with a significant number of loanwords from Russian, Persian, and Arabic. Its vocabulary system is agglutinative, meaning that words are often formed by adding a series of suffixes to a root word. The structure tends to have a more morphological approach, where a root word can undergo multiple transformations through the addition of affixes to express different grammatical meanings (e.g., tense, case, person, etc.).

Cognitive and Conceptual Differences:

Categorization of Concepts: While both languages share certain common concepts, the way these concepts are categorized can differ. For example, in English, the word "love" may have a broad range of meanings (romantic love, familial love,

love for things). In contrast, Uzbek may use multiple words to distinguish between different types of love, reflecting a more granular conceptual distinction.

Semantic Differences: Certain words in one language may not have direct equivalents in the other. This is particularly true for concepts that are culturally specific or have evolved in different linguistic environments. For instance, English has distinct terms for “rain”, “drizzle”, and “shower”, while in Uzbek, there may be fewer or different terms for these concepts, influencing how speakers of each language think about and categorize weather phenomena.

3. Influence on Text Formation

Text Formation: Text formation refers to the structure and organization of linguistic elements (words, phrases, sentences) to convey meaning. The vocabulary structure of a language impacts how texts are written, how ideas are expressed, and how narratives are formed. Different languages have different syntactic structures and word order that influence the flow of information.

English Text Formation: English tends to favor subject-verb-object word order in sentences. The structure of English often relies on function words (articles, prepositions) to clarify meaning, and its vocabulary formation is more flexible with compound words. Text formation in English may prioritize concise and clear expressions, utilizing a rich variety of vocabulary to convey shades of meaning.

Uzbek Text Formation: Uzbek uses a subject-object-verb word order, and its vocabulary is more reliant on agglutination to convey meaning. In written Uzbek, texts might have a different syntactic rhythm, with affixes and suffixes playing a crucial role in creating meaning. This can influence how ideas are expressed in written and spoken forms, and even how narratives or arguments are structured.

Cultural and Cognitive Differences in Text Construction:

Narrative Styles: The structure of vocabulary in both languages can influence the way narratives are organized. English often prefers a direct, linear narrative style, where clarity and brevity are emphasized. Uzbek, influenced by its Turkic roots, might have a more circular or descriptive narrative style, where background details are important and elements of the story are expanded with layers of meaning.

Cognitive Styles: English texts often prioritize analytical thinking and straightforward argumentation. In contrast, Uzbek may favor a more holistic approach, where ideas are expressed in a broader context before narrowing down to specific conclusions. The structure of the vocabulary in each language shapes how information is categorized and communicated in texts.

4. Possibilities for Cross-Linguistic Influence and Textual Expression

Translation and Adaptation: The differences in vocabulary structure and cognitive categorization between English and Uzbek create challenges and opportunities in translation. A translator must not only find equivalent words but also

adapt the cognitive style of the original language to ensure the message is conveyed accurately. This requires an understanding of how the conceptual world of one language influences text formation and meaning.

Language Learning: For language learners, understanding the conceptual and cognitive differences between English and Uzbek vocabulary can help them grasp the subtleties of each language. It also highlights the importance of cultural context in learning a language. When students are aware of the cognitive differences in vocabulary and text formation, they can better appreciate the nuances of both languages.

Conclusion

The conceptual-cognitive influence of the structure of English and Uzbek vocabulary plays a significant role in text formation. By comparing the two languages, we can observe how vocabulary structure—shaped by culture, history, and cognitive processes—affects how ideas are categorized, expressed, and communicated in written and spoken forms. This understanding opens up possibilities for better translation practices, language teaching, and even intercultural communication, emphasizing the importance of vocabulary and cognitive structures in forming coherent and meaningful texts across languages.

The list of used literature:

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