
Structural Typological Features of a Frame "Causation" (by the Material of the English Language)

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Abstract: The article is devoted to the analysis of the basic concepts of cognitive linguistics related to the process of mapping extralinguistic reality by native English speakers. It considers the linguistic ways and means of explication of the concept of "causality", structured in typical varieties of the corresponding frame, in which data is systematized and information about the concept under study is stored.

Keywords: conceptualization, categorization, proposition, presupposition, extralinguistic situation, concept, frame, causality.

Introduction.

The study of causality as the basis of the processes of conceptualization and categorization is of particular importance for modern linguistics, in which many problems that were previously treated as extralinguistic are becoming relevant for modern linguists. A number of questions that belonged to intralinguistics acquired a different angle of consideration. Changes in the scientific paradigm of linguistics are determined by the anthropocentric approach to linguistic phenomena, regarded as the result of the passage of an endless stream of information through the human mind. In language and speech, only the result of the constant reflection of the surrounding world by thinking is visible.

Main part.

The postulated approach to the analysis of linguistic facts is implemented in the field of cognitive linguistics, which integrates data from such related sciences as psychology, psycholinguistics, philosophy, and cultural studies in its categorical apparatus. Thus, within the framework of theories of cognition, it was experimentally proved that individuals have mental structures that contribute to the implementation of the classification potentialities of consciousness, a special place among which is occupied by structures responsible for establishing cause-and-effect relationships. Such potencies are equated to the processes of categorization, or the ability to see the common in the disparate phenomena of the surrounding world [1, p. viii]. Thus, categorization can be seen as a standard way of processing incoming information. Let us correlate the concepts associated with the classification mental processes: categorization, concept and conceptualization.

The concept is the central concept cognitive linguistics. This is one of the most common and ambiguous terms. A concept is a product of conceptualization, which is "one of the most important processes of human cognitive activity, which consists in comprehending incoming information and leading to the formation of concepts, conceptual structures and the entire conceptual system in the human brain (psyche)" [2, p. 126]. In a narrow sense, it is interpreted in this study as a set of representations of a certain fragment of reality or an

imaginary world existing in the mind, formed due to the ability of thinking to correlate the elements of the extralinguistic continuum based on the contiguity of their properties and characteristics. In this sense, a concept is the result of categorization achieved through conceptualization. A concept is at the same time a mental category that provides consciousness with the means of categorization, brought in by the specific content of various concepts. This is a broad interpretation of the concept under consideration as an invariant representative of the conceptsphere, an incorporant of the main characteristics of various concepts, that is, as an abstract formation without specific content. Therefore, the analyzed entity in the meaning given above is equated to a categorization tool, that is, to the concept of a category. The concept of "causality" can be defined as a dual mental construct - a carrier of information about the cause and the effect it generates, or information about the constituent components of cause-and-effect relations (hereinafter referred to as PSR). It occupies a special place in the system of concepts of English speakers, since it refers to the universal (basic) mental constructs that influence the worldview and reflect the specifics of its change. This explains the interest of modern linguists in PSO, constituting the concept of causality. Their study in the intralinguistic continuum helps to reveal many regularities in the functioning of the language system and its relationship with thought processes. Such potentialities, acquired in their study, make it possible to cover a wide range of issues of cognitive linguistics.

The material for the study of the concept of causality was the data of English explanatory dictionaries; text segments of different lengths extracted by the method of continuous sampling and continuous computer sampling (using the WordStat program) from the texts of English works of art, scientific and newspaper articles, encyclopedic reference books with explicit PSO markers; associative reactions of native English speakers. 4,980 segments of text space were identified and analyzed, with a total volume of 3,489,000 words. When studying linguistic means representing the concept under consideration, their ability to convey the content of fragments of extralinguistic reality in propositional structures and the accumulative function of lexemes are taken into account. For example: The arms were in sad shape, everybody because was always sitting on them <...> [3, p. 3].

There are two propositions in the sentence structure:

1) The arms were in a sad shape;

2) everybody was always sitting on them.

Their coexistence in one sentence – the result of the integration of the processes of connection and dismemberment of extralinguistic situations in the mind. The extralinguistic situation in the study is understood as a certain fragment of the surrounding reality, actualized in the mind of a native speaker, potentially ready for processing by thinking and linguistic reproduction. Two isolated situations are combined by thinking into one causal relationship. We also single out in the sentence the proposition expressed by the subordinating conjunction because, since each separately existing proposition can function as a separate statement, and the connection between them is carried out through the conjunction indicated above. This possibility points to the fact that a proposition can be explicated in the language not only by predicative constructions, but also by non-predicative components of a sentence. Consequently, propositions are subdivided by us, following T.V. Shmeleva, into situational and logical ones [4]. The former are semantic models of extralinguistic situations, while the latter reflect the results of certain mental operations, logical moves. Cause and effect are represented by situational propositions, and the logical proposition becomes the operator of the connection between them, thanks to which they are recognized as such. In terms of rank, the logical proposition, accordingly, occupies a dominant position. The logical proposition marker is often eliminated in the text, since in most cases the information is implied in it. Therefore, a certain work of the recipient is necessary to understand the implicative meaning.

To do this, it is necessary to have information about the extralinguistic situation, updated first by the thinking of the author, and then by the thinking of the recipient of the text. To determine the patterns of this actualization, we turned to the concept of presupposition. The term "presupposition" in a broad sense corresponds to the fund of general knowledge, and in the narrow sense - to the part of this fund updated in the process of speech generation. A natural question arises about how to store general knowledge about the extralinguistic continuum in the minds of native speakers and how to extract from the mental sphere their part required in a particular situation.

The structures of the mental plan ordered by the subject are responsible for the implementation of the above processes, which allow adequately interpreting extralinguistic situations and choosing appropriate lexical and syntactic means for their materialization in the process of speech generation, or frames. With the help of the frame, the conceptual niches of consciousness are structured and they are compared with the language system. Yes, the concept "causality" is structured and systematized in a frame that facilitates the distribution of information about cause and effect across cognitive niches of consciousness. The causality frame is represented by:

–Invariant part – terminal nodes, or terms (terms), [5, p. 187] - which includes:

1. nouns, substantiated elements;
2. Predicative centers, subdivided into two types: full predication (verbal forms, including non-personal) and folded (prepositions, conjunctions, adverbs with some causality).

All of the above elements are characterized by the obligatory presence of the seme of causality; – and the variable part, or the slot content of the frame (slots) [6, p. 187–188]. It is expressed by that member of the opposition, the meaning of which can be determined both contextually and determined by an explicit correlate. For example, in the following sentence, with the terminal expression of the cause, the slot of the effect is filled with an element that does not contain the seme "effect":

She thought he neither looked nor spoke cheerfully (a slot element that materializes the consequence); and the first possible cause for it, suggested by her fears, was, that he had perhaps been communicating his plans to his brother, and was pained by the manner in which they had been received [7, p.380]. A more detailed description of the frame structure is facilitated by referring to its following types: subject-centric, actional, paronymic, associative, and hypero-hyponymic types [8, p. 11 12]. The subject-centric frame carries information about certain characteristics of one participant in the event. Since the concept "causality" is a twofold entity, so this type was not considered in the study. In the actional frame, the emphasis shifts from the object itself to its interaction with other objects, which are endowed with semantic roles.

Let us present typical models of the action frame, taking into account the importance of the role of the text producer: 1) $f \square e$; 2) $f \square (e_2 \square e_1)_1 \square (e_2 \square e_1)_2 \dots (e_2 \square e_1)_n$. F (fact), e (event) – ontological conceptual niches of cause and effect [9; ten; eleven; 12]. In the second model, each of the segments expresses the causal relationships of events only as an element of a whole causal chain in which the effect becomes the cause. Consideration of each of the ontological correlates of cause and effect from the standpoint of the actional interpretation of their frame structure inevitably intersects with the subjectivism of the interpretation of the phenomena of the surrounding reality. Taking as a basis the designations proposed by I.V. Yakusheva [13, p. 9], we obtained the following event and fact models: $f = S \ A/R \ (L+T \ (Ag))$; $e = S \ A/R \ (L+T \ (Ag \ Ch \ Pat))$, where S A/R is the author (A) or reader (R), who determines the PSS in the text, subjectively identifies the appropriate links, and evaluates the interaction between the agent (Ag) and the patient (Pat), leading to some change (Ch), and L +T is the spatiotemporal framework in which the interaction of cause and effect takes place.

The agent (or the object in the variants of the model) corresponds to the cause, and the patient corresponds to the effect, while the model itself reflects the essence of the law of causality in its subjective interpretation. The paronymic and hyponymic frame types include subject entities that are correlated with each other as a whole and a part and are combined on the basis of generic and species relations. To identify areas connected in the minds of native speakers of the PSO language, data from English-English explanatory dictionaries were used [14; fifteen; 16; 17; eighteen]. Component analysis of approximately 720,000 entries made it possible to identify 3,736 lexical units of different parts of speech: 1,468 verbs, 1,592 nouns, 676 adjectives, which characterize the basic components of a causal relationship.

Each of the parts of speech exhibits a different valency potential at a deep semantic level. For example, based on the semantic syntactic roles performed by the verb, the verbal lexemes chosen in the course of this study are the constituents of distributive models identical with the verb "cause" were divided into the following groups:

1. Facilitating or auxiliary predicates involved in the model, in which its first element is an agent or an object that causes the situation and contributes to its implementation. For example, contribute to, lead to, etc.;
2. verbs that change the quality/quantity of an object/objects or a subject/subjects, for example, exacerbate, worsen, reduce, etc.;
3. generating/eliminating predicates, for example, bring about, stem from, damage, etc.;
4. provoking/preventing predicates, for example, provoke, involve, prevent, etc.;
5. characterizing predicates, for example, reflect, indicate, etc.;
6. contactives/distantives expressing different types of contact/non-contact effect of the agent/object on the patient, for example, inflict, relieve, etc.;
7. Reflexives, in which the agent and the patient are combined in one lexeme, for example, halt.

Conclusion.

The main result of the study is a versatile consideration of the core of the concept of causality from the positions of actionality, paronymic, hyperonymic, associative mental correlates. The epistemological essence of the concept of causality makes it possible to determine the most significant spheres of the surrounding reality, isolated by the thinking of English speakers. The prospects of the study are connected, in our opinion, with the expansion of the object and subject of study. Consideration of the peripheral components of the concept of causality can provide rich material for revealing the patterns of conceptualization by consciousness of extralinguistic reality and the subsequent conceptualization of PSO, displayed by means of language.

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