LINGUO-COGNITIVE BASIS OF ITERATIVE PHENOMENA

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ABSTRACT
The present scientific article is devoted to analysis of iterative phenomena in terms of linguo-cognitive approach. The concept of iterativeness encompasses all lexico-semantic and grammatical means that have the meaning of repetition over a specified period of time. In the process of analyzing the interrelationship of the functional-semantic category of repetition with other functional-semantic categories it turned out that, the result of activation of all means related to the limitation, duration, temporal localization, modality, time delay, taxi and quantity of repetition.

KEY WORDS: *grammatical conceptualization, predicate meaning, iterative, cognitive,*

Grammatical concepts arise as a result of generalization, information about linguistic objects, their properties and use, as well as how connections and relationships between linguistic objects reflect relationships between the realities of the surrounding world [Boldriev, 2001, p. 45]. In this case, the meaning of the predicate is represented by the verb moves to the main plan. This is because the information given by the predicate is related to human perception. In general, the study of information represented by a predicate is divided into two major types, qualitative and quantitative. This kind of division plays an important role in the grammatical conceptualization of predicate meaning. The second of this group, i.e. quantitative indicators, is known by the term iterative.

Determining the amount of a predicate within an iterative requires certain mental operations. For example, *there is a knock at the door / there are some knocks at the door / Someone is knocking on the door*. The multiplicity of the predicate repetition within an event depends on the telic nature of the verb, creating the meaning of repeating the situation over a period of time. Internal repetition is constructed on the basis of lexically specific conceptual material. The repetition of situations, on the other hand, allows repetition over a limited period of time to be considered as a single situation. Moreover, the conceptual information that the

language encodes is the most essential, and it is the concept that determines the semantics of the linguistic units used to express it [Boldyrev, 2001, p. 67].

In addition, each recurring situation can be considered independently of each other. R. Langacker argues that concepts have a schematic description specific to all classes, such as object, time, space, and event. The expression of a grammatical category does not define the general conceptual content, but it has a conceptual feature that results from its combination with lexical means. Therefore, the units that characterize the repetition of a situation over a period of time not only adapt to the forms and loads, but also acquire a conceptual character under the influence of lexical meaning. Because, iterativeness has a wide range of meanings and the abundance of predicates takes on a whole set of meanings related to the semantic zone, it can be evaluated as a separate concept. The concept of iterativeness encompasses all lexico-semantic and grammatical means that have the meaning of repetition over a specified period of time. Another reason for the conceptualization of iterativeness is that any grammatical category expressed in it acts in connection with lexical means and forms a separate concept or meaning. Differentiation of this concept or meaning is considered a "cognitive operation". Consider the following examples: *A week after the announcement of*

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the two sat on the same bench in the down-town park, while the fluttering leaves of the trees made a dim kinetoscopic picture of them in the moonlight. But Donovan had worn a look of abstracted gloom all day. He was so silent to-night that love's lips could not keep back any longer the questions that love's heart propounded. [O'Henry, 1995, p.187].

In this example, the situation is considered as repeated many times in a short period of time (*the fluttering leaves of the trees)*, but in a general sense it describes a specific macro situation over the entire defined time interval. The meaning of repeating a situation is different from the meaning of the usual iterative. In particular, *the fluttering leaves, heart propounded* structures represent different types of quantification.

When talking about the repetition of a situation, it should be noted that the limitation of a single multiplicative situation results in the repetition of a single situation many times, even within an event. This situation was solved by the English linguist B. Named the "slow motion effect" by Komri. In this case, if an iterative state quantum is written on a tape and we imagine that the slow motion of the tape is demonstrated, then a multiplicative verb can be used to describe each single quantum of the motion. On the other hand, different types of sentences also fit the description of the "slow motion effect". This refers to the repetition that occurs when the time required to perform a particular situation. In general, a set of grammatical, lexical-semantic elements in a language that participate in the expression of actions in a particular situation defines an appropriate concept.

L. Talmi argues that the adaptation of a grammatically shaped category in a system of different languages serves as the basis for the conceptual formation of the cognitive level of language. For example: "John wanted time to write or time to serve drink, he could switch from one mode to another like lightning. Like Kate".
[Binchy, 2010, p. 7]; "All down the street there were 'Oh's' and 'Ah's,' and the reported fabulous sum paid for the sables was passed from lip to lip, increasing as it went". [O'Henry,1995, p. 156].

The taxonomic classes introduced by E. Paducheva (object, object and substance, event, process, activity, state) are referred to by the term ontological category. These metaphors and concepts are based on the metaphorical transformation of one object into another. A metaphor is a change in the main, categorical (taxonomic) meaning of a word. Taxonomy is also important for metanomy.

The study of verbs, including the coverage of lexical-semantic and grammatical aspects of verbs, is carried out mainly in conjunction with the study of syntagmatic features of the verb. In linguistics, it is recognized in many ways that the functional aspect of language affects its structure and development, since language lives and develops in speech. So, the development of language is also related to its functional aspect. The verb, which plays an important role in language functionality, differs from other word groups in its polysemicity, variety in form construction, richness, formation of compounds and their differentiation of meanings, as well as their ability to change meanings. The classification of verbs is important for determining the set of meanings, lexical-semantic and conceptual meanings.

The shorter the time in an iterative situation, the more likely it is that the meaning of repetition will depend on the intra-event type of the predicate set, as well as the single situation. The participation of some linguistic means in the expression of the meaning under consideration can not only determine the period of recurrence of the situation, but also interpret them as a separate recurring situation or as a whole event. For example: "Ikey slunk along the bar and gazed, breath-quickened, at his idol" [O'Henry, 1995, p. 159]; "The stationery shop was closed for business so the twins knocked at the door beside the shop" [Binchy, 2010, p. 47].

In this first example, the adjective "breath-quickened" has been used to describe the semantics of internal repetition, but it can also be used as a stand-alone phenomenon, depending on the context. In the next example, the "twins knocked" is represented an iterative situation involving a quantum of actions within a situation.

In general, iteration means the repetition of a situation over a period of time, despite the analysis of events within a particular event and predicate has a set of values. This meaning implies the perception of a

repetitive situation with a context, pragmatic effect as a single event. For example, if we analyze the statement that I used to play football every day as a child, the protagonist (informant) was engaged in "continuous activity" for a certain period of time. The linguistic combination of "every day" in a sentence indicates that he is repeating an activity (event) of the same order. In general, these events have a special status.

Thus, repetition over a period of time creates an opportunity to perceive the situation individually and reflects personality traits. However, as mentioned above, "procedural meaning" does not tend to differ grammatically, and individual custom meanings are considered to be more linguistically independent.

In terms of meaning, the events that generalize the plates are evaluated as a personality trait. This refers to the fact that the behavior of the participant, which is regularly observed in a particular situation, belongs to a single person and at the same time is repetitive. Just as a context that has the meaning of repetition over a limited period of time, the context of an individual-specific characteristic also represents a sense of iterativeity in a progressive form. In this case, the "specific" use of the progressive form is observed in the description of the stages of event development. Compare: "His mother said he should be glad that someone in the family was looking to the practical side of things instead of singing raucous songs and laughing loud laughs" [Binchy, 2010, p.52]; "Everything about him seemed to be moving, he never stood still, even now at the bar he was shifting, moving from foot to foot" [Binchy, 2010, p. 8]. In these examples, the progressive forms "was looking to the practical side of things", "was shifting, moving from foot to foot" meant the repetition of individual actions over time.

Unlike recurrence, which rarely occurs, recreational situations have the potential to merge with other iterative meanings. This is directly related to the iterative value over a limited time interval. If the time interval over which a particular situation is repeated is limited, then a more frequent repetition of that situation is observed, and the shorter the time interval, the greater the number of repetitive quanta. Thus, it serves as a "bridge" between the meaning of recurrence and the events that become habitual. Each stage of the diachronic reality creates "iterative" situations. Actions

in a synchronous state represent multiplicative situations. The above-mentioned "progressive" form in English is carried out in direct connection with the context of the semantics.

Quantitative indications of a predicate are made through linguistic units to the plural meaning found in the context. The semantics of repetition, expressed by linguistic means in context, are in some cases also dependent on the linguistic units in the following sentence. This in turn creates expressiveness as well. For example: At any rate, Ikey toiled and snipped and basted and pressed and patched and sponged all day in the steamy fetor of a tailor-shop. But when work was done Ikey hitched his wagon to such stars as his firmament let shine. [O'Henry, 1995, p. 159]; "How? I've surrendered five times. Each time I surrender Denise and her guy up their demands" [Saul Bellow, 1953, p. 72]. Thus, between the semantics of repetition and lexical means, the semantics of "certain frequency" as well as the semantics of "iterative" through the following sentence were identified. Repetition of situations occurs when additional lexical tools are used to convey meaning.

In the Uzbek language, the quantity of predicates depends not only on the lexical meaning of the verb, but also on the morphological affixes, the semantics of the auxiliary verb. In this case, the lexical meaning interacts with the grammatical sign. If the lexemes that morphologically correspond to the predicates at the individual level do not undergo any change under the influence of the auxiliary verb, they adapt to all aspectual content. For example: "Bidonkhan performed Fergana yallas with a wonderful voice, accompanied by Irmatova, who was overwhelmed with applause" [Said Ahmad, 2014, p. 148]; "Dalajimjit. The early spring, which is like a coin, blows and makes a person feel" [Said Ahmad, 2014, p. 267].

Field modeling the invariance associated with the principle of invariance / variability is considered as a property or set of properties of the system objects under study. It has the ability to linguistically analyze all the changes that occur as a result of the interaction of the original system with reality. There are two types of semantic invariants: 1) the invariance of the units that affect the fact that a particular form covers the whole range of reality or activity; 2) limited invariance of basic

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meanings that cover key aspects in the use of grammatical form but do not affect practical use. These invariant species are found in languages with progressive forms, especially English. For example: a) But I was only talking about the old days across there. . . and the kind of things we used to • do. . . [Binchy, 2010, p. 77]; b) As an event planner she was used to handling awkward situations — and this certainly came under the heading of 'awkward'. [Liz Fielding, 11].

It should be noted that the verb form only was talking in this (a) example illuminated the duration of a certain situation, while the compound in the example (b) was used to handling indicated the duration of repeated situations.

The concept of 'continuity' includes two properties: an internal duration determined by the specific properties of the verb and an external duration representing the temporal transition of the situation, the latter occurring in relation to linguistic indicators outside the predicate.

Iterative semantics is formed over time, such as the specific internal repetition of a situation and the periodic repetition that represents its location in a time interval. The representation of iterative semantics with the indefinite frequency semantics of adverbial units is associated with temporal localization and non-localization values. In research, if the adverbial unit plays an important role in expressing a particular situation, it becomes possible to establish a direct relationship between the time of the situation and the time of the speech and to relate the situation to other similar situations. These situations are described without separation over time. For example: Not only to his children and to her, but to the old farmer who would tell the same story twice a day. John could nod and polish a glass and hear it again and again. Kate sometimes got a lump in her throat as she watched his patience and his respect for people, for all kinds of people. [Binchy, 2010, p.34].

In this example, the unit "twice a day" means that a situation is a local recurrence, which is explained by the fact that the situation is localized over time. The time of each individual piece of information expressed is related to the period, not the time of the speech, and contains all the repetitive information. Repetition time is not limited.

In the Uzbek language, the present tense form of the verb and the future tense form differ in the lexical index of time, i.e., the speech expresses the future degree of the situation or the usual repetition from the moment. Past tense relations, on the other hand, are represented by separate grammatical indicators that are closer or longer than the speech situation. For example: a) He (Eshpolvon) with his belt periodically increases the sweat pouring from his neck and face [Said Ahmad, 2014, p. 165]; b) Nizamjan would run from place to place and say what he heard on the radio, trying to share it with his joy [Said Ahmad, 2014, p. 252]. In Example (a), a situation is a situation closer to a communication situation, i.e., a situation related to the communication process. This is expressed in the form of the recent past tense. In the second example, the incomplete verb "would be" has meant iterative situations that occurred much earlier than the speech situation.

In the transient state, the repetition quanta are limited using certain linguistic units. In this case, the iterative situation does not have a clear location over time. For example: The old man was worried. Demonstrating the power of old age, the body of his left leg was often moved and even pulled slightly [Said Ahmad, 2014, p. 56]; The old man drank tea slowly and occasionally said, "Yes, yes, that's right" [Said Ahmad, 2014, p. 44].

A homogeneous sequence of recurring situations is evaluated as a single event. Iteration differs from taxi by this method of expression. The basis of taxi semantics is the sequence of different situations over time or the interdependence of individual consecutive situations. Unlike the taxi event, adverbial units play an important role in the representation of iterative events. The repetitive situations expressed in the main part of the sentence will be relevant at the same time as the situation in the following part of the sentence. In the case of a taxi, the meaning of the event expressed by the main sentence in the following compound sentences is that it occurred earlier than the event understood in the following sentence.

In iteration, adverbial units acted as predicates, attributes, determinants, representing unspecified frequency semantics, and meaning multiplicity over time.

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The diverse range of linguistic tools involved in the implementation of iterative meaning in the functional semantic field approach requires an integrated study of this phenomenon. Due to the lack of a grammatical category of aspect in English, the functional-semantic category of aspectuality cannot be considered to have a grammatical core. The lexical meaning of the verb and the syntactic units play an important role in the realization of the repetitive meaning of situations, in particular the semantics of iterativeness. A syntactic unit is considered to be a semantic part of the context that represents an action or state sign and defines a predicate, an attribute. The plural form of the argument that activates iterative semantics plays units that have a clear and indefinite frequency semantic property. Infinitive feature verbs are used with additional linguistic units within the "indefinite frequency" range. It has a wider range of possibilities in the formation of iterative semantics in verbs of limited character.

The actualization of repetitive meaning is accomplished through the random use of additional lexical as well as morphological and grammatical tools. Data on the frequency of use of these tools allow to provide a model of the functional-semantic field of repetition. In this case, in the study of functional-semantic categories, the issue of the interaction of categories that work consistently is considered. In the process of analyzing the interrelationship of the functional-semantic category of repetition with other functional-semantic categories it turned out that, the result of activation of all means related to the limitation, duration, temporal localization, modality, time delay, taxi and quantity of repetition.

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