



## Cognitive-semantic analysis of the meanings of words and phrases in English and Uzbek and their translation problems

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### ABSTRACT

In this article, the cognitive-semantic analysis of the meanings of words and phrases in English and Uzbek and their translation problems, the problem of secondary predication in the theoretical grammar of English, the structure of a fragmented sentence in English, the predicative in English. It describes in detail the parts of speech that are separated in the classification of their compounds and their role as a syntactic device.

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### Introduction:

The problem of secondary predication is one of the least studied areas in the theoretical grammar of English. Certain explanations can be found in the research of some Russian linguists on the study of sentence structure in modern English. However, the phenomenon of secondary predicative is nowhere to be distinguished as a separate study, and for this reason is also little studied.

The main difference between word combinations and sentences is that their predicative meaning is a broad material connection between the subject and the sign. In sentences, predicative also includes the relation of time, reality, to the being in the plan of the speaker's attitude. Hence, the predicative structure is the smallest unit and can be considered not only a sentence but also a phrase.

### Literature analysis and methodology:

We can include in English predicative phrases a complex, a complex complement, a complex determiner, a complex case, and a complex predicative participle. The function of all complex parts of speech has been demonstrated by linguists who have studied the problems of English syntax, but they have not considered it in the system of relation to other methods of expression of relations between syntactic units.

As noted above, an external secondary predicative connection exists between two parts of a sentence that are in two separate independent and mutually syntactically related parts, while an internal secondary predicative connection exists between two parts of a complex part of a sentence. It follows that a predicative structure can exist not only in a sentence but also in some phrases as a complex part of speech.

No special research has been conducted on the isolated parts of speech in English. It should be noted here that the absence of such passages in works written in English is inappropriate, as the separation of the secondary passages of the sentence hides a deep system within itself. The study of this system allows the discovery of syntactic connections that are not visible in direct observation.

In modern English, isolation is often not punctuated properly and is limited to the division of a sentence into parts by pronunciation. The analysis shows that in English, in addition to the definite article, there are also separate adjectives and adverbs.

### Results:

In English, the surface structure of a fragmented sentence should be understood as the permutation of a series of locations of at least two elementary sentences in a frame, and replaces (transforms) the initial structure and breaks into the frame structure. Adjective and gerund phrases explain this phenomenon in a particularly vivid way. They are transformations of relevant sentences, which are personal forms of verbs, and are combined with frame-related sentences as determinants or cases.

The object of historical-typological study of language structure is not the form of separate categories and separate grammatical categories, but the individual stages of language that form the general structure of organically connected and interacting Turkic languages.

Basic typological units are primarily syntactic units of sentences and phrases that are universal categories that are common to all languages, not for this group of languages, because syntactic categories and their relationship to each other, in particular, in descriptive and the attributive relations of the definite, the subject and the predicate, and the relations of the object and the predicate in the speech belong to the linguistic reflection of the general processes of thought peculiar to the whole personality.

### Discussion:

One of the next major units of typological research is the word, whose morpheme structure is not the same. A word is a unit defined by the relationship of a core morpheme to word-forming and word-changing affix morphemes. The isomorphism of the structure of words and phrases is due to the fact that genetically affixed morphemes were independent words before they became their affixes and were a unit based on a core morpheme with a more abstract meaning than the word. explained. Finally, the typological analysis of phonological and semisiological stages occupies a special place in relation to units such as phonemes and sema, which are organically (structurally) far removed from the grammatical structure of language.

For a complete linguistic analysis, we use all known methods of traditional descriptive and transformational grammar. By studying the composition, and hierarchy, of all the parts of the predicative system of speech, we determine the interrelationship of the expressive and content aspects of the predicative category.

The separated secondary parts of a sentence are the meaningful parts of a sentence that are separated by pronunciation. They always represent a grammatically connected whole. The common features of all separated secondary parts are their relative semantic freedom in the sentence, including the conditioned intonation separation within the sentence, which is indicated by a comma in the text. Separated passages contain additional information with a different meaning sign relative to the main information in the sentence. In other words, they provide a certain amount of additional information and represent a secondary predicative in the sentence structure.

### Conclusion:

In conclusion, in the classification of predicative phrases in English it is necessary to determine the separated parts of speech and their place as a syntactic device. If we use a definition that is currently widely used in linguistics - a phrase is a combination of two or more content and grammatically connected words, a spatial interdependence, words order, rhythmic and intonational means also require the separation and delimitation of a phrase, but they must also include a separate determiner and interpreter, as well as a separate case.

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