

THE PHENOMENON OF LINGUOCOGNITOLOGICAL CATEGORIZATION OF FRUIT NAMES IN ENGLISH

Kenjayeva Barchinoy

Master's student of Alfraganus University

Abstract: This article examines the linguocognitive aspects of the names of several fruits in English, and this case is studied from the perspective of cognitive linguistics and semantics. That is, the research studies the mental classification of linguistic signs associated with fruits, and how they are influenced by cultural experiences and metaphorical thinking. The article emphasizes how language users, namely linguists, associate specific methods with fruit names and their impact on cross-cultural understanding.

Key words: Theoretical foundations of fruit categories, prototypical structures of fruits.

Introduction:

Language is another means by which people connect with the world because it reflects how people perceive, understand, and classify things around them. In the field of linguistics and cognitive science, linguocognitology, researchers analyze the formation of language structures in mental processes. The ability of people to use language to acquire meaning and information in the right order is also an important aspect of linguistics. Linguistic cognitology, a branch of cognitive science related to linguistics, studies the connections between language and learning. It studies how mental concepts and cognitive processes are classified, used, and shaped by linguistic structures. Linguistic cognitology, which emerged from the intersection of linguistics and cognitive psychology, studies how language defines and encodes mental concepts, metaphors, and conceptual symbols. This field is designed to study how language helps to classify, organize, and facilitate the use of language and communication. Fruit names, although they may appear to be simple words or nouns, are linguistically rich and cognitively meaningful elements that reveal cultural metaphorical layers of categorization. This article examines how fruit names are formed in the English mental lexicon, into which category fields they are divided, and the interaction of language with words.

Prototypical structure of fruits:

In cognitive linguistics, prototype theory, introduced by Eleanor Roche in the 1970s, has played an important role in understanding how categories such as “fruit” are formed in the human mind. Fillmore. C. (1982). According to prototype concepts, categories are defined based on a necessary and sufficient set of properties. There are prototypical properties of the fruit category, and fruit prototypes typically include the

following properties.

- it can be eaten,
- sweet or sour,
- juicy or juicy,
- eaten raw

Also, fruits such as apples, bananas, and oranges are often considered prototypes because they have their own important categories in people's mental thinking.

Semantics and its semantic properties:

A semantic field (similarly to lexical field) is a group of words that are related to the same knowledge or experience terms that are semantically related to each other. Semantics is a term in linguistics that helps organize vocabulary and is useful for studying how meaning is constructed in a language. These types of words have their own common semantic fields and groups. For example, the semantic field of words in the fruit category: all fruit words such as apple, banana, orange, mango, grape can fit into the semantic group field. These words are related to each other according to their category properties, because they all belong to the category of products that can be consumed raw, sweet, and based on the plant category, and therefore they can form a semantic field.

Cultural and metaphorical foundations:

In English, fruit names often serve to convey metaphorical meanings, for example, apple: comes from the metaphorical meaning of "apple of the eye" and means a valuable person. Lemon is also introduced into the metaphorical sense of "defective product", or peach: refers to the metaphorical concept of something pleasant and desirable. Such metaphorical extensions show that fruit names can go beyond evaluative and cognitive meanings.

Cross – linguistic difficulties and comparisons:

Cross-linguistic comparison is the study of similarities, differences, and potential difficulties between languages. The classification of fruits can vary depending on the presence of different languages and different cultures. For example, the English word "berry" does not exactly correspond to the Russian word "yagoda", and the inclusion of fruits such as watermelon can create similar differences. Such differences or incompatible categorizations emphasize the importance of linguistic sensitivity in culture and communication in the formation of systems.

Conclusion:

The linguocognitive categorization of English fruit names demonstrates a number of intricate or distinct connections between linguistic ability and cultural background. Fruit names are wide semantic, cultural, and cognitive notions that represent how English speakers organize and experience their environment and mental states. They are not merely lexical concepts. This article examines the symbolic and

metaphorical uses of fruits, in addition to their biological or physical properties. Understanding these types of uses increases our understanding of linguistics, and such categories can also indicate mental cognition. Ultimately, linguistic concepts indicate the advantages of humans in terms of language proficiency and cultural levels.

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