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The importance of researching functional grammar in cognitive aspect

Functional grammar is based on the cognitive theory. So defining the language structural system of functional grammar in various systems, especially in semantic, cognitive, pragmatic, stylistic aspects is the result of functionality of grammar.

The researches of intellectual schools devoted to the grammar of natural languages based on the functional position got the title of the functional grammar. The research works of Bruno and O. Jespersen and others were the contribution to founding the functional grammar. S. Dick was the very person who founded and developed the theoretical basis of the functional grammar and who studied grammar comparing with other science fields as psychological, typological and pragmatic ones and said a lot about them.

A.V. Bondarko developed a specific theory of the functional grammar. The central idea of this theory is functional-semantic sphere. This is a system of language units, categories and other phenomena joint to the basis of functions according to the exact semantic categories. The main object of the functional grammar is the direction in grammar which studies the language units as “from the content to the personality, from the personality to the content”. One of the first scientists who studied this sphere extensively in Russian linguistics was A.V. Bondarko, and it was called “onomasiological functional grammar”.

The exact notion of the word “meaning” which has been under consideration of the great thinkers and to what different science fields pay attention deeply since the ancient centuries is the image of reality in human conscience. Considering the content category deeply is connected with the general idea in every science field. As a result of the interconnection of the intellectual trends in each scientific sphere, namely in considering linguistics in psychological sphere the problems of defining the meaning of the word of the individual “in psychological process” offer the possibility to turn attention to content category border, and also to study the concepts and categories of the functional grammar. People have the same notion of the real world, that’s why the contents of the words are identical. Content categories are in the capacity of a device which connects thinking and language, logics and psychology with lexical materials of the

language. In Middle ages it was defined that content of the word changes according to the context and definite situation. Such results of complementary scientific thoughts led to this main conclusion. The content of the person's word results in sense, it is aimed at making an analysis on the main principles of the sense by the virtue of brightly manifesting of the environment and objective reality in the brain of the person, possession of different significant value of the language phenomena based on the truth in building a speech.

In the speech acts both participants make a text, symbols adjusted in accordance with the semantic structures. The addressee always puts himself on the place of the speaker receiving the text. The speaker, in his turn realizing his intention system, takes into account the demands and purposes of the addressee on a mandatory basis. Both of them use the language in the content system as a special form system.

Without speaking about other branches of science in general linguistics, especially in the researches connected with allied science branches the sense of the phenomenon of communication and relation in objective reality is defined by time. More precisely, in the works of E.S.Kubryakova showing the specific connection of the conceptual researches the time property is proved to be the result of the cognition. E.S.Kubryakova using the term cognitive defined in the main categories of the functional grammar as a synonym of the word "mental" explains the meaning of the connection of the human factors like intellect, cognition, thought with the internal state of soul, and also the relation of this process with the psychological condition.[1].

The mental, cognitive and thinking abilities of the Kazakh nation in internal and external perception and in any language units their cognitive, psychological and mental aspects perform special function. The last scientific researches about the functional grammar pay attention to the cognitive aspect. For example, the basic concepts of the functional grammar time, space categories are being studied in cognitive aspect. Among them we consider the problem of taxis connected directly with the time category. Considering all time and space categories in verb and also other parts of speech from the cognitive viewpoint defines sense of the functional field and categorical situation.

The researchers consider the problem of taxis as one of the time categories in various aspects. For instance, the sense of the universal structure of the language is not only in saying in movements and activity, but in coordinating it with the definite purpose. Considering the functionality of the language is defining directly the objective reality related to "the conceptive value of the human linguistic conscience" by virtue of the direct relation with the cognitive process. For example, in the works devoted to the taxis it is written that "taxis lives with the concepts in time". It leads to

the conclusion that conceptual researches afford a good opportunity to determine the versatility of functional sphere of the time concept.

The concept doesn't appear itself but, it exists with the other concepts in the communication channel of the human conscience. Namely, it is in the circle of surrounding sphere of the concepts as "frame", "domain" and others.

In modern linguistics the scientific researches about taxis develop in two directions. The main ones are followings:

1. researched from the functional-semantic viewpoint;
2. researched from the linguistic cognitive viewpoint.

It is necessary to say there are the works except for these two directions which are being considered on the basis of the discourse analysis.

The main attention is paid to the semantics of the language phenomenon by the main position in these two research trends, but there are main principles of proper two trends which is necessary to pay attention to when analysis is done. When analysis is done from the functional semantic side the main attention is paid to the language peculiarities in the speech of a speaker. Research from the cognitive side, first of all, pays attention to the mental peculiarity of speaking, and only then analyzes language facts. But while analyzing above mentioned two trends from the functional semantic and cognitive sides, it was revealed that they complement each other, i.e. it became clear that while investigating separately the main attention paid issues by the two trends and without discussing its connection with relevant sciences and the form which is considered as taxis cannot completely reveal its functionality. That's why research results of these two trends in the end get an opportunity to be revealed completely in the frame of new scientific concepts.

The results of scientific works which researched taxis semantics in the cognitive aspect show this one; functional semantic side shows the necessity of approaching from the most important methodological side.

Such researches need being considered not only by the new methods of complex researches but also by the basic model of different scientific conceptions. There is a clear "trace" of other taxis conceptions in functional semantic field.

Above mentioned forms of research in two trends which are considered from the functional semantic and cognitive sides complement each other and they get closer and are revealed being carried on with each other. In modern linguistics these two trends on the model of taxis modeling obliged to do fact analysis. Especially, research of taxis on the functional semantic basis predominantly is based on the categorical situation. Research which is considered on the cognitive basis taking into account spheres which reveal frames, among them such time categories as daemon, scenario aims at analyzing.

If there is no interconnection between tenses in the spoken situation, there is no any taxis relation: temporary relation between actions exists in the sphere of exact temporary units. Interconnection during one tense or exact time i.e. covers the action of that very time action. This uniqueness is an action complex which covers basic time tense. For example, *morning biting wind from Arka was getting strong and in one evening when it was snowing from time to time getting out of the bank of Zhaiyk, Khakim was coming, the head of Ankaty directed to Tiksay* (K. Esenzhanov). *This month November, which watered the black earth with rain too much, had formed a puddle as a sea on the surface and at one cold night went through the whole region with frost; and the next day all lowlands and highlands, gullies were covered with flat sparkling ice.* (K. Esenzhanov). *The moon was shining brightly and Nuryim was seeing his face clearer than in the daylight.* (K. Esenzhanov). Taxis in above mentioned examples were made of different verbs, forms of participles, forms of past tenses and transitive present tenses. The result of it shows this one; taxis does not depend on the grammatical regularities of exact and concrete language, and is made of the groups of wide language unit complex. For example, A.V. Bondarenko expresses such a scientific idea who investigated taxis in Russian, having stopped on the taxis completely. For example, in the sentence “Igor entered, he understood that he turned red” he concluded that two situations are happening together with compared time, i.e. turning red is considered connected with the whole time nature of one tense in general and not with that time moment of a speaker.

Therefore, the unity of time moment shows the relevance of all components of action complex to the definite homogeneous time. All actions have to be past, present and future tenses, but one action does not have to be relevant to past, and the second one – to future time. From the moment when the idea was expressed, i.e. the relevance of all components of action complex in the spoken situation or in the speech of a speaker to compared time – the necessary condition of the unity of time moment, also it is considered to be the condition of existing of taxis relevance. *Several years ago, one may say once upon a time, there was no a word that he did not hear, children began to tease him as “big mouth”* (D. Isabekov). *Five days before the conference sovkhos director recollected that Erezhepov did not have as many as six teeth and he stood up from the place where he was sitting* (D. Isabekov). *Nothing happens to Ashten, after their departure he hops on and goes home. He lashed out at that fellow and winked to himself* (D. Isabekov). In this sentence situation is being reported in even past time, and the second situation is also spoken compared to the past tense.

Taxis is made through the participation of tense forms of function words in complex sentences the kinds of time subordinate clauses, also through the

participation of lexical elements that is at once, at that very time and so on. Taxis is even made of the forms of complex sentences without function words, for example: *when I go to the sea, my heart beats with joy. When Belan and he reached the wriggle of a known stream near the street, Paromanov and Abdrakhman had given out one rifle and ten bullets to each of the ten communists who got together one by one and were ready for fighting in any incidental case* (K. Esenzhanov). *Before the sunrise someone is letting the horse trot from the side of mountains.* (T. Slanov). In the Kazakh language taxis is revealed on the basis of conjugation of respective actions and basic continuity of time periods of participles. The notions of actions in the situations which are being reported show the units of time periods, and continuity that include the complex of those actions. *He either recognizes or not this region from the moment of his birth* (A. Kekilbayev). *Absolutely silence deafens ears and muzzes the brain* (A. Kekilbayev). *When guests were served kymyz, he seemed to be excited by his own thoughts and began speaking thoughtful speech* (M. Auezov). *In such very early time he used to pray; after the namaz praying he directed to qibla, looked down and used to count rosary* (K. Esenzhanov). *Orazbay gazing at Abai paused for a second and said his that word* (M. Auezov). *It was night. The sky was overcast, the wind cried, it was storming hard.* (M. Zhumabayev). Taxis is not made of only one form of complex sentences. It is also made of explanatory subordinate sentences. *The speech was spoken so quickly that even Ashten's compatriots and he himself could not differ where the voice came from* (D. Isabekov). In the given sentence taxis is made through the relevance of tense forms of conditional subordinate sentences, subordinate sentences of purpose, subordinate sentences of action of complex sentences which is an extra function of taxis relations and is connected with the functional semantic service of taxis. The necessary (peculiar) sign of taxis relevance is the continuity of a period of a special moment in a situation which is being reported, first of all the complicity of meaning relations of actions and it is peculiar by the descriptions of continuity in its other aspects. The continuity of periods which was reported in a situation is identified as a notion of complex units which describe "announcing facts" connected with each other by time relevance.

References:

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Резюме

Статья о важности исследования функциональной грамматики в когнитивном аспекте.