

LINGUOCOGNITIVE MODEL OF BILINGUAL CONSCIOUSNESS: MECHANISMS OF INTERFERENCE AND CONCEPTUAL SYNTHESIS

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Annotation: This article analyzes the formation and development of bilingual consciousness from the perspective of a linguocognitive approach. The study explains interference and conceptual synthesis as the main mechanisms of bilingual thinking. The article analyzes the interaction of conceptual systems specific to both languages, the processes of semantic transfer and integration, and sheds light on the complex, dynamic and creative nature of bilingual consciousness. It also scientifically reveals the interrelationship between language and thinking in a bilingual person, the formation of new meaning structures through a cognitive interface. The results of the study provide a theoretical basis for analyzing the phenomenon of bilingualism in the context of language theory, psycholinguistics, and cognitive sciences.

Keywords: bilingual consciousness, linguocognitive model, interference, conceptual synthesis, cognitive interface, semantic transfer, integration, cognitive linguistics, language and thinking, bilingualism.

Zamonaviy kognitiv tilshunoslik tilni inson tafakkurining dinamik tizimi sifatida o'rganar ekan, bilingval ong fenomeni bu jarayonning eng murakkab, shu bilan birga, eng samarali kognitiv modelini namoyon etadi. Chunki bilingval shaxs ikki tildagi konseptual maydonlar o'rtasida doimiy o'zaro ta'sir, transfer va integratsiya jarayonlarini boshdan kechiradi. Natijada, til va tafakkurning o'zaro bog'liqligi faqat bir tilda emas, balki ikki tilli idrok darajasida namoyon bo'ladi.

Bilingval ong — bu ikki yoki undan ortiq tillardagi bilim, tajriba va konseptual tizimlarning o'zaro bog'lanib, yagona kognitiv makon hosil qilgan shaklidir. Ushbu modelda til faqat aloqa vositasi emas, balki tafakkur va idrokni shakllantiruvchi mental mexanizm sifatida faoliyat ko'rsatadi.

R. Langackerning “conceptual integration” nazariyasi, G. Fauconnier va M. Turnerning “blending theory”si, shuningdek, A. Pavlenkoning bilingval ong haqidagi ishlari shuni ko'rsatadiki, bilingval shaxs tafakkurida ikki tildagi konseptual maydonlar bir-birini to'ldiradi, o'zaro aralashadi va yangicha semantik birliklarni hosil qiladi.

Til interferensiyasi — bilingval ongda bir tildagi strukturalarning boshqa tildagi nutq faoliyatiga kognitiv darajada ta'sir o'tkazish jarayonidir. Bu ta'sir fonetik, grammatik, leksik yoki semantik darajada kuzatiladi, ammo uning kognitiv mohiyati **mental transfer** hodisasida namoyon bo'ladi.

Masalan, ingliz va o'zbek bilingvallari nutqida “make photo” kabi iboralar o'zbekcha “rasm qilish” modelining ingliz tilidagi “*take a photo*” strukturalari bilan interferensiyasidan kelib chiqadi. Bu holat yuzaki grammatik xatolik emas, balki ikki til o'rtasidagi konseptual modellar to'qnashuvi mahsulidir.

Shunday qilib, interferensiya bilingval tafakkurning kognitiv moslashuv (adaptatsiya) jarayonining tabiiy qismidir. U orqali bilingval shaxs ikki tildagi konseptual farqlarni o'z ongida uyg'unlashtirishni o'rganadi.

Bilingval ongda konseptual sintez — bu ikki tilning semantik maydonlari o'rtasida yangi ma'no hosil qiluvchi integrativ mexanizm. Sintez

jarayonida tildagi metaforalar, kategoriyalar va semantik assotsiatsiyalar birlashtirilib, yangi konseptual birlik paydo bo'ladi. Masalan, ingliz tilidagi *"self-made person"* konsepti o'zbek tilida "o'z mehnati bilan erishgan inson" tarzida qayta konseptualizatsiya qilinadi. Bilingval shaxs tafakkurida esa bu ikki model birlashib, "mustaqil yutuq" konseptini yaratadi — bu sintez ikki madaniyatga xos qadriyatlar uyg'unligining kognitiv ko'rinishidir.

Konseptual sintez mexanizmi orqali bilingval ongda:

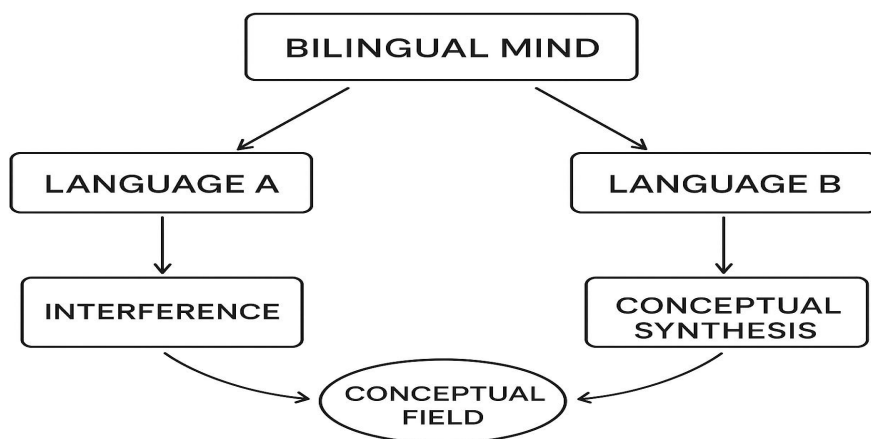
- yangi semantik hosilalar (hybrid concepts),
- madaniyatlararo metaforalar,
- kognitiv modellar o'zgaruvchanligi shakllanadi.

Shu jihatdan bilingval ongni o'rganish — bu ikki tilli shaxs tafakkurining konseptual dinamikasini, ya'ni *"fikrlar integratsiyasi mexanizmini"* ochib berish demakdir.

Bilingval ongning lingvokognitiv modeli quyidagi nazariy manbalarga tayanadi:

- **Sapir-Whorf gipotezasi** — til tafakkur shaklini belgilaydi;
- **Langacker (1987)** — grammatik strukturalar kognitiv model sifatida ishlaydi;
- **Lakoff & Johnson (1980)** — konseptual metaforalar tafakkurning asosiy strukturasi;
- **Pavlenko (2006)** — bilingval tafakkurda hissiy va semantik integratsiya;
- **Fauconnier & Turner (2002)** — konseptual aralashuv (blending) mexanizmi.

Ushbu nazariy asoslar bilingval ongni murakkab, dinamik, moslashuvchan kognitiv tizim sifatida talqin etishga imkon beradi.



Ushbu sxema bilingval ongning ichki kognitiv jarayonlarini tasvirlaydi. Modelda ikki til – A (masalan, o'zbek tili) va B (masalan, ingliz tili) ongda o'zaro ta'sirga kirishadi. Bu jarayon ikki asosiy mexanizm orqali amalga oshadi:

1. **Interferensiya** — bir tildagi konseptual birliklar yoki grammatik tuzilmalar ikkinchi tilning kognitiv tizimiga kirib, ma'noda yoki shaklda aralashuv hosil qiladi. Bu bosqichda nutqiy xatolar, leksik o'zlashmalar va struktur o'zgarishlar kuzatiladi.
2. **Konseptual sintez** — bilingval shaxs ongida ikki tilning semantik maydonlari qo'shib, yangi umumlashtirilgan konseptual birliklar paydo bo'ladi. Bu bosqich bilingval tafakkurning ijodiy va adaptiv xususiyatini ifodalaydi.

Modelda shuningdek, quyidagi asosiy komponentlar mavjud:

- **L1 va L2 kognitiv tizimlari** – har bir tilga xos konseptual bazalar;

- **Kognitiv interfeys** – ikki til orasidagi o‘zaro ta’sir sohasi;
- **Semantik transfer** – ma’no o‘tishini ta’minlovchi jarayon;
- **Integrativ maydon** – yangi konseptual tuzilmalarning shakllanish joyi.

Natijada bilingval ong — bu ikki tildagi bilim, tajriba va madaniy kodlarning sintezi orqali vujudga keladigan dinamik kognitiv tizim sifatida namoyon bo‘ladi.

Bilingval ongning lingvokognitiv modeli inson tafakkurining ikki tilli holatda ishlash mexanizmini ochib beradi.

Bu model orqali:

- interferensiya jarayoni **kognitiv transfer** sifatida,
- konseptual sintez esa **integratsion tafakkur** shakli sifatida namoyon bo‘ladi.

Bilingval shaxs tafakkuri madaniyatlararo muloqot, tafakkur moslashuvchanligi va yangi konseptual tizimlar yaratilishining tabiiy manbaidir. Shu bois, ushbu modelni o‘rganish til va ong munosabatining yangi — **kross-lingvistik kognitiv paradigmasini** shakllantirishda muhim nazariy asos bo‘lib xizmat qiladi.

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