A PRAGMATIC STUDY OF THE CONCEPT OF SIN

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Annotatsiya: *Maqolada "gunoh" tushunchasi o'rganiladi. Muallif "gunoh" diniy tushunchasi zamonaviy inson lug'atidan asta-sekin yo'qolib borayotgani va uning o'rnini "inson xulq-atvorining xilma-xilligi" tushunchasi egallayotgani haqidagi tezisni asoslaydi. Gunohning tabiati va sababiy bog'liqligini aniqlab, muallif inson yaxshi va gunohkor moyilliklarning asoslari bilan tug'iladi, ularning namoyon bo'lishi oilaviy muhit va jamiyat mafkurasiga bog'liq degan xulosaga keladi. "Gunoh" tushunchasi axloqiy ko'rsatmalarni belgilaydi va jamiyatdagi o'zgarishlarni hisobga olgan holda yangilashni talab qiladi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *gunoh; yangi qadriyat ko'rsatmalari; gunohkor moyilliklar; ma'naviy madaniyat tushunchasi.*

Abstract: *The article examines the concept of "sin". The author substantiates the thesis that the religious concept of "sin" is gradually disappearing from the vocabulary of modern man, and its place is taken by the concept of "diversity of human behavior". Having determined the nature and causality of sin, the author concludes that a person is born with the foundations of good and sinful inclinations, the manifestation of which depends on the family environment and the ideology of society. The concept of "sin" determines moral guidelines and requires updating, taking into account changes in society.*

Keywords : *sin; new value propositions; sinful tendencies; concept of spiritual culture.*

Аннотация: *В статье рассматривается понятие «грех». Автор обосновывает тезис о том, что религиозное понятие «грех» постепенно исчезает из лексикона современного человека, и его место занимает понятие*

«многообразие человеческого поведения». Определив природу и причинно-следственную связь греха, автор приходит к выводу, что человек рождается с основами добрых и греховных наклонностей, проявление которых зависит от семейной среды и идеологии общества. Понятие «грех» определяет моральные ориентиры и требует обновления с учетом изменений в обществе.

Ключевые слова: *грех; новые ценностные ориентиры; греховные наклонности; концепция духовной культуры.*

Introduction

In the last few years, it has become clear that dialogue and text comprehension systems must be explained in terms of coherence relations that extend beyond the sentence level. This has led to a large body of work investigating various forms of linguistic mechanisms that maintain the formal coherence (coherence) of a text. Given these linguistic phenomena, it is not possible to have a sufficiently precise understanding of text coherence, namely that it is essentially a continuous continuous flow of formally connected sentences. Less research has been done on the internal organization of related sentences at a higher level of dialogue/text structure, that is, at the level of text coherence.

In modern linguistics, where the concepts of cohesion and coherence are widely used in linguistic textology, cohesion is understood as the internal lexical grammatical connection of the text, the interrelationship of its elements. These elements are interconnected and complement each other, the interpretation of one can complement the other or, conversely, the second complements the first. At the same time, this connection ensures the clarity of the communication process. The purpose of communication for the interlocutor - the addressee is realized. Cohesion is the main tool in the formation of the text, its structural classification. It is the internal connections in the text that ensure the integrity and unity of any text. Cohesion indicates not the information content of the text, but its semantic integrity. The connection of elements is manifested at different language levels (lexical, phonetic, grammatical).

The category of cohesion or connection is a key aspect in the classification of text discourse studied in modern linguistics, which includes linguistic means (lexical, phonetic, grammatical) units that connect words in the text into sentences, paragraphs, etc. The phenomenon of cohesion is observed only if they are logically connected and the interpretation of the elements is dependent on each other. This means that each element in the text is mutually presupposed and cannot effectively reveal the content of the text without the other.

Cohesion is an element of meaning within a text, within the context of a text, that makes it a text. The linguistic phenomenon of cohesion has attracted the attention of many linguists.

The communicative purpose of the speaker is to convey something to the listener by expressing his or her thoughts in the form of a declarative sentence; therefore, rheme can be considered a constitutive communicative component of the message (i.e., a declarative sentence). The presence of rhyme in a declarative sentence distinguishes it from, for example, a question, in which nothing is communicated. [1]

According to I.R. Halperin's definition, cohesion is a specific type of connection, which is the logical coherence of separate messages in time and space.

ML Makarov, in his analysis of cohesion, defined it in contrast to coherence. Cohesion is secondary to coherence and is the formal-lexical connection of discourse.

The importance of cohesion in ensuring the coherence of text elements was first mentioned by English linguists MA Halliday and R. Hassan (Cohesion in English 1976). According to scholars, cohesion is the interconnectedness of elements in a text, which helps to form the text and understand its meaning. After all, the meaning of one element is determined by the meaning of the second. One illuminates the meaning of the second or the second illuminates the meaning of the first. In some cases, the meaning of an element is interpreted through the meaning of the entire

text. It is cohesion that is manifested in describing the linguistic mechanism of the text. [2]

MA Halliday and R. Hassan identified 5 main mechanisms of cohesion: 1. Reference. (Exophoria, anaphora, endophora and cataphora).

2. Ellipsis (Omission of a word instead of repetition)

3. Substitution (replacing words, for example, using another with a common meaning instead of a word) (noun, verb, predicative groups)

4. Lexical cohesion (repetition of lexical elements, collocations to ensure coherence in sentences).

5. Connectors are used to provide logical and temporal connections between the information being understood from the text.

RAde Beaugrand and W. Dressler took a different approach to the classification of cohesion mechanisms and divided cohesion into the following types.

1. Substitution

Definition: The replacement of one linguistic unit by another grammatical element.

Example: "There are many sins in our actions. Such mistakes should be forgiven."

Analysis: The expression "such mistakes" comes as a substitute for the word "sin."

2. Pronominalization (replacement by pronoun)

Definition: Replacing a name, concept, and other names with pronouns.

Example: "A person who commits a sin will eventually regret it. He will regret such actions."

Analysis: "He" is used as a pronoun referring to the person who sinned.

3. Reference

Definition: A word that refers back to a specific real object or entity that was mentioned earlier.

Example: "Zuhra's sin was serious. This incident changed her completely."

Analysis: "This incident" refers to the sin mentioned in the previous sentence.

4. Ellipsis (omission)

Definition: Omitting information given in a previous sentence without restating it in a subsequent sentence.

Example: "He sinned. (He) hoped to be forgiven." Analysis: The word "he" in parentheses is omitted, but is understood from the context.

5. Temporal relationships (temporal dependence)

Definition: Expressing the time sequence between events. Example: "First he lied, and then he deceived others."

Analysis: Actions are linked in time through "first" and "then."

6. Connectors (cohesion through binders)

Definition: Connecting sentences or parts with conjunctions.

Example: "He sinned, but he repented."

Analysis: The conjunction "but" expresses a contradiction and strengthens cohesion.

7. Lexical isotopes (lexical repetition and thematic proximity)

Definition: Serving a common meaning through similar lexemes and synonyms.

Example: "Sin, crime, mistake - all these things arise when a person is given over to his own ego."

Analysis: "Sin", "crime", "mistake" are words that form isotopes in meaning.

Grammatical cohesion is based on the mutual grammatical subordination of units in a text, and four types of it are distinguished: referentiality, substitution (exchange of places), ellipsis, and connective.

Example: Grammatical Cohesion through Pronominalization

Example: Joseph realized that he had sinned. He deeply regretted his actions.

Analysis: Here, the pronoun "he" is used after the word "Yusuf". The pronoun does not repeat the subject, but rather represents it, maintaining the coherence of the text. This is a type of grammatical cohesion called pronominalization.

2. Ellipsis (Ellipsis)

Example: He sinned, but I [did not sin].

Analysis: The word "I did not sin" in parentheses is not explicitly stated in the text, but the meaning is implied. This is done through elliptical means, i.e., by omitting the same grammatical structure without repeating it. Cohesion is created.

3. Cohesion through connectors (connectors)

Example: He repented because the sins he had committed were serious.

Analysis: Here, two ideas—the action (repentance) and its cause (grave sins)—are grammatically connected by the conjunction "because." This is cohesion through temporal or causal conjunctions.

1. Pronouns (Pronominalization)

Example: Joseph sinned. He later repented.

Analysis: Here, the pronoun "he" is used after the noun "Yusuf". This word is referring to the subject, not repeating it. Formal and semantic consistency is ensured in the text through pronouns. This is a type of pronominal cohesion.

2. Ellipsis (Ellipsis)

Example: He sinned, but I [did not sin].

Analysis: The parenthetical statement is elliptical, meaning that it is not fully stated. This omission fills in the meaning of the information expected in the text. This is elliptical cohesion.

3. Connectors (Connectors)

Example: He repented because the sins he had committed were serious.

Analysis: This example shows a causal relationship through the conjunction "because." This is a form of grammatical cohesion implemented with a conjunction.

4. Temporal relations

Example: First he sinned, then he asked Allah for forgiveness.

Analysis: Here, the time relationship is expressed through the words "first... and then." This is a grammatical form of temporal cohesion.

5. Substitution (Substitution)

Example: Farhad repented. This was not easy for him.

Analysis: The phrase "this is work" is used in the sense of "repentance" and is used colloquially in place of the preceding thought. This is an example of cohesion by substitution, that is, by replacement.

6. Reference (Referential cohesion)

Example: Aisha's sin was forgiven. This news made her happy.

Analysis: Here, "this message" refers to the content of the previous sentence, "his sins are forgiven." Anaphoric reference (often a return to previous information) is based on grammatical cohesion.

The most common of these is referentiality, which in this case "allows the speaker to indicate that something is being repeated from an earlier part of the text or that it has not yet appeared in the text."

R. Hassan and M. Holliday depicted the relationships that reflect the reality of referencing in the following diagram:

REFERENCE

Situational reference exophora Matin reference endophora

The previous part of the text is anaphora The next part is cataphora

The second type of grammatical cohesion is substitution, which is sometimes considered to be a subcategory of lexical cohesion.

The next type of grammatical cohesion is called "conjunction".

Linguists, emphasizing the text-forming role of cohesion, have classified them into groups in the following order:

1. Distant cohesion

Definition: Units located at distant locations in the text but related in meaning.

Example:

In paragraph 1: "The sins a person commits leave a mark on the heart." In paragraph 4: "These marks sometimes do not disappear for a lifetime."

Analysis: The word "trace" repeats the effect of sin in a distant way.

2. Figurative cohesion

Definition: To connect meaning through artistic images.

Example: "Sin is a black stain on the heart, tears are not enough to wash it away."

Analysis: Sin is represented metaphorically as a "black spot."

3. Associative cohesion

Definition: One word or thought reminds you of another, a spiritual connection is born.

Example: "Adultery is a heartache and a life-stealing sin."

Analysis: Through "adultery," an associative link is created with "distress of the heart" and "greed for life."

4. Compositional-structural cohesion

Definition: The structure and logical relationship between parts of a text.

Example: Sin is an integral part of human nature.

Body: Some sins leave a physical mark, some a spiritual one.

Conclusion: Sin can only be overcome through repentance and patience.

Analysis: The parts are logically connected and create compositional cohesion.

5. Stylistic cohesion

Definition: Achieving unity through a uniform style, word choice, and means of expression.

Example: "The heart is a fortress, sin is a crack in its wall. Faith is the only weapon to repair it."

Analysis: Poetic and journalistic means of expression in the same style form a stylistic unity.

6. Cohesion that creates rhythm

Definition: Syntactic parallelism, the harmony of rhythm and meaning through rhetorical repetition.

Example: "He passed. He was cleansed. He was reborn."

Analysis: Three sentences that follow the same grammatical form create rhythmic cohesion.

Cohesion is a multifaceted category of text, and in most cases it is difficult to clearly define its types, since its logical, psychological, formal, and structural features are similar to each other.

For example, figurative cohesion can be both distant and stylistic cohesion, or associative cohesion.

Linguist W. W. Dressler says in his 1978 work "Textlinguistics":

"Cohesion is the superficial, formal coherence of a text, which is the interconnected use of language units in a systematic and simplified form."

Cohesion through pronouns — through the expression of the subject's sin

Example: Zuhro committed many sins in her youth. She always repented for her sins.

Cohesion Analysis: Here, subject cohesion is created through the pronouns "Zuhro" and "u". The subject remains unified, ensuring consistency regarding the topic of sin.

In conclusion, we can say that cohesion encompasses the internal connections in the text. It provides the unity and integrity of the discourse in a formal way. Cohesion does not refer to the understanding of the information in the text, but rather to how the semantic space of the text is organized.

- List of used literature.

1.   Geoff Thompson in his famous work "Introducing Functional Grammar" (2008)

2.   Dressler V. Text syntax // Novoe v zarubezhnoy lingvistike. vyp. 13th century: Progress, 1978.

3.   Kazachenko O. V. Moscow Institute of Linguistics article

1.   M. A. Halliday andR . Hassan Cohesion in English 1976