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## EPISTEMIC THEORY AND METHODS OF EXPRESSION

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**Annotation:** Epistemology explores how people should acquire beliefs. It determines which beliefs or forms of belief acquisition meet the standards or epistemic goals of knowledge and which ones fail, thereby providing an evaluation of beliefs. The fields of psychology and cognitive sociology are also interested in beliefs and related cognitive processes, but examine them from a different perspective.

**Key words:** Epistemology, discourse, semiotics, constructivism, rationalism vs. empiricism, hermeneutics, phenomenology, narrative analysis, digital epistemology.

## EPISTEMIK NAZARIYA VA IFODALASH USULLARI

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**Annotatsiya:** Epistemologiya odamlarning e'tiqodga qanday ega bo'lishi kerakligini o'rganadi. U qaysi e'tiqod yoki e'tiqodni egallash shakllari bilimning standartlari yoki gnosemik maqsadlariga mos kelishini va qaysilari muvaffaqiyatsizligini aniqlaydi va shu bilan e'tiqodlarni baholashni ta'minlaydi. Psixologiya va kognitiv sotsiologiya sohalari ham e'tiqodlar va ular bilan bog'liq kognitiv jarayonlar bilan qiziqadi, lekin ularni boshqa nuqtai nazardan tekshiradi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Epistemologiya, diskurs, semiotika, konstruktivizm, ratsionalizm empirizmga qarshi, germenektika, fenomenologiya, rivoyat tahlili, raqamli epistemologiya.

As the linguistic material shows, in a situation of epistemic necessity, the speaker assesses the degree of probability of the existence of a connection between an object and the attribute attributed to it as high, based on his own logical conclusion. In this case, the speaker uses the data at his disposal to justify the conclusion: facts of the current situation, preliminary knowledge, the speaker's personal experience, in particular experience of activity in similar situations, knowledge of the usual state of affairs, and the testimony of other people. These grounds are always explicitly or implicitly presented in the accompanying context, and it is their presence that allows the speaker to communicate a high degree of confidence in the reliability of the transmitted mental content.

A generalized cognitive scheme of logical reasoning that underlies such an epistemic commentary can be presented as follows: from A (or A1, A2 ... An) follows B, where A-An are the premises for the conclusion, and B is the conclusion obtained. In this case, the logical conclusion may have a different character. It may be a restoration of the



Date: 13<sup>th</sup> April-2025



previous course of events, the causes of this or that phenomenon based on the interpretation of the results of this event (phenomenon) - the available observed data. In other cases, the speaker's judgment is purely speculative and is based on logical considerations of a general nature, personal knowledge of life. In a number of situations, there is a conclusion by analogy.

It should be emphasized once again that, despite all the weight, reliability, and validity, the existence of a connection between the assessed object and attribute remains only hypothetical. This conclusion, the most obvious and most probable of all possible, is inevitable only in the eyes of the speaker. Our study of markers of epistemic necessity in modern English and Uzbek languages allows us to discover significant parallelism in the sets of means that actualize this meaning, as well as in their use. Thus, in both languages, the operators under study are represented mainly by modal verbs and modal words. A feature of the Uzbek language is the presence in the means representing epistemic necessity of the verb to be in the future tense form last, conveying the semantics of epistemic necessity as a component of a compound verbal or nominal predicate. The status of the English semantic equivalent of this form will (would) in the grammatical system of the language is debatable due to the fact that it is considered in the epistemic function either as a modal verb or as an auxiliary verb of the future tense form. Let us stipulate that, recognizing the possibility of developing a secondary modal meaning, we are inclined to classify this form as a modal verb, taking into account its syntactic functioning in the structure of the sentence and modal semantics, which differs from the semantics of the future. Speaking about the means of expressing the meaning of epistemic necessity in the languages under study, it is necessary to point out the modal verbs (in their secondary function) must, should, ought to, will (would) of English and the modal-predicate word of Uzbek, as well as a group of modal words evidently, obviously, certainly, surely (sure), definitely, of course, undoubtedly of the English and Uzbek languages. As noted above, the Uzbek form *bulyr* stands apart.

The subject of this article is the lexical-syntactic means of marking epistemic necessity in their interlingual and intralingual correspondence.

Observations on the language material show that the English modal verb *must* finds a semantic correspondence in the Tatar modal-predicate word *tiesh*, showing, in addition, similar to the latter structural-syntactic features. Both units convey the meaning of a subjective assumption with a high degree of probability about the presence of a fact in reality, formulated on the basis of a logical analysis of available observed data and / or the use of information provided by other persons. A characteristic feature of the use of both modal operators is that the grounds for a logical conclusion are most often explicitly presented in the context of a sentence or superphrasal unity, or are easily restored from it. Thus, in the following examples, a confident assumption is made by interpreting available perceptual data (using general knowledge): "She didn't know how long they'd ridden. The sun was high so it must be some hours" (N. Evans "The Horse Whisperer"). In the first statement, the conclusion about the presence of a body of water nearby is made on the basis of sensory perception of the characteristic smells of water, silt, and fish. In the

Date: 13<sup>th</sup> April-2025



second example, the conclusion that several hours have passed is made from observing the change in the position of the sun in the sky. In the examples below, the logical inference is based on a comparison of available data with information received from other people. The address is the address of the person who knows what to do. The address of the person who knows what to do is the address of the person who knows what to do. The address of the person who knows what to do is the address of the person who knows what to do. (Es.Yahudin "Idel buye sehifese"). She got out of the chair with difficulty, and came to greet Paris in the hall and lead her into the room. "You must be Paris, what a terrific name. I'm Jane. ... . We've been expecting you." (D.Steel "Dating Game"). In one case, the exact location of the address is possible thanks to the instructions previously received from the owner of the house. In another example, the speaker identifies a stranger because he has been informed that the latter was supposed to arrive for a meeting at a given time.

Similarities of the semantic plan can also be traced in the coincidence of such typical communicative situations of using linguistic units as situations of restoring the previous course of events, recognition, establishing the cause of the observed effect, determining the location of an object.

A distinctive feature of the verb *must* is its wide use in the context of assessing the quantitative parameters of the analyzed situation: From her square-toed boot soles to the top of her skull she *must* be fully five foot ten; one of Alec's holds over her is presumably that he is as tall or taller (J. Updike "Seek My Face").

Similarities of syntactic functioning are manifested in the fact that units of both languages are used as part of the predicate in combination with various forms of the infinitive, thereby communicating modal shades regarding the action represented by the main verb. The temporal reference of *must* and *tiesh* is conveyed by means of the corresponding infinitive forms: simple infinitive for *tiesh* and *must*, continuous infinitive for *must* in the present tense, past participle for *-gan + bulyrga* and perfect infinitive for the past tense respectively.

Similarities of the structural and syntactic plan can also be traced in similar ways of explicitly presenting the justification of the probabilistic determinacy of the conclusion in the syntactic structure of the sentence. Finally, we note the similar temporal reference of *must* and *can*. Both words are used in relation to the present and past tense, and are not used when indicating a future situation.

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Date: 13<sup>th</sup> April-2025

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