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**THE GOAL AS AN OBJECT OF RESEARCH IN PHILOSOPHY,
PSYCHOLOGY IN LINGUISTICS**

***Abstract.** The article describes the meaning of the goal from the point of psychology and target relationships in English. The goal in psychology is to express the active side of human consciousness. The concept of goal is considered in the article, which is in different areas of science. Target relationships are described in the article. In linguistics, target relationships are considered from different points of view. The aim is to teach students about the target relations, which are expressed in different forms.*

***Key words:** Target relationships, complex sentence, foreign language, predicative, mental goal*

Introduction

The goal is anticipation in the consciousness of the result, the achievement of which the actions are directed. As a direct motive, the goal directs and regulates actions, permeates practice as an internal law to which a person subordinates his will. The goal, expressing the active side of human consciousness, should be in accordance with the objective laws, the real capabilities of the world and the subject itself. In the purposeful activity of people, the dialectical relationship between freedom and necessity finds its manifestation. The goal can become a force that changes reality, only in interaction with certain means necessary for its practical implementation.

The goal is, from the point of view of psychology, an internally presented mental goal or task set by the individual and guiding and directing his behavior, as well as the yogetic determinant of behavior, which can be judged by the behavior of the organism, which is directed, stable and focused on achieving a certain goal.[1]

In psychoanalysis, the end result of behavior. In this case, the external goal is distinguished; the specific person, object, event, or behavior that is the "end result" being in the external world to which the individual aspires, and the internal goal: the satisfied mental state of the organism experienced when the external goal is achieved.

Target relationships in English

Target relationships in English indicate the purpose of the main sentence, and answer what for! what for? for what ?, for what purpose? for what purpose? Target relationships are combined with the main offer by unions so that, so, in order that so that. The most common is so that; so is used only in colloquial speech.[6]

The predicate of these sentences is expressed by the verbs may (might) and should in combination with the infinitive without to.

May (might) in this case expresses the value of the subjunctive oblique. The combination with the infinitive is a form of the subjunctive mood, when the predicate expresses the shade of possibility. In the absence of a shade of possibility, should is used.

May is used when the predicate in the main sentence is a verb in the present or future tense, and might-when the verb is in the past tense. Should is used regardless of the tense in which the verb stands in the main sentence. Verbs may (might) and should are not translated into Russian independently; in combination with the infinitive they are translated by the subjunctive mood:

I shall write the letter immediately so that you may be able to read it before I hand it to the client."I'll write the letter immediately so you can read it before I give it to the client."

He drew a plan of the village so that she might be able to find his house easily.

I'll ring him up at once so (so that) he shouldn't wait for me.

He drew a map of the village so she could easily find his house. I'll call him immediately so he won't wait for me.

Instead of may be able, can is often used, and instead of might be able-could:

I shall write the letter immediately so that you can read it before I hand it to the client.

He drew a plan of the village so that she could find his house easily.

Target relationships are sometimes joined with the main unions that, for fear that and lest.

Conjunctions for fear that a lest are used with the value that... not to... not, the Particle not under the predicate is not used, since the conjunctions for fear that and lest contain a negation. After lest, the predicate is expressed by combining should with the infinitive. Instead of combining should with the infinitive the present tense of the subjunctive is sometimes used. [2] The present tense of the subjunctive mood is sometimes used instead of the conjunction should with the infinitive:

The invitations were sent out early that the delegates might arrive in time for the conference.

Invitations were sent out in advance so that delegates could arrive in time for the conference.

In modern English, the problem of a complex sentence expressing target relations deserves special attention of linguists. Target relationships are often seen as a special type of cause - and-effect relationship. So L. Tenier wrote that "the subordinate purpose clauses of the investigation, is the antithesis of the subordinate clause causes the" Target relations are a form of language realization of a causal relationship. [2]

The goal is the pre-conceived, expected and desired result of those actions that will occur in the future: to achieve this result requires active, conscious and deliberate human activity. Complex sentences expressing target relations in English have not been the subject of syntactic constructions and the identification of special linguistic studies of the main ways of expressing target relations in English.

The goal as an object in philosophy is the anticipation in the consciousness of the result to which actions are directed. In logic, the goal is what is presented in the mind and is expected as a result of certain actions directed in a certain way. A condition in logic is an environment in which objects and phenomena cannot exist without it. It is that on which the other depends; that part of the conditional judgment in which the knowledge of what something else depends is expressed. As a direct motive, the goal directs and regulates actions, permeates practice as an internal law to which man subordinates the will.

The purpose of expressing an active side of human consciousness must be in accordance with objective laws, real possibilities of the world and the subject itself. The dialectical relationship between freedom and necessity finds expression in the purposeful activity of people. The goal can become a force that changes reality only in interaction with certain means necessary for its practical implementation.

The goal is from the point of view of psychology, internally represented by the individual and guiding his behavior and directing it, as well as a hypothetical determinant of behavior, which can be judged by the behavior of the organism, which is directed, stable and focused on achieving some goal. In psychoanalysis, the end result of behavior. In this case, there is a distinction between an external goal: a particular person, object, event, or behavior that is the "end result" in the external world to which the individual aspires, and an internal goal: a satisfied mental state of the organism experienced when the external goal is achieved.

In linguistics, target relations are considered from different points of view. In line with the ideas of functional grammar, many studies on target relations are conducted. Target relationships are often seen as a special type of cause – and-effect relationship. The target proposals report on the situation that is envisaged, desirable, planned for implementation: subordinate proposals inform

about the purpose of the action reported in the main. Linguists consider the goal within the category of causality: some researchers relate it to the cause, others to the effect. However, linguists agree that target relations are a form of linguistic implementation of cause-and-effect relations. Target relationships are presented not as real, but as desired, potential. [3]

The goal is a pre-conceived, expected and desired result of those actions that will occur in the future: to achieve this result requires active, conscious deliberate human activity. In real life, a person often does not know why and why he speaks. But once a person communicates, then he has a reason, therefore he pursues some goal, the desire to achieve which governs his decisions.

Goal-setting is not always recognized by people, but it is present in speech. The concept of purpose is inapplicable to natural phenomena, the subject of which is an object, an element, something that is not capable of active and conscious activity. For example: Aloe Vera grows in order to heal people. In this phrase the imaginary purpose is expressed, i.e. in this phrase there is no purposeful action. The target value is also impossible in such sentences, which denote an involuntary state or action that does not depend on human control: sneeze, freeze. The goal allows you to organize your behavior, and see the results of conscious actions. The goal is the expression of a complex cause-and-effect relationship that manifests itself differently in different languages.

Target relationships in English or the subordinate clauses of the target indicate for what purpose the action of the main sentence is performed and answers the questions what for? "why?" for what?, for what purpose? – for what purpose?"

The subordinate clauses of the purpose are joined to the main clause by unions: so that, so-to; in order that-to. A Union is a service part of speech that serves to link independent equal units within a simple sentence, as well as to link sentences together. Unions are devoid of nomination, so cannot be members of a sentence in English. In linguistics, the concept of "Union" is vague and interpreted ambiguously. Even in the Russian language, which has a long tradition of studying the types of unions and describing the origin and functioning of individual unions, there is no unambiguous term for determining the means of communication of parts of a complex sentence.

The complexity of the choice of terms for the binding means of the Russian language, as rightly noted by the researchers, is determined not only by the number of units, but also by the "living" processes of formation, restructuring and transition of such units from one category to another. Staples act as indicators of interfacial communication. Staples (unions) perform the Union function proper, connecting predicative units as part of complex sentences. The values of the goal are related ontologically, because the desire to achieve a goal is the reason for the implementation of the action.

Target constructions of English and Kazakh languages

Many works are devoted to the description of target structures. The questions of linguistic interpretation of the category of goal were studied, the problem of paradigmatics, synonymy of target structures was also investigated on the material of the English language. On the basis of such signs as activity / inactivity, purposefulness / non-purposefulness of the subject of action, she distinguishes between two types of situations: the situation of the goal itself and the situation of purpose. Presenting the semantic specifics of the goal in different ways, the goal within the category of causality: some researchers correlate it with the cause, others with the effect. Despite the different approaches to the description of target proposals, the internal specifics of these structures, the features of the relationships that develop between the parts, have not yet been disclosed.

Goal-setting is not always realized by people, but it is present in speech and receives grammatical expression, which is individual in each specific language and obeys only the laws of this language. The peculiarity of the verbs of motion is that they implement a process carried out only in mono-subject polypredicative constructions. Directional movement verbs are limiting, since they denote the direction towards achieving the goal as the limit of action. Target polypredicative

constructions with verbs of movement of the Kazakh language are predominantly mono-subject, while similar constructions of the Russian language can admit both mono-subject and multi-subject implementation. Thus, the material involved in the analysis convincingly shows that movement is a typical manifestation of conscious activity, motivated by the desire of a subject pursuing a certain goal.

The lexico-semantic groups of the verbs of motion do not differ in rich synonymy; they are the same type in all languages involved in the analysis. But not only they form the target constructions. In the main predicative unit of this type of constructions, other actional verbs, expressing various types of labor and social activities of a person, as well as purposeful mental actions of a person performed in order to achieve a specific result, are widely used. In constructions of this type, the main predicates are verbs that call actions that are neither physical nor intellectual. Verbs with the meaning of social action express the actions of officials or organizations aimed at achieving the goal of socially significant results. The group of verbs for intellectual action includes verbs with the meaning of knowledge, understanding, comprehension, etc.

In the target polypredicative constructions of the Kazakh language, the action of the dependent part is only expected by the speaker, but subjectively seems to have taken place. The achievement of the goal seems to depend only on the desire, intention, will, active action of the person. The peculiarity of target constructions lies precisely in the fact that they contain the modality of desire. Target AUCs in terms of expression are predicative, i.e. consisting of two predicative units, but three-component (polypropositive) in terms of content. The modality of desire in the target ACCs is always present in the consciousness of the speaker. The analysis of our material shows that in the PPK of the immediate goal, the dependent predicative unit combines the meaning of the stimulus and the potential result.

The action of the main predicative unit is the intention / desire to achieve the goal, it directly follows in time the action of the dependent predicative unit. In the PPK with actional verbs in the main part, on the one hand, the purposeful action of the subject, motivated by his desire, is expressed, and on the other hand, which is no less important, the causal meaning. The inner essence of the target semantics is the cause-and-effect rationale, i.e. the speaker's judgment about the potential (intended) action. In the PPK with the meaning of the target statement, the main part informs about how things are going, the facts of reality are ascertained, and the dependent part contains information about the goal for which the actions named in the main PU have been taken. As you can see, in these phrases, the target value is somewhat reduced. The use of speech verbs in the main LU entails a shift in semantic relations in the dependent LU. The target meaning may weaken, it becomes the weaker, the weaker the component of volitional influence in the semantics of the predicate verb of the main part. A speech action can be considered an action. The specificity of these structures lies in the fact that the predicate verb of the main part appears in the form of an imperative mood.

Conclusion

Thus, the modality of desire is a constituent factor of the target meaning. Nobody will desire and strive to accomplish something undesirable for themselves, even if this action is contrary to universal human norms. The subject of a specific negative action will perceive it as desirable in achieving the intended goal.[6]

Therefore, the circumstances of cause and purpose can be used as homogeneous terms or balance each other in the role of subject and predicative. Thus we have considered the concept of goal in different areas of science, target relations are expressed in different forms.

Target relations can be sufficiently deeply and fully transmitted by the forms of a complex sentence.

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Цель как объект исследования в философии, психологии в лингвистике

Аннотация. В статье описывается значение цели с точки зрения психологии и целевых отношений на английском языке. Цель психологии – выразить активную сторону человеческого сознания. В статье рассматривается понятие цели, которое относится к разным областям науки. В статье описаны целевые отношения. В лингвистике целевые отношения рассматриваются с разных точек зрения. Цель – научить студентов целевым отношениям, которые выражаются в разных формах.

Ключевые слова: целевые отношения, сложное предложение, иностранный язык, предикатив, мысленная цель

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Философия, тіл біліміндегі психологияны зерттеудің мақсаты

Аңдатпа. Мақалада психология және мақсаттық қатынастар тұрғысынан ағылшын тіліндегі мақсаттың мәні сипатталған. Психологияның мақсаты – адам санасының белсенді жағын көрсету. Бұл еңбекте әртүрлі ғылым салаларына қатысты мақсат тұжырымдамасы талқыланады. Сондай-ақ мақсатты қатынасты да сипаттайды. Тіл білімінде мақсатты қатынастар әркелкі көзқарас тұрғысынан қарастырылады. Мақсаты – студенттерге әрқилы формада көрінетін мақсатты қатынастарды үйрету.

Түйінді сөздер: мақсатты қатынас, күрделі сөйлем, шет тілі, предикативті, ақыл-ой мақсаты

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