

## COGNITIVE AND LINGUOPRAGMATIC PROBLEMS OF PERCEPTION VERBS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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### ANNOTATION

The problem of perception is one of the important problems in the study of man. Man's ability to perceive the real world is one of his fundamental abilities along with feeling, imagining, thinking, understand. Information about the surrounding world is provided to a person in a directly sensory form by a variety of colours, sounds, tastes, smells. This article gives information about cognitive and linguopragmatic problems of perception verbs in English and Uzbek languages.

**Keywords:** concept, seme, noema, verbs, perception verbs, cognitive meaning, linguopragmatic meaning.

Each individual mode of perception creates its own mechanisms that regulate receiving information with the help of a particular organ of perception. Perception constitutes an important part of human life. It is a form of sensory reflection of reality in consciousness, it is the ability to detect, accept, distinguish and assimilate the phenomena of the external world and form them images. Sensual and logical are independent categories, but their independence is valid only within the framework of dialectical unity, since the sensible presupposes the logical and vice versa.

The process of perception is a multifaceted phenomenon, it is of interest to philosophers, psychologists, linguists, sociologists, literary critics, culturologists, as evidenced by the many approaches to its study: the empirical approach (Wundt 1880; Helmholtz 1993), the genetic approach (Smith 1957; Lomov 1984), the studies of Gestalt psychologists (Koffka 1935), behaviourally oriented studies (Gibson 1966), the activity approach (Zaporozhets 1967; Leontiev 1977), research in cognitive psychology (Neisser 1981; Piaget 1969). In the most generalized form, three directions can be distinguished in the study of the process of perception: philosophical, psycho-physiological, and proper linguistic.

Vocabulary of the perceptual area, the most important part of which is verbs of perception, was at the epicentre of various philosophical and linguistic teachings. In the history of philosophy, the direction of sensationalism is known, the starting point of which was the postulate that the only source of knowledge of the objective world is the sensory experience of man, developed due to the "work" of the organs of perception, and therefore the entire content of knowledge was derived from the functioning of the sense organs.

As a means of knowing the objective world, the verbs of perception in this function come close to the language as a whole, since the world can be known by two ways: through receptors (a subject of biology) and through language. To the main representatives of sensory areas in the Western Romance languages, we attribute verbs.

According to leading experts in semasiology, the most important contribution to modern theory of meaning is the concept of prototypical structuring of semantic categories. The ontology of the surrounding world is reflected in consciousness of a person in the form of categories, each of which includes a certain a group of objects organized and structured in a certain way. The centre of the

category is prototypes. All are grouped around them. Other objects belonging to this category, while according to the presence / absence of the most important categorical features, these objects are located closer or, respectively, further from the centre.

The question of interlingua equivalence is also solved on the basis of prototype theory. The hereditary features of the group of perceptual verbs, as is known, were well developed in Latin, forming the basis of the hereditary fund of perceptual verbs in the languages of the Romance area. Three paradigms of verbs of perception, representing three types of perceptual ability: passive, active and causative already during the formation of the "new" Romance languages acquired divergent features that continued to evolve, as a result of which the foundations of national language pictures of the sphere of perception.

Their development was caused by factors fairly well described in romance and in constant interaction: these are socio-historical conditions, the external system of language (connection of a word with objects and phenomena of the external world) and internal structure language (Dauzat 1948; Stepanov 1976). Here, in our opinion, we should add socio-psychological and cognitive factors.

During the transition from the base language to child languages, perceptual verbs undergo various semantic transformations: castling, exchange the roles of the main lexical representative (hypernyms) and fractional lexical representative (hyponym).

In this study, the behaviour of verbs of perception is studied not only in the system, but also in a specific speech realization, in syntagmatic. The functional-semantic aspect of the concept cannot but take into account the deictic component. The issue of separating sensory and cognitive modes is closely related to the theory of dexies. For the study and description of verbs perception, put forward by K. Buhler, the theory of two fields, deictic and symbolic, is of fundamental importance, it becomes the basis for studying the entire perceptual field of language.

K.Buhler makes a fundamental difference between the indication field in the language in which the signs that perform the deictic function, and the symbolic field formed by nominal words. For indicative signs, this is a situation; for symbolic signs, this is a syntactic and semantic context. The symbolic is connected with the imaginary (spiritual perception according to Buhler), and deictic - with directly perceived.

The analysis showed that the perceptual act and the deictic act have both common and distinctive features what is common is that the deictic act is possible only in the process of perception, in the deictic act the indication of the object and the nomination can, under certain conditions, coincide. However, it is known that deictic are called "signs that have referents, but not having designates" (Weinreich 1970), so the content of the deictic sign changes whenever the communication situation changes.

Verbs of perception do not fit this definition, since the semantics of verbs perception does not change depending on the perceived situation, but the same psycho-physiological channel, which allows us to designate the common «field of vision» of the speaker and listener, unites deictic words and verbs of perception. All sensory-perceived data coming to a person fit into a certain sequence - a coordinate a system whose starting point is what is indicated by the demonstrative words "I", "here", "now". Thus, the deictic field of perception has the following coordinates:

- a) Acting: the perceiver differs (the agent of the perceptual act) and perceived (the object of the perceptual act);
- b) Temporal: in relation to a reference point, narrative or description of perception. Points on the time axis show simultaneity, precedence and following;
- c) Spatial: joint stay of acting (here) or their separation (there).

Each of the coordinates has its own deictic area. The first coordinate corresponds to personal deixis, the second to temporal, and the third to spatial. Deictic vocabulary is egocentric; its semantic basis is the concept of "I", "ego", "speaking".

The figure of the speaker organizes both the semantic space of the utterance and the system of deictic words in the language. She is the reference point relative to which the act of communication is the reference of time and space, which forms the core of the interpretation of the two main spatial and temporal deictic words "here" and "now". The indicative field, as it was established in the course of the study, is directly related to the perceptual act, therefore the perceptual seme plays the role of a basic distinguishing feature of all lexemes included in the deictic field.

Taking into account all aspects of the subject-object situation, correlating with the coordinates of the semantic field of the verbs of perception, with the support

Based on B. Pottier's research, a classification of the vocabulary of perception was developed, which correlates with the concept of noema. We do not combine two concepts – semes and noemas, but we separate them, “tying” them to different areas of research: the seme is associated with monolinguistic research, and the noema is associated with research interlingual.

The noema is a conceptual unit, a representative level of universals, this is a theoretical construct of a certain level of abstraction (Pottier 1987). The subject of noemics is the conceptualization of the semantic continuum, identifying concepts and relationships between them.

In the perceptual field, noemas are distinguished in accordance with the two functions of perceptual activity: passive and active perception and its two participants: subject and object. Predicate relations, uniting the participants of the perceptual-locutionary act (subject and object), constitute four groups, which include ten noemas:

1. A group of verbs of subjective-passive perception:

- a) Possession of sensitive ability: type to see, hear.
- b) Loss of sensory ability: type blind, deaf.
- c) Causation of the loss of sensitive ability, i.e. deprivation of someone sensing ability: blind, stun type
- d) Acquisition of sensitive ability: type to see the light, gain hearing (paraphrase).

2. Group of verbs of subject-active perception:

- a) Active use of sensitive ability, active action of the subject: type of perceive, look, listen.
- b) Non-use of sensitive ability: type to turn away, look away (paraphrase).

3. Group of verbs of object-passive perception: denotes a property object to affect the human senses when the object is in the field of view of the subject: the type to be perceived.

- a) The object has the property to affect the senses: type ring, smell, be tasty, smooth.
- b) Depriving an object of the property to act on the senses, i.e. to cause non-influence of the object: type of hiding.

4. A group of verbs of object-active perception, when an object enters the active zone of perception, the organs are affected senses: glitter type

- a) “Causing the impact of an object on the human senses” i.e. endowing an object with the ability to influence the senses: type to show polish.
- b) Unrealized property of an object to influence the senses: type to disappear.

In conclusion, we note that the field of perception appears as a multidimensional formation, including five micro fields in accordance with the number of organs senses: micro field of verbs of visual, auditory, tactile, olfactory and gustatory perception. The verbs of each of the micro fields are hierarchically interconnected both vertically and horizontally, thus organizing perception system. The verbs of visual

and auditory perception are leading, in accordance with the role of the sensory systems they designate, according to semantic range they are opposed to olfactory, gustatory and tactile systems.

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