



PERCEPTION OF WORD MEANING: A PSYCHOLOGICAL AND COGNITIVE ANALYSI

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ABSTRACT

In this article, the issue of language is studied in relation to the functioning of the psyche, thinking, mind, and consciousness. The role of language in the formation of knowledge and science is analyzed. The importance of emotion, tone, and imagination in understanding the meaning of a word, and the semantic construction of a word based on these, and the research of types of meaning are given.

KEYWORDS

Language, psyche, thinking, mind, consciousness, speech, knowledge, science, emotion, tone, imagination, image, word, concept, meaning, sentence, thought, content, lexical meaning, grammatical meaning.

INTRODUCTION

The diversity of scientific conclusions on the study of language in connection with the human psyche encourages us to repeatedly pay attention to the issue of language and thinking. The issue of language and thinking cannot be studied without the psyche. Changes in the human body: just as water and food are necessary for growth and development, language is food for changes in the

psyche and thinking of a person, for improvement. Language is a social phenomenon that lives in accordance with the mentality and thinking of a certain people. Language is the main tool in studying the issue of spirit and thinking. The human psyche is rooted in the psyche of our ancestors. Let's say that the spirit of the apple tree is in the seed of an apple, so apricots do not grow



from it. In the bosom of the earth, a white apple sprouts from the seed of a white apple, animated by water and energized by sunlight. Not a red apple. In the same way, the psyche of a person is inspired by the psyche of his ancestors, and the soul of each person is close to the psyche of his ancestors. Accordingly, social groups are formed. The impact of another mentality on the human soul affects the mentality of the social group to which it belongs, causes the disintegration of the social mentality and the emergence of a separate world of the psyche. The influence of the human psyche on each other is realized through the language, because the mentality and way of thinking of the people of this language lives in the language. In the psyche of people who think in two languages, say Uzbek and Russian, there are signs characteristic of the psyche of two nations. Language, mentality and thinking acquire a social essence. When perceiving the world, a person initially relies on senses, then relies on language units that serve to express concepts formed through senses, and thinks through them. It is known that changes in human thinking affect the psyche. Also, changes in the psyche are reflected in thinking. Human thinking operates on the basis of perception, understanding, and knowledge. Eyes and ears are the main means of perception, understanding, and understanding, and understanding takes place in the heart. As people observe the surrounding reality, they think about it. Let's say, while observing the constant movement of an ant and the cunning actions of a fox, each person learns from them and reacts to them in his own way. People react to the events of

existence based on their knowledge. This knowledge is formed on the basis of people's belonging to a certain social group and the national-cultural views, thinking and imagination characteristic of this social group. With the need to express them in language, language units are formed that show the national way of thinking of different peoples. An example of this is simile, metaphor, symbol. Units such as fox (cunning), ant (hardworking), and giant (big) are mainly formed based on the description of the image of a person with such qualities. Such figurative units show the national way of thinking of a certain people, their attitude to things and events in the world. The knowledge underlying it opens the way to study the world of thought and imagination of the people who own it.

Thought is formed within the capabilities and needs of the human soul. Language develops with the need of thinking to acquire linguistic clothing. Thinking activity is carried out on the basis of a wide range, say, analysis, synthesis, comparison, contrast, classification, systematization, etc. Thinking relies on both imagination and logic. This is the way to think and judge. Thinking leads to conclusions. Conclusion is the product of mental activity. Mental activity affects the mind, and the true essence of knowledge is understood through the medium of the mind. Knowledge is acquired according to the activity of spirit, thinking, mind, consciousness. At their limit is the psyche and consciousness. The pursuit of knowledge arises from the basis of human mental abilities and is limited to understanding.



The concept is mainly formed through the senses. The main ones are the heart, eyes, and ears. Perception and understanding of the world is realized with senses. Words and phrases are a linguistic shell for concepts. It is not possible to name all perceived concepts. Also, some words are interpreted with different concepts. Let's say that the word wealth is understood as happiness for someone, and for someone it is understood as unhappiness. Thought is formed on the basis of concepts. For them, speech is a linguistic shell. They represent judgment. The circle of thinking has two foci, in one of which thinking is directed in the positive direction, and in the other, it is directed in the negative direction. Their collision affects mental activity and moves it, opening the way to conclusions. Reasoning based on conclusions opens the way to understanding. Consciousness is the highest level of knowledge, and understanding takes place in the heart.

Cognitive activity leads to deep understanding of the essence of knowledge and creation of knowledge. All this is mainly done through language, and these issues are studied in such disciplines as psycholinguistics and cognitive linguistics in connection with linguistics. At this point, it is worth mentioning that there is a need for a deep study of the connection between consciousness and language. Also, the study of the psyche, language and consciousness in relation to each other is the basis for finding solutions to the problems related to the construction of the meaning of words, the creation and presentation of speech, and the issues of text composition. Based on the following traditional plan, we will study the speech structure that leads from knowledge to science according to the activity of understanding, thought, thinking, mind, and consciousness. The plan for the text on the topic of apples is as follows.

Introduction	Our understanding of the apple, we introduce it.
Main part:	Consists of a conflict of ideas or a sequence of ideas. Thinking leads to thinking.
a) thoughts;	The positive side.
b) thoughts.	The negative side.
Conclusion	The conclusion is a product of the mind.
Result	The result is a product of understanding.

Therefore, thinking in a sequential or opposite way leads to thinking. The activity of thinking encourages inference and it activates the mind. Conclusion is the product of mental activity. An attempt to understand the essence of the matter,

based on the various available conclusions, moves the mind. Understanding results in knowledge. Knowledge and science are acquired according to intention and purpose. Let's say that the intention is to learn the apple, the goal is to understand the



basis of knowledge. Intention leads to knowledge, purpose leads to knowledge. As a result of thinking and thinking, knowledge is created, and as a result of understanding, knowledge is created. The main tool in the formation of knowledge and science is language, and the study of the relationship between language and thought, language and mind, language and emotion, language and consciousness within the pairs allows to research the processes of the formation of knowledge and its expression in speech, and in it opens the way to determine the role and functions of the word. Speech activity is very important in the formation of knowledge and science. Speech activity and the body parts that move them have a great influence on the psyche, thinking, mind, and consciousness, which motivates them to work in a wide range of ways. According to our observations, performing the activities of the spirit, thinking, mind, and consciousness without speech narrows the way to knowledge and science, because the transfer of understanding to speech opens the way to thinking. The transfer of thought to speech leads to thinking, and the transfer of the product of thought to speech leads to intelligence. The transfer of the product of the mind to speech uses the mind. Consciousness and speech activity bring out the knowledge formed on the basis of knowledge. Language plays the main role in the development of thinking, in the formation of knowledge and science. Spirit, language, thinking are closely related to each other. Relying on the science of psychology in the study of language and thinking and studying the issue of knowledge and

science formed as a result of their interaction from the point of view of linguistics is important in revealing the semantic essence of language units. The mind works according to the human psyche and each person acquires knowledge according to his mental capacity. Consciousness is the pinnacle of knowledge, the furnace that produces knowledge, and it is the main tool that distinguishes man from animals.

It is very important to think about language, thinking, mind, consciousness as well as feeling when learning a word. It is known that emotions have an effect on the spirit, language, thinking, mind, and consciousness. Along with the meaning of the word, the emotional impact is stored in the memory. M., as a result of the use of the words "asset" and "ass" in relation to a person, negative attitudes and feelings arise. When words like my angel and my spring are used, positive emotions are evoked. The emotional impact of the words or sentences used in communication is different for everyone, so the attitude towards them is also different. In words with an emotional effect, the meaning created as a result of the effect of the thing represented by this word on emotions is expressed. The words lemon, cherry, and pomegranate evoke three different feelings in a person who tastes it. These feelings are felt by people as they are absorbed into the form and meaning of words. Since people's feelings and sensations are different or different according to certain characteristics, the understanding of the emotional-affective color expressed in the meaning of the word also differs individually. M., the word "lemon" reminds someone of a pleasant



taste, and someone unpleasant. In this sense, every person understands the emotional-affective paint in the meaning of the word based on his feelings and intuition. For example, when we hear the word lemon, its physical appearance is embodied before our eyes, taste buds and salivary glands start to work when we remember its taste. A person who has heard of a lemon and has not tried to eat it has no sense of taste. If he has eaten it, he feels its taste according to the effect on his senses. In general, each word has a unique effect on the senses. Therefore, when hearing certain words, situations such as laughter, crying, hunger, thirst, yawning, joy, and tingling of the flesh occur. This is caused by the way the emotion embedded in the form and meaning of the word is perceived and influenced by the person.

Certain meaning and emotions are also understood in the tone expressed through the form of words or sentences. By saying the same sentence in different tones, different meanings can be expressed. Let's say, saying I love you in soft, hard, sarcastic tones will change its meaning and impact. It can even be said in such a tone that the opposite meaning is formed from it, i.e. "I hate you". Changes in the form of the word, the pronunciation of sounds in a certain tone also create an emotional and affective color. The influence of melody on emotions is strong, therefore, mixing the tone of words with the tone of the melody or pronouncing the word in a musical tone affects the emotions. Different meanings are expressed from the pronunciation of a sound, syllable, word or sentence in a certain tone. M., when saying a word or sentence in the

tones of request, begging, pity, sarcasm, fear, excitement, questioning, command, admonition, rudeness, the meaning and content changes according to this tone. As a result of adapting the long and short tones expressed by vowels and consonants to the melody, the possibility of understanding a certain feeling and information expands. That's why melodies reflect people's thinking, national-cultural views, mentality, concepts, and information. Speech is the main means of communication between people, and sound is an important means of information exchange between all living things. Their desires are evident in the chirping of birds, the barking of dogs, and the meowing of cats. Emotions such as begging, suffering, happiness, and sadness are revealed through the tone. Therefore, tone is one of the important means of information exchange, it expresses meaning and content. Reading comprehension is tonally different from listening comprehension. Since the tone is not clearly reflected in reading comprehension, each student reads it in his own tone and understands it accordingly. As the melody is heard in listening and understanding, understanding is formed in accordance with this melody, and in understanding its meaning, there is similarity and closeness. If the tone has a strong influence on the emotions, the influence of the emotions on the psyche, thinking, mind, and consciousness is great. In the process of speaking, the emotional and emotional excesses distance the connection between language and thinking, psyche and thinking. Emotions affect the process of transmitting or receiving information,



understanding it, thinking, thinking, and as a result, not making the right decision on an issue, and not being able to analyze it deeply. Under the influence of strong emotions, it is observed that the speaker cannot think properly, as a result of his lack of reason, he utters something without deeply understanding its meaning, or the listener comes to the wrong conclusion in the process of listening and understanding. It is necessary to study the process of explanation or understanding with a deep understanding of the meaning of a word or sentence, not only within the framework of language and thinking, language and psyche, but also within the framework of language and emotion. Studying the word based on the issues of psyche, thinking, and feeling allows to better illuminate its meaning. Since the units formed by the syntagmatic relationship of words have the ability to express different meanings and emotions, a multi-meaningful syntactic whole is formed and this invites reflection. M., if the water is said to be boiling, it is necessary to understand, think, understand, feel and have knowledge about it in order to understand the need to be careful, the possibility of getting burned, and the fact that this can lead to bad consequences. It is important to have an effective, clear, understandable and consistent expression of the thought in the speech, the correct development of the internal speech and the ability to effectively use linguistic units when transferring it to the external speech. Human thinking is broad, and it is difficult to express it in speech. At first, a person begins to understand the world by hearing, seeing, understanding, perceiving and feeling through the

heart. Language and speech are formed and developed with the need to think. The world of thought is manifested through internal and external speech. Internal speech is often not exactly reflected in external speech. Thinking affects the development of language and speech. Observing, comparing, contrasting, comparing, summarizing, distinguishing, constantly thinking, sharpening the mind, enriches thinking and ensures the effectiveness of this speech. For example, there are many levels of redness, and it requires observation, comparison, comparison, etc.

Realization of existence, enrichment of imagination is realized on the basis of listening and understanding. When reading or listening to a text, imagination and emotion come to life, and these stimulate the awakening of other emotional imaginations stored in the memory, and the associative connection between them brings to mind other events that are related to one event or similar or opposite. In this, imagination and thinking are active. The process of listening or reading the text stimulates memory, that is, an event related to the text comes to mind, and this event brings to mind another event related to it. This ensures continuity in the communication process. Listening or reading comprehension affects the activity of thoughts, emotions, thinking, mind, and consciousness, and motivates it to work in a wide range of ways. Such effects cause changes in the psyche to a certain extent. Emotion increases the effectiveness of speech in one way. Language affects the psyche through emotions and thoughts. Language is a linguistic



garment for understanding and thought. Melody, tone, visual images also express concepts and ideas. Human psyche, inner world is revealed not only through words, but also through melody, melody, visual means. Thinking is primary in relation to language, and it is formed and developed to a certain extent even without language activity. Let's say that a person cries as soon as he is born and begins to express his desires through this. It also reflects mental and emotional activity. The spiritual world and way of thinking of each person is unique, and his speech is formed accordingly. In every language, the thinking, imagination, mentality, culture, and spirituality of the people of that language live. Therefore, whatever language a person learns, he absorbs to a certain extent the mentality, thinking, and spirituality of that language. Because language is not only a means of communication consisting of grammatical rules, it is a phenomenon formed by the influence of mentality and thinking and has the ability to influence it. Mood and thinking are reflected in language, and are also changed under the influence of language.

Language affects the formation of speech organs. A person's speech organs are formed and developed according to the nature of the language sounds they are learning. Therefore, when learning a foreign language or speaking in another dialect, speech defects, inconveniences and difficulties arise related to pronunciation. Language has the ability to influence the human psyche, thinking, imagination, and emotions, and it is the main tool for cultural exchange between

different peoples. Even if we take dialects within the same language as an example, each dialect's representative has its own mentality and thinking. We observe that it has adapted in a special way. Therefore, during the study of a language, there is a certain degree of adaptation to the culture of the speakers of this language. The influence of thought, imagination, culture, and spirit embedded in the language on the process of communication can be felt. For example, communication between representatives of two languages or dialects or people belonging to different social groups sometimes does not take place meaningfully. Misunderstandings and misunderstandings are likely to occur. When mastering a foreign language or dialect, through this language, another mentality and thinking affects the human psyche and thinking, and these processes also affect the development of the language. Therefore, the development of language cannot be studied without the issue of mentality and thinking. Language is alive with spirit and develops with thought. For example, it is impossible to learn a foreign language without the mentality and thinking embedded in this language. To some extent, the commonality in the mentality and thinking of speakers of the same language is caused by the language. Language affects the psyche and emotions, that's why a person laughs when he hears some words, and cries at others. And changes in mood and emotions have an effect on speech. Let's say, it prevents it from being fluent and meaningful. Words serve not only to understand, but also to express feelings and attitudes. M., when we hear



the word "lemon", the related imagination and emotions are awakened in the memory, all the senses are activated, the taste and effect are felt and the sense organs react to it. Attitudes vary, because lemons are good for some and bad for others. Relationships with lemon differ depending on how the lemon is stored in memory.

The expressive side of the word is wide, it includes concept, imagination, image, feeling and even tone. Imagination, images, images, concepts expressed through words affect the consciousness and feelings of a person. The meaning of the word is wide, and a person uses it based on his psyche, imagination, feelings, and thinking. Signs perceived by the eye occupy the main place in the formation of the meaning of a word. This is also important in listening and imagining. In the human mind, these signs bring to life the imagination, the image that represents the physical expression of the word, i.e., its shape, size, size, and color. M., when the word "book" is mentioned, an image of four corners, paper, and writing material appears in our imagination. Even in hearing and understanding, images and images of things come to life in the imagination through sound. M., the sound of chip-chip-chip-chip embodies the image of a chick in the imagination. "When talking about things and events, we are not talking about them directly, but about their image in the mind. And the image in the mind is an emotional phenomenon that occurs on the basis of personal experience. What a person sees, he imprints in his imagination. That is why several people have different ideas about something. Therefore, when understanding the meaning of

words, people's concepts differ according to certain signs.

The meaning of some words is formed only by listening and understanding. An example of this is a helper, a linker, a load. Concepts formed on the basis of skin, body, and smell sensations are mainly perceived under the influence of emotions and take place in the memory by associative connection with other concepts. M., sweet, fragrant words are remembered with the image of the words that have such a sign (sema). Let's say that the word "sweet" brings to mind the image of sweets, and the word "fragrant" brings to mind the image of flowers. Such words serve to enrich imagination, associative grouping of words in memory. Lexical meaning is formed on the basis of the concepts of words that can be imagined and whose image is embodied in our mind. Words that do not have this feature represent grammatical meaning. Each person imagines the image of the word in existence in his own way, but according to certain characteristics, this image is common. M., when about 200 students were asked to imagine and describe the image of a pear, most of them said that it is a yellow fruit similar to a lamp hanging from the ceiling. But it was found that there are different images in their imagination when telling some signs. Understanding and imagining the meaning of words differs in each person according to certain signs. Everyone understands the meaning of words based on their intuition, imagination, and knowledge.

The lexical meaning of the word is formed by the verbal expression of the signs of the image formed on the basis of them. The dictionary meaning of



the word is formed on the basis of describing the common signs of things and phenomena known to everyone. But these visions and images are individually different according to some characters, there are such words that it is impossible to accurately describe them. Concepts related to these words help in describing such words. M., when imagining the image of the word happiness, a happy face comes to our eyes, and there is also a symbolic sign of this image, and when we see it, we understand happiness. Therefore, the dictionary meaning (semema) of a word consists of a set of signs (sema) that reflect the imagination and image in speech. These senses are formed on the basis of sight, hearing, taste, smell, and skin. Also, the tone of the word, the tones expressed by some sounds of the word, have their effect on the feeling, and these tones express the concept. The meaning is also understood through the tone. A relationship is formed based on these meanings. M., the word *balo* expresses a positive or negative meaning according to the tone of pronunciation. The grammatical meaning of some words helps to embody the imagination. It is impossible to imagine an assistant with M. in a specific image. But it is imagined under the influence of the helper with the image of the word he drew with a pencil. Some grammatical meanings express a concept by means of tone. M., downloads have a specific tone, and information is conveyed based on this tone in speech did you go The sentence has an interrogative tone, and the sentence *bordi-ku* has an emphatic tone and expresses such a meaning. Certain image signs are differentiated by means of

some lexical form-forming suffixes. M., if the word "house" creates an image of a large-sized house in the imagination, the word "house" creates an image of a small-sized house. The sign of diminutiveness is represented by the suffix *-cha*. In the image, the color symbol of the word "black" is distinguished by the suffix *-mtir*. Such lexical form-forming units are added to the word and reveal the different characteristics of the symbols of the image in the imagination. Grammatical units do not create an image in the imagination. Some of them appear in a compound or a sentence and revive the imagination, stimulate the formation of a certain image.

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