



LINGUOCOGNITIVE ANALYSIS OF THE VERBS OF BEHAVIOR EXPRESSING HUMAN PERSONALITY (BEHAVIOR) (ON THE BASIS OF UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES MATERIALS)

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ABSTRACT

Since cognitive science has been one of the most controversial topics in humanitarian sciences that also deals with linguistic sciences, the author of the article below intends to touch upon the topic related to the linguo-cognitive analysis of behavior verbs existing in human personality (behavior) on the basis of Uzbek and English languages materials. It should be noted that the linguistic function of these verbs play an important role on everyday conversation as well as on the literary dialogues that gives an overview, whole/partially, about a speaker, their status quo, personality and behavior.

KEYWORDS: - cognitive linguistics, semantics, human personality, behavior, token verbs, language transmission methods, linguistic-cultural studies, psychology, philosophy.

INTRODUCTION

In modern linguistics, the study of the problems of the communicative interaction of people, the study of the relationship of various components of speech activity, and the disclosure of language transmission methods are extremely relevant. Behavior plays a huge role in the life of every person. It can be understood in a broad (scientific) sense, that is, as a specific set of actions of a person or animals, and in (everyday), that is, as a set of actions and self-control of a person who have received one or another social moral assessment. In a scientific sense, it is defined as an appropriate system of actions or their combination, carried out by an individual

and creating a holistic view of him and his lifestyle; a course of action, the nature of actions against someone in accordance with the rules of etiquette. The general prerequisites of behavior are identified, which include the presence of a subject with a certain organization, in accordance with which he builds this appropriate system of his actions; the presence of a specific program of behavior and assessment mechanisms. As the main attention we take, the provision that the behavior of a person is an action or a combination of actions. Accordingly, verbs of behavior are the basic representatives of the category "human behavior". Key representatives of this group of behavior token verbs, which is combined with a number of other



verb tokens. In their European interpretation, they have the semantic component “behave in a certain way”, which are the bearers of the nuclear system.

We now turn to more specific issues characterizing our cognitive science perspective on verb representation and processing. This section sets the stage for a review of some specific controversies on the nature of verb representation and processing, presented below. Our goal here is to briefly discuss criteria for sorting out linguistic and nonlinguistic aspects of verb meaning.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

We take as the standard view perhaps common to all theoretical approaches to verb representation that verbs qua linguistic entities are lexicalizations of “happenings” [1]. This means that verbs are morphologically simplex or complex lexical items whose referents are events or states in the world. We also assume that it is standard to take verb meanings to be encodings representations in the mind/brain of such happenings. This is much of what we take to be uncontroversial, for what exactly verbs pick out of these events or states, how they interact with other linguistic constituents, and how they are mentally represented and neurologically implemented are matters of great divide in the literature. Beyond their linguistic life, verb meanings the representations of happenings are concepts and thus might be represented “outside” the linguistic system proper, on the assumption that a line can be drawn between linguistic and nonlinguistic representations and processes. That is to say, whatever properties of the world (events/states) a verb picks out, these properties are available to other cognitive systems, perhaps at a central system common to different perceptual and cognitive domains. To wit, the verb drink picks out (or refers to)

drinking events, whether this event is perceived linguistically (during sentence comprehension), visually (perceiving someone drinking), or is part of one’s action (drinking).

Along with the verb behave; six subgroups of verbs are distinguished that form the lexical-semantic group of verbs of behavior. Verbs of behavior proper are assigned to the first subgroup: act, acquit oneself, bear oneself, comfort oneself; conduct oneself, demean oneself, deport oneself, quit oneself, react, the meaning of “behave” in which is the main. However, the analysis of vocabulary definitions indicates that some of them contain in their main meaning additional semantic components. The verb comfort oneself is stylistically related to the literary style of the English language; Act realizing the meaning of “behave”, contains in its interpretation the meaning of “pretend to be someone who really is not”; conduct oneself “behave in a certain way, especially in situations where people can notice you and evaluate your behavior” Demean oneself “behave in such a way that people cease to respect you; omit in their own worth, social assessment ”; react implements the meaning “behave”, as well as the meaning “intentionally behave in a way which is the opposite of what is expected of you. “The peculiarity of the verbs of this group is that there is no indication in the semantics of action and evaluation, with the exception of the verbs behave oneself (+), and domain oneself (-). Based on this fact, we also include the verbs: do, live, respond, which have in their meaning the lexical-semantic version of “behave”.

It should be noted that in the verbs act, behave oneself, conduct, do, live, respond, the meaning “behave” is not direct. The second subgroup is composed of verbs that realize this “pretend-behave pretending”: affect, bluff, feign humor, masquerade, profess, simulate, sham, impersonate, assume, imitate, and fake. Affect – “to behave in the sense of pretending, doing for a



look, pretending to be unaware". Bluff – "pretending to do something or know something while maintaining confidence". Masquerade – "pretend to impersonate someone else". The third subgroup also combines the verbs with the seme "behave - to manage the actions of (oneself) in a particular way" [2]; however, verbs of behavior, the way of doing action is built into their meaning. They are next step verbs: abide, adhere, comply, assert oneself, attitudinize, carouse, condescend, conform, defy, dishonor, domineer, fawn, father, forget oneself, fuss, grovel, kowtow, overdo, pig, play, pose, prance, spoon, tread, disgrace, and misbehave. The fourth subgroup is the verbs with the seme "to behave in a certain way in relation to other people". These are the following verbs: bull, discriminate, ill-treat, mistreat, patronize privilege, roughhouse, serve, tyrannize, use, handle, and deal with. The fifth subgroup is represented by verbs, the main seme of which is "show in behavior that ...": display, mourn, flaunt, parade, show, demonstrate, exhibit. As part of the sixth subgroup, the verbs with seme are "behave fraudulently": cheat- get something from somebody by behaving dishonestly, "behave cheating in order to get something from somebody": cozen, dissemble, dissimulate, humbug, juggle, pluck, swindle. The theoretical basis for the analysis of distinguished verbs is the verbocentric concept of the sentence and the theory of valence. According to the first concept, the center of the sentence has a verb that organizes the sentence of semantic and syntactic predicting its asset.

The situation of "human behavior" can be represented in the form of the following models that have several ways of implementation: 1. C, the subject of behavior, commits an act - P; N, the observer of this act, validates the given act as positive, that is, correlates it with the norms of behavior existing in a given society in a certain situation, with their own ideas about the correct

behavior), and on the basis of this gives the action a positive rating of 0 (expresses a positive opinion about this act): If you say that a woman is a lady, you mean that she behaves in a polite, dignified and graceful way [3]. (She - subject, behaves - set of actions (behaves), polite, dignified and graceful way - positive assessment of the author of the statement - Observer). C, the subject of behavior commits an act - P; N - observer of this act; qualifies him as negative, and further, expresses a negative assessment - O regarding this act: If someone calls a person, a man, a bastard, they are insulting him for example because he has behaved very unpleasantly [4]. (He is the subject, has behaved is the totality of actions (behavior), unpleasantly is the assessment, the author of the statement is (observer). C, the subject of behavior, performs the act P in relation to the object of behavior; H is the observer of this act, qualifies this act as positive on the basis of this expresses a positive assessment: - About this action: "That atone for his conduct, therefore, Elinor took immediate possession of the post civility which she had assigned herself, behaved with greatest attention to Mrs. Jennings, talked with her, laughed with her and listened to her whenever she could; and Mrs. Jennings on her side treated them both with all possible kindness "(She, Mrs. Jennings phenomena, behaved- a combination of actions (components of behavior: talked with her, laughed with her and listened to her whenever she could), treated- a set of actions (behavior in relation to other people), Mrs. Jennings, them both- objects of behavior; with the greatest attention, with possible kindness Austen). 4. C, the subject of behavior, commits an act-P in relation to O-object of behavior; H - observer of this act, qualifies this act as negative; on the basis of this, expresses a negative assessment of O- of this action: "That atone for his conduct, therefore, Elinor took immediate possession of the post civility which she had assigned herself,



behaved with greatest attention to Mrs. Jennings, talked with her, laughed with her and listened to her whenever she could; and Mrs. Jennings on her side treated them both with all possible kindness "(She, Mrs. Jennings - subjects of behavior, behaved - consortium of actions (components of behavior: talked with her, laughed with her and listened to her whenever she could), treated - set of actions (behavior in relation to other people), Mrs. Jennings, both of them are objects of behavior; with the greatest attention, with possible kindness; positive assessment of the observer — author of the statement (J. Austen) 4. C, the subject of behavior commits an act - P in relation to O- the object of behavior; H- observer of this act, qualifies this act as negative, on the basis of this expresses negative assessment of O- of this action: If someone you do know well behaves in a familiar way towards you, they treat you very informally in a way that you might find offensive [5]. (Someone, they- subjects, treat- set of actions (behavior), you is an object, and the familiar way, in a way that you might find offensive negative rating, the author of the statement is an observer). Thus, it is nice to talk about behavior when a person (C) has committed an act (P), (similarly to an act (P) in relation to a person (O1)), some person (N) rated this act (G1) as (O). These C, P, N, O, O1 are obligatory participants in the protodoric situation "human behavior", that is, its variable semantic octants: Subject, set of actions (behavior), Observer (makes an assessment), Assessment (positive or negative), object behavior. The purpose of the subject of the situation is to perform an action (qualified as human behavior, a certain act), the observer's goal is to describe the given event, and since the verb is the predicate, the situation in which the given event occurs and the situation is assessed, and in particular, a set of actions. The highlighted elements of the situation are necessary and sufficient. If at least one of these elements is

missing, then it cannot be defined as "human behavior". This will be a different situation with a different set of participants. Based on the "human behavior" situation highlighted and described above, we consider the semantic and syntactic valencies of the verbs we study. They relate to the verbs of the anthroposphere, that is, the action concluded in them, is always performed by an animated person. From here it is investigated that the subjective position with them is valence determined. At the syntactic level of its substitution, from lexical units that designate the carrier of the action, process, or state. The subject of behavior is expressed by a noun or pronoun in the general case: She behaved as if she was beautiful. "Mr. Morland has behaved vastly handsome indeed", said the gentle Mrs. Thrope, looking anxiously at her daughter.

There are many good and bad qualities in a person's personality (behavior). Good people have steady goals: those who take initiative and make decisions without fear. They are patient, brave, and courageous.

In English, one of the verbs expressing courage is the following meaning in an annotated glossary: Give (someone) the courage or confidence to do something or to behave in a certain way.

In the Uzbek language, verb lexemes, which express courage, are often transmitted, both spoken and written. For example: mardlik qilmoq, mardlik ko'rsatmoq, botirlik qilmoq, botirlik ko'rsatmoq, jur'at qilmoq, botirlanmoq, jasurlik qilmoq, jasurlanmoq such as these verbs are the definition of "mardlik" in the Uzbek dictionary: Mardlik qilmoq, mardlik ko'rstmoq.

Vatanni kelgindilardan ozod qilish- dunyodagi eng katta mardlikdir! [6].

Courage is a personality trait that is related to persistence, stamina, self-control, and other good qualities, so we divide the verb lexemes into this



group:

Verbs expressing determination. As an example of the verb lexeme in the English language, it is defined in the explanatory dictionary as follows: not retreat or lose one's advantage during a conflict or competition. You will be able to hold your ground and resist the enemies attack.

In the Uzbek language, the word “qat’iyashmoq” has the following meanings:

Uzil-kesil, qat’iy tus olmoq, qat’iy, aniq bo’lmoq. Bo’ta bo’ning bu hayollari borgan sari qat’iyashaverdi (S. Ahmad). O’zgarmas holga kelmoq, mustahkamlanmoq, barqaror bo’lmoq. Narxlar qat’iyashdi.

Dadillik - is one of the most important characteristics of a person, and it is characterized by the vitality that determines the activity of life. This is a continuous process of decision-making and implementation. As an example of this non-resolved English verb, this group is described in the annotation dictionary as follows: firmly determined to the something.

Constance was resolved not to cry.

In Uzbek language, dadillanmoq, dadil bo’lmoq, dadillashmoq, qatiylashmoq can be exemplified into that group and has meanings such as tobora dadillanmoqlikni, tobora dadil bo’lib bormoqlikni, tetiklanmoq: aytib bersangiz, balki toparman, - dedi Adolat dadillashib (S.Zunnunova).

For the sentence to be intelligible, the speaker supposes that the interpreter has an idealized or default frame in mind.

Xonzoda begim xandon urib kuldi-yu:

— Bu so’zlar siz uchun chindan ham mubolag’a!— dedi. — Yer yuzin tutqon ko’z yoshlaridin tangrim sizni asrasin! [6].

We can see above the implicit meaning of hyperbole. It expresses the emotional attitude of

the speaker towards the object of discussion. Exaggeration in hyperbole is based on the interaction of the denotational and the emotional meaning of a word.

— Bu Akbar bola halitdan naqora talashmoqdaku! — dedi.

Bopusxon xaxolab kuldi-yu:

— Hazratim lutf qildilar! — dedi [6].

The verb expresses the joy of a person form some kind of happiness and can be used both negative and positive. However, we can easily detect from the following sentence, and greasiness.

CONCLUSION

Cognitive linguistics, one of the new branches of linguistics, is being well-researched science in Uzbek linguistics, as well as in schools around the world. This is primarily due to the fact that this complex area is closely related to cultural studies, linguistic-cultural studies, psychology, philosophy, and several other social fields. As we conclude, we have outlined how the semantic and cognitive aspects of behavioral verbs influence human behavior and provided examples from popular works.

As you know, the materials in Uzbek linguistics were far behind in recent past. In our language today, in the footsteps of independence, information about the subject is virtually unavailable.

To conclude, we have reached the following points:

- ✓ the modern linguistics is ubiquitous in socio-humanitarian sciences ;
- ✓ the semantic-cognitive features of the verb is a complex unit of the language because it deals with many sciences;
- ✓ the use of behavioral verbs is common in



literary novels, especially in dialogues and conversations;

- ✓ the usage and selection of verbs (words) are important in reported speech.
- ✓ verbs have a great role in human behavior;
- ✓ the usage of action and state verbs could be classified into several groups;
- ✓ it is rather different from English in investigating behavioral verbs in Uzbek;
- ✓ it is easier to make a research in comparison of two languages.

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