



**VERBS OF PERCEPTION, THINKING, SPEAKING FROM THE POINT OF
VIEW OF PSYCHOLOGY**

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ABSTRACT

This article deals with verbs of perception of various types.

KEYWORDS

Perception, experience, speech, function, thinking, psychology.

Introduction

Perception is the most important of the functions of the higher nervous activity of man. With the birth of a person, he begins to perceive information both from the outside and from within himself, in order to instantly process it, and subsequently comprehend it. Thus, perception includes in the work the next, no less important function of a person - thinking. Comprehension of the information received with the help of sensors creates the phenomenon called life: it encourages a person to act, helps to accumulate experience and transmit this experience to others through speech.

Among the names of the area of perception, cognitive and speech spheres, the central place undoubtedly belongs to verbs - designations of the processes of perception, thinking, speaking. Thus, we emphasize that the main goal of our analysis is related to the study of verbs and the procedural component expressed by them, while we leave aside the subsystems of nouns and adjectives. Thus, in the chain brain - brain - braining - brain, we are only interested in braining. At a later stage, from the instrument of thinking (the brain), the nominations of the process are formed, motivated by the instrument of action. But to some extent, these subsystems can also become the object of our attention.

Verbs of perception, thinking and speaking in the Old Russian language represent a system in which three semantic groups are interconnected. The core of this system is symmetrical-asymmetrical manifestations at the level of lexical-semantic groups of verbs of perception, thinking, and speaking. System-wide regularities are quite fully manifested in the system of verbs of perception, thinking, and speaking.

Systemic transformations in the Old Russian language on the example of the studied groups of vocabulary reveal quantitative, qualitative and relative transformations that occur against the background of identical transformation.

The structural-semantic classification of verbs shows the greatest systemic completeness in the octet, which guarantees the accuracy, completeness and consistency of the theoretical representation of the linguistic material.

In the semantic structure of verbs, there is a development of a transition from a concrete material meaning to a more abstract one: for example, the Balto-Slavic character has the lexeme **itv* \ Baltic

correspondences of this word mean "reason, habits" and are associated with the verb *umъti*. Also, the Balto-Slavic character has the root **ik-* (connected by alternation with **uuk-*, cf. to get used to), from which the verb *uchiti* is derived, where, as in *umъti*, the transition from abstract meaning to concrete is made.

Verbs of perception, which include about 50 lexemes, denote both generalized perception in the form of sensations (*chuti*) and concrete visual and auditory perception (*sizirati*, *rasmatrshti* and *v'nouishti*, listen), while the meaning of perception is diffuse, approaching in its semantics the designations of mental processes - "to know", "to heed", "to think", "to foresee". It is also noteworthy that all 6 lexemes noted in the work with the general semantics of perception, thinking and speaking belong to the lexical-semantic group of verbs of perception. These are the verbs *въноушати*, *вънлтиА*, *просе Ътити*, *poslushti*, *съматршти*, *съмотрЪти*. Thus, the thesis about the primacy of perception in the development of thinking and speaking processes is confirmed.

Semantic analysis of verbs of perception, thinking and speaking has shown the presence of close relationships between the three lexical groups of verbs. These connections have an explicit character in the definitions, revealed on our material in 6 lexemes: for example, *slushati* means "to hear" (perception), "to listen, to pay attention" (thinking), "to testify" (speaking); so can be represented in morphemic composition: for example, the root *sorphema -вЪд-* forms the verb *вЪдатель* "to know" (cf. *бел ведаць* "to know"), it is connected by the alternation of vowels with the verb *vidъti* with a simple semantic move: "to see" means "to learn"; the same root in the lexemes *вЪшати*, *вЪстити*, denotes speaking, i.e. semantics develops from perception ("to see") to thinking ("to know") and speaking ("to say").

The study of the range of designations of the processes of perception, thinking and speaking in the Old Russian language, the description of their lexical components according to the selected classification parameters and the factors of relationships showed that the studied semantic sphere in the language is structured: in the linguistic picture of the world of Ancient Russia, ideas about the processes of perception, thinking and speaking are ordered in a special way - they form a system.

The Old Russian verbs of perception, thinking, and speaking represent a fully coherent system on the basis of the general theory of systems of the biologist and philosopher acad. Y. A. Urmantseva and its Applications to the Language of V. A. Karpov. Thanks to the use of the logical-mathematical model of representation of knowledge in the form of a two- and three-dimensional Gray code in the analysis of linguistic facts, the rigor and accuracy of linguistic description at any level of language have been achieved.

Thus, it should be noted that a linguistic group of transformations that create verbs of the lexical-semantic groups under study has been derived: these are quantitative, qualitative and relative transformations and their combinatorics.

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