

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

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Abstract:

This article talks about verbs of perception of various types.

Keywords: perception, experience, speech, function, thinking, psychology.

Introduction

Perception is the most important function of human higher nervous activity. Upon birth, a person 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 the next, no less important human function - thinking.

Comprehension of the information received with the help of sensors creates a phenomenon called life: it encourages a person to act, helps to accumulate experience and transfer this experience to others through speech.

Among the names of the field of perception, cognitive and speech spheres, of course, the central place 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 they express, while we leave aside the subsystems of nouns and adjectives. So, in the chain brain - brain - brain - brain, we are only interested in brain. From the instrument of thinking (the brain), at a later stage, process nominations are formed, motivated by the instrument of action. But to some extent, these subsystems can partially 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 appear interconnected. The core of this systematicity is symmetrical-asymmetrical manifestations at the level of lexical-semantic groups of verbs of perception, thinking, and speaking.

System-wide patterns are quite fully manifested in the system of verbs of perception, thinking, and speaking.

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

The structural-semantic classification of verbs exhibits the greatest systemic completeness in the octet, which guarantees the accuracy, completeness and consistency of the theoretical representation of 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 lexeme *itj has a Balto-Slavic character; the Baltic equivalents of this word mean "mind habit" and are associated with the

verb umjti. Also, the root *ik- has a Balto-Slavic character, from which the verb teach is formed, where, as in um'ti, a transition is made from abstract meaning to concrete.

Verbs of perception, which include about 50 lexemes, denote both generalized perception in the form of sensations and specific visual and auditory perception, while the meaning of perception is diffuse, approaching in its semantics with the designations of mental processes - "learn", "hear", "understand", "anticipate". It is also noteworthy that all 6 lexemes noted in the work have common semantics of perception, thinking and speaking.

Thus, the thesis about the primacy of perception in the development of the processes of thinking and speaking is confirmed.

Semantic analysis of verbs of perception, thinking and speaking showed the presence of close relationships between the three lexical groups of verbs.

These connections are explicit in definitions, identified in our material for 6 lexemes: for example, obsluzati means "hear" (perception), "listen, pay attention" (thinking), "witness" (speaking); and can be presented in morphemic composition: for example, the root sorpheme - вѣд- forms the verb вѣдати "to know" (cf. bel vedatsj "to know"), it is connected by alternating vowels with the verb vidi with a simple semantic move: "to see" means "to know"; the same root in the lexemes вѣшати, вѣстти denotes speaking, i.e. semantics develops from perception ("see") to thinking ("recognize") and speaking ("say").

The study of the range of designations for 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 relationship factors showed that the studied semantic sphere in the language is structured: in the linguistic picture of the world of Ancient Rus', ideas about the processes of perception, thinking and speaking in a special way ordered - form a system.

Old Russian verbs of perception, thinking, speaking represent a fully connected system based on the general theory of biologist systems. Thanks to the use of a logical-mathematical model of knowledge representation in the form of two- and three-dimensional Gray codes in the analysis of linguistic facts, the rigor and accuracy of linguistic description at any level of language has been achieved.

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

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