Cognitive and Lingrapromatic Significance of the Verb of Vision Perception in English and Uzbek Languages

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ABSTRACT--The article illustrates the lexemes of the microfield of visual perception: analyzes extralinguistic information explaining the mechanisms inclusion of some tokens in the composition of this microfield; more carefully used verbs of visual perception are followed, which were distributed over to the anonymous series, on the basis of the ternary opposition of the meanings in Uzbek and English.

Keywords--- Extralinguistic, information., semantics, synonymous, series, ternary, opposition, verbs, visual, perception,

I.   INTRODUCTION

The classification of the perceptual process is based on differences in analyzers involved in perception. In accordance with which plays a predominant role in perception, distinguish: visual, auditory, tactile, olfactory and taste perceptions, which are unite in a single semantic field of perception. Semantic field perception is actively studied by many. Perception can be related to the basic systems of man. Perception system is the simplest, most autonomous and well organized. We will look at tokens, forming the lexical-semantic group (hereinafter referred to as LSH) of the visual. The role of visual sensations in cognition of the world is especially great. They reach exclusively rich and subtly differentiated data, besides a huge range.

Vision gives us the most perfect, genuine perception of objects. Modern data show that this gives rise to a whole series of qualitatively different processes related to reflection of color, spatial, dynamic and figurative characteristics in the visual field of objects. The most elementary Apparently, color perception is one of them. In the simplest case it comes down to assessing lightness (apparent brightness), color tone (actually color) and saturation (an indicator proportional to the degree of color difference from gray equal lightness) reflected by the surface of the light.

We affirm that the visual field is perceived it includes the following lexeme, but in the fourth group we have its additions:

1) name of body: Eyes

2) the functions of the senses (nouns): Vision, eyesight, sight;

Tokens combine vision, hearing and a number of others in its meaning components are 'ability' and 'organ'. They are interpreted according to the scheme 'ability ... or organ ...' eyes, ears, nose - these are very real organs. Them can be seen and touched, they have a very definite localization her, they can be subjected to physical actions. And vision, hearing and smell although they have the functions of organs, they are invisible, intangible.

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Localization of these invisible organs is rather vague - we can agree with that they are somewhere inside the real organs of perception: vision - somewhere-inside the eyes, hearing — somewhere deep in the ears, etc. a person can have eyes but be blind, have ears, but be deaf, have a nose, but not perceive smells. So, eyes, ears and nose are just parts of a person's body (or stomach no go), and the true organs of perception are invisible, intangible, although connected with data, bodily organs, because they are located somewhere in their depths[1,2,3,4].

When developing the semantic structure of the studied joint venture, it is taken into account that the primary situation of perception includes two main participants. The first is the one who perceives, the second is what is perceived consequently, there are at least two series of verbs (or other predicate words) that refer to the states of the first and second actants perception situations accordingly. Verbs form one, the first semantic-whose valency is filled with the name of the subject of perception, and the second Paradise—the name of the perceived object; From the trench we saw a narrow strip the coast.

Another is formed by verbs that are convertible to them or verb expressions whose first semantic valency is filled with the name perception the object being perceived, and the second by the name of the subject of perception; From the trench to us a narrow strip of shore was visible. The subject of perception can not only passive-but perceive some kind of object, but also actively use the appropriate organ of perception in order to obtain the necessary information about the world. By-this is possible another series of verbs—type watch. As a result, half-there is a ternary opposition of meanings: 'perceive'—'perceive'—use perceptual ability'[5,6,7,8].

One may admit the need for even the fifth series of verbs denoting the active impact of an object on an organ feeling; catch the eye for vision, hear for the ear, stomp (in the nose) for smell.

The following verbs entered the micro-field of visual perception in Uzbek: bermoq, ko'rmoq, tomosha qilmoq, qoyilmoq, kuzatmoq, uchrashmoq, oqlamoq, yarqiramoq, ko'rinmoq, ko'tarilmoq, ko'rish, qarash, tenglashmoq, chiqmoq, turmoq, izlamoq, qidirmoq, ayirmoq, yorug'likka kelmoq, tekshirmoq, payqamoq, ushlamoq, guvohlik bermoq, yashirmoq, tekshirmoq, qo'lga olmoq, yo'qolmoq, tasvirlamoq, g'oyib bo'lmoq, o'rmoq, ushlash, siltash, kuzatish, topish, qolish, ajratib ko'rsatish, shoshilmoq, ichkariga kirmoq, qizarib ketmoq, yashil rangga aylanmoq, oltin olmoq, qoqilmoq, yalang'ochlamoq, e'tiborsizlik, sharaf.; and in English: cast a glance, dart, shoot a glance, look, fix one's eyes on, glance, look after, peep, see, behold, observe, descry, spy, witness, notice, mark, remark, reprove, note, detect, recognize, admire, delight, look narrowly, gaze, view, watch, examine, inspect, mind, look out, leer, eye, overlook, shepherd, superintend, supervise, thumb, look on, take in, pipe, peek, contemplate, testify, attest, authenticate, witness, verify, impress, imprint, chase, character, look through, engrave, infix, print, register, stamp, embed, capture, depicture, inscribe, shine, emerge, reveal itself, sight, discern, meet, encounter, come together (with) by chance, find, discover, come across somebody, miss, trace, track, keep in sight, skim etc.

The subsystem of perception we are considering, we can present with the following triples: see—be prominent (to smb.)—watch to rip. Filled with free or semi-verb lively phrases. Comparing this material with English tokens language, we observe the following: to see—to be visible—to look (see Fig. 1).
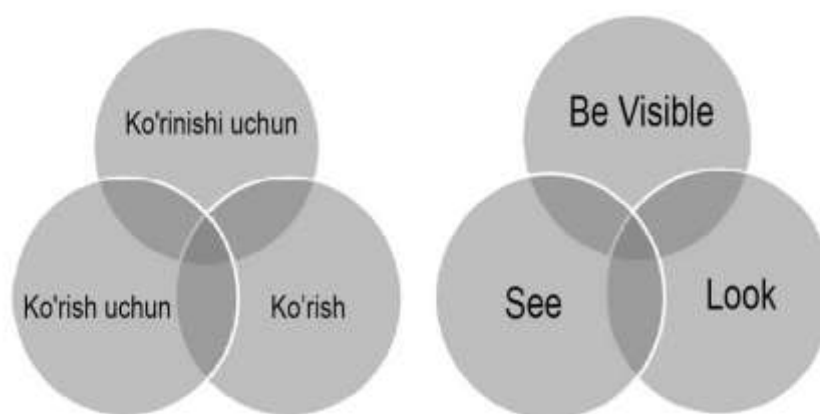
Figure 1: Ternary opposition in Uzbek and English

In English, the lack of verbal material to fill all the cells of the paradigm is compensated due to ambiguity. The organizational basis of the subject-object parts of the field. It provides several additional lines that complicate the general structure of the field, which creates an objective basis for the existence of a large repertoire structural-semantic models to express the degree of activity / passivity of the subject, the intensity of sensation, the strength of the impact, state expression or reaction of the subject, etc., since the linguistic designation is perceptual human system as its ontological essence is one of the lingual phenomena.

Figure 1 Ternary opposition in Uzbek and English. Consider the hypernym LSH visual perception−the verb see, in English−to see. He is the most neutral word of the series and denotes any act of visual perception in any conditions. Analyzing the dictionary entries of this verb in Uzbek and English, we can generally summarize its meaning as follows:

1) possess vision;	2) see;	3) watch;
4) see each other;	5) to be a witness;	6) visit;
7) to visit;	8) to study;	9) understand, give yourself report;
10) know;	11) to make a conclusion;	12) to judge about ...;
13) count;	14) go out to ..., look at ...;	

Based on what we identified verbs, we distinguish two semantic rods. "Semantic static core is a unity of the totality of values within semantics characterizing the semantic aspect of reflection of reality, revealed in these meanings. The first semantic core includes seven lexical-semantic variants (hereinafter referred to as LSP) (1-7), which interact within the micro-field of visual perception. Their semantics marked by specific shades and additional means this micro-field. They do not represent its entire section, but the elements its fractional representation.

Based on the relationship between conceptual and language structures in cognitive linguistics the principle of recoding content has been mimicked conceptual structure into semantic and pragmatic content of language and projection signs the relationship between the conceptual structure and language: in the course of updating thoughts content using mechanisms of cognitive language available projection of the conceptual structure into the language high structures.

The principle of systemic linguistic ac-the conceptualization of content related to the fact that in each language specific methods of symbolization, i.e., construction with the power of the system of linguistic signs of the semantic problem as a concept that is oriented toward expression in communications. Methods of language symbolization of the system darkly organized, because the systemic results of this process - language categories, classes and formal and lexical paradigms, semantic system language and syntactic structure of language expressions. Semasiological and onomasiology analyze verbalization in the language of the process of perception and it's the results showed the importance of taking into account the psychological phenomenon of juxtaposition of the background and theory.

When learning linguistic signs (what is the meaning they express) and conceptual content (as linguistic forms it is updated) maybe formulated famous in cognitive science principle of focusing (profiling): when a certain part of the conceptual content moves to the level of actual meaning in the result of contrasting with the background, i.e. with other elements of the concept. Content-Composition-The main principle of linguistic visualization perception is based on the conceptual the basis of language expressions verbalizing visual perception, is knowledge of perception as process and human activities. When updated in the language of the concept being studied, It is a selection of the "package of formation", a certain part of the stored knowledge about visual perception.

The second semantic core includes six LSV, related to the semantic field of mental activity, the last (14th) lexico-semantic variant is included in other semantics fields. The verbs see and to see are figurative and figurative Childhood, for example, I see myself in the future as a successful lawyer. (i.e through imagination). I see myself as a successful advocate in the future (similar case of use).

Analyzing the data of various synonyms-words, we have the following picture, which illustrates the main composition of lexemes that are part of ternary oppositions in both languages (Fig. 2, Fig. 3).

Figure 2: Synonymic ranks within the ternary opposition in Uzbek

Figure 3: Synonymous series within the ternary opposition in English

Speaking of a conceptual or epistemic definition dividing the category of perceptivity, we are aware that identifying a category in a language is one of the most difficult tasks - mainly because that language categories do not belong language, being both categories thinking. Perceptivity as a semantic category is found in lexico-semantic and mantic-grammatical subsystems of the language, demon-erasing its essence as a conceptual category, having a universal logical character, since it is based on the reflection and generalization of it-the theology of human being and its activities. Concept categories of this type are opposed conceptual categories in a language that summarizes individual ontological features of linguistic objects, and shaping linguistic concepts on this basis.

Perceptivity as epistemic (epistemological) category language sets boundaries features and properties of this language in the transmission on-linguistic content based on perceptual-a component of human experience. We give as the analogy of fictitious objectivity, reflecting the net result of language categorization of nonsignificant, which can designate as objects, and non-essential entities due to the fact that functional syntactic needs of the language authorize the transposition of semantic pre-accuracy in categorical-grammatical subjectivities.

Language categorization in this way has two aspects, as evidenced by the division vocabulary on parts of speech that are represented as fragments of reality themselves, and their forms conceptualization and verbalization: "We can assume that generalization material is projected into lexical the meaning of the word, and the form of generalization - in its category. Match material to shape its generalization results in the appearance words of pure categorical semantics, and a mismatch- words of mixed categorical semantics: pre-process (to host), process-specific (think), the process-indicative (avoidable), sign -in-process (to redden), feature-subject (simplicity) ". So, objectivity as the logical category is able to make out as objectivity is not only the understanding of substance, but also "Unobtrusive" conceptual content: whiteness(quality), surprise (condition and event), look(action), multiplication (process), accident (event and result / condition), etc.

Examples of "objectively "in English is even more remarkable, they cover phrases and whole predicates units. It came to me with something of the unreality, the-not-quite-thereness of a fiction; someone else's umbrella, the

heir apparent name, a week or so 'sunshine; Old man what-do-you-call-him house has been painted; A man I know son has been injured in a railway accident[9,10].

Language can be introduced "as a way, a special organization systematically reproduced in the linguistic substance of intellectual speaking activity of speakers. To illustrate, it is written about universalism in the field of education words, where the roots and foundations are applied general logical categories of action; many substances, properties, etc.

Linguistic categories are thus based on an appendix to epistemic (epistemological) language phenomena categories (formed as a result of cognition) in with respect to the semantic content that is "looking for "your path of objectification by language means. Co-responsibly, in the analysis of language, cabbage ontological, i.e. primary, primordial essences and things epistemic - known at-signs of ontological things.

II.   CONCLUSIONS

Analyzing the data of various word synonyms, we have the following picture, which illustrates the new composition of tokens belonging to ternary opposition in both languages. Based on the above materials, we conclude that verbs are pre-posed in the oppositions of both languages are not equivalent in their meanings, an example, in Uzbek, to watch does not mean to see: It looks, does not look it, but looks, so does not see.

To see is to relate the perceived visual signals with one of the hypotheses that exist in the repositories of the brain. People selectively see what they are used to seeing. In English, the verb "look" as well as "see" is the most neutral representative of this micro-field, besides look due to its many-valued can also express the meaning: "to be accessible to perception."

Counting the number of verbs included in the micro-field of visual perception (and their more than a hundred in both languages), we can conclude that among the values, sensory perception of the world, the most developed and subtly differentiated conceptual equivalents of visual impressions are given.

Visual semantics are quite clearly dissected, which cannot be said for verbs related-for example, to auditory, taste and tactile perceptions. Since the micro-field of visual perception is the most numerous numbers of tokens serving it, therefore, it is located at the head of the hierarchical structure, which is formed by five micro-fields: auditory, tactile, olfactory and taste perceptions.

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