EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF LIFE SAFETY AND STABILITY (EJLSS)
ISSN 2660-9630
www.ejlss.indexedresearch.org Volume 12, 2021 ||

Semantic Features of Visual Verb

Adilova Mukhabbat Asadovna
Lecturer, Termez Institute of Agrotechnology and Innovative Development

Berdimurodov Murodjon Bahodirivich
3rd year student of 312 group Faculty of "Agrology and Business" directions of education "Agribusiness and investment activity" of the Termez Institute of Agrotechnology and innovative development

Abstract: *The problem of understanding the meaning has always occupied a central place in every semantic theory and largely determined the object and goals and research methodology. In traditional semantics, the concept of the meaning of a linguistic sign is adopted, which is characterized by many linguists as classical. It is based on the understanding of the word as a sign that has a plan of expression (signifier) and a plan of content (signified) and correlates with the denotation (referent), which is called the word.*

Keywords: *semantic structure of a word, structure of meaning, lexical and semantic variants, periphery, perception*

Date of Submission: 06-11-2021 ***Date of Acceptance: 09-12-2021***

In the earliest linguistic studies, Semantic Analysis was used to study the problem of the structure of linguistic meaning, its correlation with the expression plan of a linguistic unit, as well as the place of the latter within the framework of larger lexical categories, lexico-semantic groups (LSG) 6 and fields. Despite the generality of the research methodology, various semasiologists represent differently the process of researching the content plan of linguistic units and, in particular, units united by a common semantic component “perceptivity”.

Researcher E.V. Yolkina carried out a semantic analysis of correlative pairs look-see, listen-hear, touch-feel, sniff-smell, try-taste, revealing the semantic structure of these pairs of elements and establishing a set of semantic features that are actualized by the semantics of these verbs. As a result of the component analysis of the look-see pair and the variational pairs formed on its basis, a set of basic features was identified, presented in the semantic structure

both elements of pairs: the ability of visual perception, the functioning of the ability, purposefulness of functioning, efficiency [Yolkina 1977: 31].In this case, such semantic features as "the ability to perceive" and "constant functioning of the ability" are the features by which there is a coincidence between the values of the pairs. E.V. Yolkina emphasizes that the most common meanings for the verbs to look and to see are exactly those that are inherent in them in the described correlative pair. These are the meanings of purposeful perception for the verb to look and the result of perception for the verb to see. According to the author, in the minds of speakers, these correlative pairs are presented not as synonymous, but as paired formations with an independent linguistic status.

The study of the semantic structure of sensory verbs, namely the verbs to see, to hear, to feel, to smell, to taste, was studied by E. Umakhanov. Taking into account the polysemy of these verbs, as well as strictly differentiating the concepts of the semantic structure of a word and the structure of meaning, the scientist singles out the main nominative and figurative meanings in the semantic content of the verbs under consideration. The main nominative meanings indicate a certain type of sensory perception and constitute the first semantic center of the semantic structure of the verb.Semantically derived lexical-semantic variants (LSV) of the verb to see convey the process of mental activity as a result of visual perception and are part of the second semantic center of its semantic structure. The concept of word-identifier is key for understanding the paradigmatic relationship between derivatives and non-derivatives of the studied paradigms, and in particular the paradigm of visual perception [Umakhanova 1975].

The dynamics and prognostics of linguistic methods of designating the situation of visual perception in the American version of the English language were analyzed by I.V. Dombrovskaya. Research by I.V. Dombrovskaya gives a detailed idea of the semic composition of lexical units of the LSG of vision, the level of their frequency in different time slices, but does not reveal the essence of the functional variation of their meanings, their contextual conditioning within the considered LSG.

The lexical system of a language is not just a structured collection of separate words, but a system of interconnected, intersecting classes of words of different sizes and character, between which there are no sharp boundaries. The lexical system is all composed of phenomena prone to inter-transitions, interpenetration. Combining verbal vocabulary within a field is an effective way to analyze language cognition.

The semantic field of the verbs of perception as a system-structural union exists in the form of logically organized hierarchical structures, confirming the position that one of the basic principles of organizing the lexical composition of the language is hierarchical.It appears in the form of a complex structure, a multidimensional formation that includes five microfields in accordance with the number of sensory organs: the microfield of the verbs of visual, auditory, tactile, olfactory, and gustatory perception. The field is an open formation, the boundaries of which are blurred by areas of other fields, thereby ensuring the integrity of the entire language system. The set of units, called the semantic field, presupposes a certain structural organization, namely: the core, center and periphery, which are in hierarchical relations, that is, in relations of subordination.The maximum concentration of field-forming integral semantic features is concentrated in the core of the field, it is located in the center of coordinates of the semantic field, the core is formed by units with the most generalized conceptual content. In our study, these are the dominants of microfields, which occupy a leading place in the minds of native speakers, characterized by high usage and neutral coloration.

The periphery is made up of lexical units: a) perceptual, capable of entering other semantic fields, b) non-perceptual lexemes, "coming" from other fields.

The semantic field of perception has a hierarchical organization, at the head of the entire field is an identifier that unites the entire field. The verbs of each of the microfields are hierarchically interconnected both vertically and horizontally, organizing the entire system of perception. The semantic field of perception is actively studied by many linguists Yu.D. Apresyan, E.V. Uryson, A. Vezhbitskaya, L.M. Vasiliev, E.V. Paducheva and others Yu.D.Apresyan attributes perception to the basic human systems. The system of perception is the simplest, most autonomous and well-organized.

According to the researchers, the verbs of visual and auditory perception are leading, in accordance with the role of the sensory systems that they denote. Due to this role, they are contrasted in semantic range with three other sensory systems: olfactory, gustatory and tactile.

LIST OF USED REFERENCES:

1. Yolkina E.V. Semantic-syntactic analysis of correlative pairs look - see, listen - hear, touch - feel, sniff - smell, try - taste in modern English: Diss. ... Cand.philologist. sciences. - Pyatigorsk, 1977. - 165 p.
2. Moiseeva S.A. Semantic field of verbs of perception in Western Romance languages: monograph. - Belgorod: BelGU Publishing House, 2005 .-- 248 p.
3. Umakhanova E.M. Structural and semantic characteristics of the verbs of physical perception (based on the English verbs see, hear, feel, smell, taste): Diss.Cand. philologist. sciences. –M., 1975. - 182 p.
4. Barsalou, L. W. (1993). Challenging assumptions about concepts.Cognitive Development, 8, 169–180.
5. Barsalou, L. W. (1999). Perceptual symbol systems.Behavioral and Brain Sciences, 22, 577–609.
6. Becker, C. A. (1980). Semantic context effects in visual word recognition: An analysis of semantic strategies.
7. Memory and Cognition, 8, 493–512.Bird, H., Howard, D., & Franklin, S. (2000a). Why is a verb like an inanimate object? Grammatical categoryand semantic category deficits. Brain and Language, 72, 246–309.
8. Bird, H., Lambon Ralph, M. A., Patterson, K., & Hodges, J. R. (2000b). The riseand fall of frequency andimageability: Noun and verb production in semantic dementia. Brain and Language, 73, 17–49.
9. Bonnotte, I., &Fayol, M. (1997). Cognitive representations of predicates and the use of past tenses in French:A developmental approach. First Language, 17, 75–101.
10. Caramazza, A., &Hillis, A. E. (1991). Lexical organization of nouns and verbs in the brain.Nature, 349,788–790