

## THE ROLE OF THE VERBS OF EMOTIONAL STATE AND FEELING IN WORD GROUPS AND THE LANGUAGE SYSTEM

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### ABSTRACT

The article is devoted to the linguistic representation of the world and the role of emotional state and sense verbs in the language system, their linguistic description.

**Keywords:** Philosophical doctrine, linguistic view of the world, thinking, conceptual system, cognitive linguistics, inductive ability, emotional state, comparative aspect, anthropomorphism.

### INTRODUCTION

The concept of the image of the world (philosophical view of the world), which was first used in philosophical teachings, has become a central concept in the directions of modern anthropocentric linguistics. Linguistic image, which is a component of the conceptual image of the world, is an image of thought reflected through the medium of language, which shows the integrated knowledge formed about concepts in the conceptual system. It is necessary to distinguish the linguistic image of the world from the cognitive and conceptual model. The linguistic image of the world is a lexical conceptualization of human knowledge about existence" [7, 46] . Cognitive linguistics, pragmalinguistics and linguistics, which are relatively young branches of linguistics, divide the linguistic image into three levels. The first level in the linguistic image of the universe is the linguistic forms of concepts that have universal value and are common to mankind. Universal linguistic image is a whole, indivisible, global image of the universe. It can be said that it is formed and develops on the basis of the product of human thought activity and the relationship with the universe [8, 67]. The second level of linguistic image is relatively narrow. Elements of this level form a national linguistic image of the universe. Classification and separation of the general picture is based on the view that each natural language has its own approach to understanding and ordering the world, conceptualizing it [8, 99]. However, language, as a factor confirming the capabilities of human consciousness, shows the relationship and experience of a person with the environment. It is in this language that the objectified experience creates an individual linguistic image of the world [6, 67-75] . Due to this individual feature, it is concluded that the linguistic image of the universe also has a personal feature. In order to determine what place the verbs of emotional state and sensation have in the system of the linguistic representation of the world, it is necessary to pay attention to the linguistic ontology of the concepts of feeling and sensation. In essence, intuition is a product of a person's physiological state, and its causative character is relatively obvious. That is, in the awakening of a certain intuition of a person, there is an element of an external factor, the intuition is awakened by some means in the environment. Emotion is much higher than the physiological state and covers the state and changes in a person's psyche. Sentiment can be both causative and independent in nature. That is, an emotional state in a person is formed by the external environment or it can be formed by a

combination of internal experiences, mood and thoughts. Emotion is structurally more complex phenomenon than intuition. Intuition is the ability to receive, understand and perceive various signals sent by the external world, it is a natal (innate), intuitive ability. Of course, it is natural that some senses become sharper and some become weaker during the course of a person's life. Hence, intuition is a changing, living state. Also, the state of intuition is short, fleeting. A person suddenly experiences a sensation under the influence of an external factor. When the influence of an external factor weakens, the perception also changes, and when an external factor is replaced by another, the perception also changes instantly. The types of innate physiological senses are limited to a few types, such as vision, hearing, smell, taste, kinesthetic sense [4, 59-64]. Relatively persistent types of sensations include physiological states such as hunger, pain, and thirst. Intuitive feeling is somewhat complex in nature - in its formation, the physiological and intellectual state of a person is combined. Words expressing a state of perception are semantically free from abstraction. Although they represent invisible processes, the casuative character of words prevents the meaning from becoming abstract. That is, since the cause of intuition is clear and obvious, since most of the causes cannot be confused with each other, the words denoting the state of intuition have formed clear boundaries of meaning.

### LITERATURE REVIEW AND METHODS

Definition and classification of emotional state, lexical units expressing feelings is relatively complicated. Emotions are a product of a person's inner experience, mental state, mood, and reaction to various factors in the external world. That is, emotion is a heterogeneous phenomenon that combines several states of a person, and by its nature represents abstract concepts and processes. This process summarizes the concepts and separates the main types of emotional states such as "love", "hate", "surprise", "joy", "fear", "shame", "anger", "sadness", "disgust" [3, 55-75]. No matter what nationality or social class a person belongs to, he experiences the listed emotional states. This means that emotional states are essentially universal, the same for all mankind. However, "objective, holistic existence is different for each nation, because one nation can enter into a one-sided relationship with existence. The universe looks at each nation with a small part, each individual nation can perceive only a small part of it. The remaining large part is vague, it is not described in detail, it is not studied. For this reason, the expression of existence in the language of different ethnic groups differs significantly. These differences are not limited to lexical spaces, differences in the scope of meaning, but cover the connotative features of the same environment that surrounds different languages. Emotions perceived in a unique form in the mind of a nation acquire a unique, unique perception in each language and become part of the lexical level" [5, 67-89]. It is understood that feeling, intuition as a phenomenon is essentially the same in all peoples and representatives of different nationalities, but the forms of expression of these situations differ from each other in different systematic languages. It is important to study the place, semantic scope and relations of emotional state and sense verbs in the language system in a comparative aspect. "Because emotion encompasses human personality in all aspects, their linguistic and semantic research helps to understand the impact of the human factor on language. The study of emotional state lexemes in the study of the linguistic image of the world is important for the following reasons. The image of the world is not just a linguistic reflection, but a subjective

image of objective reality created by a person. Existence is infinite, but the possibilities of man to understand it are limited. Linguistic image of the world includes the characteristics of human subjectivity. Feelings and intuition embody the characteristics of anthropomorphism, that is, the way of perceiving a person. In the linguistic representation of the world, emotion is not a reflection in a mirror, but an element related to the prism through which a person perceives existence. \*For this reason, the study of emotional state and the linguistic expression of feelings serves to reveal the relationship between man and language.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Verbs expressing emotional state and sense can be classified into small microfields according to their meaning, more than ten lexical units can be included in each small lexical-semantic group. Among them, it is possible to determine the opposite meaning, meaning and gradonymic relations. However, all these are activities aimed at determining the semantic scope and possibilities of the verbs of this case. From the point of view of morphological classification, units expressing emotional state and intuition can be divided into verbs, nouns, and adjectives. In both English and Uzbek, verbs with these meanings are classified as case verbs and make up a large part of this paradigm. That is, a group of meanings distinguished in two languages according to their location on the morphological level creates a parallel. Asymmetries in the two languages can be observed regarding the speech realization of these verbs. In English, the types of mood, tense, inclination and ratio are distinguished as grammatical categories of verbs of emotional state and feeling [1, 73-97]. However, the listed categories do not apply to all verbs in the semantic group. In particular, the vid-verb category of completion\incompleteness or completeness\incompleteness does not exist in most of the emotional state verbs. This category is found mainly in verbs expressing the sense of feeling, although it is theoretically possible to add the category of vid to verbs of emotional state, in practice, verbs of emotional state of this form cause stylistic nonsense of speech. In contrast to pure agglutinative Russian, in inflective-agglutinative English, the vid category is formed not by prefixes, but by means of analytical forms and synthetic suffixes. Thus, the verbs expressing the state of perception express the complete vid category in such combinations as have heard, have seen, have sensed. However, it is inappropriate to use lexical units with emotional state verbs in the form have loved, have been frustrated, have hated. In the Uzbek language, the meanings expressed by the vid category can be expressed through the verb + adverbial form + auxiliary verb device. In modern Uzbek linguistics, this device is called the action mode category of the verb at the morphological level [10, 18; 9, 5-7]. However, it is wrong to consider this device as only related to verbs of action, because the active use of compounds such as to hear, to fall in love, to get angry in speech and to express the meaning of completeness/incompleteness justify the fact that the device of manner is also found in state verbs. Unlike the English language, the vid category of the verb (the Uzbek alternative is the style category) is the same in sense and emotional state verbs. Also, the style category with other auxiliary verb devices serves to express a number of meanings such as immediacy, duration, continuity, continuity, repetition, speed, silence, absorption, in addition to the meaning of completeness\incompleteness. English

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\* <https://www.vestnik-kafu.info/journal/6/210/>

has the same meanings, only its means of expression are prepositions, not have+participle form. Sometimes the meaning of style is expressed by means of phrases. For example, the phrase "to fall in love" is equivalent to " to fall in love " in English . The Uzbek word "to catch up" corresponds to the word " to catch up " in English . At this point, the lexical nature of the verb+preposition combination in English is noticeable. That is, the preposition affects the dictionary meaning of the verb and completely changes it. In Uzbek, the verb + adverb + auxiliary verb expressing the meaning of style (vid) is a grammatical device, while in English, the combination of verb + preposition corresponding to the same device is a lexical language phenomenon.

One of the categories of mood and sense verbs is tense, and in English, belonging to this category is also a complicated matter. Verbs of perception in English are expressed in simple , progressive , and participle tenses. However, there are stylistic restrictions on the tense of emotional state verbs:

TENSES OF THE VERB	VERBS OF SENSE	VERBS EMOTIONAL STATE
<b>SIMPLE</b>	I always <b>hear</b> him singing in his cabinet. Yesterday I <b>heard</b> you crying in the bathroom.	The young lady <b>hates</b> to be in his company. I <b>hated</b> the way he talked with his wife.
<b>PROGRESSIVE</b>	We <b>are</b> your <b>chilly</b> breeze of the waves. I <b>was feeling</b> warm wind behind my shoulder. We <b>will be</b> feeling warm winds of tropical jungles.	–
<b>PARTICIPLE</b>	I <b>have see</b> him behind the shelf. I <b>had seen</b> golden fish in the waters of the central fountain. You <b>will have seen</b> the letter on the table.	I <b>have been frustrated</b> about failure. We <b>had been frustrated</b> about new restrictions. They <b>will have been frustrated</b> about the flight delay.
<b>PARTICIPLE PROGRESSIVE</b>	She <b>has been tasting</b> bitter truth. He <b>had been tasting</b> the power of victory. We <b>will have tasted</b> the fruits of our efforts.	–

As you can see, if emotional state verbs in English are in the center of the paradigm, it is impossible to express them in the continuous tense. In the continuous tense, verbs of an emotional state such as to be frustrated - being frustrated, to get annoyed - getting annoyed are mainly expressed on the periphery of the paradigm .

In the Uzbek language, neither the verbs of feeling nor the verbs of emotional state have any limits in terms of declension. Also, the Uzbek verbs of sense, emotional state, along with tenses, have the person-number category, as in all verbs:

TENSES OF THE VERB	VERBS OF SENSE	VERBS EMOTIONAL STATE
<b>SIMPLE</b>	Har kuni bir xushxabar <b>eshitaman</b> . Kelganingizdan bexabar edim, oz avval <b>eshitdim</b> .	Uning yolg'iz, kimsasiz holiga <b>achinaman</b> . Qizchanning yamoq ust-boshi, eski tuflisini ko'rib <b>achindim</b> .
<b>PROGRESSIVE</b>	Biz yangi ko'rsatuvni <b>ko'ryapmiz</b> . Kecha shu payt kino <b>ko'rayotgandik</b> . Ertaga oqshom Nasaf va Bunyodkor uchrashuvini <b>ko'rayotgan bo'lamiz</b> .	Qiliqlarini eslab u betamizdan <b>nafratlanayapman</b> . Aybsizligini bilmay undan <b>nafratlanayotgandingiz</b> . Agar ular bo'lib o'tgan voqeani eshitsa bizdan <b>nafratlanayotgan</b> bo'lishadi.

In both languages, the verbs of sense and emotional state have both the accusative and the relative forms. In English, inclination is expressed in a combination of morphological and syntactic level means [2, 139-145]. It is known that the elements that form the verb declension in Uzbek are present at the morphological level, and the meaning of the declension is understood directly in the context of speech, that is, by means of syntactic level connections. English has definite and passive verbs, and mood and sense verbs have both forms. Semantically, the use of emotional state verbs in the passive form may be inappropriate. In Uzbek, these verbs have definite, passive and accusative forms. However, it is stylistically and semantically inappropriate for all mood verbs in the Uzbek language to have passive and accusative forms.

### CONCLUSION

All the listed categories form additional meanings such as processivity, completion, relationship, communication, continuity, intuitiveness, complexity, orientation in verbs of emotional state and perception. In the context of speech, these verbs form a number of other expressive meanings, and it should be noted that the role of their syntagmatic relations is of particular importance. Verbs of sensation and emotional state are characterized by direct or indirect causative. This makes it difficult for them to engage in different semantic and syntagmatic relations in speech. Sentences with verbs expressing an emotional state mainly include cases of quantity and degree. For example: **I love you so much**. **The governor absolutely supports his idea**. **Very much from the message I was offended**. The villagers are **whole from him hates**. In the sentences with the verbs of sense, it is observed that together with the cases of quantity and degree, the cases of place and time are used: I read this message **yesterday evening** **i heard** It's warm **weather on the we didn't notice**. I **saw her by the fountain** in front of central park. He has **always enjoyed** the way children sing in chorus.

In sentences with verbs of sense and emotional state, the causative factor is present in an overt or hidden form. The causative factor is understood in the composition of a compound sentence or a complex sentence, and also from the syntagmatic relationship between possessor, complement and verb. The syntagmatic relationship between the verb and the causative factor is built in English with the help of prepositions, and in Uzbek with the help of suffixes: I read with interest because the smell of a new book was pleasant. The young man himself was **ashamed** to look at the dishes that had not been washed for several days and the shelves covered with **dust**. Every father is **proud of his child's achievements**. The complicated view of tasks made students **frustrated**. The young lady was quite **ashamed** of her child's behavior.

It is understood that the verbs of emotional state and perception are part of the universal linguistic representation of the world. However, these cases have different formal characteristics in different system languages. For example, mood verbs in English have a limited choice of tenses. The categories of ratio, inclination, manner (vid) also show formal peculiarities in both languages. The syntagmatic relations of emotional state and sense verbs in English and Uzbek can be characterized by dividing them into two types. The first type of relationship is when verbs come into contact with the case in a predicate or other task - in this case, the degree, quantity, place-time case serve to clarify and strengthen the meaning of the verb. The second type of relationship with the complement and the possessor in the sentence

reveals the causative nature of this verb, that is, it means what the sensation and emotional state is caused by, what it is directed towards.

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