

Linguacultural aspects of verbs sense perception in Uzbek and English Language

Meyliyeva Nigora

Samark and State of Foreign Languages

Graduate Department Master's student in Linguistics (English), Uzbekistan

Annotation: Nowadays, in Uzbekistan, languages are being important to learn for young people especially, in educational circle. Not only should foreign teachers get certificate but also other tutors should know required languages. I suppose it is a good way of spreading all languages around our country. Because one is aware of some languages, that person is considered as a part of those countries. Thanks to being seriously paid attention to develop foreign languages, English, French, and Turkish and like other languages are easily too taught to young students. Over the decades, percentage of interests to learn foreign languages among youngsters has increased significantly in Uzbekistan. According to my article, it deals with relation between culture and various aspects of English and Uzbek languages. It helps us to differentiate perception verbs and how much crucial they are in our speech. I hope this article will be beneficial for other readers and independent researchers.

Keywords: perception verbs, linguacultural aspects, collectivism and emotional nuance, metaphorical extension and cultural meanings.

Annotatsiya: Shu kunlarda mustaqil O'zbekistonimizda, tillarni o'rganish yoshlar uchun muhim hisoblanyapti ayniqsa, ta'lim sohasida. Nafaqat chet tili o'qituvchilar balki boshqa ustozlar ham til bilish sertifikatini olish kerakligi majburiy qilinmoqda. Mening fikrimcha bu tillarni mamlakatimiz bo'ylab yoyishning yaxshi yo'li hisoblanadi. Sababi kishi ma'lum bir tillardan xabardor bo'lsa, o'sha davlatning bir qismi hisoblanadi. Chet tillarini rivojlantirishga qaratilgan jiddiy e'tibor tufayli, ingliz, fransuz, turk va shunga o'xshash boshqa tillar yoshlarga osonlik bilan o'rgatilib kelinmoqda. Oxirgi o'n yil ichida, O'zbekistonda yoshlar orasida chet tillarini o'rganishga bo'lgan qiziqishlarning foizi sezilarli darajada o'sib bormoqda. Mening maqolamga ko'ra, O'zbek va ingliz tillaridagi ma'daniyat va tilning turli xil jihatlarini o'rtasidagi bog'liqlikni ko'rsatib beradi. Bu esa bizning nutqimizda sezgi idrok fe'llarining naqadar muhimligini farqlashga yordam beradi. Umid qilaminki ushbu maqola mustaqil izlanuvchilar va boshqa o'quvchilarga foydali bo'ladi.

Kalit so'zlar: sezgi idrok fe'llari, linguama'daniy jihatlar, kollektivizm va emotsional noziklik, metaforik kengayish va ma'daniy tushunchalar.

Introduction

Language and culture are deeply intertwined, and the way people perceive and express various aspects of reality through language is largely influenced by their cultural contexts. One of the areas where this connection is most evident is in the use and understanding of verbs, especially those that relate to perception. Verb senses—how actions, states, or processes are understood—can vary greatly across different languages and cultures. In this article, we will explore how verb senses, particularly in relation to perception, differ between English and Uzbek, with a focus on the linguacultural aspects that shape these differences.

Perception Verbs in English and Uzbek

Perception verbs describe sensory experiences, such as seeing, hearing, smelling, tasting, and feeling. In both English and Uzbek, perception verbs play a central role in conveying how individuals interact with their environment. However, the way these verbs are used and interpreted can reflect deeper cultural values and thought processes.

English Perception Verbs

In English, perception verbs are fairly straightforward and tend to focus on individual senses:

See (visual perception)

Hear (auditory perception)

Smell (olfactory perception)

Taste (gustatory perception)

Feel (tactile perception)

These verbs are often used both literally and metaphorically. For instance, "see" can refer to the physical act of seeing something, but it can also mean to understand or realize something (e.g., "I see what you mean"). Similarly, "hear" can mean physically hearing a sound or understanding and acknowledging information (e.g., "I hear you"). This flexibility in verb sense perception reveals a cultural emphasis on intellectual and emotional understanding as extensions of physical perception.

Uzbek Perception Verbs

In Uzbek, perception verbs are similarly tied to sensory experiences, but their usage reflects distinct cultural and cognitive patterns:

Ko'rmoq (to see)

Eshitmoq (to hear)

Hidlamog (to smell)

Tatilmog (to taste)

Sezmoq (to feel, sense)

Uzbek perception verbs tend to be more specific in their physical meanings, and their metaphorical extensions are often tied to cultural concepts. For example, the verb "ko'rmoq" (to see) is commonly used not only to describe physical sight but also to denote understanding, as in English. However, its figurative use in Uzbek may carry more weight in conveying wisdom or insight, reflective of the respect for elders and knowledge in Uzbek culture. Similarly, "sezmoq" (to feel, sense) extends beyond tactile perception to include intuitive or emotional understanding, emphasizing the importance of intuition and communal harmony in Uzbek society.

Methodology

I will try to explain methodology section of this article. I have researched many resources and related to perception verbs.

1. Research design.

This study employs a comparative qualitative approach to analyze the linguacultural aspects of verb sense perception in English and Uzbek. The focus is on understanding how verbs related to perception (e.g., see, hear, feel) are used within different cultural contexts and linguistic structures. By comparing these two languages, the research aims to reveal cultural influences on the semantic and pragmatic usage of perception verbs.

2. Data Collection

Data for this research will be collected from two main sources:

Literary and Conversational Texts: A corpus of written materials (novels, short stories, news articles, and conversational transcripts) will be gathered in both English and Uzbek. This corpus will help analyze how perception verbs are used in various contexts.

Native Speaker Surveys and Interviews: Structured interviews and surveys will be conducted with 20 native speakers from each language group. Participants will be asked about their interpretation of perception verbs in different contexts and to provide examples of how they use them in daily life.

3. Linguistic Analysis

The collected data will undergo both semantic and pragmatic analysis:

Semantic Analysis: A detailed examination of the meaning and connotations of perception verbs will be carried out using dictionaries, linguistic databases, and context-based examples from the corpus. Key differences in the underlying senses of perception verbs will be noted.

Pragmatic Analysis: The research will focus on how these verbs function in social interactions. Factors such as politeness, indirectness, and cultural norms will be analyzed to understand how verbs related to seeing, hearing, and feeling convey social meanings in different settings.

4. Cultural Contextualization

To understand the cultural impact on verb sense perception, the study will use an ethnolinguistic approach to relate linguistic findings to cultural values, behaviors, and communication norms. This will include:

Cultural Conceptualization of Perception: Identifying how each culture conceptualizes perception (e.g., the importance of seeing versus hearing) and how these cultural views are reflected in language.

Idiomatic and Figurative Language: Special attention will be paid to idiomatic expressions and figurative uses of perception verbs in each language, as these often reveal deeper cultural meanings.

5. Cross-linguistic Comparison

The final step of the analysis will involve comparing the use of perception verbs across English and Uzbek. This will highlight similarities and differences, showing how each language reflects unique cultural attitudes toward sensory experiences.

6. Limitations.

The study acknowledges certain limitations, such as the relatively small sample size of participants for interviews and potential challenges in translating culturally specific idioms between English and Uzbek.

This methodology outlines a balanced approach to comparing the cultural and linguistic factors that influence the use of perception verbs in two distinct languages.

Linguacultural Differences in Perception

The differences in how English and Uzbek speakers use perception verbs are closely tied to their respective cultural values and worldviews.

English: Individualism and Clarity

English-speaking cultures, particularly in Western contexts, often prioritize individualism, precision, and clarity. This is reflected in the way perception verbs are used. English speakers tend to be direct in their descriptions of sensory experiences, and the metaphorical use of perception verbs frequently highlights intellectual understanding or emotional empathy. For example:

"I see what you're saying" conveys a clear acknowledgment of someone's perspective.

"I feel for you" shows empathy in a direct, personal way.

These usages emphasize the importance of individual perception and comprehension in communication, aligning with broader cultural themes of personal responsibility and autonomy.

Uzbek: Collectivism and Emotional Nuance

In contrast, Uzbek culture, which is more collectivist and emphasizes social harmony, reflects these values in its use of perception verbs. Uzbek speakers often rely on verbs that convey a sense of communal understanding or emotional depth. For example:

"Sezmoq" (to feel) might be used to express a shared emotional experience or an intuitive sense of someone's feelings, which is valued in maintaining relationships.

"Ko'rmoq" (to see) can also suggest a deeper, almost philosophical level of understanding that goes beyond the surface.

These nuances in verb usage highlight the importance of emotional intelligence, empathy, and social cohesion in Uzbek culture.

Metaphorical Extensions and Cultural Meanings

Both English and Uzbek use perception verbs metaphorically, but the cultural meanings attached to these metaphors differ. In English, the metaphorical use of perception verbs often revolves around intellectual or logical understanding. For example:

"I see" means "I understand."

"I hear you" implies acknowledgment of someone's point of view.

In Uzbek, metaphorical extensions are more likely to be linked with emotional or social insight. For instance:

"Ko'rmoq" can imply not only physical sight but also the ability to grasp deeper, often unspoken, social or emotional dynamics.

"Eshitmoq" (to hear) may suggest not just auditory reception but an understanding of someone's emotions or intent, emphasizing the social and relational dimensions of communication.

Conclusion

The way verbs related to perception are used in English and Uzbek highlights the profound connection between language and culture. In English, perception verbs often extend into the realms of intellectual understanding and individual expression, reflecting the cultural emphasis on personal autonomy and clarity. In Uzbek, these verbs tend to carry greater emotional and social connotations, emphasizing the importance of empathy, intuition, and collective harmony. Understanding these linguistic and cultural nuances not only enhances cross-cultural communication but also offers deeper insight into the values and worldviews that shape how different societies experience and interpret the world around them.

References

- [1] **"Cognitive Linguistics: Basic Readings"** edited by Dirk Geeraerts - While not solely focused on perception verbs, this anthology includes discussions on how perception is conceptualized across languages and cultures.
- [2] **"The Grammar of Perception"** by Robert A. Zubair - This book delves into how different languages express perception, comparing grammatical structures and cultural implications.
- [3] **"Language, Culture, and Mind: The Emergence of Cultural Meaning in Language"** by John W. D. Linton - This work explores the interplay between language, culture, and perception, examining how different cultures articulate sensory experiences.
- [4] **"The Language of Perception: A Cross-Linguistic Study"** by Ilse Depraetere - This book offers a comprehensive analysis of how different languages encode perception.
- [5] **"Perception in Language: An Interdisciplinary Perspective"** by L. T. D. Broersma and R. H. S. Van der Kooij - This collection investigates the relationship between perception and language, providing insights from various linguistic backgrounds.
- [6] **Research articles in journals like "Cognitive Linguistics" or "Journal of Linguistic Anthropology"** - These often feature studies on perception verbs and their cultural significance across languages.