



TRANSLOTOLOGICAL PROBLEMS OF HUMAN BEHAVIOURAL LEXEMES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 11 th August 2022 Accepted: 11 th September 2022 Published: 18 th October 2022	The main features of the cognitive and linguistic mechanisms of the formation of behavioural meanings and the literal formation of behaviour confirm that behaviour is manifested as a set of actions expressed by these actions and mental or emotional states and relationships behind them. This article gives information about translological problems of human behavioural lexemes in English and Uzbek languages.

Keywords: Human behaviour, humanities, feature, component, behaviour, translological problems

The roots of behavioural science go back to ancient times. In the early stages of the history of philosophical thought, the problem of the essence of morality and its roots, first of all, attempts were made to solve the question of what determines the behaviour of people.

The BEHAVIOUR concept reflects one of the most complex and broad phenomena, such as human interaction with the social world around him. The complexity of this phenomenon is due to the cause-and-effect relationship, the interdependence that exists between the internal mental state of a person, the manifestation of this state in the form of an observable behavioural aspect and the external world of society, which could not but be reflected in the meaning of the words under study.

The model of the concept of "Human behaviour" is built on the basis of a framework, in the centre of which is the image of a person with personality characteristics, appearance, individual education and level of education. When a person gets into a certain situation, he acts in a unique way according to his own behaviour (characteristics) and external conditions. At the same time, a person's actions can be "correct" in terms of the norms and rules established in society, and vice versa can be "wrong". Naturally, any behaviour of a person causes a certain attitude, evaluation, which can be both positive and negative. [4]

Aristotle argued that an important part of his psychological system is the distinction between theoretical and practical reason. This distinguishing principle was the difference between the functions of thought. If the result of theoretical thinking is the accumulation of knowledge, practical thinking is aimed at managing behaviour [1].

Direct biologization of human behaviour is criticized because neither the differences in the behaviour of members of different societies, nor the

generality of the behaviour of members of one society can be explained by the specific features of the structure of the human body. Human behaviour, unlike its structure, unlike the morphophysiological organization and behaviour of animals, is not genetically programmed [3].

It can be argued that the concept under study does not belong to vivid examples of culturally dependent ethical or aesthetic concepts. Moreover, behaviour is a universal social phenomenon. This ontological universality of behaviour leads to the formation of a concept, which can also be attributed to basic, universal concepts that practically do not have a value-like component in their structure, at least expressed in nuclear words.

Human activity and behaviour is a complex system. Behaviour is not limited to "external actions", but reveals a person's position. Conscious behaviour is something that develops as a result of a series of adaptations to an ever-changing field of perception. The social specificity of human behaviour is that it is manifested by the transformation of a person's internal state into actions in relation to the world around him [6].

Concepts of behaviour have traditionally been developed and developed in philosophy and psychology since ancient times. Modern science is characterized by the desire to combine knowledge obtained from various disciplines, especially related disciplines. Such data and observations are used by linguists. In turn, observational and linguistic data are needed to complete an important category of thought such as behaviour. Since the emergence of cognitive science in the last century, behaviour has become a topic of special interest from the point of view of the natural sciences, the biological sciences, and the humanities.



Anthropocentric and cognitive approaches to the study of language imply a careful study of all aspects of human life, including his behaviour.

Anthropocentric and cognitive approaches to the study of language imply a careful study of all aspects of human life, including his behaviour. Cognitive science serves as an object of interdisciplinary research, as it combines all the sciences related to the study of the human brain and its work in several directions - logical, neurophysiological, linguistic and psychological, behavioural. Therefore, let's turn to the concept of "behaviour" in various areas of human knowledge, "because its scientific explanation is possible only on the basis of a comprehensive approach from the point of view of natural, social and humanitarian sciences" [7].

Behaviour is studied in various fields of social sciences and humanities: philosophy, sociology, and especially psychology.

In philosophy, behaviour is understood as "interaction with the environment characteristic of living beings by means of external and internal (mental) activity. The interaction of people with the world is characterized by the concepts of behaviour and activity.

At the same time, in the concept of behaviour, the semantic emphasis is on adaptation to the natural and social conditions of human existence..."[4]

Behaviour is an object of research in various fields of linguistics. Many modern linguists look at linguistic interaction more from the point of view of a category of behaviour: language is not an innate ability of an individual, language arises from the universal impulse of people's behaviour and society in general. [9].

Thus, psycholinguistics studies the processes and mechanisms of speech activity in relation to the language system. The theory of psycholinguistics developed as a result of the interaction of three scientific fields: neuroscience, psychology and linguistics.

The minimum content of the concept of "human behaviour" is expressed as "the way of life of a person in relation to a certain situation or people".

Concretization of the minimum content of this concept looks like this:

- 1) characteristics of a person's character;
- 2) characteristics of human actions and work;
- 3) reaction to the situation;
- 4) attitude towards other people.

Cultural information can be presented in nominative units of the language in 4 different ways:

- cultural symbols,
- cultural information,
- cultural connotation,
- through cultural understandings.

In conclusion, analyzing the obtained data, we can conclude that the priority values of the English-speaking culture are as follows.

- a person should not be rude, angry or vice versa, spineless, dirty, greedy.
- on the contrary, if a person is lively, agile, as romantic as possible, intelligent, easy-going, welcome.
- a person should not be lazy, not bored, not angry, not bother others, not spoil the fun, not deceive them in any way.
- in order for a person to be accepted in society, he should not be a drunkard, not violate the public order, not litter, on the contrary, he should obey the law and be successful.

Thus, the expression of human behaviour in the linguistic landscape of the world is important not only for each individual linguistic personality, but also for the entire linguistic community.

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