

**THE IMPACT OF VISION AND PERCEPTION ON LANGUAGE AND CULTURE: A
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF UZBEKISTAN AND ENGLISH VISUAL COGNITIVE
VERBS**

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Annotation: This thesis analyzes the linguistic, emotional, and cultural use of visual cognitive verbs in Uzbek and English. In Uzbek, verbs such as *ko'rmoq* (to see), *boqmoq* (to look), and *kuzatmoq* (to observe) often convey inner emotional states, affection, or psychological experiences. In English, verbs like *to look*, *to see*, *to stare*, and *to gaze* are used more with specific semantic and pragmatic meanings, sometimes carrying negative connotations. Through examples taken from literary texts, the study highlights how both languages express visual perception differently. It also explores the cultural semantics of eye contact in both language contexts. The analysis reveals that visual cognitive verbs carry not only grammatical or semantic significance but also emotional and cultural meanings.

Keywords: visual cognitive verbs, *ko'rmoq*, *to stare*, *to gaze*, cultural-linguistic analysis, emotional interpretation, English language, Uzbek language, literary texts, eye contact.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu ishda o'zbek va ingliz tillarida vizual kognitiv fe'llarning lingvistik, emotsional va madaniy jihatdan qo'llanilishi tahlil qilingan. O'zbek tilida "ko'rmoq", "boqmoq", "kuzatmoq" kabi fe'llar ko'pincha insonning ichki hissiy holatini, mehr-muhabbatini yoki ruhiy kechinmalarini ifodalashda ishlatiladi. Ingliz tilida esa "to look", "to see", "to stare", "to gaze" kabi fe'llar ko'proq aniq semantik va pragmatik ma'noda qo'llanadi, ba'zida salbiy konnotatsiyalarni ham o'z ichiga oladi. Tadqiqot davomida badiiy matnlardan olingan misollar yordamida har ikkala tilning vizual idrokni ifodalashdagi o'ziga xos jihatlari ko'rsatib berilgan. Shuningdek, ko'z bilan aloqa qilishning madaniy semantikasi ham har ikki til kontekstida tahlil qilingan. Ushbu tahlil vizual kognitiv fe'llarning nafaqat grammatik yoki semantik, balki madaniy va emotsional qiymatini ochib beradi.

Kalit so'zlar: vizual kognitiv fe'llar, *ko'rmoq*, *to stare*, *to gaze*, lingvomadaniy tahlil, emotsional anglanma, ingliz tili, o'zbek tili, badiiy matn.

The process of seeing is not only physiologically important in Uzbek culture, but also socially important. The phrase "Don't look away from my eyes" expresses closeness and affection between people, which shows the social importance of seeing. Also, making eye contact, that is, "eye contact," expresses direct communication and openness between people. This concept also plays an important role in social communication in English, because eye contact increases trust, sincerity, and respect. In fiction, seeing and eye contact also mean closeness and love. In both cultures, the emotional and social significance of the process of seeing is emphasized. Seeing and eye contact play a large role in social communication, and in both cultures, communication and emotional connection are important as

important tools. In Uzbek, the verb to see is usually associated with emotional states. For example, the sentence “I looked at him” can express an emotional tone.

In Uzbek, the verb “to see” is often used in connection with emotional states or the inner world. This verb is used not only to express the process of seeing an object, but also to describe feelings, states, and experiences within a person. Expressions such as “to look” or “to watch with one’s eyes” are used to express emotional tone and mental state, which shows the richness of language and how high it can express emotional meanings. Expressions of this type express a person’s inner feelings and unique attitude towards an event or situation by seeing it.

Bodomgul’s eyes, covered in antimony, looked pleadingly at Azizbek (S. Ahmad, Jimjitlik). This example, taken from Said Ahmad’s work “Jimjitlik,” demonstrates the emotional and semantic richness of language. In it, the expression “to look” is used not to simply look, but to express a deep emotion and inner state. The example describes Bodomgul’s “pleading” look at Azizbek, which reflects her inner feelings, hope and helplessness. This expression does not express simple observation, but rather an emotional connection between the viewer and the observed. The word “pleading” expressed in Bodomgul’s eyes conveys her hope and inner feelings for Azizbek. The combination “eyes covered with antimony” harmonizes Bodomgul’s appearance with her inner state. The use of antimony adds sophistication and inner meaning to the image. Bodomgul’s gaze clearly shows her strong emotional connection to Azizbek. This gaze reflects not only a plea, but also the embodiment of a desire for closeness, need and fear.

As a result, this expression reveals the rich possibilities of language in describing not only external events, but also the inner world and emotions.

In English, the verbs “to stare” or “to gaze” can indicate excessive communication or emotional tone, and sometimes express a negative meaning. The verbs “to stare” or “to gaze” in English are often used to express excessive communication or emotional state. The verb “to stare” usually means a long and intense look, which can indicate a person’s state of stress, anxiety, or insecurity. The verb “to gaze” also means more attention and attention to a specific object or person, but it sometimes also carries negative connotations, such as an aggressive or disturbing gaze. These verbs can express excessive or uncomfortable communication, especially if the gaze is indifferent or aggressive. He stared into the dark building remembering the noises he had heard (I.Serraillier, *The silver sword*). The verb “to stare” in this sentence describes a long and intense gaze, which reflects the inner emotional state of the hero. He stared into the dark building, lost in his memories. This gaze conveys a deeper emotion, such as anxiety, inner conflict, or fear, than a simple observation. The image of staring into the dark building and remembering the noises of the past has a strong dramatic effect. Through this image, the hero’s inner experiences are combined with the external environment, revealing his mental state more clearly. The verb “to stare” usually also embodies a feeling of discomfort or unease. In this sentence, this emotion is associated with the hero’s inner fear and anxiety. He is imagining the unknown inside the building, which in itself represents an alarming situation.

Visual cognitive verbs in the languages being compared clearly reflect linguistic and cultural differences. In Uzbek, the verb to see and related verbs are used more in emotional and cultural contexts. For example, the verb to see is used not only to express physical states, but also to express inner feelings, which in Uzbek culture is expressed in describing closeness, affection, and mental

states between people. This language shows a unique emotional and cultural connection, in which the importance of eye contact is great. In English, visual perception is used more pragmatically, that is, from a more specific and functional point of view. Verbs such as “to look”, “to see”, “to gaze” are used in a more specific sense, their cultural context and emotional states are less dependent. In English, eye contact is perceived as a more direct sign of communication and openness, which indicates the importance of pragmatic use of language.

Thus, the specific features of the language and its cultural context determine how visual cognitive verbs are used in Uzbek and English. While the emotional and cultural meanings in Uzbek are expanded, English focuses on more specific and pragmatic communication.

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