

MEANS OF REPRESENTING HUMAN BEHAVIOR

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Annotation: This article presents representing human behavior derived tools in English, Uzbek and Russian languages from dictionaries and literary texts.

Key words: Behavior, lexical layer, language tools, explanatory dictionaries, literary texts.

The study of the national-cultural identity of language units at different levels remains relevant in modern linguistics. A person who is able to observe and analyze his own behavior and the behavior of others describes and verbally evaluates the behavior of other people using various language tools. L.I. According to Grishaeva, “Kak on vedet sebya!”, “Tak sebya ne vedut!” Such sentences are often applied to almost any situation and to any person and his actions. [1]

Many types of language tools for describing human behavior can be found in Russian literary works. Our material taken from the artistic texts, dictionaries and basics of Russian, English and Uzbek languages shows different means of reflecting human behavior of different language levels. Thus, the lexical layer contains the following: a) nouns denoting types of behavior (rus: поведение, лесть, uzb: xulq-atvor, odob-axloq, eng: behaviour, flattery and etc.), as well as describing individuals (rus: лентяй, uzb: maqtanchoq, eng. loafer, etc.); b) adjectives (rus: бестактный, uzb: tajribasiz, eng: tactless); d) verbs containing behavior verbs, as well as verbs of other lexicosemantic groups related to them, which in a certain context mean behavior (rus: рисоваться, капризничать, uzb: chizmoq, qaysarlik qilmoq, eng: show off, play up); e) mannerisms (rus: хвастливо, uzb: maqtanchoqlik qilmoq, eng: boastfully). There are stable expressions at the phraseological level: rus.: держать камень за пазухой, uzb.: kimgadir qarshilik qilib turib olmoq, eng.: bear a grudge against smb. The syntactic level includes free phrases formed from such models as “adjective + noun”, “verb + adverb”, “verb + kak / -day, -dek / as + noun”. The text level is represented by a combination of cross-functional and multi-level tools that are organically connected in the text and make the description of human behavior more vivid and convincing. For example:

Тут раздался общий смех, и хулиганы как-то ступевались. То есть – имела место грубость, наглость, но старик оказался острый на язык и что-то противопоставил этой наглости[2]

We don't mind people being 'brainy' or clever, as long as they don't make a big song-and-dance about it, don't preach or pontificate at us, don't show off and don't take themselves too seriously[3]

The use of the word “a lot, much, many” instead of “very good” to describe human behavior in the scientific research devoted to individual languages at the end of the 20th century and the first decade of the 21st century is reflected in the studied tools: nouns, verbs, and phraseological units. The work was conducted by L.A. Bushueva, a comparative linguist, in which the author studies nouns denoting action in Russian and English, their lexical interpretations, and the use of speech.[4] The topic of the study was the essence, paradigmatic and syntagmatic properties of action names and their use. A.M. Yakhina considered the phraseological units of verbs denoting human behavior from the point of view of their linguistic evaluation, which is an integral part of the defined phraseological units.[5]

S. M. Kravtsov's monographic studies are devoted to the study of languages with different structures (Russian and French) as expositors of the concept of "human behavior", and their analysis allows to present a "picture of the behavior of the world".[6] In the research conducted by Gunesh Bahar (2008), phraseological units with a verb component meaning "Man, his quality

and behavior" in modern Russian were considered from the perspective of a Turkish speaker. Phraseological units containing features of human behavior were comparatively studied in the work of M.A. Ordokova in the Russian and French language material and in the research of N.V. Obidina in the Russian and English language material. reflects a particular worldview of the group, on the other hand, they agree that it is a part of the general phraseological picture of the world of people belonging to different linguistic and social societies.

There is no doubt that the core of the vocabulary of behavior is verbs, because, as mentioned above, behavior is a system of behavior, which in turn is specific actions. Therefore, of all the language tools mentioned above, the most specialized tool for defining the actions of this person is the verb.

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