

“XORIJIY TILLAR TADQIQI VA TA'LIMI MUAMMOLARI”
MAVZUSIDAGI XALQARO ILMIY-AMALIY KONFERENSIYA MATERIALLARI



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**«XORIJIY TILLARI
TADQIQI VA TA'LIMI MUAMMOLARI»
XALQARO ILMIY-AMALIY ANJUMAN
MATERIALLARI**

*To'plamdan o'rin olgan maqolalarning saviyasi, sifati va ilmiy dalillarning
haqqoniyligi hamda mazmuni uchun mualliflar mas'uldirlar.*

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REFRAMING THE PROBLEM OF PERCEPTION MODELING IN LANGUAGE: NEW PERSPECTIVES AND APPROACHES IN TURKISH LINGUISTICS



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Annotation. The issue of perception modeling in language occupies a pivotal position in linguistic and cognitive research. Perception, as a fundamental cognitive process, enables individuals to interact with their environment, build representations of it, and incorporate this knowledge into personal experience. Language, as a mediating tool, not only reflects but actively constructs perceptual processes. This paper revisits the problem of perception modeling, offering a comprehensive analysis of foundational theories, including Viberg's typology, and explores contemporary approaches emphasizing context-dependence, intentionality, and cultural variability. By integrating linguistic, cognitive, and cross-cultural perspectives, the study identifies new avenues for advancing our understanding of how perception is linguistically represented.

Аннотация. Проблема моделирования восприятия в языке занимает центральное место в лингвистических и когнитивных исследованиях. Восприятие как фундаментальный когнитивный процесс позволяет людям взаимодействовать с окружающей средой, создавать о ней представления и включать эти знания в личный опыт. Язык как посредническое средство не только отражает, но и активно конструирует перцептивные процессы. В данной статье вновь рассматривается проблема моделирования восприятия, предлагается комплексный анализ основополагающих теорий, включая типологию А. Виберга, а также изучаются современные подходы, подчеркивающие контекстную зависимость, преднамеренность и культурную изменчивость. Объединяя лингвистические, когнитивные и кросс-культурные аспекты, исследование выявляет новые пути для углубления нашего понимания того, как восприятие представлено лингвистически.

Annotatsiya. Tilda idrokni modellashtirish masalasi lingvistik va kognitiv tadqiqotlarda muhim o'rin tutadi. Idrok asosiy kognitiv jarayon sifatida odamlarga atrof-muhit bilan munosabatda bo'lish, uning tasavvurlarini yaratish va bu bilimlarni shaxsiy tajribaga kiritish imkonini beradi. Til vositachi vosita sifatida nafaqat aks ettiradi, balki idrok jarayonlarini faol ravishda quradi. Ushbu maqola idrokni modellashtirish muammosini qayta ko'rib chiqadi, asosli nazariyalarni, shu jumladan A.Viberg tipologiyasini har tomonlama tahlil qilishni taklif qiladi va kontekstga bog'liqlik, niyat va madaniy o'zgaruvchanlikni ta'kidlaydigan zamonaviy yondashuvlarni o'rganadi. Tilshunoslik, kognitiv va madaniyatlararo istiqbollarni birlashtirgan holda, tadqiqot idrok qanday tilda ifodalanishi haqidagi tushunchamizni rivojlantirishning yangi yo'llarini aniqlaydi.

Keywords: *perception modeling, language, cognitive processes, perception verbs, intentionality, cultural variability.*

Ключевые слова: *моделирование восприятия, язык, когнитивные процессы, глаголы восприятия, преднамеренность, культурная изменчивость.*

Tayanch so'zlar: *idrok modellashtirish, til, kognitiv jarayonlar, idrok fe'llari, niyatlar, madaniy o'zgaruvchanlik.*

The interdependence of language and perception is profound, as language serves both as a mirror of perceptual experiences and as a tool for guiding individuals' attempts to process and conceptualize the world around them. Examining the models of perception in language is not limited to linguistic structures; it also provides insight into the cognitive processes that underlie human interaction with reality. Perception, which includes the physical experiences of sight and hearing as well as touching experience, taste (taste) and smell), is the fundamental basis of sensory experience. However, its linguistic interpretation goes beyond a basic explanation of sensory data, encompassing intentionality, context, and cultural aspects.

However, Viberg's foundational work was the turning point in the study of perception modeling within language itself.²³⁶ His typological approach emphasized the semantic complexity of perception verbs, suggesting a tripartite model that differentiates between **the agent** (the perceiver), **the patient** (the perceiver's state as affected by the object), and **the object** (the entity being observed). This framework does not only reflect a structure as concerns meaning but also accentuates the importance of language as a facilitator in the relation between the external environment and the internal thought process.

For instance, in English, the perception verbs have this three-part verbal structure:

→ *Peter looked at the birds* by contrast stresses the engagement on the part of the perceiver (agent).

→ *Peter saw the birds* and Peter's gaze is directed towards the visual stimuli (patient).

→ *The birds looked beautiful* signifies a quality of the object that can be experienced (object).

Such models do not only form a basis for the analysis of perception verbs in other languages but also reveal some regularities and some particulars. What is also relevant is Viberg's study, as it leads to more generalized questions of the type that of how perception is expressed verbally. For example, to what extent does the context affect the meaning which is ascribed to sensory verbs? What is the significance of intention in regard to perception which is active and which is passive? How do perceptions influence language in different cultural settings?

Viberg's model²³⁷ enables the study of linguistic expressions of perception both from the perspective of sentence structure and semantic analysis. However, its scope has been expanded by subsequent research, particularly in the context of typological and cultural differences.²³⁸

In recent decades, the problem of linguistic perception modeling has gained new directions of development. Researchers are increasingly focusing on aspects such as context dependence, intentionality, cultural specificity, and the cognitive asymmetry between the perceiving subject and the perceived object.²³⁹ One key area of modern research is the study of the contextual dependency of perception. Scholars such as F.Gökçe and H.Yıldız²⁴⁰ emphasize that the meaning of perception verbs is shaped not only by their semantic features but also through interaction with other sentence elements.

²³⁶ Viberg Å. The verbs of perception: A typological study. Berlin, Mouton de Gruyter Publ., 1984.

²³⁷ Viberg Å. The verbs of perception: A typological study. Berlin, Mouton de Gruyter Publ., 1984.

²³⁸ Levin B. English Verb Classes and Alternations. – Chicago: Chicago University Press. 1993.; Palmer F. R. The English verb: Doctoral dissertation. – London, 1988.

²³⁹ Gisborne N. English Perception Verbs: PhD Thesis. – London, 1996. – 218 p.; Ibarretxe-Antuñano I. Polysemy and metaphor in perception verbs: A crosslinguistic study: Doctoral dissertation. – Edinburgh, 1999.

²⁴⁰ Gökçe F. Kutadgu Bilig'de Kör- 'Görmek': Çok Anlamlılık, Metafor ve Gramerleşme // Türkbilig. – 2015. – Sayı 29. – S. 59-76.; Yıldız H. Atebetü'l-Hakayık'ta Algı Fiilleri // Karadeniz Araştırmaları. – Sayı XV/60. – 2018.; Yıldız H. Eski Uygurcada Göz Fiilleri. Journal of Old Turkic, Vol. 1, no.1. – 2017.

Recent studies have supplemented Viberg's framework, providing additional viewpoints that give a full answer to these questions. It will be argued that context is of essence in defining the semantics of perception verbs. In Turkish, for instance, the verbs such as *bakmak* and even *görmek* have a range of meaning which largely depends on grammatical modifiers and the context of discourse. The sentence *Ali kedilere baktı* (Ali looked at the cats) emphasizes the subject where reading activity is directed, *Ali kedileri gördü* shifts the focus to the reading result which the subject does passively in relation to the object.²⁴¹ This distinction becomes even more pronounced when intentionality is considered. E. Hirik and colleagues²⁴² highlight that the distinction between active and passive perception verbs relates to the inclusion or absence of intentionality.

This distinction becomes even more pronounced when intentionality is considered. Intentionality acts as a crucial factor in understanding active vs passive perspectives. E.Hirik's investigations of Turkish perception verbs proceed from this postulate and divide them into two – conscious and unconscious verbal action. *Jane was deliberately listening to the music* – this emphasizes the intention of the subject to actively engage in the sound sense, while *Jane heard the music* means sound was received by the subject without the intention. This distinction reflects not only linguistic variation but also cognitive differences in how perception is processed and conceptualized.²⁴³ Additionally, modern studies identify intentionality as a critical factor in perception modeling.²⁴⁴

Language emerged not merely as a means of communication, but as a vessel for the projection of a culture's hidden forces and values. Although English perception verbs tend more towards the visual and auditory modalities, other languages have maximally different sensory domains (for a cross-linguistic summary see). To give another example, olfactory and gustatory perception verbs in many non-Western languages reflect environmental practices and cultural nuances and therefore carry greater weight in their lexemes.

Cultural variability further shapes the linguistic representation of perception, as demonstrated by studies of agglutinative languages like Turkish.²⁴⁵ These languages exhibit a high degree of morphological complexity, allowing for nuanced expressions of sensory experiences. For example, Turkish perception verbs often incorporate markers that specify the degree of intentionality, intensity, and emotional tone. This morphological richness enables speakers to convey subtle distinctions that might require additional explanatory clauses in other languages.

Research on modeling perception for language is an evolving field, drawing from various disciplines, including cognitive science, psycholinguistics, and cultural studies. One area that seems promising is neuroimaging, which can tell us – in principle, at least – how linguistic expressions of perceptual experience are processed in the brain. Making the correlation between

²⁴¹Hirik E. Türkiye Türkçesi Görme Duyu Fiillerinde Anlam ve Kelime Sıklığı İlişkisi // SUTAD. – 2017. – Sayı 41.

²⁴² Hirik E. Türkçede Duyu Fiilleri Ve Kılınış Arasındaki İlişki // X. Uluslararası Dünya Dili Türkçe Sempozyumu. – Eskişehir, 2019.

²⁴³ Gisborne N. English Perception Verbs: PhD Thesis. – London, 1996.

²⁴⁴ Gökçe F. Kutadgu Bilig'de Kör- 'Görmek': Çok Anlamlılık, Metafor ve Gramerleşme // Türkbilgi. – 2015. – Sayı 29.

²⁴⁵ Ayan E., Türkdil Y. Anlam Bilimi Açısından Kazak Türkçesinde Görme Duyu Fiilleri // Uluslararası Sosyal Araştırmalar Dergisi. – 2014. – Cilt 7, Sayı 35. – S. 26-41.; Kamchybekova A. K. Kırgız Türkçesinde Duyu Fiilleri // ODÜ Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü Sosyal Bilimler Araştırmaları Dergisi. – 2011. – Cilt 2, Sayı 3. ; Şahin S. Mental Fiil Kavramı ve Türkmen Türkçesinde Mental Fiiller // Uluslararası Türkçe Edebiyat Kültür Eğitim Dergisi. – 2012. – Sayı 1/4.

neural activity and linguistic corresponding, would help the researchers understand more on the mechanisms and cognition of perception and this perception itself in descriptive linguistic form.

Future research could also investigate the relevance of metaphors and symbols as a source in developing perceptual frameworks, for example. Metaphorical expressions like “seeing the big picture” or “hearing the voice of reason” show how sensory experiences get mapped to abstract domains. Not only do these mappings provide richness in the expressive power of language, but they also serve to illuminate the conceptual structure of human thought.²⁴⁶

As such, reformulating perception modeling as a problem constrained not only by simple semantic associations introduces an exciting landscape for cross-field exploration. Based on Viberg’s initial findings, followed by modern investigations, this research shows that perception is not a sensory-impressions receiver; it is a language-governed process that is perceptually connected to other *primary* and *secondary* consciousness experiences (the question of identity and value systems or social enculturation). Not only do these mappings provide richness in the expressive power of language, but they also serve to illuminate the conceptual structure of human thought.

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²⁴⁶ Gökçe F. Kutadgu Bilig’de Kör- ‘Görmek’: Çok Anlamlılık, Metafor ve Gramerleşme // Türkbilig. – 2015. – Sayı 29.

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