

LEXICAL-SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF UNITS VERBALIZING INTELLECTUAL ACTIVITIES

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Abstract: *This article deals with the linguistic and cultural characteristics and lexical-semantic analysis of units verbalizing intellectual activities.*

Key words: *concept, linguaculture, intelligence, intellect, lexical units, paremiological meanings, noun,*

The concept consists not only of non-verbal units, but is also directly related to language units, that is, the concept is formed and explained with the help of language, therefore, the most convenient and widespread way of learning the concept is the analysis of linguistic tools.

The aim of cognitive research is to identify and model the cognitive differences of the concept in relation to the semantic components of language units. Cognitive research is focused on generalizing similar themes, paremiological meanings, associations and others of the content grouped as the only cognitive difference of the concept. Close cognitive differences are summarized based on the content of the classification.

In this study, methods such as grouping, identification and comparative analysis are used. Modeling of the content of the concept is carried out on the basis of the information obtained in the process of cognitive research [Plotnikova 2008: 29; Popova, Sternin 2007: 200]. In this way, the origin of the area and structure of the concept, the justification of the macrostructure is considered. In concept modeling in order to identify the peculiarities and role on the conceptual sphere, comparison, hierarchization methods, and the arrangement of predetermined cognitive differences are used.

The next stage is the process of checking the obtained results. Checking- (verification) is verifying received information through native speakers of the language [Popova, Sternin 2007: 194]. The purpose of this stage is to clearly check the existence of logically defined cognitive differences in the minds of language speakers, to determine the superiority of the learned concept on a real or reflexive level. The verification process can be carried out in the second step before the concept modeling. The relevant methods in this stage are survey, statistical analysis and comparison.

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It is appropriate to use definitional analysis in order to determine the most necessary structural parts of the concept "intelligence", establish rules, form conceptual apparatus and in this case the main attention is paid to the definition of the words in the dictionaries.

A.A. Ufimtseva notes on the necessity to learn dictionary definitions when analyzing concepts and emphasizes the importance of this analysis, because it is considered a special linguistic research method as a "special method of stylistics", as it raises it to this level because of identifying lexical semantic method [Ufimtseva 1962: 134].

In our work we agree with I.V. Arnold's position on the definitional method, and support the opinion that the meaning of the word is equal to its dictionary definition.

According to scientist's opinion, the analysis of the dictionary definition refers to "justify a type or group that belongs to the object, distinguish its differences from other objects, particular peculiarities in accordance with identifying operation of opinions in logic" [Alefirenko 2005:52].

"Intelligence" is a concept. For that reason, we think it is necessary to look at the dictionary definitions of the lexemes involved in the naming of the learned concept. In the corpus of lexemes in English there are 130 nouns (69 synonyms, 61 antonyms), 24 adjectives (from there: 16 synonyms, 7 antonyms), 15 verbs. From the lexical system of the Karakalpak language we identified: 144 nouns (72 synonyms, 72 antonyms), 75 adjectives (from here: 33 synonyms, 42 antonyms), 60 verbs (from here: 30 synonyms, 30 antonyms), 50 participles (28 synonyms, 22 antonyms). The information of the lexical units has a semantic reference meaning related to the concept of "intelligence".

Lexical units were selected from the Cambridge Thesaurus website in English, and information in the Karakalpak language was collected from the explanatory dictionary of the Karakalpak language and translation dictionaries of the Russian-Karakalpak languages [<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/ru/thesaurus>, the explanatory dictionary of the Karakalpak language, volumes I-IV] .

Thus, the concept of "intelligence" in the English language can be called based on the following lexical units:

- *Noun: **syn.** genius, thinker, wiz, geek, polymath, blue, Renaissance man, longhair, crackajack, wizard, intellectual, whiz, virtuous, sage, highbrow, natural, ace, brain, nerd, brainiac, savant, master, bluestocking, polyhistor, crackerjack, intelligence, sense, reason, intellectuality, talent, brain(s), brainpower, smarts, mentality, aptitude, wit, gray matter, wisdom, insight, intellectualism, mind, brilliance, headpiece, discernment, acumen, judgement, perception, perspicacity, astuteness, judgment, braininess, alertness, apprehension, sagacity, percipience, common sense, sapience, discriminability, mother wit, horse sense, skull, eggheadedness, highbrowism, **ant.** idiot, imbecile, moron, dolt, blochhead, dunce, dope, pinhead, numbskull, illiterate, know-nothing, ignoramus, dummy, goon, knucklehead, numskull, dumbbell, nitwit, hammerhead, dodo, lowbrow, fathead, ass, fool, philistine, half-wit, donkey, beast, snake, heel, jackass, creep, clown, louse, jerk, cur, shunk, boor, anti-intellectual, lout, cretin, churl, cad, stinker, dulness, density, dullness, idiocy, stupidity, imbecility, slowness, foolishness,*

feeble-mindedness, dumbness, fatuity, denseness, senselessness, simpleness, dopiness, doltishness, half-wittedness.

-Adjective: **syn.** intellectual, mental, cognitive, cerebral, scholarly, *learned, academic, lettered, intelligent, rational, erudite, scholastic, highbrow, well-read, studious, bookish; ant. material, physical, stupid, ignorant, illiterate, unlearned, unintellectual.*

- Atliq: *sin. dana, oyshil, siyqirshi, bilgish, a'sir adami, sheber, intellektual, vunderkind, aq, danishpan, tuz, miy, bilim, ilimpaz, ustaz, aq jag'a, xakker, an', mazmun, sebeb, talant, miyler, millet, imkaniyat, sur zat, aqil, bas kiyim, teren' oyshil, ziyrek, pikir, oy, saqliq, sergeklik, qirag'iliq, seziklik, aqilli pikir, yes, pa'm, an'law, pa'mlew, an'g'ariw, tu'sin'paz, ayirmashiliq, parq, o'zgeshelik, ayirma, tan'law, so'zge sheberlik, tapqirliq, sheshenlik, ushirip aytiwshiliq, ziyreklik, sheshen, bas, an'liliq, tu'singishlik, pa'mlilik, tapqirliq, ziyreklik, sheberlik, jaramasliq, aqil, bilimpaz, alim; ant. eswas, jarim es, axmaq, samsam, hayran, tu'sinbew, kem aqil, esalan', men'rew, tomar, tentek, qum gelle, la'wze, mejgu'n, geshshe, samsiq, aqmaqin' aqmag'i, jasiq, topas, topasliq, gellesiz, bassiz, miysiz, umitshaq, miylan, shaymiy, sawatsiz, shala sawat, nadan, turpayi, an'qaw, sawatsizliq, nadanliq, turpayiliq, zeyinsizlik, talantsizliq, bilmeslik, bilmewshilik, xabarsizliq, jasliq, qamliq, biysawat, nadan, sada, ma'n'gu'r, men'rew adam, kem aqil, semiz, eshek, gu'rre, tiri jan, jilli, essiz, haywan, jilan, biyt, ta'rbiyasizliq, ko'rgensizlik, turpayiliq, sadaliq, turmisliq, fizikaliq, a'depsizlik, bijiq.*

- Kelbetlik: *sin. basli, aqilli, ta'biyy, pa'mli, zeyinli, ug'imli, qabillag'ish, beyimli, ug'iw, ug'iniw, sezgir, bayqag'ish, miyli, mayli, ruxiy, zeyinli, aq ko'kre, oqimisli, bilimli, oqimisli, u'yreniwshilik, sawatli, qa'tesiz, bilgir, biletug'in, jetik, qiyaliy, intellektual, iqlasli, intali, tirisatug'in, a'debiy; ant. aqilsiz, utiliw, aldaniw, jaman, jaramsiz, ajarsiz, a'pshersiz, kelisiksiz, asirilg'an, uqipsiz, ma'nisiz, uqipsiz, sapasiz, bilmew, a'hmiyetsiz, ma'nisiz, bilmeslikten, ko'k, oqimag'an, mumlaw, bosan', asiqpay, ma'nissiz, biyma'ni, mag'anasiz, mazmunsiz, baylanisi joq, sandiraq, ashig kewillik, aq kewillik, a'piwayi, sada, aqmaq, bilimsiz, ma'deniyatsiz, sawatsiz, sada, nadan, uzin shashli.*

- Feyil: *sin. qag'ip aliw, shirq yetiw, pikir bildiriw, o'z pikirin bildiriw, pikir aytiw, qabil yetiw, tu'siniw, u'yreniw, o'zlestiriw, oylap issleytug'in,*

aqilg'a salip, aqilg'a muwapiq, aqilg'a siyarliq, ayira aliw, bilip bolatug'in, bilim beretug'in, teren' tusiniwshi, sezgir aqil; ant. hayran qaliw, an'-tan' boliw, tu'sine almaw, pa'nt jew, da'lkek etiw, oyin etiw, eeserleniw, aqildan adasiw, basin aylandiriw, ma's etiw, biyhush etiw, buziliw, bet a'psheri qashiw, bas aylaniw, esten ayiriliw, miyi islemew.

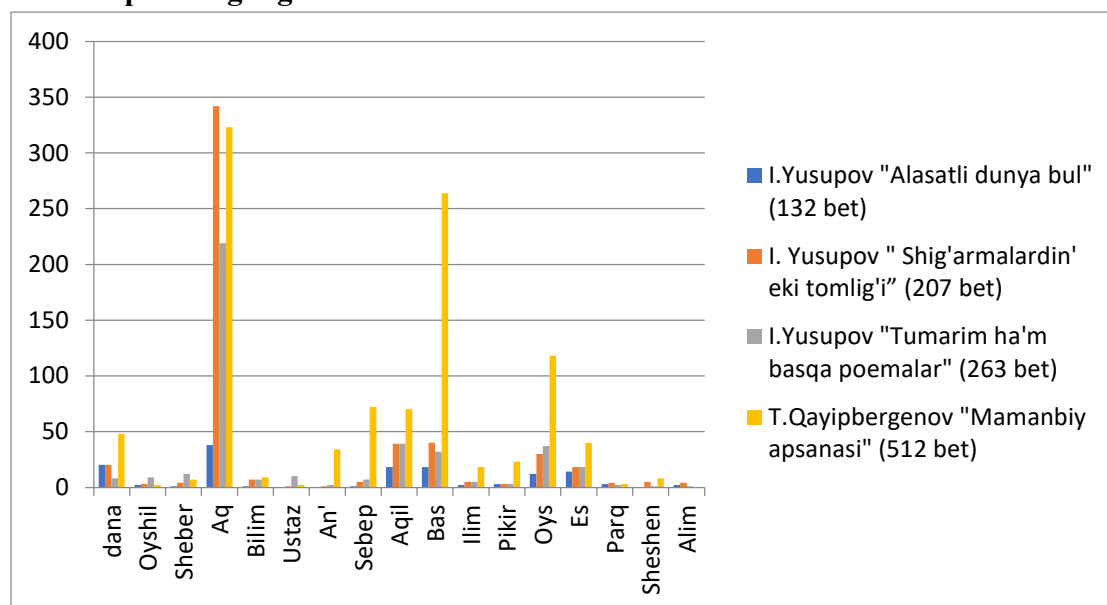
- Kelbetlik feyil: *sin. tez jetedi, tez u'yreniwshi, teren' tu'siniwshi, teren' oylawshi, tez tu'sinetug'in, aldin ala seziw, ku'n burin seziw, teren' mag'liwmatli, ten' bilimli, joqari mag'liwmatli, turmisqa baylanissizliq, aqilg'a muwapiq, maqsetke ilayiq; ant. uqibi kem, kem aqil, kem aqilliq, aqili az, aqili kelte, shaban tu'rde, uyan' tu'rde, a'ste aqirinliq, a'sten, hesh na'rse bilmeytug'in, hesh na'rse tu'sinbeytug'in.*

The main lexeme of defining concepts in English is determined as a noun in the list of thesaurus and parts of speech. This kind of difference can be found in the Karakalpak language, mostly the difference is seen in the quantity of the adjectives and participles, as in the Karakalpak

language the number of adjectives and participles is the same, but in the English language noun includes major part The frequency of these selected word units in the database of literary works was analyzed (see: Diagram 1).

Diagram 1

The frequent usage of the “intellect” concept descriptors in the literary works of the Karakalpak language



The frequency of the lexical units included in the analysis in the diagram was determined based on the works of I. Yusupov and T. Kayibbergenov, the most prominent figures of Karakalpak literature, for this purpose, material in the amount of 1114 pages was included in the analysis. The concept of "intelligence" separated from the explanatory dictionary analysis, were not identified in the list and some of them in the text: *siyqirshi, a'sir adami, tuz, miy, aq jag'a, talant, miyler, millet, sur zat, imkaniyat, ziyrek, saqliq, qirag'iliq, seziklik, aqilli pikir, pa'mlew, o'zgeshelik, ayirma, tan'law, so'zge sheberlik, tapqirliq, sheshenlik, ushirip aytivshiliq, ziyreklik, bas kiyim, an'liliq, tu'singishlik, pa'mlilik, tapqirliq, ziyreklik, sheberlik, jaramasliq, bilimpaz*. Therefore, they are included in the long periphery category, with semantic meanings and by describing concepts: *miy, miyler, sur zat, ziyrek, aqilli pikir, pa'mlew, so'zge sheberlik, tapqirliq, sheshenlik, ushirip aytivshiliq, ziyreklik, an'liliq, tu'singishlik, pa'mlilik, tapqirliq, sheberlik, bilimpaz*. Among the identifiers mentioned below, which are not included in this system, in the definitions of the "intelligence" concept in the dictionary, the factors that do not appear in the dictionary, and the solution arising from conceptual differences, are included in the concept. In this analysis, we focused on other literary works to identify conceptual themes (see: Table 2):

Table 2

Additional schemas of "intelligence" concept identifiers

Identificator	Seme	Examples

Siyqirshi	Tu'siniksiz jag'daydi tu'sindiriwshi aqilli insa'n	...> Miyi men'-zen'. Bul siyqirli g'arrig'a isenerin de, isenbesin de bilmeydi. <...
Talant	Belgili bir ila'hiy ko'nlikpege iye ha'm sonin' na'tiyjesinde jaqsi na'tiyjege erisken insa'n	—Biraq, soni esinde tut, bu'gingi bir-eki som pul ushin a'jayip talantin' zaya bolmasin!
Millet	IQ ko'rsetkishleri tiykarinda aniqlanatu'g'in "en aqill millet" reytingi	Men bunnan artiq tin'lap tura almay ketip qaldim.Ol ba'rha' usunday ga'pler tawar, o'z milletin basqalardan u'stin qoyar edi.
Saqliq	Aldin ala bilip	Basqalar atlarinın' ayaqlarina kisen urip saqliq qilg'anda da, maman atin kisenlemes edi.
Qirag'iliq	Aqilliliq qiliw	Biraq, buring'isinin qatallandi, awilma awil at qoyip, qirag'iliqti ku'sheytti.
Ayirma	Tu'siniw, oylaw	O'zbek awilarinin' o'z awillarinan ayirmasi- ilay diywalli tamlar, u'lken-u'lken ha'wlileri, ha'wliler menen tamlarinin' a'tiraplari qiyaban-qiyaban bag', egislik...
Tan'law	Aqil-oy ja'rdeminde ha'reketleniw	— Ul erjetse kelin izlew, qiz boyjetse ku'yew tan'law ata-ananin' parizi.
Bas kiyim	Aqil oy tiniqlig'i	Ha'mme bir neshe demge tim-tiris qaldi. Qar kem-kem iraslap, biyler menen bahadirlardin' bas kiyimleri ag'ara basladi.
Jaramasliq	Axmaqliq	— Qoy, jaramasliq etpe, inim. Tabanimdi su'ydireyin degen niyetim joq, dosliq kewlimdi bildiriwge a'keldim.

Definitional analysis of the lexical unit "intellect" in several dictionaries:

Online dictionary <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/intellect> 1) the ability to understand and to think in an intelligent way;

2) a very educated person whose interests are studying and other activities that involve careful thinking.

Online dictionary <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/intellect>

1 a: the power of knowing as distinguished from the power to feel and to will: the capacity for knowledge;

b: the capacity for rational or intelligent thought especially when highly developed.

2 : a person with great intellectual powers

Online dictionary <https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/intellect>

1. VARIABLE NOUN

Intellect is the ability to understand or deal with ideas and information.

2. VARIABLE NOUN [oft poss NOUN]

Intellect is the quality of being very intelligent or clever.

3. COUNTABLE NOUN

If you describe someone as an intellect, you mean that they are very intelligent.

Online dictionary British English

1. the capacity for understanding, thinking, and reasoning, as distinct from feeling or wishing

2. a mind or intelligence, esp a brilliant one

3. *informal*. a person possessing a brilliant mind; brain

4. those possessing the greatest mental power

Online dictionary <https://www.britannica.com/dictionary/intellect>

Intellect /'ɪntəˌlekt/ *noun plural* intellects

Online dictionary Britannica Dictionary definition of INTELLECT

1: the ability to think in a logical way

We were required to read a book every week in order to develop our *intellects*.

music that appeals to the *intellect* while still satisfying the emotions

2 [count]: a very smart person: a person whose intellect is well developed

He's recognized as one of the greatest *intellects* [=minds] currently working in this field.

Based on the definitions given in the explanatory dictionaries of the English language, it is defined as "the ability to consider the logical way", "knowing, understanding, realizing, thinking" in all aspects of the language. It is proven that intelligence is a mental activity based on dictionary definitions, considering the lexical units "to know, understand, realize, think".

According to the encyclopedic dictionary Britannica, we can see that the concept is connected with culture "music that appeals to the intellect while still satisfying the emotions". In the British English dictionary, the lexical unit "intellect" is defined as the most precious stone, "diamond", and a person who exhibits mental activities is represented by the phraseological unit "brilliant man".

From the above-mentioned definitions of the online dictionaries, we know that the information given in the British English dictionary of the lexical unit "intellect" fully describes the identifier:

1. the capacity for understanding, thinking, and reasoning, as distinct from feeling or wishing

2. a mind or intelligence, esp a brilliant one

3. *informal*. a person possessing a brilliant mind; brain

4. those possessing with the greatest mental power

Based on the analysis of the dictionaries, it was determined that the definition of this lexical unit should include additional terms different from the source language. That is, "intellect" is Latin intellectus, which means "mind", "understanding", "acceptance", "thought", "reason". In addition, the lexical unit refers to the mental characteristic of the ability to learn and memorize new information based on experience, to understand and apply abstract concepts, to use one's knowledge to control the humanity [<https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/>]. Cognitive ability of combining knowledge and practical solutions are: feeling, thinking, remembering, imagining, justifying.

In the explanatory dictionary of the Karakalpak language, the definition of the lexical unit "intellect" is not given, and in the translation dictionary of the Russian-Karakalpak language, the term concept is translated with the help of the lexical unit "aqıl". Therefore, the definition of the lexical unit "aqıl" in the explanatory dictionary of the Karakalpak language is given:

Aqıl at. Danalıq, bilim, bilgenlik, oy-sana.

It was found that the definition of the lexical unit "intelligence" is not given in the explanatory dictionary of the Karakalpak language. This unit is a word borrowed from the Latin language into Karakalpak and other languages, due to the fact that its meaning is not explained in the explanatory dictionary of the Karakalpak language, it is analyzed with the method of analyzing borrowed words, and it consists of the following stages:

- 1) The borrowing word in the text is selected;
- 2) The meaning of the word in the source language is explained;
- 3) The grammatical difference of the word (differentiated and undifferentiated) is indicated;
- 4) The degree and differences of borrowings are explained;
- 5) a) phonetic variation is defined

the name of the phoneme → its phonetic features → which sounds are pronounced together with the phoneme, the features of its position change are called → to show the phonetic rules that cause these changes → to explain the reasons for not adapting → to summarize the nature of phonetic changes (assimilated, not fully assimilated, unassimilated).

b) morphological development (paying attention to the part of the sentence);

c) semantic analysis (determining how the meaning of the word changes compared to the source language);

5. The purpose of borrowings.

6. Differences in the use of the proper word:

a) differences in pronunciation;

b) differences in writing;

c) scope of use.

The lexical unit "intellect" was not identified in the composition of both classical and literary works in the Karakalpak language. Moreover, at a time when information technologies are developing, this word is often used only in modern journalistic texts:

Jasalma intellektin' rawajlaniwi sanaat revolyutsiyasina alip keliwi mumkin (KRuz.uz: 24.07.2023)

*Jasalma **intellekt** qaraqalpaqstanli hayal timsalin su'wretledi (KRuz.uz:10.02.2023)*

Britaniyada fevral' ayindag'i sud protsessi tariyxta qaladi, ayiplaniwshig'a birinshi ret jasalma intellekt ma'sla'hat beredi(KRuz.uz:07.01.2023)

This word is a noun, plural form is formed by adding –"lar, -ler. In the Karakalpak language, it is used in all participles, and in the form of a verb, it is formed by adding modal verbs. It is possible to form adjective with or without suffixes.

Phonetic variation: 9 letters in total, 3 vowels and 7 consonants. In the phonetic system, according to the difference of the syngram, it is divided into a narrow group based on the phonemic difference. Due to the nature of phonetic changes, it is possible to produce a word as a fully developed lexical unit.

As a result of analysis, we recommend adding the lexical unit "intellect" to the explanatory dictionary of the Karakalpak language and giving its definition as follows:

Intellect. 1. the capacity for understanding, thinking, and reasoning, as distinct from feeling or wishing

2. a mind or intelligence, esp a brilliant one

3. *informal*. a person possessing a brilliant mind; brain

4. those possessing with the greatest mental power

5. " logical and intellectual interpretation of common knowledge; The appropriate usage of materials in everyday life."

Thus, the result of the methodological analysis of the core identifier of the concept "intelligence" revealed the following meaningful properties (see: Table 2.1):

Table 2.1

Definitions of the concept nomination in the studied languages

«Intellect» concept nominations	Description	«Intellect» concept nominations	Description
Qa' bilet	1. sezim ha'm armanlawdan ajralg'an halda tu'siniw, oylaw ha'm piker bildiriw qa'bileti;	<u>capacity</u>	1. the <u>capacity</u> for <u>understanding</u> , <u>thinking</u> , and <u>reasoning</u> , as <u>distinct</u> from <u>feeling</u> or <u>wishing</u>
Aqil	2. aqil yamasa intellekt, a'sirese ju'da joqari intellektual da'rejeni ko'rsetiw;	<u>Intelligence</u>	2. a <u>mind</u> or <u>intelligence</u> , esp a <u>brilliant</u> one

Miy	3. <i>awizeki so'ylew tili. juda' joqari intellectual da'rejedgi aqilg'a iye adam; miy;</i>	Brain	3. <i>informal.</i> a person <u>possessing</u> a brilliant mind; <u>brain</u>
Mental ku' sh	4. joqari mental ku'shke iye shaxs;	Mental power	4. those possessing the <u>greatest mental</u> power
Mag' liwmat analizi	5. qorshag'an ortaliqtag'i mag'liwmatlardi logikaliq ha'm aqiliy taliqlaw; ku'ndelikli o'mirde duris qollaw qa'bilet.	Interpretation	5. logical and intellectual interpretation of common knowledge; The appropriate usage of materials in everyday life.

Intelligence is a multifaceted concept, it includes a set of cognitive abilities such as learning, thinking, problem solving and adapting, as well as feelings and social skills. This can be understood with the help of various models and theories, each of them provides an understanding of the various peculiarities of a person and his behavior.

Intelligence means cognitive ability for intellectual thinking, critical analysis, understanding and synthesis of information. It includes all kinds of intellectual processes that help to understand the world. Although the mind is closely related to intelligence, it pays attention to the high cognitive functions that are related to the thinking and realizing.

In conclusion, taking into account the peculiarities of intellectual activities, it will be purposeful to include recommended changes in the monolingual dictionaries of the studied languages.

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