

TYPES OF ASSESSMENT OF HUMAN MENTAL STATE IN UZBEK

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Annotation:

This article looked at the types of human mental states and the ways in which they are assessed, looked at, and views on similar issues.

Key words: language, mentality, mental state, adjective types, psychology.

The mental state of a person is a very complex phenomenon. It is difficult to explain it in language - its complexity is known to every reader. However, masters of words describe the inner experiences and mental state of a person so clearly that it seems that a person begins to live with the human psyche. Various units are used to describe the human state of mind, but here we are limited to adjectives.

Nafisa was seen: in a dirty dress, looking with a sad look. In this sentence, the speaker uses the quality of sad to express Nafisa's state of mind. In this place, through this word, along with the pain of a woman, her elegance comes to your eyes. If the speaker had used the adjectives sad, displeased, and sad, he would not have been able to bring out the characteristics of the soul of the speaker, such as concern and tenderness. **“Valijon, who came into the room, was pale and trembling as if he had seen something for the first time”.**

In this sentence, although the quality of white describes the character's appearance, the writer tried to express the character's psyche more clearly through this description. Paleness of the face of a person appears in an extremely excited or fearful state of mind. The speaker chooses this quality, knowing that it is easy for people to accept it as a summary of people's common knowledge, life experiences.

“Cold sweat covered his body”. (From the conversation). In fact, the lexeme of cold means the state of an object, and when used figuratively, it means **fear and hostility, becomes worried**. In this sentence, it is used figuratively and refers to the

presupposition that he was afraid. Expresses the hidden information "very worried". **"Looking at Zumradu's thin, wrinkled face, one or two graying black hairs, he felt humiliated."** (Зумрадунинг озғин, ажин тушабошлаган юзига, битта-иккита оқоралаган қоп-қора духобадек сочига қараб хўрлиги келди.) (О'. Umarbekov. "Nomus").

Adjectives in this sentence serve to exaggerate the depression in a person's psyche. This indicates that the young man is very worried.

The mental state of a person is a very complex phenomenon. Everyone knows that it is more complicated to explain it in language. However, masters of words describe the inner experiences and mental state of a person so clearly that it seems as if you start to live with the human psyche. Different units are used to express human mental state.

In particular, adjectives are one of the active units that represent human mental state. At the same time, in modern psychology, the concept of mental state is considered as a relatively independent aspect of personality

- It is used in psychology to separate the relatively stagnant component of the psyche in contrast to the concept of mental process, which emphasizes the stability of the individual psyche, the mentality that indicates its stability in the structure of the personality, and the dynamic moment of the mental characteristic.

As a rule, mental states are reactive states of the reaction system to a certain behavioral situation. But all mental states differ with sharply expressed individual characteristics. This is the current modification of the psyche of the person.

Aristotle's concern for a person is that he responds to the external situation according to himself without increasing or decreasing it.

STABLE MENTAL STATES OF THE PERSON:

1. Optimal and crisis situations.
2. Borderline conditions (psychopathy, neuroses, mental retardation)
3. Mental state of disconnected consciousness

1. **Other word groups** also represent signs. But the quality differs from them in that it represents a stable stable sign. For example, "red" means static (static) sign, and "Flower was red" means "dynamic" sign. A sign representing a quality differs from a sign representing other categories by its gradation feature. For example, reddish-red-scarlet, and the symbol of the other category does not have such a feature.

Adjective comes mainly as a qualifying determiner, partly as a participle, as a case. On this basis, the UGM of the adjective can be restored in the form of "mainly indicating the object, partly the action, and in the sentence mainly the qualifying determiner, sometimes participle, in some cases it appears as the case".

The concept of a sign includes color, size, shape, character, weight, taste, etc. According to the nature of the sign, adjectives are divided into two: original adjectives and relative adjectives.

Original adjectives represent a fixed, non-relative and graded sign of an object: red, yellow, big, many, few. Relative adjectives express a sign in relation to some object, character, quantity, place and action: **material support, broken bowl, corner seat**. There is no ranking or comparison in relative adjectives.

All original adjectives have degree forms, some have diminutive and augmentative forms. The level of the original quality sign may vary. The level category (LC) provides a description of the sign represented by the quality from this point of view. Quality LMGs. 9 LMs of quality are distinguished in textbooks and manuals:

1. Characteristic adjectives. 2. Status adjectives. 3. Formative adjectives. 4. Color adjectives. 5. Flavoring adjectives. 6. Odor qualities. 7. Quantitative adjectives. 8. Positional adjectives. 9. Adjectives indicating time. Below we will consider each of them separately.

Characteristic adjectives are often used to express the character of things and beings: cute, naughty, gentle, kind, good, bad, indifferent. A trait can be positive or negative.

Status adjectives express the state or situation of things, beings as a fixed sign. Instead of case adjectives, they are further subdivided into internal groups:

- 1) **adjectives denoting a natural state:** beautiful, faithful, oktam, lame, bukir.
- 2) **adjectives denoting physical condition:** strong, energetic, fresh, young.
- 3) **mood adjectives:** sad, sad, sad, happy, joyful.
- 4) **adjectives denoting economic status:** rich, wealthy, poor, helpless.
- 5) **adjectives indicating the state of temperature:** warm, cool, cold, hot.
- 6) **adjectives denoting the state of cleanliness:** clean, tidy, dirty, pure, clean.
- 7) **adjectives denoting oldness, newness:** new, old, old, old.
- 8) **adjectives denoting wet-dry state:** wet, dry, moist, unpleasant.
- 9) **adjectives denoting a peaceful and restless state:** calm, quiet, quiet, relaxed, peaceful, restless.

10) **adjectives denoting the state of completion:** raw, ripe, cave, thorough.

Formative adjectives: Adjectives of this type express the appearance of objects: bar, flat, long, round, leafy, circular.

Color adjectives: white, black, red, pink, yellow, blue.

Taste adjectives: sweet, bitter, sour, bitter, salty.

Odor adjectives: fragrant, smelly, if applicable.

Quantitative adjectives: wide, narrow, long, close, large, heavy.

Place adjectives: internal, external, wall, village.

Adjectives indicating time: autumn, summer, winter, fairy tale, early morning.

It is known that the structure of lexical-semantic paradigms is mainly formed by single oppositions - two-member contradictions. But not only two of the words expressing color (white and black), but green, yellow, white, blue, red, etc., create a multi-membered contradiction.

It can be seen from the above that the unifying, general integral scheme for all qualities is the "sign" scheme. At the same time, the "state" scheme can also be shown as an integral scheme for some qualities. The qualities in each sub-series are distinguished from other series by a special, differential sign. That is:

	Strong	Take care	Wealthy
Symbol	+	+	+
Status	+	+	+
Physical	+	+	+
Economical	+	+	+
Spiritual	+	+	+

In addition, the adjectives in each line can have an integral and differential sign with another, their characteristic of the distinguishing sema often creates an opposition (two-member conflict): strong, pakhlavon, left-handed, alpomat, adjectives are a sign, condition, physical condition, with the excess of physical strength; Nimjon's weak qualities are characterized by character, state, physical condition, lack of strength. The initial adjectives (also the following ones) have unifying themes in themselves and express an antonymic relation to others: strong-weak, alpomat-nimjon, like. Or: happy-sad; rich-poor, clean-dirty, hot-cold, calm-restless, raw-clean, etc.

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