

AXIOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE CONCEPT OF BEHAVIOUR**Alimhammedova Khabiba Rustamovna**Lecturer, Department of Foreign Languages
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Abstract: This article discusses the axiological significance of the concept of behaviour. The opinions of several scholars on the subject are also cited.

Key words: Human Behaviour, Axiology, Concept, Axiological Significance

Axiology (from the Greek αξια - value) - as a special section of philosophical knowledge, arises when the concept of being is split into two elements: reality and value as an object of various human aspirations. [1]

Axiology is designed to propose theories concerning value and value categories, to interpret them, to form ideas about them. Values motivate human existence. Axiological assessments are judgments about the value of objects of objective and event world.

"In terms of value, any object is in relation to the subject, that is, it manifests itself in the aspect of its axiological significance and in this sense is always potentially the subject of a positive, negative or neutral assessment." [2]

Evaluation is a universal linguistic category, since it is in the evaluation that the general laws of human thinking and the action of cognitive mechanisms are manifested.

Evaluation activity is an integral part of human consciousness; it is a subjective attitude to the world around, to external physical and social reality, as well as to the world of internal reality. Evaluation is one of the main means of translating and translating worldview, culture.

Many researchers (Yu D Apresyan, N.D. Arutyunova, V.P. Baryshkov, M.M. Bakhtin, I.M. Boguslavsky, E.M. Wolf, A. A. Ivin, V. I. Karasik, E. V. Luganskaya, T. V. Markelova, V. N. Telia and others). [3]

Evaluation, being derived from "value", is one of the main factors that determine the essence of a person and the world of his experience [4]. The evaluation system attributively characterizes human consciousness and determines the activity of the individual: whether intentionally or not, a person considers his own relationship with the world primarily from the position of evaluation.

Language, reflecting the world from different sides, represents not only objective reality, but also the relationship between man and the world in various aspects, including evaluative: "... the structures of knowledge, opinion, belief, imagination, "standing" behind the speech reality of a real homo verboagens, speaking in this natural language, are immanently associated with assessment ..." [5]. Language facilities are the primary way of capturing and communicating scores.

In a work devoted to the verbs of social actions and relationships in Russian, A.M. Plotnikova rightly notes that "the semantics of verbs of behaviour reflects the values that exist in the consciousness of the linguocultural community and are fixed in the linguistic picture of the world" [6]. The speaker evaluates the situation of behaviour from the standpoint of compliance and non-compliance with social norms.

For example, verbs that describe behaviour that deviates from the generally accepted norms of ethics and etiquette, "contain components of negative assessment, recorded in explanatory dictionaries or in the form of emotionally evaluative marks (to parrot - 'Disapprove. To be a parrot (in 2 meanings)'), or in in the form of components of a dictionary definition that directly indicate a violation of the norm (forgetting - 'go beyond the boundaries of what is accepted, violate the norms of behaviour')

Conformity of behaviour to the norm is assessed as a generally accepted, established order, or a deviation from the norm. The normative-evaluative parameter is found already in the dictionary definitions of verbalizers of the concept of behaviour in English, see, for example: 1) [I] behave well, badly, etc. ... 2) [IT] behave (yourself) to act in a correct or appropriate way.

In the English-speaking culture, in the picture of the world of the English language, there is a fairly representative number of nouns with figurative metaphorical meaning related to the sphere of names of people

by the type of their behaviour, for example: gasbag ("gas bag", a person who talks a lot and uselessly), knight-errant ("knight errant", dreamy, romantic person) "

The author notes the naturalness of the fact that the behavioural actions of a person, underlying such metaphorizations, "will cause a certain attitude, an assessment of other people, which can also be both positive and negative "

In principle, any studies of vocabulary related to the concept of behaviour, no matter how the class of such vocabulary is determined (emotive verbs, predicates of interpretation and evaluation, etc.), indicate the entry into this concept of the axiological aspect as mandatory (see, for example , [Aidarova, Mazaeva 2015; Zhdanova 1985; Sandomirskaya 1999; Kustova 2000]). The study of etiquette (communicative) behaviour proves that a positive emotional reaction is one of the target attitudes in etiquette behaviour models.

As it was defined in the previous sections of the work, the categorization of behaviour is based on its evaluative interpretation, which is carried out by the Observer. In this study, we will adhere to the definitions of assessment presented by N.D. Arutyunova, since it is it that most fully reveals the concept of assessment that can be applied to our research.

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