

## EXPRESSION OF THE SOMATIZMS "MOUTH", "EAR", "NOSE", "TONGUE" IN THE SYSTEM OF DIFFERENT LANGUAGES

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### ANNOTATION:

This article is devoted to the expression of somatic words "mouth", "ear", "nose", "tongue" in languages where the language system is different. Similarities and differences of somatic words in both languages are analyzed.

**Key words:** mouth, ear, nose, tongue, system, similarity, difference, analysis.

**Аннотация:** Данная статья посвящена выражению соматических слов «рот», «ухо», «нос», «язык» в языках с иной языковой системой. Проанализированы сходства и различия соматических слов в обоих языках.

**Ключевые слова:** рот, ухо, нос, язык, система, сходство, различие, анализ.

### INTRODUCTION:

There are many different meanings of words in the language. That is, the name of one object is conveyed to another thing on the basis of metaphor and creates a new meaning. This condition is more common in the following words mouth (og`iz), ears (quloq), nose (burun) and tongue (til).

Although the main meaning is the organ of a living organism, we can also see that the figurative meanings consequent from the primary meaning are given in the dictionary.

When we say ear(quloq), the organ of a person or animal organ first appears in our mind, but when we say "the ear of a bucket" or "the ear of a bell", the "ear/quloq" is not as an organ, but an object formed on the basis of

similarity imagine a similar part: «chelakning dastasi»/"the handle of the bucket"; «qo`ng`iroqning ip o`tkaziladigan yoki osib qo`yadigan quloqqa o`xshash teshikli qismi»/"the perforated part of the bell, like an ear, through which the thread is passed or hung".

Of course, although the above mentioned concepts are expressed by the lexeme "ear/quloq", they can not be an organ, but in terms of similarity of form, they seem to depend on a part of the body.

Mouth/Og`iz-

1.The space between the two jaws, which serves to feed, speak or make a sound:

He had a good, wide, well-shaped mouth, and his dark-brown hair was parted slightly on one side (Sister Carrie 134).

Боя отанг ҳам сўраган эдилар... — деди, — қаёққа кеткан экан, ақлсиз... Эрталаб сенга ҳеч нарса демабмиди? Кумуш Зайнабнинг оғзига тикилди, Зайнаб ҳам унга қараб олди. (Абдулла Қодирий, Ўтган кунлар, 187):

2. Two lips and where they touch each other and around:

Ҳақиқатан сўзи чин экан, оғзидан ўпдим. Жиқ тўлған кўз ёшимдан ҳам уялиб турмадим (Абдулла Қодирий, Ўтган кунлар, 115).

3. Figurative meaning of the word mouth/og`iz. Speaker, person, men:

Ko`p og`iz bir bo`lsa, bir og`iz yengiladi. Maqol;

4. Figurative meaning of the word mouth/og`iz. A person in someone's care; Xo`randa, nonxor. Bazzoz pochchaning bekorchi og`izga tobi yuq

edi. (M.Ismoiliy. Fargona tong otguncha, 44); Хорижлик хурандалар овкатланмокда эдилар. Лобар стуллардан бирини банд этгач, қаршисида олтмиш беш-етмиш ёшлардаги юпун кийинган одам пайдо бўлди (Азамат Коржавов, Қил устидаги тақдир, 109);

5. Bullet holes of firearms such as rifles, pistols, mortars, cannons:

«То`пнинг og`ziga qo`yib otib yuboringlar mani, qonxo`rlar!» (Oybek, Qutlug`` qon, 59); Тўрт немис миномёт оғзини бериги қирғоққа тўғрилаётгани тепасидан чиқиб қолган Холматжон бир дам эсанкираб қолди.(С. Аҳмад, Уфқ, 635), Сандиқ оғзида кавшдек кишан қулф бор экан (С. Аҳмад, Уфқ, 624), Дилдор замбарак оғзида бола очган чумчуқдек яшаб келганини билмаганди (С. Аҳмад, Уфқ, 523).

6. Internal space, service for the entry and exit of things inside place, hole: O`raning og`zi, G`orning og`zi, qozonning og`zi, tandirning og`zi, choynakning og`zi, quduqning og`zi, qorning og`zi.

Тандир оғзига қўйилган қумғондан чой дамлаб ҳозиргина узилган нонни ушатиб қўнишганда Усмонхўжаев ўтирган ерида мудраб хуррак ота бошлаган эди [2,252].

7. Beginning of the street, road, entrance: Ko`cha og`zi.Ear/quloq.

The part of a person or animal which I connected to each side or the top of their head and is used for hearing: My sister wants to get her ears pierced.

Have a special ability related to hearing, such as the ability to learn other languages or to produce good music: /Naturally have a good ear for foreign languages. An ear for music.

3) The willingness to listen or pay attention: / have lent my ear to you and to your foolishness for long enough! Beginning now, I will shut my ears to your advice.

4) The top part of a plant, such as wheat or corn, which contains the seeds that are

harvested or eaten: The ears of this wheat plant are ripe and ready for harvest.

bug`doy, makkajo`xori kabi o`rib - yigib olinadigan yoki iste`mol qilinadigan urug`li o`simlikning ustki qismi.

Ear/Quloq.

1) The organ of hearing and its components: Odamning qulog`i; Sizlar ham ana shunday qilinglar! — dedi. Boshqa terimchilar-da quloqlariga chanoq taqdi (T.Мурод, Otamdan qolgan dalalar,162). Ideolopiya ikkita lo`ppi chanoq uzib oldi. Puf-pufladi. Silab-siypadi. Norguloy bilan Xursandoyini quloqlari ustiga qistirib qo`ydi (T.Мурод. Otamdan qolgan dalalar,162).

2) The long part of the hat, which is lowered to cover the ears and chin and keep them warm:Telpakning qulog`i. Shapkaning qulog`i...;devorning qulog`i, qozonning qulog`i,

4) The part of some mechanisms and musical instruments that can be used for twisting or adjusting: Dutorning qulog`i. tanburning qulog`i.

5) A device used to drive a car, tractor, or similar machine; steering wheel:

Hushyorlik bilan mashina qulog`ini burab kelayotgan yosh shofyor Kozim, o`zining harbiy holatda ekanini sezib, nihoyat g`ayratlangan.

6) Usimlikning barg yoki nihol yozadigan yeri, dastlabki niholga, bargga: Uch yuz gektarga yerning guzasi uchinchi marta eqildi. Ammo biz ham bush kelmadik; guza quloq. kursatdi deguncha parvarishlab, yagonalayverdik.

Nose-n. 1.

Og`izning tepasida joylashgan nafas olish va hid bilish uchun ishlatiladigan 1) The part of a person or animal which is on the front of their head, usually just above their mouth, and is used for breathing and for smelling: Some people have to hold their nose when they go under water. kishi yoki hayvon yuzining oldidagi qismi: burun.

2) The front end of something such as an airplane, a rocket, or a gun: The nose of the

Space Shuttle was pointed straight up. > samolyot, raketa yoki qurolning oldingi uchi;

3) A very small distance: My horse lost the race by a nose > juda kichik masofa;

4) A natural skill or ability: My travel agent has a nose for good deals. He always finds the cheapest airfares. tug`ma qobiliyat yoki mahorat;

5) The sense of smell, especially in animals: This dog has a great nose. She can smell drugs smuggled in any kind of container. > hid bilish qobiliyati, ayniqsa hayvonlarda;

6) An inappropriate interest in other people's private affairs and concerns: Keep your nose out of my business! If I wanted you to know where I'm going, I would tell you. > boshqa kishilarning shaxsiy ishlariga, muammolariga nisbatan bo`lgan urinsiz qiziqish: kishilarning ishiga burnini tiqmoq.

2. v

1) To smell: The dog nosed the bag and started to bark – hidlamoq;

2) Move forward slowly with the front part first: The ship nosed its way into the harbor. biror bir narsaning oldingi qismi asta-sekinlik bilan birinchi harakatlanishi;

3) Push or move using the nose: The dog nosed the ball across the room. > burun bilan biron bir narsani itarmoq yoki harakatlantirmoq.

Nose/Burun-

1) Hidlash organi, hidlash organing tashqi qismi: The organ of breathing: The outer part of the olfactory organ.

Qirra burun;

2) Jo`mrak. Choynakning burni;

3) Qulfning kalit solinadigan teshigi: Nuri bugun Gulorning uyini xoli topib, kaliti burnida unutilgan bir kulfni ochdi;

4) Kemaning old qismi, tumshug`i: Temur Malik eng oldinda borayotgan mada edi, u ikki qavat sovut va dubulga kiyib kema burniga chiqdi.

Mouth/og`iz -n

The part of a person or animal which is on the front of their head and is used for eating, and for speaking or making sounds:

By the Lord, he could not even applaud feelingly as he would. For once he must simulate when it left a taste in his mouth [10, 113] "It's in your eyes and mouth," he went on abstractedly. "I remember thinking, the first time I saw you, that there was something peculiar about your mouth [10,293].

2) The part of your face where your lips are located: Your mouth is covered with chocolate! They were people of a sort very common in America to-day, who live respectably from hand to mouth. [10,64]

3) The part of a river or stream where it flows into a sea or a lake: New Orleans is located near the mouth of the Mississippi River.

4) A particular kind of speech or manner of speaking, often one which is rude, or disrespectful: / don't want you playing with that boy. He has a bad

mouth and I don't want you to start talking that way. > ko`pincha qo`pol yoki behurmat bo`lgan aniq, bir nutq yoki gapirish turi;

5) An opening or entrance, for example of a cave, canyon or bottle: The cowboys built a fire at the mouth of the cave, out of the rain. > g`or, kanyon yoki shisha idish kabi narsalarning ochiq joyi yoki kirish qismi, ogzi.

1) Move your lips, tongue and mouth as if you are saying something, but without making any sounds: He was muthing something to her, but I could understand what he was trying to say. > tovush chiqarmasdan lab, til va og`izni xuddi bir narsa gapirayotgandek qimirlatmoq;

2) Say things, usually without paying attention to, understanding, or believing what you are saying: He can only mouth the opinions of his teachers. He doesn't really understand the issues discussed in the class. > biror bir narsani aytmoq, odatda gapirayotgan gapingizga ahamiyat bermasdan, tushunmasdan yoki ishonmasdan;

3) Take or touch something with the mouth: Our baby always mouths everything he picks up. > biror bir narsaga og`iz bilan tegmoq yoki og`ziga solmoq.

Tongue/til-

1) A part of a person or animal, which is in the mouth: Most animals drink water with their tongue.

2) Speech: The mother tongue-Ona tili;

3) A meal: smoked tongue-dudlangan til;

4) Something in the form of a tongue: tongue of a flame, bell; tongue of a wind instrument, footwear.

5) Pointer of a scales: tarozining ko`rsatkichi.

Til-

1) Og`iz bo`shlig`iga joylashgan, tam-maza bilish, kishilarda esa, bundan tashqari nutq tovushlari hosil qilish uchun xizmat qiladigan a`zo: Issiqdan itning tili osilgan.

2) Insonning so`zlash, gapirish qobiliyati: gap, so`zlashuv: Xotinning bu gapi Butaboyning jonjonidan o`tib ketdi, lekin bundagi kuchli mantiq tilini bog`ladi-yu, hech narsa deyolmadi. A. Qahhor, Qo`shchinor.

3) Fikr ifodalash va o`zaro aloqa quroli bo`lib xizmat qiladigan tovushlar, so`zlar va grammatik vositalar tizimi: Ingliz tili, Rus tili, Uzbek tili.

Biz til tizimi har xil bo`lgan tillardagi ba`zi bir tana a`zolarining leksik ma`nolarini keltirish orqali shuni guvohi bo`ldikki, ularning asosiy leksemaga bog`liq turli xil qiziqarli semalari mavjud ekan:

By quoting the lexical meanings of some body parts in languages with different language systems, we have seen that they have different interesting semantics related to the basic lexeme:

When we consider the basic and subsequent meanings of the above-mentioned lexemes "mouth/og`iz", "ear/quloq", "nose/burub", "tongue/till", we observe a commonality, a connection with the leading

meaning in almost all of them existence is unclear [6,228].

The long part of the hat that is lowered to cover the ears and chin and keep them warm is called the ear because it fits exactly to the ear, or the part of the teapot where the liquid comes from and the tea is poured is called the nose.

We have also observed that the figurative meaning of a body part in one language is not given in another language by the same lexeme.

However, in Uzbek the concept of "bullet holes for firearms such as rifles and pistols" is expressed by the sema "mouth", but in English it is not given by the sema: it is a mistake to say mouth of a pistol [5,409].

It should also be noted that not every part of the body, like the organs of the body, is represented by it, that is, not connected.

In this case, we can use such words in our speech accordingly, subject to the existing rules of language.

We can see that some of the meanings which given in the dictionary are far from the leading (main) meaning, that is, the difference. In this case homonyms occur. They should not be confused with polysemy [8,816].

Polysemantic words increase the vocabulary of the language. In this case, a single lexeme can signify several semantics or conceptions.

For example, in English, concepts such as "a unit that measures a horse's neck", "clock hands", "a person engaged in manual or physical labor" are given by the lexeme "hand".

That is, one word is used to name these concepts, not two. It is not easy to name every new concept that appears in the language with a new word, to invent a new word.

Therefore, in such cases, it is convenient to save in language and express in one word concepts that are semantically close.

In translation, it is necessary to know not only the meaning of the word, but also other, figurative meanings [4,510].

This requires a high level of knowledge and skill from the translator. If the translator does not master the words in the target language, he may make many mistakes or his translation may be incomprehensible to the listener.

For example, if we take the word "head", the concept of "the upper part of a plant or vegetable resembling a head", which is a figurative meaning derived from its similarity, exists in English and Uzbek: a head of cabbage , bir bosh qaram.

As the famous linguist Ferdinand de Saussure noted, "from the point of view of its social nature, language is a cultural-historical and social phenomenon, and by its internal structure, language is a system of pure signs."

Conclusion. Based on the above considerations, the following conclusion can be drawn. Language is a multifaceted phenomenon that lives and develops as a social form of objective reality.

Indeed, language lives in the human mind as a kind of common units, a system of symbols, which is realized and materialized only in the context of speech. Language and its units consist of form and content. The relationship of form and meaning between these elements, which form a whole, integrated linguistic system, takes place [4,509].

One of such relations is the uncertainty of words, which is the most important stage in the study of the lexical semantic level.

After all, in our minds, lexemes with lexical and figurative meanings form lexical meaning groups, lexical semantic systems, as well as in speech form colorful semaphores, figurative and figurative expressions, phrases.

Polysemy is important for language. Because it is not easy to create a new word in the language. Polysemy acquires a new meaning

and enriches the lexical richness of the language [7,134].

The system of polysemantic words has been formed over the centuries and new meanings have begun to develop. The purpose of modern English is to enrich the English dictionary and to form its sources [3,123].

In this scientific article, we have compared the words mouth/og`iz, ear/quloq, nose/burun and tongue/til. Such kinds of body parts have many meanings in the systems of different languages, in the English and Uzbek languages. We also compared linguistic phenomena with the general meanings of the words mouth/og`iz, ear/quloq, nose/burun, tongue/til, their private, verbal meanings, own, portable meanings and the semantic aspects of fixed compounds. The similarities and differences of mouth/og`iz, ear/quloq, nose/burun, tongue/til of the body parts in different languages are studied.

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