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# FUNCTIONAL AND STRUCTURAL-SEMANTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CONSTITUENTS OF THE LEXICAL-SEMANTIC FIELD OF "EAR" IN ENGLISH LINGUISTICS

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## ANNOTATION

Among the sensory organs, the ear performs one of the main functions - hearing. It allows a person to listen to the world, understand it, feel the environment and find his place. Also, the ear appears as a physical object of the human body, that is, an external organ with its own shape, size (pair) and hearing ability. A person begins to know the world from himself, that is, scientific research is carried out in the way of direct participation of a person himself. In this process, the names of the parts of the human body - "somatisms", the phraseological units in which they are involved, occupy an important place.

**Keywords:** lexical-semantic field, somatism, phraseological units, lexical units, functional features, structural-semantic features.

## INTRODUCTION

Formal semantic relations between lexemes clarify the complex approach to synonymous and antonymous relations between lexemes. Approaching the lexical material on such a basis not only describes these semantic categories more clearly, but also helps to determine the specific features of the lexical-semantic field in the languages being compared.

The German linguist Y. Trier introduced the concept of semantic field. For example, the field of time, the field of animal world, the field of kinship terms, the field of nouns representing color, the field of verbs representing movement, the field of the departure agreement representing the direction of movement. The words included in the scope of each field are connected by semantic relations. These relations are not reflected in language, but in speech. Determining their types and determining whether these relationships exist between words is one of the main issues of lexical semantics.

We pay attention to definitions with the lexeme "ear" in English dictionaries. In Webster's "Third New International Dictionary of the English Language", the word "ear" as a noun is Old English "eare", Middle English "ora", Old High German "eira", Latin "auris", Greek "ous" (two ears), it is written that it is related to the words "ausis" in Sanskrit, its original and leading meaning is "an organ of hearing".

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In addition to the comments given above, one more vocabulary information can be given. In the "Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of current English" dictionary published in 2000 by A.S. Khorinby, we can observe the following meanings:

- Being able to advise someone, influence them, etc. He had the ear of the monarch. [Mark Sullivan. The Escape Artist, 2012, p-78]
- Ensure that you are always aware of the latest developments;
- Hears about an event after people know about it. News of his affair eventually reached her ears [Paul Hemenway Altrocchi, MD. To All The World Must Die, 2014, p-402]

- Neglect (not listening, indifference).

In the first of the above-mentioned definitions, the ear is characterized as one of the most important organs in human life, while in the second definition, it includes auxiliary components such as an object or thing that can be detected by the ear. In most cases, we have identified the following tasks of the ear in the focus of attention of the speaking person:

- Listening to existence: appreciation, attention, auricle, consideration, discrimination, hearing, heed, lug, notice, regard.
- Sound perception: be all ears, give ear, attend, be attentive, hark, hearken, heed, incline.
- Variety of sounds: shout, bawl, call, cry, holler, roar, scream, shriek, whoop, yell, clamor, cry out, exclaim, halloo, uproar, vociferate.
- Division into sounds: the voice of humanity, the sounds of animals and birds, natural phenomena and sounds of objects.
- Participation of medical equipment; phonendoscope, headphones (hearing aid for heart and lung movements).

The archiseme "ear" and its variants of meaning can be expressed through lexical units with different morphological structures (simple, compound, double, artificial, compound words, word combinations, phraseological combinations).

I. Representation by a noun: 1. Simple noun: ear. 2. Compound nouns: earache; earphones; ear drum; earhead; earlap earlobe; earmuffs; headphones.

3. Pair of nouns: ear-cup; ear candling; ear-bashing; ear-trumpet; ear tuft; ear-duster; ear cover; ear crystal; ear-minded; ear-tag.

4. Compound nouns: ear auricle, ear candy, ear drops, ear saver, ear speaker, ear candle, ear shell, ear witness, chandelier earring, drop-earring, ear tunnel, ear mite, ear mold, ear mange, ear rot.

5. Phraseological combinations with nouns: a box on the ear (= a physical blow struck on or around the ear, usually as a punishment or reprimand for some behavior); a flea in the ear (= a sharp, strident or disconcerting reproof or rebuff).

II. Representation of the semantic field of "ear" in English by adjectives: eared, earless, earful, ...

In English, these adjectives, like in Uzbek, are used in two senses: firstly, to indicate how many ears something has, and secondly, to express the similarity of the shape of ears. For example: a long eared bat.

Phraseological combinations with adjectives: (as) cute as bug's ear (= completely adorable); nail ears back (= to scold, upbraid severely).

III. Representation by a numeral. a) numeral+noun - two ears, one ear, ...

b) phraseological combinations used with numeral: (go) in one ear and out the other (= to be heard and promptly forgotten or dismissed).

IV. Representation of the constituents of the semantic field "ear" in English by the verb. a) verb - ear (=audience), to hear (of, about), to listen (to), ear (=cultivate).

b) phraseological combinations with verbs – (one) can't believe one's ears (= one is shocked by what one has heard); (not) believe one's ears (= to trust or have faith in something that one has heard); bend one's ears (= talk about a matter at tedious length; monopolize smb's attention).

V. Expression of the semantic field "ear" with **participle**. The participle is formed by adding -ed or -in to the verb form of two ear.

## ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

The lexemes listed above can have the following models according to their morphological composition and structure:

1. N or V (monosyllabic words with a simple structure): ear, to ear.
2. N+N=N (compound two-syllable words): earwig, eardrum, earphones, earpiece.
3. N+suffix=N (an artificial word with a noun-forming suffix): earful.
4. Adj+N=WC (a word combination consisting of an adjective and a noun): virgin ear, violet ear.
5. N+Adj=N (artificial word compound from noun and adjective): eared, earlike.
6. N+V+suffix=Adj (a noun, a verb and a word with an adjective suffix): ear-splitting.
7. N+V=N(noun and verb): earage, earbob, earbash.
8. N+V+suffix=N (a noun, a verb, and an artificial noun with a noun-forming suffix): earclipping, eyedropper.
9. N+ suffix=Adj (an artificial word with a noun-forming suffix): earless.
10. N+N+suffix=N (an artificial word with a compound two-stem suffix): ear banger.
11. N+suffix+suffix=N (an artificial word with one adjective-forming suffix and one noun-forming suffix): earlessness
12. N+V+suffix = WC (combination of noun and verb, noun-forming suffix): ear defender.

## CONCLUSION

Clusters of content (members of the microfield) can enter into semantic relations. By spiritual relations we mean not only synonymy, homonymy, antonymy, but also hyponymy, paronymy, graduonymy, hierarchonymy.

The following are examples of lexemes that have a conflicting (antonymic) relationship with each other in a spiritual sense: to have a good attention–to have a bad attention, be not much between the ears - much between the ears, throw/toss out one (ones) ear - prick up (ones) ears, ears ring-ears snow, with ears-without ears, to enter his ears-not to enter his ears, etc.

Therefore, the semantic field of "ear" consists of three parts, the lexeme with the archetype "ear" is its dominant, lexemes with a close semantic relationship are its core, and lexemes with distant meaning are its edge (periphery).

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