

ETYMOLOGY OF THE WORD “MOUTH” AND MEANS EXPRESSING IT AS A CONCEPT.

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Abstract. *This article discusses the various means of expressing the nominative field "mouth" in English, examining both its paradigmatic and syntagmatic aspects. It explores the different linguistic devices utilized to refer to the anatomical feature, considering both the semantics and syntax involved. The study delves into the paradigmatic aspects by investigating the lexical choices available in English to represent the concept of "mouth." It explores the range of synonyms, such as "oral cavity," "oral orifice," "lips" and others, analyzing their semantic nuances and contextual appropriateness. Furthermore, the syntagmatic dimension is examined, focusing on how these lexical choices interact within larger linguistic structures. The article explores the usage patterns of specific words and phrases surrounding the term "mouth," examining their placement and grammatical relationships. By analyzing both the paradigmatic and syntagmatic aspects of expressing the nominative field "mouth" in English, this article contributes to our understanding of the lexical and grammatical choices made in the representation of this anatomical feature.*

Key words: *paradigmatics, syntagmatics, paradigmatic/syntagmatic relation, concept, conceptual, linguistic picture, conceptual picture, mouth.*

Known as the most extensively studied language, English is a global language spoken by millions of people worldwide. Moreover, English is also the language of commerce and business and is increasingly used as a lingua franca in academic and professional contexts. However, it is getting challenging day by day to comply with all changes at present (Nematovna & Ahmadbekova, 2022). “The Uzbek government has issued a number of decrees and papers at the global level on language planning as a result of shifting goals. The government is eager to open doors to the outside world and is training specialists at a level appropriate for the global marketplace” (Rahmanova & Ekşi, 2023). English is a living, breathing language that adapts and changes in tandem with society.

The main measure of the value of the surrounding reality is a person - his body, feelings, situations, needs and interests. He perceives the world around him as created “in his image and imagination. As a conscious subject, a person is the bearer of certain knowledge, ideas and a system of thoughts about objective reality. This system has its name in various disciplines (view of the universe, conceptual system of the universe, model of the world, image of the world) and is presented in different aspects. The conceptual picture of the world is wider and richer than the linguistic picture. The linguistic picture of the world is organized according to the laws of language, the conceptual one - according to the laws of the physical world. The defining element of the linguistic picture of the world is the

semantic field, and the units of the conceptual picture of the world are the constants of consciousness. The conceptual picture of the world contains information presented in concepts, and the linguistic picture of the world is based on knowledge enshrined in semantic categories and semantic fields. (Mazaeva N.Yu. 2006)

A person observes all the phenomena of existence, recognizes their distinctive features, and also contrasts or compares them in the process of this cognition. Through such thinking, he studies similar and dissimilar, equal and unequal properties and signs between things. It will not be an exaggeration to say that knowledge of the world from this point of view begins with comparison, contrast or equalization.

In Russian linguistics, A.A. Omarov separately researched the semantic features of several somatisms such as "mouth", "head", "hand", "leg", "chest", "eye" in Dargin and Arabic languages, while S.I. Magomedova studied Avar and Arabic. studied the semantic properties of somatisms "head", "eye" and "heart" on the example of languages. T. B. Cherepanova and Lin Yang analyzed phraseological units with "tooth" somatism in Chinese and Russian in a comparative and contrastive way. Our research differs from the above works by the following linguistic factors: 1) the lexical-semantic features of the verbalization of the concept of "mouth" in languages of different systems are revealed; 2) the nomenclature of the means expressing the concept of "mouth", their spatial characteristics, mutual relations are studied in a cross-sectional plan; 3) the specific linguistic, cultural and linguo-pragmatic features of the means of expressing the concept of "mouth" in English and Uzbek languages are analyzed on the example of literary texts and dictionaries.

The mouth is an integral part of human life and activity; without it, a person cannot eat, drink, or communicate orally, since we speak, communicate, eat, drink, etc. using the mouth. From this point of view, the mouth occupies a special place among other organs (with the participation of lips, tongue, gums, teeth, palate) due to its polysemanticism and multitasking. Somatism *mouth* is a component of the concept mouth. From this point of view, the concept of *mouth* also has a universal conceptual status, reflecting the most important signs and characteristics, as well as information about reality or an object expressed in existence, how the public consciousness interprets it, how the social mind reacts to it.

The structure of language levels is created by the organic unity of syntagmatic and paradigmatic connections and relationships between units of the corresponding level. Syntagmatics and paradigmatics are two basic concepts in linguistics that describe the ways words are used in a language.

Paradigmatic relations are relations between different forms of a word in a language, which can replace each other in context. They are associated with such grammatical categories as number, gender, case (for nouns and adjectives), tense, mood, etc. (for verbs). In linguistics, paradigmatic relations are characterized by the concept of paradigm, which describes the sum of all grammatical forms of a word in a language. For example, the paradigm of the verb *smile* may include forms *smiles*, *am/is/are smiling*, etc. Paradigmatic connections help us understand how words change in different situations. Paradigmatic

relationships, on the other hand, are defined by the relationships between words and phrases that are used interchangeably in context. Paradigmatic relationships are expressed by replacing one member of a sentence with another: for example, the words *tea* and *coffee* are a pair of words that have a paradigmatic relationship, since in context they can replace each other. *Have some tea, please* or *Have some coffee, please*.

Syntagmatic relations are relationships between language elements (word, morpheme, phrase, etc.) associated in a certain order to form a syntactically correct expression. These relationships include concepts such as subject - predicate, verb - object, modifier - object or adverbial, etc. They determine how individual words and phrases are used together in a sentence and in what order they should be placed. Syntagmatic relations play an important role in the syntax of a language. Syntagmatic relationships are determined mainly by the sequence of words and their relationship to each other in a sentence. So, for example, the sentence *I drink tea* is a phrase or a set of words arranged in a certain order.

According to en.wiktionary.org/wiki/mouth, the etymology of the word *mouth* comes from Middle English *mouth*, from Old English *mūþ*, from Proto-West Germanic **munþ*, from Proto-Germanic **munþaz* (mouth), from Proto-Indo-European **ment-* ("chew; jaw, mouth). The English word *mouth*, according to the site <https://etymologeek.com/eng/mouth>, comes from Proto-Indo-European **mnt-* and later from Proto-Germanic **munþaz* (mouth).

Details of the origin of the word *mouth*

Given in the dictionary	From which language	Definition
*mnt-	Proto-Indo-European (<i>ine-pro</i>)	
*munþaz	Proto-Germanic (<i>gem-pro</i>)	Mouth
mūþ	Old English (<i>ang</i>)	
muþ	Old English (<i>ang</i>)	Mouth. Opening, door, gate.
mouth	Middle English (<i>enm</i>)	Mouth
mouth	English (<i>eng</i>)	(obsolete) To form or cleanse with the mouth; to lick, as a bear licks her cub.. (obsolete) To make mouths at.. (obsolete) To take into the mouth; to seize or grind with the mouth or teeth; to chew; to devour.. (transitive) To make the actions of speech, without producing sound.. (transitive) To pick up or handle with the lips or mouth, but not chew or

		swallow...(transitive).To speak; to [...]
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Paradigmatic and syntagmatic studies are used in linguistics to analyze the relationships between word meanings and words in a language. Regarding the lexical-semantic domain of *mouth*, these studies help us understand how we represent the concept of “*mouth*” in language.

The paradigmatic study of *mouth* involves the analysis of words that can replace it in a sentence. Words such as *lips*, *oral cavity* and *jaws* have similar meanings and can be used as synonyms for *mouth* in different contexts. By looking at these related words, we can see different aspects of the word *mouth* that are important for communication.

Syntagmatic study of “*mouth*” involves analyzing the words used with it in a sentence. For example, “*open mouth*”, “*smiling mouth*” and “*chewing mouth*” convey different information about the position or movement of the mouth. These syntagmatic relationships help to understand the various functions of the mouth in speech and communication. Together, these studies can provide a comprehensive understanding of the lexico-semantic domain of “*mouth*”, including the different meanings and uses of related words. In a general sense, syntagmatic relations indicate the connection between sentence members within a sentence, and paradigmatic relations indicate the connection between words at different levels of the sentence.

CONCLUSION.

The relationships between the many aspects that make up the mouth space in English have a profound impact on language development and communication. The paradigmatic linkages in this domain entail the selection and substitution of distinct units that represent or refer to the mouth. In contrast, syntagmatic linkages govern the sequential arrangement and combining of these elements inside a sentence or speech. The use of specific units promotes the production of idiomatic formulations and conveys subtle meanings. Understanding the paradigmatic and syntagmatic relationships of units within the mouth aids significantly to language comprehension and expression. This understanding allows speakers to understand the intended meaning of words related to the mouth based on their semantic linkages, assisting them in making acceptable word choices. Furthermore, this comprehension enables speakers to generate meaningful and cohesive sentences by following grammatical structures and units connected with verb usage.

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