



---

**THE NOMINATIVE FIELD OF MEANS EXPRESSING THE CONCEPT OF  
"MOUTH" IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK**

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10115949>

**Botirbek Otajonov**

*Teacher at Andijan State Institute of Foreign Languages, Uzbekistan*

*E-mail: brave\_76@mail.ru*

*Tel.: +998905266955*

**ABSTRACT**

This article explores the linguistic picture of the concept "mouth" in English and Uzbek, including its field characteristics and systemic relationships with other related units. It highlights that the sign associated with the concept varies across different national languages due to differences in linguistic perspectives, content, and communicative uniqueness. The concept of "mouth" is present in the conceptual spheres of English, Uzbek, and other languages, with similarities and differences depending on cognitive characteristics such as features, composition, brightness level, and relationships to other concepts. Comparative and linguistic cognitive science focuses on studying the concept of "mouth," and the lack of comparative research on its cognitive, semantic-structural, and functional aspects emphasizes the relevance of this topic.

**Keywords**

relevant, nominative field, linguistic view, communicative specificity, concept, conceptual view of the world, conceptual sphere, cognitive characteristics, linguistic verbalizers.

**Introduction**

The main measure of the value of the realities of the surrounding reality is a person - his body, feelings, situations, needs and interests. He perceives the world that exists around him as created "in his own image and likeness." As a conscious subject, a person is a carrier of certain knowledge, ideas, and a system of thoughts about objective reality. This system has its own name in different disciplines (view of the world, conceptual system of the world, model of the world, image of the world) and is considered in different aspects.

A person observes all the phenomena of existence, recognizes their distinguishing traits, as well as contrasts or compares them in this cognitive process. He learns similar and different, equal and unequal properties and signs between things through such thinking. It is no exaggeration to say that knowledge



of the world from this point of view begins with comparing, contrasting or paralleling.

We give the following working definition of the concept of "mouth": the concept of "mouth" is a set of positive, negative or neutral evaluations, which reflects a part of the objective being, the important and secondary features, which have taken place in the national memory of the speakers of the language and appears as an emotional image.

The concept of "mouth" is a mental unit that has an important place in the conceptual sphere of English, Uzbek, German, Russian and other nations. Like other various concepts, the concept "mouth" has an ordered internal structure, and its characteristic features are macro- and micro-fields. We consider the characteristics of the concept "mouth" that exist in the mind of a person or a group to be non-verbal conceptual attributes. We call the verbalized, communicatively relevant part of this concept a verbal conceptual attribute or attributes.

It is important to note that the sign associated with the concept of "mouth" - the linguistic view of the features, their content, their communicative distinctiveness, and their brightness level - differs in different national languages. This is a normal linguistic phenomenon because O.Q. Yusupov rightly asserts that "the nomenclature and content of concepts (understanding) are different in different nations, depending on the level of development of each language (especially the lexical system, speech styles), culture, customs, and lifestyle." As the concept of "mouth" exists in the conceptual sphere of English, Uzbek and other peoples as a part of the conceptual picture of the world, each of them has similarities and differences according to the cognitive characteristics, signs, composition, level of brightness and the relationship with other relative and non-relative concepts. This score is also seen when these concepts take on a linguistic perspective. It is crucial from this perspective to group the distinctive characteristics of these concepts into a single conceptual nominative field and, in line with this, to establish the size of the field of their language verbalizers and the placement of the components on the field.

The mouth is an integral part of human life and activity, without which a person cannot eat, drink, communicate verbally because we talk, speak, communicate, eat, drink, etc. with the help of our mouth. From this point of view, the mouth has a special place among other organs (lips, tongue, teeth, palates, uvula located in it) due to its multiple meaning and multitasking. The somatism of "mouth" is a constituent part of the "mouth" concept.

From this vantage point, the concept "mouth" also has a universal conceptual status, and it reflects the most significant signs and characteristics as well as



---

information about the reality or object expressed in existence, how social consciousness interprets it, and how social consciousness relates to it.

Different definitions and descriptions of the word "mouth" are given in different explanatory dictionaries in English and Uzbek languages. For example, the Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary (Third edition) gives the following definition of the lexeme "mouth" as a noun:

1. Body part - the opening in the face of a person or animal, consisting of the lips and the field between them, or the field behind containing the teeth and the tongue: Open your mouth wide and say "Ah". You shouldn't put so much food in your mouth at once.

2. Opening - the opening of a narrow container, the opening of a hole or cave, or the place where a river flows into the sea: Quebec is at the mouth of the St Lawrence River. The mentioned dictionary provides verbal characteristics of the word "mouth".

3. Verb [T]: to form words with the lips without making any sound: It looks to me as if the singers are only mouthing the words. [+speech] "Can we go?" mouthed Mary. I don't want to stand here listening to you mouthing (= saying in a way that is not sincere) excuses.

The dictionary provides 22 idioms containing the word "mouth" as a noun and their meaning. Some of the examples below are taken from respective web-sites. For example:

1. born with a silver spoon in your mouth - to have a high social position and be rich from birth. (This expression is usually used to show resentment or disapproval) –Samantha was born with a silver spoon in her mouth; there's always someone to pay her bills if her inheritance isn't enough.

2. butter wouldn't melt in sb's mouth - when someone looks as if they would never do anything wrong, although you feel they might: –Tommy looked as if butter wouldn't melt in his mouth.

3. be foaming at the mouth - to be extremely angry: –The Almeida theatre's recent staging of the opera had critics foaming at the mouth.

4. put your foot in it (MAINLY US put your foot in your mouth) INFORMAL - to say something by accident which embarrasses or upsets someone: –I really put my foot in it with Alison. I had no idea she was divorced.

5. live (from) hand to mouth - to have just enough money to live on and nothing extra: –My father earned very little and there were four kids, so we lived from hand to mouth.

6. your heart in your mouth - If your heart is in your mouth, you are feeling extremely nervous: –My heart was in my mouth when I opened the letter.

7. (straight) from the horse's mouth - If you hear something (straight) from the horse's mouth, you hear it from the person who has direct personal knowledge of



---

the matter: -If you don't believe me, go talk to him and hear it straight from the horse's mouth. It's true.

8. leave a bad taste in yourmouth - If an experience leaves a bad taste in your mouth, you have an unpleasant memory of it: -I think we all felt he'd been treated very unfairly and it left a bad taste in our mouths.

9.Never look a gift horse in the mouth. SAYING: said to advise someone not to refuse something good that is being offered.

10. put your money where yourmouth is.INFORMAL: to show by your actions and not just your words that you support or believe in something. -The government might be obliged to put its money where its mouth is to prove its commitment.

11. be all mouth( UK ALSO be all mouth and no trousers ) INFORMAL: to talk a lot about doing something but never do it: -He says he's going to complain to the manager, but I reckon he's all mouth.

12. be down in the mouthINFORMAL: to be sad, dejected; depressed; disheartened. -Ever since you lost your job, you have been looking very down in the mouth.

13. keep yourmouth shut INFORMAL: to not talk about something: -I don't know whether to tell him what I know or keep my mouth shut.

14. make sb'smouth water - If the smell or sight of food makes your mouth water, it makes you want to eat it: -The smell of that bacon cooking is making my mouth water.

15. mouth to feed - someone, especially a new-born baby, who you must provide food for: -They've got three kids and the husband's just lost his job - the last thing they need is another mouth to feed.

16. open yourmouth - to speak or start to speak: -Don't look at me - I never opened my mouth.

17. shoot yourmouthoffINFORMAL: to talk too much in a loud and uncontrolled way: -It's just like Richard to go shooting his mouth off about other people's affairs.

18. shut yourmouth/face ( UK ALSO shut your gob ) SLANG: a rude and angry way of telling someone to stop talking: -He told me to shut my mouth or there'd be trouble. "You're a lazy slob!" "You shut your mouth (=Don't talk to me like that) !"

19. wash yourmouth out: Someone who has used a swear word might be told, humorously, to wash their mouth out (with soap, soapy water, etc.).

20. by word of mouth - in speech but not in writing: -All the orders were given by word of mouth so that no written evidence could be discovered later.



21. put words in/into sb'smouth - to suggest that someone meant one thing when really they meant another: -Stop putting words in my mouth - I didn't say you looked fat in the red dress - I merely said you looked very slim in the black!

22. take the words out of sb'smouth - to say something which another person was just about to say or which they were thinking: -"What a rude and obnoxious man!" "You took the words right out of my mouth!"

The analyses showed that besides basic words belonging to the noun and verb, there are compound and derivative words belonging to the noun, adjective and verb.

Derivative words belonging to the parts of speech: noun and adjective: 1) mouthful: (noun: 1. an amount of food or drink which fills your mouth, or which you put into your mouth at one time:-He only ate a few mouthfuls of meat. 2. a word or phrase that is difficult to pronounce or that has a lot of syllables): - I've always called myself Henny because it's less of a mouthful than Henrietta.

2) mouthing:N+ing (noun);

3) mouthy:N+Suff (adjective: inclined to talk a lot, especially in a cheeky way): - I swear, that's the mouthiest kid I've ever seen - he talks back to everybody!

4) mouthlike: N+Suff(adjective: of an opening that resembles a mouth): -A greenish fire burned in the mouthlike fireplace, and thirteen men sat at a long table, each staring at her.

5) mouthless: N+Suff (adjective: having no mouth or mouthlike opening): -Then there are tapeworms: eyeless, mouthless creatures that live in the intestines, stretching as long as sixty feet, made up of thousands of segments, each with its own male and female sex organs.

Compound words used as nouns and adjectives:

1) mouthpiece:N+N (noun: 1. the part of a telephone, musical instrument or other device that goes near or between the lips). -To play the recorder, blow gently into the mouthpiece. -She whispered, holding her hand over the mouthpiece. 2. a person or a newspaper that only expresses the opinions of one particular organization); -He has become a mouthpiece for the company.-This newspaper is just a Republican mouthpiece.

2) mouthwash:N+N (noun:a liquid used for keeping the mouth clean and smelling fresh);

3) mouthbreather:N+N+er (noun: a stupid person; adjective: mouthbreathing N+P I; a freshwater cichlid fish which protects its eggs (and in some cases its young) by carrying them in its mouth;

4) goalmouth: N+N (noun: the area just in front of a goal in soccer or hockey):-We have all read of the protective attitudes of many education



---

establishments to the dual use of schools, often referred to as the "grass in the goalmouth" syndrome.

5) mouthfeel:N+N (noun: the way an item of food or drink feels in the mouth, as distinct from its taste:–He’s turned many customers into mescal enthusiasts after taking them through a tasting flight, showing them how high-quality mescal exhibits a wide range of aromas, differences in mouthfeel and beginning and finishing notes on the palate.

6) mouthpart: N+N (noun:any of the appendages, typically found in pairs, surrounding the mouth of an insect or other arthropod and adapted for feeding): –During the feeding process, the female mosquito uses a mouthpart called the proboscis – which is also used to feed on flowers – to pierce the skin and feed on the blood.

7) mouthbrooder: N+V+er (noun: a freshwater cichlid fish which protects its eggs (and in some cases its young) by carrying them in its mouth): –Mouthbrooding is usually a maternal task, although as mentioned this isn’t always the case with other fish. Here are some examples of paternal mouthbrooders, in which the males of the species carry the eggs and fry in his mouth during early development.

8) badmouth: Adj+N (verb:to criticize (someone or something) in a very unpleasant manner):

9) loudmouth: Adj+N (noun: a person who talks too much and who says unpleasant or stupid things: –He is a loudmouth who cannot be trusted with secrets.

10) wrymouth: Adj+N (noun: an elongated marine fish with a long-based spiny dorsal fin and an oblique mouth that is almost vertical. It occurs in the NW Atlantic and the North Pacific)

11) warmouth: N+N (noun: a large-mouthed freshwater sunfish (Lepomisgulosus) chiefly of the eastern U.S.): –The young fisherman already has his eyes on his next catch – a warmouth.

Compound words consisting of two or more separate words belonging to the parts of speech: nouns, adjective, verb and adverb:

1) bell mouth: N+N (noun: a tapered expanding or reducing opening in the end of a ventilation duct, so named because the taper can resemble that of a bell shape.): –To ensure that the flow into the runners is following a smooth path, the upper bell mouth must be designed carefully.

2) loud-mouthed: Adj+N+PII (adjective: –He was known to be a loud-mouthed, opinionated bigot.

3) poor-mouth: Adj+N (verb: to declare (one's ability, power, position, etc.) to be inadequate or disappointing, sometimes as an intentional understatement;



downplay:—We know you're just poor-mouthing your skill at playing bridge— you're a good player.

4) mouth-to-mouth: N+Prep+N(adverb, adjective: the act of forcing air in and out of the lungs of a person who has stopped breathing by blowing into their mouth and pressing their chest)

5) mouth-filling: N+PI(adjective: of notable length or sonority)

6) mouth-watering: N+PI (adjective: smelling, looking, or sounding delicious) —Between watching clips of dogs being absolutely adorable and mouthwatering shots of Thanksgiving food being prepared by friends, something caught my eye on Instagram today.

7) mouth cavity: N+N(noun)

8) mouth organ: N+N (noun: a small rectangular wind instrument with a row of metal reeds along its length, held against the lips and moved from side to side to produce different notes by blowing or sucking): —Sixty years ago the mouth-organ virtuoso weighed some giants but reserved his greatest praise for the logical and 'deeply musical' Bill Evans.

9) foot and mouth (US hoof and mouth): an infectious illness of cattle, sheep, pigs and goats that causes painful areas in the mouth and on the feet.

The word "mouth" in prepositional verb, in the function of adverb and adjective: mouth off —He's always mouthing off about the state of the roads.

The analysis of factual materials showed that the concept of mouth is also verbalized through word combinations:—to close / shut one's mouth, to open one's mouth, to cram / stuff one's mouth (with food), rinse one's mouth, large mouth, mouth of hook, mouth of pipe, bell mouth, hole mouth, mouth of womb, cell mouth, crushing mouth, grasping mouth, imbibing mouth, inferior mouth, protractile mouth, shell mouth, subterminal mouth, superior mouth, terminal mouth, upward-pointing mouth, mouth of a bottle, mouth of the river, mouth of working, bell mouth, canal mouth, fish mouth, hook mouth, shaft mouth and etc.

Russian linguist A.V. Kunin's dictionary Comprehensive English-Russian Phraseological Dictionary shows that the number of phraseological units with the "mouth" exceeds 50. Here are some examples:—The sight of the groaning board made his mouth water; —There was a strong wind yesterday and the yachts in the bay carried bones in their mouths; — 'Come off the car, pardner,' said one of the men in a voice meant to be conciliatory. 'You don't want to take the bread out of another man's mouth, do you?' (Th. Dreiser, 'Sister Carrie', Ch. XLI);—'If she was my daughter I'd turn her up and tan her bottom for her' said Jessie indignantly. 'All that filthy language she uses. And she looks as if butter wouldn't melt in her mouth' (D. Hewett, 'Bobbin Up', Ch. 8)—Most of the young men and women had moved away. But the children and older people remained, moving, it seemed to



me, like ghosts, wresting a hand-to-mouth existence from the sea with their patched-up boats and mended nets. (A. J. Cronin, 'Adventures in Two Worlds', Ch. 6). [18: 93, 96, 107, 117, 248]

Proverbs and wise words or sayings are also included in the range of linguistic means of the concept of "mouth", as can be seen in the following examples: -The morning hour has gold in its mouth.-The mouth of an elderly man is without teeth, but never without words of wisdom.-The words of a wise man's mouth are gracious; but the lips of a fool will swallow up himself.-We rest our legs, but never our mouths.-A closed mouth catches no flies.-Never look a gift horse in the mouth.-A filthy mouth will not utter decent language.-A silent mouth is sweet to hear.-Bees that have honey in their mouths have stings in their tails.

Based on our observations, we came to the conclusion that simple, compound, complex sentences are among the verbalizers of the concept of "mouth": For example, -He noticed again the set of her mouth. [11, 59]. -It seemed that he had several times opened his mouth when alone with Richard after dinner, as if he had something on his mind, but had always shut it again, to Richard's extreme confusion, without saying anything. [12, 67]. -He had pulled his pipe out of his mouth to say all this, and he now turned over on his other side and smoked again. [12, 165]. -In her refusal to be enslaved to the species, her refusal to be "mother of human race," she closes her mouth on emptiness as, in Plath's words, "on a communion tablet." [13, 65]. -Quiescent as he now sat, there was something about his nostril, his mouth, his brow, which, to my perceptions, indicated elements within either restless, or hard, or eager. [13, 66]. -Oliver lay, covered with mud and dust, and bleeding from the mouth, looking wildly round upon the heap of faces that surrounded him, when the old gentleman was officiously dragged and pushed into the circle by the foremost of the pursuers. -The eyes, the head, the mouth; every feature was the same. [12: 82, 98], -You shouldn't put so much food in your mouth at once. A text, a higher syntactic unit, can also be a verbalizer of the concept of "mouth". In such cases, the composition of the text consists of at least two or more meaningfully connected sentences. For example, -I never said you should leave - don't put words in my mouth; -He has never worked hard for anything; he was born with a silver spoon in his mouth. His parents brought everything to him instead. -Somebody produced a quart bottle of beer and passed it round; it travelled from mouth to mouth to mouth, everyone taking a swig. [15, 104]. -The words poured from his mouth. "You want to know why? Well so do I." [16, 13], -"Jacobi'll be reassigned. I've got a plum job for him and his big mouth." [16, 45], -The old woman's mouth widened into a malicious smile as she looked at Raymond. His face flushed. He turned his head away and muttered something. "What's that you say, son?" "I don't want to speak to her." [11, 26], -There was a





pause. Mrs. Boynton had frozen into a deadly immobility. At last she passed her tongue over her dry lips, her mouth opened. . . . Still for a moment no words came. "Go on," said Sarah encouragingly. "Say it! It doesn't matter what you say to me. But think over what I've said to you." [11, 31],—The sun was setting when Sarah came once more in sight of the camp. As she came nearer in the dim light, she could make out the grim figure of Mrs. Boynton still sitting in the mouth of the cave. Sarah shivered a little at the sight of that grim motionless figure. [11, 44].

At this point, it should be noted that there are also meanings expressed through different movements or states of the mouth (lips, tongue) (non-verbally) and that they are important as an important component of verbal communication: mouth shrug, down-mouth expression, upper lip biting, mouth stretching, mouth wide open, one side of mouth raised. The mouth shrug is basically the upside-down smile that nonverbally says, "I have nothing to say about this." And in close quarters, it may be used by itself and then carries the same message as the full shoulder shrug. The message is "I don't know," "It's nothing to do with me," or "I don't understand". A more permanent version of the mouth shrug is a way people may show they're unhappy, despondent, depressed, angry, or tense. Upper lip biting could indicate nervousness or anxiety. When we mouth stretch, we expose the bottom row of our clenched teeth while the corners of our mouth stretch downward and to the side. We do this when we feel afraid or realize that we've made a mistake. It's often seen when someone forgets to bring something important, like when someone forgets to bring the power cable for their dead laptop for an important presentation. Mouth wide open: our lips tend to form a huge oval shape, similar to the letter O, when we feel surprised or are in agony. This behavior is universal across cultures, possibly shared with primates when they are alarmed. When someone raises one side of their mouth, it could indicate contempt.

Below, we will consider the meanings of the word "mouth" based on the Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language and other sources. The dictionary distinguishes 8 meanings of this word:

1. A cavity between two jaws that serves for eating, speaking or making sounds –Балиқнинг оғзи. –Одамнинг оғзи.

2. Two lips and the place where they meet each other and their surroundings. –Оғиздан ўпмок. –Гулнорнинг кичкина чиройли оғзи хайратдан бир нафас очилиб, кўзлари, "ростми?" деган каби Нурига тикилди. (Ойбек, Танланган асарлар).

3. figurative "Someone speaking". –Кўп оғиз бир бўлса, бир оғиз енгилди. Мақол. –Ҳа, баракалла. Шунинг учун бундай гапларни фақатоғизма-оғиз,



ўшанда ҳам фақат синалган, ишончли оғиз орқали етказилади. (М.Исмоилий. Фарғона т.о.).

4. figurative“someone, who you must provide food for”. -Дув-дув ёш тўқар, кўллари осмонга кўтариб нола қиларди: -Худовандо! Бу на кўргилик? Энди нетаман? Тўққиз оғизни қандай боқаман? (С. Сиоев, Еруғлик.) -Баззо поччанинг бекорчи оғизга тоби йўқ эди. (М. Исмоилий, Фарғона т. о.).

5. The bore of firearms such as rifles, pistols, mortars, cannons, etc.- (Йўлчи) Тишини қисирлатиб деди: -Тўпнинг оғзига кўйиб отиб юборинглар мани, қонхўрлар! (Ойбек, Танланган асарлар).

6. An internal space, a place for entry and exit of things inside, their hole. - Ўранинг оғзи. -Форнинг оғзи. -Чайла оғзида кўлида тугун билан Азизхон кўринди. (Саид Аҳмад, Уфқ).

7. The opening of the dishes used for pouring things/liquids in and out. - Шишанинг оғзи. -Бўриной оғзига доқа ўралган сопол кўзани билагига осиб, биқинига кўйганча Ширинқудукка борди. (С.Нуров, Нарвон).

8. The beginning of a street, a road, an entrance. -Кўча оғзи.

The analysis showed that there are only a few verbs in the Uzbek language with oral sema. They are: гапирмоқ (speak, talk), сўзламоқ (tell), пичирламоқ (whisper), бақирмоқ (shout), йиғламоқ (cry), чақирмоқ (call), ўқирмоқ (scream, shriek), хайқирмоқ (call out), емоқ, тановвул қилмоқ, таомланмоқ (eat), ичмоқ (drink), аксирмоқ (sneeze), йўталмоқ (cough), эснамоқ (yawn), томоқ қирмоқ (clear one's throat), бўса олмақ (kiss), сўримоқ (suck), тишламоқ (bite) and many other verbs denoting the actions performed by mouth can be included.

The method of component analysis showed that the concept of "mouth" in Uzbek can be expressed by derivative and compound words belonging to the parts of speech: adverb and adjective. For example, оғзаки (adjective) 1. Oral, verbal, done by means of speech, not written. -Оғзаки буйруқ. -Оғзаки имтиҳон. -Халқ оғзаки ижодиёти. -Оғзаки жанг (ор: даҳанаки жанг). -Шу куни кечаси уйимизда оғзаки жанг бўлди. (Ойдин, Садағанг бўлай, командир). 2.(disapproval) said just for formality. -Оғзаки гап. -Замира оғзаки куруққина сўрашди, Очил ҳам расмий салом берди. (П. Қодиров, Уч илдиз). -Оғзаки-оғзаки, оғзаки-ёзма, ёзма-оғзаки таржима. Оғиз-бурун (noun, adverb). -Оғзи-бурнини қоп-қора қон қилмоқ. (disapproval) -Оғиз-бурун ўпишмоқ. To get in a very close relations with someone. -Бойлар, қатта ер эгалари, амалдорларнинг ҳаммаси бир-бири билан оғиз-бурун ўпишган. (М. Ўринхўжаев, Унутилмас кунлар). -Оғиз-бурнини мойламоқ. -Хумпарнинг оғзи-бурнини мойлаб, кўлга олиб бўлмасмикин? (П. Турсун, Ўқитувчи). Оғизма-оғиз (adverb) By telling each other, by reporting, or by word of mouth. -Ха, баракалла. Шунинг



учун бундай гаплар фақат оғизма-оғиз етказилади. (М. Исмоилий, Фарғона т. о.) –Ови бароридан келган кишининг қилган иши дарҳол оғизма-оғиз бутун қисмга тарқалди. (А. Қаххор, Олтин юлдуз).

Uzbek simple, compound, complex sentences are among the verbalizers of the concept of "mouth": –Сайланганидан бери бир оғиз ҳисоботини эшитганимиз йўқ, деган гаплар эшитилди. (П. Турсун, Ўқитучи.) [Ширмонжон] –Ашурхон, ишларингизни кейин қиларсиз. Келинг, сиз билан икки оғиз гаплашай, деб келдим. (С. Зуннунова, Олов); Отасининг давлати, катта оғиз, ҳовлиқма ва такаббур онасининг эркалаши кўшилиб, қизга ортиқча ғурур берган, ҳаракатларига ўзбошимчалик, қилиқларига ноз-карашма бағишлаган эди. (Ойбек, Танланган асарлар. Олма)

A text, a higher syntactic unit, can also be a verbalizer of the concept: –Тўғриси, бу ишни у [Йигитали] ҳеч кимга, хатто Сафарбаровга ҳам ишонмади. Чунки бу борада унинг неча марта оғзи куйган. (И.Раҳим, Зангори кема капитани); – Овоз пайчалари ўпкадан чиқаётган ҳаво таъсирида тебранади, бўғиз бўшлиғида ҳавонинг тўсиққа учрамаслиги туфайли овоз ҳосил бўлади. Шунинг учун бўғиз бўшлиғи овоз манбаи ҳисобланади. Оғиз бўшлиғи шовқин манбаидир. Бўғиздан ўтган ҳаво оқими оғиз бўшлиғида жойлашган нутқ аъзоларининг тўсиғига учраб шовқин вужудга келади.

## CONCLUSION

Since the concept of "Mouth" exists in the conceptosphere of English, Uzbek, and other countries as a component of the conceptual picture of the world, each of them differs in terms of cognitive characteristics, composition, brightness level, and relationships with other relative and non-relative concepts. They have similar and different aspects. This point is also observed when these concepts acquire a linguistic picture. From this point of view, it is very important to gather the characteristics of these concepts into a single conceptual nominative field and, in accordance with this, determine the scale of the field of their linguistic verbalizers and the position of the constituents on the field.

Verbalizers of the concept of "mouth" form the field based on the archiseme "mouth" (represented by the noun). We call this field the nominative field of the concept of "mouth". This field consists of a set of units belonging to different language levels. It can be seen that the nominative field of the "mouth" has a plan of content and expression. The units that make up this field are specialized for the expression of one or another characteristic of the concept of "mouth". In other words, there can hardly be a single unit that represents all the features and semantics of this mental unit.

The units that make up the field are located around the mouth archiseme in its center. Based on linguistic-cognitive, functional-semantic analysis,

we divided the nominative field of mouth into dominant, core and peripheral parts. That is, in the languages that are being contrasted, the field is dominated by phrasemes (phrasal verbs), its core is made up of phraseemes, lexemes, and sentencemes, and its periphery is made up of morphemes, paremas, textemes, and paralinguistic units.

The contrasted concepts of "mouth" and "оғиз", their characteristics, different aspects of content are also expressed in the linguistic picture of English and Uzbek languages. This situation indicates that different cultures and peoples' unique way of seeing, perceiving, and imagining and creating an image of the world has historical and national traditions of categorizing, conceptualizing and naming the universe and its objects. The constituents of the nominative field of the concept of "mouth" in the English and Uzbek languages, simple and different semantic and constructive complexity, functional and stylistic features, explicit and implicit semantic features, and the possibilities of interaction in the process of the speech act, as well as their related laws contrastive research has both theoretical and practical significance.

#### REFERENCES:

1. Alefirenko N.F. Concept Verbalization Problems: A Theoretical Study. - Volgograd: Change, 2003. - p.8
2. Askoldov S.A. Concept and word // Russian literature: Anthology / ed. V.P. Neroznak. - M.: Academia, 1997, p. 30.
3. Bahronova D. Concept and conceptosphere in the description of the linguistic picture of the world. Scientific article. Foreign philology #3, 2019
4. Bakhodirov, O., & Rahmanova, G. (2023, October). THE ROLE OF AI IN LANGUAGE LEARNING APPS. In International Conference On Higher Education Teaching (Vol. 1, No. 11, pp. 9-12).
5. Kondakov N.I., Logical dictionary-reference book. Publishing house "Nauka", 1975., p. 567, 569
6. Kravtsova Yu. V. Metaphorical modeling of the world in a literary text: semantic-cognitive analysis / Yu. V. Kravtsova. - K.: Publishing House of the NPU named after M. P. Drahomanov, 2014. - p 320
7. Likhachev D.S. Conceptosphere of the Russian language. / D.S. Likhachev // Proceedings of the ORIA, Literature and Language Series, vol. 52, No. 1, 1993.
8. Magomedova S.I., Somatisms "eye", "heart", "head" in the objectification of the picture of the world: on the material of the Avar and Arabic languages.
9. Menzairova, E.A. Actualization of the concepts "love" and "woman" in song discourse: dissertation of a candidate of philological sciences: 10.02.19



10. Nematovna, R. G. (2022). GENERAL OVERVIEW OF RECENT CHANGES IN ENGLISH TEACHING PROGRAMS IN TURKEY. *British View*, 7(1).
11. Omarov A.A. Somatisms "Hand" in phraseological objectification of the naive picture of the world in the Dargin and Arabic languages. *Research Article. Baltic Humanitarian Journal*. 2020. V. 9. No. 3 (32) p.293. Makhachkala.
12. Rahmanova, G., & Ekşi, G. (2023). English-Medium Instruction in Higher Education in Uzbekistan: Views on Effectiveness, Career Prospects and Challenges. *World Journal of English Language*, 13(5).
13. Rahmanova, G. LANGUAGE PROCESSING IN BILINGUAL SPEAKERS.
14. Slyshkin G.G. From text to symbol: linguocultural concepts of precedent texts in consciousness and discourse. - M.: Academia, 2000.
15. Agatha Christie. Appointment With Death, Shahid Riaz, Islamabad - Pakistan
16. Charles Dickens, Bleak house, Published by Planet eBook. 67, 165
17. Charles Dickens. Oliver Twist or the Parish boy's progress, <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/3.0/> p. 82, 98
18. Emily Bronte, Wuthering Heights, Edited and with an introduction by Harold Bloom Sterling Professor of the Humanities Yale University. p. 65
19. Charlotte Bronte, Jane Eyre, Edited and with an introduction by Harold Bloom Sterling Professor of the Humanities Yale University. p. 66
20. George Orwell, The Road to Wigan Pier, Penguin Books in association with Martin Secker & Warburg Ltd, p. 104
21. James Patterson Women's Murder Club 1 - 1st to Die, p. 13, 45
22. Kunin A.V. "Comprehensive English-Russian Phraseological Dictionary" 4th Edition, Revised and Enlarged. Moscow Russkiy Yazyk 1984, p 93, 96, 107, 117, 248