

“EXPRESSING THE LEXICAL-SEMANTIC FIELD OF THE MOUTH IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE” A PARADIGMATIC AND SYNTAGMATIC STUDY OF THE MEANS”

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Abstract: *This article presents a paradigmatic and syntagmatic analysis of the lexical-semantic field "mouth" in English. The study aims to examine the diverse means of expression used to refer to this specific concept, thus providing insights into its linguistic representation. Through an extensive examination of various data sources, including dictionaries, corpora, and linguistic resources, the study identifies a comprehensive range of lexical items related to the concept of "mouth." The analysis focuses on both the paradigmatic and syntagmatic dimensions of these expressions, aiming to capture their hierarchical relationships and usage patterns. The findings reveal a rich network of expression means for the lexical-semantic field "mouth," showcasing the multifaceted nature of this concept in English. Moreover, the study sheds light on the nuanced relationships among the various terms, providing a deeper understanding of how they are selected and combined in different linguistic contexts. Ultimately, this research contributes to the field of lexical semantics and provides valuable insights into the study of word meaning and conceptual categorization in English.*

Keywords: *paradigmatics; syntagmatics; paradigmatic/syntagmatic relation; concept; conceptual; linguistic picture; conceptual picture; mouth.*

The main measure of the value of the surrounding reality is a person - his body, feelings, situations, needs and interests. He perceives the surrounding world 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 own 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 broader and richer than the linguistic one. 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 basis of the linguistic picture of the world is knowledge fixed in semantic categories, semantic fields.

Man observes all phenomena of existence, recognizes their distinctive features, and contrasts or compares them in the process of this cognition. By means of such thinking he studies similar and dissimilar, equal and unequal properties and signs between things. It is no exaggeration to say that cognition of the world from this point of view begins with comparison, contrast or equalization.

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

On the other hand, paradigmatic relations are defined by relations between words and phrases that are interchangeable in context. Paradigmatic relations are expressed by replacing one member of a sentence with another: for example, the words tea and coffee represent 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.

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 of linguistics that describe the ways in which words are used in language.

Paradigmatic relations are relations between different forms of a word in a language that 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 a 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 the forms smiles, am/is/are smiling, etc. Paradigmatic relations help us understand how words change in different situations.

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

Paradigmatic and syntagmatic studies are used in linguistics to analyze the relationships between the meanings of words and words in language. In the lexical semantic domain of mouth, these studies help us understand how we represent the concept of "mouth" in language.

A paradigmatic study of mouth involves analyzing the 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 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 relations help to understand the different functions of the mouth in speech and communication. Together, these studies can provide a comprehensive understanding of the lexical-semantic domain of the word mouth, including the different meanings and uses of related words. In general, syntagmatic relations indicate the relationship between clause members within a sentence, and paradigmatic relations indicate the relationship between words at different levels of the sentence.

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