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## TYOLOGY OF THE CONSTITUENTS OF THE SEMANTIC FIELD OF THE CONCEPT OF “EAR” IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

**Abstract:** In linguistics, typology requires the identification of the types, kinds, varieties of the object of its analysis, their typification, and by typification, categorization. Therefore, for example, when we say «typology of simple sentences in Uzbek», we mean inventory and typification of existing sentence types in the language, i.e. their analysis into types, types, as well as to reveal their quantitative and qualitative nature, their cognitive, structural-semantic, to reveal their communicative-pragmatic aspects, including their psycholinguistic, sociolinguistic, lingvoculturological and lingvostylistic, etc. We try to identify the existing isomorphic and allomorphic aspects from the perspective. Such an analysis requires the disclosure of linguistic, extralinguistic factors that require exactly the same, dissimilar aspects of speech, and their scientific coverage on a systematic basis. However, it should be noted that the typology of this or that language unit, in this case the types of sentences or any language unit, can also be based on the materials of one or more languages.

**Key words:** typology, semantic field, lexical-semantic field, speech patterns, phrases, idioms, set expressions.

**Language:** English

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### Introduction

In order to give an accurate and unified, i.e. unified definition and description of the constitutives of the semantic field of «ear», which is the object of typological comparison, it is first expedient to develop a number of typologically relevant aspects and criteria that can be recognized as sufficiently convincing scientific basis of these typological units.

The term typology comes from the Greek language, typos meaning “form, mark, pattern”, and logos meaning “word, study”. Typology is a comparative study of the functional and structural features of languages. Identifying similar and different structural-semantic states of languages explores how they are used within their social function. Thus, the term typology can be defined as follows: “Typology means the division of objects or

events into types, groups, on a scientific basis according to their general characteristics”<sup>1</sup>.

When we say the type (kind) of something, for example, the type of an event in an objective being, we usually extract as much as possible all the general aspects from the existing private and concrete aspects that occur in it. In this case, we need to use these methods to identify the aspects that are common to all the constitutives of the semantic field of «ear» and at the same time to each of them. Such general aspects include all the following features and aspects that are specific to the constitutives of the semantic field «ear», which is a unit of special importance:

1. The type and nature of this or that «conceptual semantics» in which the semantic field of «ear» is expressed by the constitutors;

<sup>1</sup> Стариченок В.Д. Большой лингвистический словарь. – Ростов - на -Дону. : “Феникс”, 2008. – 436 с.

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2. Description and classification of the constitutives of the semantic field of «ear», including the constitutives of the semantics of the concept of «ear» representing this or that form;

3. Types of constitutives of the semantic field of «ear» associated with the hierarchical levels of languages (morpheme, lexeme, phrasema);

4. Character quality of morphological, lexical, phraseological and paremiological types of constitutives of the semantic field of «ear»:

- 1) Linguocognitive aspects;
- 2) Structural-semantic aspects;
- 3) Communicative-pragmatic,

lingvoculturological and lingvostylistic aspects, etc. ;

4) The relationship between the components of the constituents of the semantic field of the phraseological idioms of «ear»;

- 5) Paremiological units.

In the development of the typology of types of constants of the semantic field of «ear», the set of parameters (criteria) listed above as a whole system and in relation to each other constitutes a set of general typological relevant criteria specific to and consistent with each of the constants of the semantic field.

Given that as a lexical unit it has its own semantic capacity, just as any particular type expresses a specific general concept, we now believe that there is sufficient basis to form a linguocognitive definition of the constitutives of the semantic field of «ear».

Thus, the constitutives of the semantic field of the concept of «ear» is a conceptual language unit, which is expressed through morphemes, lexemes, phrases, and a special lexical-semantic means to express the semantics of the semantics of «ear» (lingvocognitive) as a lexical tool used as in order to realize the communicative-pragmatic purpose of the speaker.

It should be noted that the results of our comparative analysis show that the constitutives of the «ear» semantic field listed above, in addition to their universal features in each language, are known isomorphic (similar) and allomorphic (dissimilar) aspects of these invariant language units. is directly related to typological quantitative (amount) indicators. The analysis of such aspects shows the linguistic status of the listed lexical means, on the basis of which to reveal the factors of their more or less use in speech to ensure the completeness of communication in the language system, to determine their typological status and, based on it, the universal status of these lexical means.

Thus, we try to identify the existing types and types of the constituents of the semantic field of «ear» listed above in languages, and then try to compare them in terms of cognitive typology, to reveal their quantitative and qualitative typological nature.

To do this, we first tried to answer the natural questions of what typology is and what we mean by

typology. As we continue our thinking on this topic, we will address a number of linguistic factors in order to further reveal the essence of the term typology below.

### Materials and methods

In linguistics, typology requires the identification of the types, kinds, varieties of the object of its analysis, their typification, and by typification, categorization. Therefore, for example, when we say «typology of simple sentences in Uzbek», we mean inventory and typification of existing sentence types in the language, i.e. their analysis into types, types, as well as to reveal their quantitative and qualitative nature, their cognitive, structural-semantic, to reveal their communicative-pragmatic aspects, including their psycholinguistic, sociolinguistic, lingvoculturological and lingvostylistic, etc. we try to identify the existing isomorphic and allomorphic aspects from the perspective. Such an analysis requires the disclosure of linguistic, extralinguistic factors that require exactly the same, dissimilar aspects of speech, and their scientific coverage on a systematic basis. However, it should be noted that the typology of this or that language unit, in this case the types of sentences or any language unit, can also be based on the materials of one or more languages. In this sense, the more languages involved in the study, the more accurate, valid, and convincing the results of the typological analysis will be.

In this regard, it should be borne in mind that regardless of whether the research is conducted in one language or more than one language material, the existing morphological (amorphous, analytic, agglutinative, inflectional) languages of the language (s) accepted and applied to it are studied in typological studies and incorporative) types or syntactic (such as SVO VSO VOS, SOV, OVS, and OSV) types should not be overlooked [compare: Shur 1976, 213-230; Shpittsbard 1976, 132-142; Yartseva 1976, 48-61; Galperin, 1976, 92-108; Yusupov 1980, 49; 2007, 77; Khoshimov 2001, 94; 2002, 32, etc.].

The typology of «ear» semantic field conventions in languages of different systems is based on an inventory of «ear» semantic field conventions mentioned in English and Uzbek (ie, registration of their types, types), identification and description of their quantitative and qualitative aspects. The semantic field of «ear» is an important and topical task, such as identifying and analyzing the techniques, means and methods of expression of the constitutives in different languages. At the same time, such typology, as noted above, requires the identification of existing isomorphic (general) and allomorphic (specific) aspects of the constitutives of the semantic field of «ear» from the cognitive, structural-semantic, communicative-pragmatic, lingvoculturological and lingvostylistic perspectives. Such a typological

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analysis reveals the general aspects and features of the constitutives of the semantic field of «ear» in languages, including modern English and Uzbek, related to the linguocognitive nature, ie their absolute universal, frequency, implicative, recessive and unique features, thus creating their linguocognitive typology, based on such a typology, also allows to create a typology of the constitutives of the semantic field of «ear».

### Results and discussions

We look and analyze in English, the semantic field of «ear» is represented by a noun phrase based on the Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of current English, published by A.S.Hornby [1980], and N. Webster's 1993 New Third International Dictionary of English:

#### 1. Representation of noun by word group: In

English: *ear, earshot, ear splitting, ear bash, ear-duster, ear drops.* For example: 1. *I thus suggest using three levels of analysis, which I will be calling vocal distance, intended earshot, and microphone perspective.* [Lowering the Boom: Critical Studies in Film Sound., Jay Beck, Tony Grajeda·2008, p-41], 2. *About the only major group-not exposed to ear-damaging noise (and they'll never believe it) are America's housewives.* 3. *The youngsters make an awful racket, but not a truly ear-splitting one!* [Popular Science, Part 177, 1990., p-115]. 4. *"You mean," White said, hiding his wonderment and his smile, "that the Old Man will get you into his cabin sooner or later and have a good old earbash.* [The New Partridge Dictionary of Slang and Unconventional English., Tom Dalzell, Terry Victor · 2015, p-776] 5. *The ear-trumpet seems a sensible part of her, like the antennae of some insects. If you have any little remark to make, you drop-it in ; and she helps you to make remarks by this delicate little appeal of the trumpet, as she slightly directs.* [Harriet Martineau's Autobiography, Harriet Martineau, Maria Weston Chapman · 2010, p-275]. 6. *It helps to select proper antibiotic ear drops, sensitivity of ear discharge.* [Diseases of Ear, Nose and Throat-eBook, P. L. Dhingra, Shruti Dhingra · 2017, p-78].

In Uzbek: *қулоқ, қулоқчин, эшитиш воситаси, қулоқма – қулоқ, жон қулоғи билан ёки жон қулоғини тўтиб.* For example: 1. *Чигириқнинг қулоғи;* 2. *Бувниса хола эрининг қулоқ-миясини қоқиб, шу йил Содиқжон каникулга келганида, албатта уйлантириб қўяжagini айтди.* [P. Файзий, «Чўлга баҳор келди»] 3. *Мажлис аҳли унинг нутқини жон қулоғи билан тинглади.* [H. Сафаров, «Оловли излар»]

**2. Through adjective phrase:** In English: *earful, cauliflower ear, long eared.* For example: 1. *I got an earful, but I think that the earful that I got in that neighborhood is very different from the earful that I would get in ...* [United States.

[Congress. House. Committee on Science and Technology \(2007\). Subcommittee on Technology and Innovation](#), 2010, p-39]. 2. *This vascular disruption leads to compromised cartilage viability giving rise to a 'cauliflower' ear deformity; players can be surprisingly proud of these.* [Jean C. Echols, Ellen Blinderman, Jaine Kopp. Elephants and Their Young: Teacher's Guide, 2001, p-6].

In Uzbek: *қулоқли, узун қулоқ, чучвара қулоқли, қулоқланганлар.* For example: 1. *Шу вақтда кампир икки қулоқли ёғоч от ясади.* [Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати., 6176]; 2. *Фермер хўжалигимизда узун қулоқ қуёнларни қўпайтиришни бошладик.* [Тасвир, №8, 3-б, 2009]. 3. *Бугун бизнинг синфимизга янги чучвара қулоқли бола келди.* [«Муштум»]; 4. *Кеча бўлиб ўтган йиғилишида йиллар давомида сабабсиз қулоқланганлар оқланиши эълон қилинди.* [Б.Раҳмонов, Хўжайин кўчди, - 636].

**3. By numeral phrase:** In English: *two ears.* For example: 1. *Fusion becomes more frequent when the signals at the two ears share low - frequency components.* [Acoustical Society of America, 2004, p-502];

In Uzbek: *икки қулоқ, тўрт қулоқ, икки қулоқли, бир қулоқдан кириб.* For example: *Тун ярмидан оғиб, атроф жимиши билан икки қулоғим деразада бўлади. Дераза тағизга нўхатдек нарса тушса сезаман.* [P. Файзий, «Чўлга баҳор келди»]

**4. By pronoun phrase:** In English: *All ears.* For example: *"Where Fire Freezes: All Eyes, Ears and Instruments ...* [Dangerous Earth, Ellen Prager · 2020, p-210];

In Uzbek: *барча қулоқлар.* For example: *Пугачев райони Преображенка қишлоғидан, собиқ қулоқ, ўтмишида барча қулоқлар қўзғолонларида фаол қатнашган, судланган, жазо муддатини ўтамай қочган.* [Рустамбек Шамсутдинов, Қатағон қурбонлар, 2007, 202]

**4. Through verb phrases:** In English: *to ear, ear leaved, (be) grin(ning) from ear to ear, ears are ringing, make a pig's ear of smth, fall/turn on deaf ears.* For example: 1. *I Can't Hear You, I'm Listening to Deftones.* 2. *The ear-leaved umbrella tree (M. Fraseri, and formerly M. auriculata) occurs in Virginia, Kentucky, and southward ...* [THE AMERICAN CYCLOPAEDIA, 2005, p-20]. 3. *Whether I was scolding him or busily engaged in teaching a lesson, it did not matter, because he would be watching me keenly and grinning from ear to ear.* 4. *Does that mean that I got a clip over my ear for nothing?'* Louise laughed out loud, and the laugh echoed between the high wall and the gables of the town. [Aubrey Flegg. Wings over Delft., 2012]. 5. *Then my ears began ringing, and these words came to me: «Hi, Poof. Tell Mum not to be afraid.* [Alice Saltzman. Stepping Out: A Story of Hope, Healing, and Spiritual Awakening, 2000, p-176]. 6. *And let him make a pig's ear of it.* [Simon Bent. Sugar Sugar.

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[1998, p-49](#). 7. *He was checking his emails most of the time. have nothing between the ears: to be unintelligent, stupid, or ignorant.* [Per-Olof Hasselgren. *Body Language from Head to Toe*, 2015, p-45]. 8. *In the current cultural climate, preaching will have to continue to change or risk becoming speech that falls on deaf ears ...* [Donna Giver-Johnston. *Writing for the Ear, Preaching from the Heart*, 2021, p-56];

*In Uzbek: қулоқлашмоқ, қулогим битди. For example: Қорасочдан ҳирсли қулоқларини узмаган бек, бой билан қулоқлашди. [Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати., 617 б]*

Our research in English shows that the constitutives of the semantic field of “ear” in English are expressed by word groups of words, phrases, and phraseological combinations:

1. Noun by word group - 1. Simple noun - 1, 2. Combined noun - a) noun + noun - 21, b) noun + adjective - 16, c) noun + verb - 25; 3. Pair nouns - 10; Complex nouns -69.

2. Through adjective phrase - a) adjective - 11, b) adjective + noun - 24, c) adjective + adjective - 5, d) noun + adjective - 9;

3. By numeral – num+noun - 2;

4. With pronouns - 2

5. With a group of verbs 1) verb combinations - a) verb - 2, b) verb + noun + preposition - 10, c) verb + pronoun + noun - 2, g) verb + pronoun - 11; 2) verb phraseological compounds - a) verb + preposition + pronoun + noun - 12, b) verb + preposition + noun + noun - 7, c) verb + noun + predlog + adjective + noun - 3, g) verb + ot (pronoun) + noun + preposition + noun - 10, d) verb + adjective + noun - 6, e) verb + noun + preposition + adjective (pronoun) + ot (pronoun) - 2, j) verb + noun (pronoun) + noun + preposition + noun (pronoun) - 8.

Below we try to analyze the expression of the constituents of the semantic field of «ear» in the Uzbek language by word groups. Thus, in the Uzbek language, the constitutives of the semantic field of «ear» are expressed by the following phrases:

We will consider noun expressions of the semantic field of «ear» by a group of words based on the «Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language» published under the editorship of Z.M. Marufov and A. Madvaliev.

Our research on Uzbek language materials has shown that we have obtained the following statistics when classifying words, phrases, including verb conjunctions and phraseological conjunctions related to the semantics of “ear” into different types within word groups.

So, 1. Through the noun phrase - 1. Simple nouns - 6, 2. Combined nouns: a) noun + noun - 2, b) noun + adjective - 0, c) noun + verb - 0; 3. Pair nouns - 2;

2. Through adjective phrase - a) adjective - 2, b) adjective + noun 12, c) adjective + adjective - 5, d) noun adjective - 3;

3. Numeral with of words - num + noun - 3;

4. With pronoun phrase - 2

5. With a group of verbs - a) verb - 1, b) verb compounds - 11, c) verb phraseological compounds - 35, d) participle - 1.

## Conclusion

Our observations have shown that the English and Uzbek languages being compared are based on the almost close use of the constituents of the semantic field of “ear” through word groups. However, according to their application, it turned out that the statistical numbers differed from each other. That is, in English, the number of simple noun 1, and in Uzbek - 2. As for the combined nouns, we found it necessary to divide them into 3 subgroups in English and Uzbek.

Statistics on the use of common nouns in English totaled 62, and in Uzbek 2. As for the pair of nouns, the pair nouns are more widely used in English, i.e. 10 in English and 3 in Uzbek. But we witnessed that the complex nouns were only in English, they are 69. Statistics on the use of adjectives in English are 49, while in Uzbek, they are 22.

It should be noted that during our observations, we were able to identify a lexeme in the Uzbek language, which is expressed by adjective of the semantic field of «ear». This is a unique feature of the Uzbek language. While speaking of the phrase, we managed to find 2 versions of it in English and 3 in Uzbek. As for the pronoun phrase, semantics of «ear» of semantic field are the same in English and Uzbek, i.e. 2. We noticed a difference in the two languages being compared in terms of the verb phrase. We found that the use of verb conjunctions and verb phraseological combinations in the English language - 73, and in the Uzbek language - 37. In particular, in English and Uzbek, the types of expressions of the constituents of the semantic field of «ear» in linguistic units are 13 in Uzbek and 20 in English. Thus, it is clear from the above analysis that the use of the constitutives of the semantic field of «ear» in English is much wider.

In English and Uzbek, the total number of linguistic units that make up the semantic field of «ear» with word groups is 342. This statistical analysis can be seen in the following table:

**In Uzbek - 74**

**In English - 268**

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**Table 1**

№	Speech patterns	Number of “ear” lexemes	Indicator percent	№	Speech patterns	Number of “ear” lexemes	Indicator percent
1	Noun	11	15	1	Noun	142	60
2	Adjective	22	30	2	Adjective	49	18
3	Pronoun	2	3	3	Pronoun	2	1
4	Numeral	2	3	4	Numeral	2	1
5	Verb	37	49	5	Verb	73	20
<b>Total</b>		74	100 %	<b>Total</b>		268	100

The analysis of the examples showed that in the English and Uzbek languages being compared, the constitutives of the semantic field of “ear” are inextricably linked with word groups and express

both isomorphic and allomorphic features in both languages. Some words and phrases have also shown that they have their own unique feature in one of the two languages.

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