

Nominativfeld der sprachlichen Ausdrucksmittel des Begriffes "kopf" in englisch und usbekischen sprachen

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Anmerkung: Der Artikel diskutiert die wachsende Rolle von „Begriff“ in der modernen Linguistik und die Tatsache, dass der Begriff eine wichtige Rolle in der Konzeptosphäre nationaler Kulturen spielt, in diesem Sinne hat der Begriff „Kopf“ auch einen universellen begrifflichen Status, die Interpretation von Informationen über das Objekt oder die Realität durch das soziale Bewusstsein, das die Entität und die Beziehung zu ihnen ausdrückt, das wichtigste Merkmal - wiedergespiegelt in den Merkmalen und Merkmalen, die mit dem Begriff "Kopf" verbunden sind, dem sprachlichen Ausdruck von Merkmalen, dem semantischen Inhalt, ihre kommunikative Anpassungsfähigkeit und Helligkeit kommt in den verschiedenen Landessprachen unterschiedlich zum Ausdruck.

Schlüsselwörter: Konzept, Konzeptosphäre, universelles Denken, subjektive Einschätzung, Bild, Symbol, sprachlicher Ausdruck, Kultur, Tradition

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Nominative field of means of language expression of the concept "head" in english and uzbek languages

Abstract: The article discusses the growing role of "concept" in modern linguistics and the fact that the concept plays an important role in the conceptosphere of national cultures, in this sense, the concept of "head" also has a universal conceptual status, the interpretation of information about the object or reality through the social consciousness, expressing the entity and the relationship to them, the most important feature - reflected in the features and characteristics associated with the concept of "head", the linguistic expression of features, the semantic content, their communicative adaptability and level of brightness are expressed differently in different national languages.

Keywords: concept, conceptosphere, universal thinking, subjective assessment, image, symbol, linguistic expression, culture, tradition

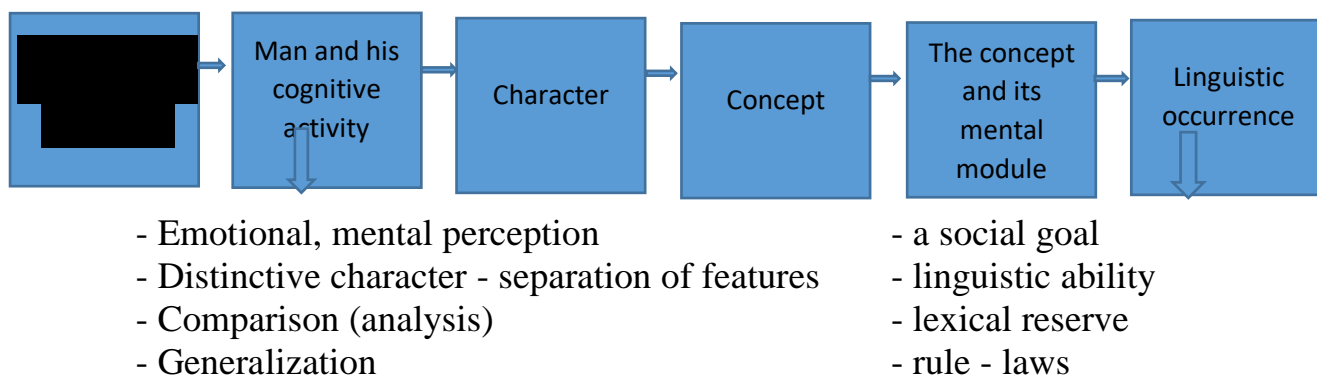
There are different approaches to conceptualization, meaning description, classification, and interpretation based on different approaches in world linguistics.

This category of research is very effective in finding solutions to complex issues in carrying out in the framework of cooperation between dozens of disciplines, including philosophy, psychology, artificial intelligence, anthropology, neurology and linguistics, the role and place of human language in the emergence of the world, the processes of acquiring knowledge about it, and development of knowledge about it, the categorization and naming of things, between conceptual and linguistic systems, aspects of cognitive activity related to the human psyche, national and individual aspects of the concept manifested in linguistic realization

Efforts of mankind to discover the universe and its mysteries, to acquire knowledge, become regular, in the process of which the knowledge, experience and imagination of mankind and the nation about the universe expand and enrich. Accordingly, the scope of the signs, characteristics, and perceptions of this or that concept expands, improves, and becomes more orderly.

There is no consensus among cognitologists on the classification of concepts. The existing classifications are based on different approaches and criteria.

The process of emergence of the concept and its linguistic realization are expressed in the following scheme.



Concepts are an important part of the conceptsphere of all national cultures, universal thinking, the product of conscious activity, they are in the human society, community and individual human mind in the universe, things - objects, events, their relationships, subjective assessments, images, symbols and are important and secondary characters that exist as perceptions of perceptions - mental units that contain properties, have a specific content (amount of knowledge).

The nominative function of a sign is related to the cognitive-classifying activity of thinking. In the process of nomination, the specific and important features of the object are generalized and the conceptual core of the meaning is formed. The deictic task is manifested when there is a need to first distinguish between objects belonging to the same category. The expressive function of the sign represents the state of consciousness, which includes the social model-evaluation relationship of society to the so-called predment. The interpretive function of the sign is related to the active role of language in knowing the universe. The naming of the object in the mind is recorded, processed and perceived by means of language. As a result of such

lingvocreative thinking, meaning reaches the level of reflection of the object within the concept and enriches it with various associative-figurative meanings. The pragmatic function of the symbol is to be used by the speaker to influence the listener (Amfirenko, 2005, 65 - 66)

The tasks distinguished by N.Amdhrenkos express the different relations of the sign to the external world through the corresponding elements of consciousness. While these functions emphasize the different manifestations of lexemes in word-character status, he emphasizes that the nominative function is dominant for the meaning of key word groups, while the deictic function is dominant for the meanings of demonstrative and reflexive pronouns. Distinguishing between the external and internal functions of language symbols, the scientist states the opinion: "Language symbols perform three basic functions that are relatively distinctive, constructive, and classifying" (Alifirekon, 2005, 66).

In this sense, the concept of "**head**" also has a universal conceptual status, which reflects the information about the object or reality expressed in existence, their interpretation through social consciousness, the relationship of social consciousness to them, the most important feature - peculiarity.

It is noteworthy that the sign associated with the concept of "**head**" - the linguistic expression of features, semantic content, their communicative specificity and level of brightness are expressed differently in different national languages, and this is natural. This is because, According to professor U.Q. Yusupov, "the diversity of the nomenclature and content of concepts in different peoples depends on the level of development of each language (especially the lexical system, speech styles), culture, customs and lifestyle." [Yusupov, 2007.36].

As long as the concept of "**Head**" exists in the conceptual atmosphere of the English, Uzbek and other peoples as part of the conceptual landscape of the world, each of them has similarities and differences in terms of cognitive characteristics - features, composition, brightness, relationship with other ethnic and non-ethnic concepts. This is also the case when traditional concepts acquire a linguistic landscape. From this point of view, it is important to combine the features of these concepts into a single conceptual nominative field, and at the same time to determine the area of their linguistic verbalizers, their constituents, their position on the field. As long as today the process of globalization is gaining momentum, political, cultural, scientific, economic and cooperation between countries and peoples are expanding and deepening, the results of such research will make contribution the using of different social, linguistic language and speech units in their proper place, to the development of new disciplines, such as linguistic conceptology, semiotics, linguocultural studies, linguopragmatics, the development of speech culture, as well as the effectiveness of communication. When it comes to the linguistic landscape of the concept of "head", it is first difficult to determine their nomenclature of linguistic verbalizers.

Also, the general concept attracts different characters - features as a result of being surrounded by different objects, events, situations and interacting with them. For example, *бир ёқадан бош чиқармоқ* (as one soul, one body, with solidarity,

with unity), **бош боғлиқ** (engaged), **бошига етмоқ** (to kill, to destroy, to annihilate) **бошига чиқиб олмоқ** (to dominate or master someone, to disobey), **боши қоронғи** (in some pregnant women, the condition, which occurs in the first months of pregnancy, is appropriate. To fall or not tolerate anything).

For example, when the concept of "head" comes in the meaning of important and leading, the other meaning - the anterior part of the body above the neck (in humans, animals) it stops performing the functions of head. It contains, for example, conceptual semes such as: mind - reason, brain, boss, leader, position, career big, high standing position, huge big, basic, most important, leading, first of all, man, animal, some plants' head-shaped crop or fruit, which are more than 20 conceptual semes. We have witnessed that they are expressed in the Uzbek language through different language levels, which have different status (word, word combination, phrase, phraseological unit, paremic, sentence and text). Verbalization of linguistic conceptual semantics through lexemes, syntaxes (phrasemes and senseemes), phraseologies and texts in the acquisition of linguistic dress of this or that conceptual sema, the presence of synonymous, homonymous, antonymous, monosemantic, polysemantic, and syntactic means of expression between single-level units or inter-level units, linguistic stylistic, genre specificity, linguocultural, gender, psychological, the presence of social characteristics and extralinguistic (pragmalinguistic, social status of language speakers, occupation, age, gender, etc.) factors are important among the verbalizers. Based on the above, concept semes find their clear expression in linguistic semes.

For example, He hurriedly turned his head to the left (S.Ahmad, Horizon). The mountain is beautiful with stone, the man is beautiful with head (mind, reason)

Қирқ йигитга бош бўладиган хотин эди (chief), **бош фарзанд** (the first child), **бир бошга бир ўлим** (one man dies once), бир бош карак (a head formed fruit)

The sun rose steeply and the head of the grass bowed from the heat (Shuhrat Nishonalli, Years)

Тез – тез **бошига бориб тур** (to visit someone) Go and visit him frequently. (K.Yashin, Hamza)

Зайноб ҳам умид билан **бир ёстиққа бош қўйган** (marry someone) (A.Qodiriy, The Past Days).

Ачиқланма, бек йигит, ўзи уятган қиз, яна **боши боғлиқ** унаштириб қўйилган. Don't be angry, a young man. The girl is engaged again (Oybek, Navoi)

Отанинг **бошига етган** ўшалар (They killed the father) (A.Kuchimov Ring)

Каримкул акадан эшитиб, **бошим кўкка етди** ғоят хурсанд бўлдим. Having heard this from Karimkul aka, I felt myself on the seventh heaven (Oybek, breezes of the Golden Valley)

Бемор **касалдан бош кўтарди** (got better), эгди (mourned) (U.Khoshim, Listen to your heart)

Бошвоқсиз давронни сурмоқдаман кўп, маза – қилиб қандимни урмоқдаман хўп. I am enjoying my life freely. (freely) (R. Beknez, Tutiyo)

Арзимаган иш деб **бошимни ерга тикманг** (Don't make me ashamed due to this nonsense) (S.Ahmad. Horizon).

Cognitive analysis of the materials of the English and Uzbek languages involved in the sample study revealed that the linguistic verbalizers of the concept of "head" are as follows:

1. **One-stem words belonging to noun, verb, adjective (brain): - head** (heads) puzzle(n) head (v), head (adj), brain nod, skull(n) shake:

Pivet **nodded**. You can strive then (William Harwood ales 1991, Harper publishers, 41):

Privet was already hurrying away, **head**, down, not looking back, wishing to tales to no moll (W. Harwood, 147);

“Tringle Head Moss”, said Sward grimly (W. Harwood, 330) old Tante moved her **head** impatiently (Abrahams, 285)

He looked at Isaak and **nodded** slowly (Abrabans,270)

She was the freest being, on earth and freedom went to **her head** (Abrahams, 268).

May be the hairs of my head were numbered... (O. Henry. selected stories progress, 1979, 35)

Every minute, **heads** would pop out the door to look and listen for the approach of Trinidad's team (O. Henry S,63).

But the thought suddenly came into **my head** and I had to ask you (Abraligans, 209), Cape Toun.

To wipe the dead white girl from **her brain**. To wipe sani and pain of sani from her brain. Cape Town. Escape (Abrahams, 196).

I patted myself all over my front, from what I call my **waist up to my head** ... (Gerome flounce, I)

Oh, come and see the skulls: come back and the skulls! (Gerome, 55)

Up he would march to the head of the punt, plant his pole, and then rum along to Now it sits aside from. The stirring world and **nods** and dreams (Gerome, 140).

Val **nodded** (Gals to let, 59) John shook **his head**

2. **Simple derivative words belonging to nouns, adjectives, adverbs and verbs:** heading (n)-сарлавҳа, header (n)-сарлавҳа, headship (n)-бошчилик, headlessness (n)-бошсизлик, headed (adj) йўлга бошчилик қиладиган, headful (adj)-бошли, headless (adj)-бошсиз, heady (adj)-бошли, headward (adj)-бошга, headily (adv) боши билан, headward (adv)-бошга, heador – up (v)-бошдан юқорига; brainless-мясиз, giddiness-бош айланиши, giddy-боши қотиб қолган, dizzy-бош айланиши, dizzying-бошни айланиши.

The are lights ware sputtering over – **head and high up** nove the lighted winlogous of the tall office buildings (Dreiser se, ton)

Harris said he felt such extraordinary fits of **giddiness** come over him at times ... (Gerome K. Jerome Three men in a boat М.Высшая школа 1976,8)

... George said that he had fits of **giddiness** too, and hardly knew what he was doing (J.K. Gerome, 8).

Come and see **the skulls!** (Gerome 55)

I arranged my hair with a curl over the **forehead** and threw an air of tender wistfulness into my expression (Gerome, 138)

The young man's ears seemed to droop on **his skull** (let, 85).

3. Compound words functioning nouns, adverbs, adjectives and verbs:

headache-бош оғримок, **headband**-бош тасмаси, **headboard**-асосий тахта, **headbox**-асосий кути, **head** – **cavity**-асосий бошлик, **headcheese**-зельс, **headcloth**-бош кийим, **head color**-бош ранги, **headdress**-бош кийим, **headfast**-бош эгмок, **headfish**-қамокдаги янги маҳбус, **headframe**-даргоҳ, **head gate**-асосий дарвоза, **head gear**-бош жиҳоз, **headphone**-эшитиш воситаси, **headpiece**-бош кийим, **headping**-сарлавҳа, **headquarter**-асосий бино, **head and front**-бош ва олд, **head – and – tail – light**-кичкинагина Жанубий Америкада учрайдиган балик, **head or tail**-бирор нарсани ҳал қилиш учун танга отиш, **head reach**(n)-юқорига ўтиш билан қопланган масофа, **head first**-энг аввало, **headforemost**-энг аввало, **headlong**-бошсиз, **head over ears**-чуқур, **head and shoulders** (adv.)-ҳозиргача, **headstrong** (adj.)-осонлик билан жон бермайдиган, **head reach**(v)-шамолга қарши тезлик билан олдинга силжиш, **puzzle headed**(n)-чалкаш муносабат ёки ғояларга эга бўлиш, **forehead**-пешона, **chuckle** – **head**-тентак одам; **headman**-уста, **head note**(n)-бошки изоҳ

Nurse she's not beautiful, Celia thought; too much forehead and mouth and she doesn't know what to do with her hair (Abrahams, 254)

I strike the asphalt three times with my forehead . . . (O Henry, 70)

He awkwardly folded back the pages of an evening paper, eagerly pulping down the strong, black headlines, to be followed as a chaser by the milder details of the smaller type (O. Henry, 74)

"I'm glad", she repeated quietly and caressed his forehead with the tips of her fingers (Abrahams, 190)

No, you're not you chuckle – head, you're singing the Admiral's song from pinafore (Jewie, 60).

I told our chauffeur that I was train – giddy (let, 98).

Sweat broke out his forehead and his limbs trembled (let, 99).

4. Compound derivative words belonging to nouns, adjectives, adverbs:

headender-сарлавҳа, **head dropper**-қассобхона ишчиси, **header** – **box**-асосий вагон, **header barge**-асосий вагон, **header fork**-бешлик-тарок, **header man**-машина оператори, **head – flattening**-тарихий амалиёт, **head-hunter**-бош овчи, **heading joint**-асосий курс, **head lighting**-олдинги фаралар, **headshrinker**-асосий қисқартирувчи, **head strongness**-кучли бўлиш қобилияти, **headworker**-ижтимоий агентлик директори, **head mastering**-бош мастер, **headshaking**-ишонмаслик, **weak-headed** (adj)-бош айланадиган (осон – кайф бўлувчи) **thick-headed**-онгсиз, **headmistress**-хусусий мактаб директори, **headship**-раҳбарнинг кадр-қиммати, **head teacher**-мактабга маъсул бўлган шахс, **headliner**-бош чизиқ, **brain – teaser**-ўткир ақл талаб қиладиган, **bare – headed**-яланг бош, **head blighting**(n)-бошнинг куйиши, **head masterly**-хусусий мактабга

рахбар, **head aching** (adj)-бош оғриғини қўзитиш, **headstrongly**-қаттиқ қўллик билан, **headache**-бош оғриғи, **puzzle – headed**-бош қотирма

The men were alt bald – headed or white – side whiskered . . . (O.Henry 1979,57) He used to sit in our headofurters and kill fees and talk sarcastic (O.Henry,192), Get up, fat – headed chunk! Roared Harris (J.K.Jerome, 36),

The man they had got new was a jolly, light, hearted, thick headed sort of a chap... (Gerome, 52).

5. **The word “head” with preposition as the verb, adverb and adjective:**

head in-йўл бермоқ, **head off**-орқага ёки четга ўгириш, **head up** (v)-боши билан ўраш, **head on** (adv)-дастлабки алоқани амалга оширмоқ, **head – on**-қарама-қаршилиқ, **heads – up** (adj)-хавф-хатардан эҳтиёт бўлиш, **puzzle over** (v)-бирор нарса ҳақида узоқ вақт ўйлаш

You don't drink when sun is blazing down on your head (Jerk,31)...

Soames mechanically laid a pat on his head (To let, 87)

The blossom sprayed out above her head (ley, 101)

6. **Interjection:** Heads up

7. **Word combinations/collocations:** head of a led (thick skull)-ақли заиф одам, to turn one's brain to puzzle (cudgel)-бирор нарса устидан қаттиқ ўйлаш, one's to cross one's mind)-кимнидир эсга олмоқ, head of a grave-қабр эгаси, head of navigation-навигация бошлиғи, the head of the Nile-Нил дарёсининг боши, a cost of 5 per head-ҳар бир бошга 5 пер, the head of a valley-асосий водий, at the head of the delegation-делегация бошчилигида, by a head taller-бир бош баландроқ, fifty heads of castle-эллик бошли қаъла, head the list-рўйхатнинг бошида, to head for London-Лондонга йўл олиш, **put one's head above the parapet**-ёмон оқибатларга олиб келувчи хабарни айтиш, shake one's head-бош чайқаш, to puzzle ones brains-бирор нарсага бош қотириш, to turn one's head-бошини айлантирмоқ, to bead one's brains-кимнидир миясини қаътирмоқ skull and cross bones-инсон бош суягининг тасвири

He looked then dropped to his chest again and dozed off (Abrahams, 285)

Gert pushed his dead round the kitchen door (Abrahams, 250)

She... took a deep breath and turned her head to Lanny (Abrahams, 242)

A man may see so much that he'd be bored to turn his head to look at a 3,000,000 fire for joe weber or the Adraitic sea (O.Henry; 1979,118)

Danged if Demer hadn't made General Rompiro head waiter of the Hotel Brunswick (O.Henry, 1979, 194)

She has put into the small unrise head if the chipmunk the untucked fear if poison (Dreiser SC, 89), “It's all right”, sim said without turning his head (Abrahams, 211) Lanny stirred and turned his head to her (Abrahams, 210), Isaak held his head high ... (Abralus, 179).

Privet bent her head and weot her tears into his feail body (Hormod, 529).

I did “have a headache that afternoon (G.K.Jerome,74).

“Aye”, said Hume shaking his head “aye”, that'll be, hard? (Howood, 485).

Then on a sudden the wife got up and going into their bedroom pit on her hat (aylam – 2 ale, 190);

But his view seemed to be a minority of one, for others, Maple and chatter especially, shook their heads (W.Horwood, 186)

Did she have a roof over her head in Cape Town? (Abr, 201).

8. **Phraseological units: to give one his head-**бирор жойга саёхат қилиш, **out of one's head-**инсоннинг ақлий қобилияти, **over one's head-**мияли бўлиб кетмоқ, **can't make head or tails of smith-**бирор нарсени тушуна олмаслик, **to keep one's head-**хотиржам бўлмоқ, **lay heads together-**бирор кимни муоммосини ҳал қилишни ўйлаш, **make head against-**қарши бош кўтариш, **be head over ears in love-**ўта севиб қолиш, **beat smith out of sub's head-**кимнидир пачоғини чиқариб юбормоқ, **to foot, have a head like a sieve-**хотираси чаттоқ киши, **keep one's head above water-**стрессдан сақланмоқ, **put one's head into the lion's mouth-**аттайлаб ўзини қийин вазиятга қўймоқ

Best all I like hear him tell of his earlier days when he sold liniment and, cough ours on strict corners, lining land to mouth, heart to heart with the people, throwing heads or tails with fortune for his last coin (O.Henry, 87)

I never can make head or tail of those (Jenone, 38).

9. **Paroimía:** Two heads are better than one

Better be the head of a dog than the tail of lion-Арслоннинг думидан итнинг боши бўлган яхши

It's easy to swim if another (an ass) holds your head

Head I wing tails you lose, A still tongue makes a wise head.

10. **Paralinguistic means:** node one's head-бошини ирғамоқ, shake one's head-рад этиш учун бошини чайқаш, keep one's head low with shy-уятчанлик билан бошини эгмоқ.

Hannah smiled and nodded (P.Abrahams 1971)

Higher school publicizing house M, 292, Old Tante tried to remember, then shook her head and turned to Hannah (Abrahams, 285).

Do you love her she watched his face closely. He thought for a while, then shall his head. "No", "Did you?" (Abrahams, 206)

His head tilted proudly (Abrahams, 198).

11. **Text consisting of two or more than two sentences:** You are the head. The expedition is leaving tonight; He is a cattle – dealer. Last Sunday he bought 20 heads of cattle from Sweden: I need a headdress for autumn. It's getting cooler Sweden: I need a headdress for autumn. It is getting cooler and cooler day by day. Have you got money to buy it? Over head and ears. Heads up! This does not mean the and. I am sure evening will be all right soon, I'm in your heart just as you are in mine: Will you remember always? He nodded (Abrahams, 267)

That will never be changed. "It will be, he pleaded" please come back tonight and you will see. Please: Will you come back? She lowered her head and bit her lips. Shante at her thought, anxiety, and curiosity fought each other (Abrahams, 207).

And he would to be the rule, and re – measure, and find that he wanted halt text thirty – one and there – lights inches from the corner, and would try to do it in his head, and go mad. And we would try to do it in our heads, and all arrive at different results, and sneer at one another (Jomer, 22).

12. **Simple and complex sentences:** A hairless man entered the room at about 6:30, you are neither bald – headed, nor ugly. Whose latte eyes are these, whose little head? Anna Graf with granny Kandice progress publishers 1978., 15) Gore shook his head (O.Henre SS,218)

Geert pushed his head round the richen door (Abrahams 250)

Ficta shook her head (Abrahams, 252)

I blushed to the roots of my hear (Manglan, Lale, 69)

She lowered her head and but her lips (Abrahams, 207)

She put her arms round hos neck and rested her head on his chest and closed her eyes (Abrahams, 205) his statement (Let 145) (Gals to let, 26)

He gave the slightest shake of his head... (Gals, to let, 26)

Monsieur Profound moved his sleek head as if to minimize his statement (Let 145).

He took off his hat (let, 173).

13. **Compound sentences (copulative):** On her head bead was a wreath it was orange blossoms, perched high on a mass of hair, and from it was thrown back a long view (Mangham, chale, 181)

Denver and me wore smoking our pipes in headquarters, and in comes Hicks and unjoins himself... (O.Henry SS 193)

His hands trembled and a violent headache tortured him (Abrahams, The pot that, 221)

The boat seemed stuffy, and my head ached . . . (Jerome, 79).

14. **Complex sentences with subordinate clauses:** When I went home to dimmer, my hair insufficiently dried and clinging lankily to my head, I remarked that I had net the curate and he was coming up that afternoon (Mangham 55):

... She was small and slight, but with rather large features, which made her head look o little too big for her body (Mangham. C hale, 131)

... he said he had no head for them... (Mangham C I Ale, 96)

Though catastrophe overwhelm med the family, they held their heads high and ignored it (Mangham C hale, 81);

“Why, what did she do?” I asked, my eyes popping coat of my head. (Mangham, Lady, 74)

When she lifted her head and looked into his face her eyes were brilliant as stars (Abrahams, 203).

The it is always best to let Harris have his head when he gets like this (Jerome, 56)

I fell I want to tear each one down, and hammer it over the head of the man who put it up, until I have killed him, and then I would bury him, and put the board up over the grave as a tombstone (Jerome, 58)

... but the old men shake their heads, for they have heard such tales before (Gerome, 88).

When he turned round again he saw Flues standing near the door... of you want to please me you’ll put those people out of your head (Calls to let, 30), The

young man who had been turning his head from side to side, became transfused (Gals to let, 83)

I told our chauffeur that I was train – giddy (Let, 98), June, who by nature never saw a hornet’s nest until she had hut her head into it, was seriously alarmed (Let, 127).