

NOMINATIVE FIELD OF MEANS EXPRESSING THE CONCEPT "HEAD" IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK.

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Abstract: It is worth noting that the sign related to the concept of "head" - the linguistic landscape of the features, the meaningful content, their communicative specificity and brightness level are different in different national languages, and this is a natural phenomenon. As the concept of "Head" exists in the conceptual sphere of English, Uzbek and other peoples as a part of the conceptual landscape of the world, each of them has similarities and differences according to the cognitive characteristics - features, composition, level of brightness and the relationship with other folk and non-folk concepts. This score is also observed when these concepts acquire a linguistic landscape. From this point of view, it is very important to collect the characteristic features of these concepts into a single conceptual nominative field, and in accordance with this, to determine the scale of the field of their linguistic verbalizers, the position of the constituents on the field.

Keywords: linguistic expression, communicative specificity, conceptual view of the world, cognitive sign - features, non-folk concepts, nominative field, linguistic verbalizers...

Concepts are the products of universal thinking, conscious activity, which have an important place in the structure of the conceptosphere of all national cultures, and they are the things in the world - objects, events, relationships between them, subjective evaluations, images, symbols and an important and secondary sign that exists as a reflection of the imagination is mental units that contain characteristics and have a certain content (a set of knowledge). From this point of view, the concept of "head" also has a universal conceptual status, and the information about the object or reality expressed in existence, their interpretation by social consciousness, the relations of social consciousness to them, and the most important signs and characteristics are reflected.

It is worth noting that the sign related to the concept of "head" - the linguistic landscape of the features, their content, their communicative specificity and brightness level are different in different national languages, and this is a natural phenomenon. this is because O.Q. Yusupov [10,121] rightly stated 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." [10,141]. As the concept of "Head" exists in the conceptual sphere of English, Uzbek and other peoples as a part of the conceptual landscape of the world, each of them has

similarities and differences according to the cognitive characteristics - characteristics, composition, level of brightness and the relationship with other folk and non-folk concepts. This score is also observed when these concepts acquire a linguistic landscape. From this point of view, it is very important to collect the characteristic features of these concepts into a single conceptual nominative field, and in accordance with this, to determine the scale of the field of their linguistic verbalizers, the position of the constituents on the field. This is because today the globalization process is rapidly expanding, political, cultural, science-science, economic-cooperation relations between countries and peoples are expanding and deepening; it ensures the correct use of language and speech units, the development of speech culture, as well as the achievement of communication efficiency, and contributes to the development of new branches of science such as linguistic conceptualology, semasiology, linguo-cultural studies, linguo-pragmatics.

When talking about the linguistic landscape of the concept of "Head", it is important to first define the nomenclature of their linguistic verbalizers.

The cognitive analysis of the English and Uzbek language materials subjected to a cross-sectional study made it possible to determine that the linguistic verbalizers of the "head" concept are:

Basic (single base) words belonging to the part of speech: noun, verb, adjective: - head (heads) puzzle(n) head (v), head (adj), brain, nod, skull(n) shake plate, scone, nut; (You can scriben then?): Pivot nodded[18,123].: Privet was already hurrying away, head, down, not looking back, wishing to talk to nomole[18,145]; “

Simple and derivative words belonging to the parts of speech: noun, adjective, adverb and verb: heading (n), header (n), headship (n), headlessness (n), headed (adj), headful (adj), headless (adj), heady (adj), headward (adj), headily (adv), headward (s) (adv), heador – up (v); brainless, giddiness, giddy, dizzy, dizzying.

Compound words used as nouns, adverbs, adjectives and verbs: headache, headband, headboard, headbox, head – cavity, headcheese, headcloth, head collar, headdress, head fast, headfish, headframe, head gate, head gear, headphone, headpiece, headpin, headquarter, head and front, head – and – tail – light, head or tail, head reach(n), head first, headforemost, headlong, head over ears, head over heads head and shoulders (adv) headstrong (adj) head reach (v) puzzle head(n), forehead, chuckle – head; headman headphone, head most (adj), head note(n) head – nurse head room, heading, headrest, head sea, head set, head stone head water(s), headway, head wear, headwind, headwork, tvain giddy.

Compound words belonging to the parts of speech: noun, adjective, and adverb: headender, head dropper, header – box, header barge, header fork, header man, head – flattening, headhunter, heading joint, head lightning, headshrinker, head strongness, headworker, head mastership, headshaking, weak – headed (adj)

(осон кайф бўлувчи), thick – headed, headmaster, headmistress, headship, headship, headstrongness, head teacher headtorch, headworker, headliner, brain – teaser, bare – headed, head blighting(n), head masterly, head aching (adj), headstrongly, headachy, puzzle – headed:

The word "head" in prepositional verb, in the function of adverb and adjective: head in, head off, head up (v), head on (adv), head – on, heads – up (adj) puzzle over (v) (бошини қотирмоқ);

Word combinations: head of a bed (thick skull (кўч. ақли пастлик), to turn one's brain, to beat one's grave, to puzzle (cudgel) one's brains to cross one's mind) head of a grave, head of navigation, the head of the Nile, a cost of \$5 per head, the head of a valley, at the head of sth, by a head taller, fifty heads of cattlet, head the list, to head for London, put on one's hat, shake one's head, to turn one's head: skull and cross bones;

Phraseological units: to give one his head, let one have his head, out of ones head, over one's head, can't make head or tail of sth, to keep one's head, lay heads together, make head against, be head over cars in love, beat sth out of sb's head, ded head, bury one's headn in the sand from head to foot, have a head like a sieve, have an old head on young shoulders, keep one's head above ground, (water), put one's head into the lion's mouth;

Paremiias: Two heads are better than one, Better be the head of a dog than the tail of a lion, 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.

Paralinguistic means: nod one's head, shake one's head, keep one's head low with shy. Hannah smiled and nodded[12,291]; Old Tante tried to remember, then shook her head and turned to Hannah[12,285]; Do you love her she watched his face closely. He thought for a while, then shook his head. "No", "Did you?"[12,206]; His head tilted proudly[12,198].

Two or more sentences (text): 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 and cooler day by day. Have you got money to buy it? Over head and ears. Heads up! This does not mean the end. I am sure everything will be all right soon, I'm in your heart just as you are in mine: Will you remember always? He nodded; That will never be changed. "It will be, he pleaded": "Please come back tonight and you will see. Please": Will you come back? Ficta shook her head. Why not he pleaded[12,267];

Simple and complex sentences: A hairless man entered the room at about 6:30, you are neither bald – headed, nor ugly. Whose little eyes are these, whose little head? Anna Garflige with granny Kandiki[17,15]; Goree shook his head[15,218];

Compound sentences: His hands trembled and a violent headache tortured him[16,221]; The boat seemed stuffy, and my head ached . . .[17,79];

Complex sentences with subordinate clauses: When I went home to dinner, my hair insufficiently dried and clinging lankily to my head, I remarked that I had met the curate and he was coming up that afternoon[14,55];

In Uzbek: 1. The basic words belonging to the parts of speech: noun, adjective: бош, калла, бош (adjective), кал (adjective): Унинг катта, юмалоқ бошида кир тақя, эгнида ҳар жойи куйган, турли доғлар билан йилтираган эски жомакор...[3,59]; Бундай қисқа – кичик, лекин шиддатли тўқнашишлар

натижасида ҳар икки томон бир неча кесик каллани, илиққина қонини оқизиб, ўз қароргоҳларига олиб қайтардилар[3,67];

2. Derivative words belonging to the parts of speech: noun, adjective, adverb and verb: бошчи, бошлиқ, бошланғич, бошлама, бошланма, бошли, каллаварам, бошсиз, бошламоқ, бошоқламоқ, бошқармоқ, бошига, бошида, бошидан, бошда, бошдан бошдан – оёқ бошлаб, бошқатдан (рав.) бошоқ, каллапаз, бошловчи, бошқарув, калладор, каллапазлик, бебош.

3. Compound words belonging to the parts of speech: noun, adjective: бошариқ, бошбармоқ, бошбошдоқ, бошвоқ, бошоғриқ, бош – қош, бошқурт, бошяланг, ялангбош, каллахом, бош адоқ, каллахум, каллакесар, бошкесар, бошқоранғи бош, юртбоши боши – адоғи, уст – бош;

Words given with postposition/auxiliary words: Шунда, онаси қабри бошида. . . оппоқ мармар сағана кўрди!; Қора соя қабр бошида ўтирди[3,67]; Эски раис боши билан Бўри полвон онаси қабрига ишора қилди; Бўри полвон раис боши билан ишора қилмиш тарафага қаради[3,70];

4. Compound derivative words belonging to the parts of speech: noun, adjective: бошбошдоқлик, йўлбошчи, бошвоқсизлик, бошқоронғилик, бошқотирма, бошпанасиз, бошвоқсиз, бошвоқли, бошпанасиз: Йўлбошчи серка қоматини ғоз тутди; Эрсиз хотин – бошвоқсиз от (мақол), Қорабулоқда том маъноси билан бошбошдоқлик ҳукм сурап эди[3,23];

5. With postpositions (учун, билан каби, яраша, бошлаб, олд, орқа, сингари, олдин, аввал, ост, таг, сари, томон) ва кўмакчи феъл (кўр, бер, қол, туш, кел кабилар)ли отли бирикмалар: Бошга тушган (келган), боши билан, бош томонида: Дафнда ҳозир бўлган киши қабрнинг бош томонида туриб унга уч сиким тупроқ ташлаши мустаҳабдир [6,214].

6. Word combinations: бош эгмоқ, бошини қуйи солмоқ, сўз боши, дўппи (телпак) киймоқ, бош билан зарба бериш, бошвоқ солмоқ, калла қўймоқ, калла пиширмоқ, бошини қашламоқ, кемани бошқармоқ, Президентлик бошқарувчи, каллапазлик қилмоқ, калла – почани ажратмоқ, каллахом чарм, каллахум йигит, калла гўшти, калла куйдирмоқ, бош хотин: Бекасини ҳозиргина сарайдон канизак келиб, подшоҳнинг бош хотини Бека Султонбегимнинг зиёфатига олиб кетганлигини билдирди[3,43].

7. Phraseological units: бошига сув қуймоқ, бошига миниб олмоқ, бошини иккита қилмоқ, боши кетмоқ, бошини боғламоқ, боши очик, бош қош бўлмоқ, боши ёстикқа текканда, бир ёстикқа бош қўймоқ, бош суқмоқ, калла (си) ғовлаб кетмоқ: Аччиғланма, бек йигит, ўзи уятчан қиз, яна боши боғлиқ[3,51]; У эллик беш йиллик умрининг ярмидан кўпини ёлғиз бошига бу хонада кимё илми машғулотига бағишлаган эди[3,59];

8. Paremias: Эрсиз хотин – бошвоқсиз от, Бошлиқ бўлиш осон, Бошламоқ қийин, Ҳар каллада ҳар ҳаёл. Бир бошга бир ўлим, Эгилган бошни қилич кесмайди. Битар ишнинг бошига, яхши келар қошига, Боши қоронғига олам қоронғи, Тоғнинг кўрки тош билан, одамнинг кўрки бош билан, Шамол бўлмаса, дарахтнинг боши қимирламайди, Қўшнимнинг оши – жанжалнинг

боши, Балиқ бошидан сасийди[3,11]. Отга минсанг – бошинги ўйла, ерга тушсанг отингни ўйла[2,117]!

9. Units representing gestures related to the head: бошини буриш, бошини тўлғаш, бошини чангаллаш, бошини тебратиш, бошини сараклатиш, бошини силкиш, бошини чайқаш, бошини қашиш, бошини уриш, бошини тик тутиш, бошини бир ёнга ташлаш, бошини пастга эгиш, бошини икки қўли билан ушлаш, қўзини юмиб бошини икки маротаба чайқаш, боши билан розилик билдирмоқ, боши билан тасдиқламоқ. – Ажаб ҳарорат экан! – бошни қимирлатиб Тўғонбек[3,11]; Офарин, офарин! - дея бошини сарак – сарак қилди Мамат бобо[3,16]. Бўри боши билан қирга ишора қилди[4,27]; Қабатида ўтирмиш Сана полвонга зўрма – зўраки бош ирғаб қаради. Зўрма – зўраки илжайиб қаради. Бу бош ирғашда, бу илжайишда манави киноя бўлди: “Қаранг – а, Сана полвон, шудай зўр полвон бор экан, биз билмабмиз – да[4,40]”; Бош эгиб – бош эгиб даврадан чиқди [4,53]; Биров бош чайқади. Биров лабини бурди[4,56]. Буни ўзида билди шекилли, ердан тура – тура, шукрона – шукрона бош чайқади[4,70]; Бош ирғашиб салом – алик қилди[7,70]; Эски раис боши билан Бўри полвон онаси қабрига ишора қилди[4,114], Эски раис бош ирғаб - бош ирғаб ичини тортди[4,71] ; Қўлимни кўксимга қўйиб, бош ирғадим[4,70]; Ўйчан – ўйчан бош ирғайман[4,123]. Раисимиз боши билан дўппили одамга ишора қилди[4,140]; Бошини ирғаб – ирғаб қарада[4,159]; Бошларини сарак – сарак этди[4,163]; Тарлон бошини сарак – сарак этди.

10. Two or more meaningfully related sentences (text) : - У нима? – Буми, - Бу Гулнорнинг боши. Гулнорни мия оғриғи билан ўлдираман! Жони ҳам, боши ҳам метин экан [2,227]; Калласини елкаларим орасига олдим. Кафтим билан бекитдим. Телпагимни тортиб олиб кийдим[8,151]

- Алишер ўз дўстлари, меҳмонлари, яқинлари орасида не сўзласа, фикрингга жо қилурсен ва барчани менга етказиб турурсен. Билки, жонинг, бошинг менинг қўлимдадир[2,206]!

- Закотчимисан? Тўғонбек боши билан тақдиқлади [2,206] ; Менга қара, зўр – зўрларини бир ерга йиғ. Шўрчиликлар кепти . . . тушундингни? Ўзинг бош бўл [8,21]; Абил тентакни энди кўраётганлар ҳайратдан кўзлари олайди. Биров бош чайқади. Биров лабини бурди [8,55]; Қўлларини боши узрга кўтарди. Бармоқларини ўйнатиб – ўйнатиб, Максим полвонга қараб борди. Ҳа, баракалла, ота ўғли! – деди давра . – Ўйна, отанга ўхшаб ўйна [8,88]!

11. Complex sentences with subordinate clauses: Агар шу хом қовоқда миянг бўлса, йиғлама, касофат [2,210];. Курт Бергер у пайтлар сочи кал сийраклашган бўлса ҳам, хали ёш, олтин гардишли кўзайнак тақар эди [1,191]. Мана хотиним ётиб қолди, ёстикдан бошини узишга дармони йўқ [4,47]; Қайси эшикка бош тикси, сўрашармиш: савдоргарми, боғи борми; уй – жойи борми [4,44]? Унинг боши билан бирликда бу телба умидларни кесмоққа кўтарилган қиличдан ўзини зўр – базўр қутқариб, Ҳиротда бу мадраса қавагини ин қилишга мажбур бўлди [3,8] ; Алоиддин Машҳадий кичкина гавдаси билан енгилгина қўғалиб, узун печи осилган катта саллали бошини чайқади [3,9] Мударрис

саллани ўраб бўлиб, тўнининг силлиқ тохисини кўллари билан аста – аста силаб кўйди – да, табассум билан Султонмуродга мурожаат этди [3,27].

12. Simple and complex sentences: . . . икки ҳафта муқаддам ул жанобнинг муборак бошларига ҳумоюн қуши кўнди, кўнгиллари барқарор бўлди [3,10]; Зайниддин, завққа тўлгандек, сўзларнинг оҳангига яраша **бошини** аста тебратиб ўтирди [3,17]; Ўзбек форс тилларидан иборат курама бир шовқин бошни гангитади [3,57]; Мажиддин илжайиб бош қимирлатиш билан тасдиқлади [3,52]; Шоир бошини бирдан кўтарди [3,50]; Уларнинг ҳаммасига сен бошчи бўлурсен[3,154]; Мен ўз бошимга ўзим ҳоким [3,50]! Уст – бошларимни қоқдим [8,147]; Хўжа Абдулло Хатибнинг бошини ёрди [3,67]; Катта . . . ўзи, кал калла – калла эмас экан – да[8,166]!. Бензин бошимни айлантиради. Кал дейилмасин! Калла пишди – ми? Хум калла! .

13. Conjunctive compound sentences. У олтимшларга борган, лекин қомати ўқдек тикка, юзи қизил, боши тақдир, пўлат ранг костюмли қотма гавдасида шалвараброқ турибди; Бошим омон, яхшилигингизни унутмаймен, ўз отам каби ёдлаймен[3,58]; Кейин Тўғонбекка бошдан – оёқ разм солди, молни арзонга тушириш учун совуққонлик, бепарволик билан гапирди[3,67]; Тўғонбек диққат билан чолга тикилиб, уни афт – бошидан қул эканини пайқади[3,45]; Бошидаги рўмолчасини тузатди, бармоқлари билан чакка сочларини тўғрилади[3,65]; Амир Довудбек ва Амир Муайяд бош дарвозани ҳимоя қилаётган Амир Мусо жангчиларига шиддатли ҳужум уюштиради ва бош дарвозани эгаллаб олишга муваффақ бўладилар[6,24]; Қиз бош ирғади, сув олиб келди[8,167] .

As can be seen from the above examples, the concept of "head" is a general (international) and specific (national) non-verbal sign - features are a reflection of existence, a product of human conscious activity, and they take place in a certain place of the human brain. It should be noted that the characteristic features of the "head" concept constitute the conceptual field. The position of this sign - features on the field is far from random, it is formed on the basis of the principles of order and systematicity. To be more precise, the position of each sign, feature characteristic of the "head" concept depends primarily on its level of brightness, its specificity and non-specificity for this or that communication situation, whether it is necessary or not, and they are readily available in using for decoding in the "language of the brain" and for use in speech.

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