



## Linguocultural Characteristics Of Phraseological Units With "Ear" Component In Uzbek And English Languages

Kazakbayeva Dilfuzakhon Ilkhomjon kizi<sup>1\*</sup>, Ergasheva Niginabonu Ilkhomjon kizi<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>\*PhD of Philological sciences, Andijan State University Uzbekistan Email: shohbegim@list.ru ORCID ID: 0000-0003-4342-2687

<sup>2</sup>Student of the 3<sup>rd</sup> course of master`s degree, the department of Otorhinolaryngology and Dentistry, Tashkent Medical Academy

**\*Corresponding Author:** Kazakbayeva Dilfuzakhon Ilkhomjon kizi

\*PhD of Philological sciences, Andijan State University Uzbekistan Email: shohbegim@list.ru ORCID ID: 0000-0003-4342-2687

<p>CC License CC-BY-NC-SA 4.0</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract:</b></p> <p>the components of phraseological combinations are a linguistic unit which semantics are complicated. Semantic properties of phraseological units are related to changes in the semantics of its constituent components. Therefore, when comparing them, it is very difficult to find options that are completely compatible with each other. Such units are formed over hundreds of years as a means of reflecting the way of life, culture and character of the people who speak that language and have a stable character.</p> <p>Phraseology is a treasure of language. Phraseology reflects the history, culture and lifestyle of the people. Phraseology often has a national character. According to the scientist, the object of study of phraseology is stable compounds with complex semantics. When determining the status of these stable compounds in the language, it is necessary to focus on their partial or complete idiomatic character. Phraseological combinations are defined by experts as lexical complexes with special semantics.</p> <p><b>Key words:</b> <i>phraseological combinations, semantic features, phrase, unique, universal.</i></p>
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### Introduction.

Formal semantic relations between lexemes clarify the complex approach to synonymous and antonymous relations between lexemes. Approaching the lexical material on such a basis not only describes these semantic categories more clearly, but also helps to determine the specific features of the lexical-semantic field in the languages being compared.

The German linguist Y. Trier introduced the concept of semantic field. For example, the field of time, the field of animal world, the field of kinship terms, the field of nouns representing color, the field of verbs representing movement, the field of the departure agreement representing the direction of movement. The words included in the scope of each field are connected by semantic relations. These relations are not reflected in language, but in speech. Determining their types and determining whether these relationships exist between words is one of the main issues of lexical semantics.

Among the sensory organs, the ear performs one of the main functions - hearing. It allows a person to listen to the world, understand it, feel the environment and find his place. Also, the ear appears as a physical object of the human body, that is, an external organ with its own shape, size (pair) and hearing ability. A person begins to know the world from himself, that is, scientific research is carried out in the way of direct participation of a person himself. In this process, the names of the parts of the human body - "somatisms", the phraseological units in which they are involved, occupy an important place.

We pay attention to definitions with the lexeme "ear" in English dictionaries. In Webster's "Third New International Dictionary of the English Language", the word "ear" as a noun is Old English "eare", Middle English "ora", Old High German "eira", Latin "auris", Greek "ous" (two ears), it is written that it is related to the words "ausis" in Sanskrit, its original and leading meaning is "an organ of hearing".

Russian linguist and one of the famous scientists of English phraseology A.V. Kunin defines phraseology as follows: "Phraseology is a treasure of language. Phraseology reflects the history, culture and lifestyle of the people. Phraseology often has a national character. According to the scientist, the object of study of phraseology is stable compounds with complex semantics. When determining the status of these stable compounds in the language, it is necessary to focus on their partial or complete idiomatic character. Phraseological combinations are defined by experts as lexical complexes with special semantics.

According to another linguist E.M. Solodukho, "the multifacetedness of linguistic phenomena, concepts, or the occurring process requires comprehensive study based on the same standards and principles in studying their nature."

Thus, the components of phraseological combinations are a linguistic unit whose semantics are complicated. Semantic properties of phraseological units are related to changes in the semantics of its constituent components.

In order to carry out a comparative analysis of the component phraseological units containing the "ear" theme, it is necessary to clarify the essence of the term "equivalence (similarity)".

### Literature review.

Russian linguist A.D. According to Reichstein, phraseological units of idiomatic nature embody the unique national color (nationality) of each language. Therefore, when comparing them, it is very difficult to find options that are completely compatible with each other. Such units are formed over hundreds of years as a means of reflecting the way of life, culture and character of the people who speak that language and have a stable character.

These components of phraseological units are among the most historically and socially used components of the lexical layer.

In the book "Anglo-Russian Phraseological Dictionary" by A.V. Kunin, the number of phraseological units is 20,000, of which 98 are phraseological units related to "ear". For example, in English: to box one's ears, ears are burning (mainly in negative sentences), ears are red (= one is blushing from deep-embarrassment) = (to blush) and etc.

Sh. Rakhmatullaev's "Phraseological dictionary of the Uzbek language" contains 10,000 phraseological units, of which 156 are phraseological units related to "ear". For example; *қулоғи ўтқир, қулоғи йўқ, қулоғи битмоқ, қулоғига айтадиган гап, қулоғига етмоқ, қулоғи қизармоқ* etc.

In Sh.Rahmatullaev's "Phraseological Dictionary of the Uzbek Language", we observe the following cases in the presentation of phraseological units related to "ear": For example; "*қулоқ эшитмаган.*" This phrase is expressed in the past tense. However, conjugations with verbs can be given in different tenses. In our opinion, it is appropriate to use phraseological units reflected in the above-mentioned verbs in the dictionaries, not in the tense form, but in the indefinite (infinitive) form of the verb, which is free from categories such as person-number, tense, ratio and mood.

For example, "оғзи қулоғига етди" → "оғзи қулоғига етмоқ"; "қулоғи остида" → "қулоғи остида (тагида) қолмоқ".

### Research methodology.

In addition to the comments given above, one more vocabulary information can be given. In the "Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary of current English" dictionary published in 2000 by A.S. Khorinby, we can observe the following meanings:

being able to advise someone, influence them, etc. He had the ear of the monarch. [Mark Sullivan. The Escape Artist, 2012, p-78]

ensure that you are always aware of the latest developments;

hears about an event after people know about it. News of his affair eventually reached her ears [Paul Hemenway Altrocchi, MD. *To All The World Must Die*, 2014, p-402]

neglect (not listening, indifference).

In the first of the above-mentioned definitions, the ear is characterized as one of the most important organs in human life, while in the second definition, it includes auxiliary components such as an object or thing that can be detected by the ear. In most cases, we have identified the following tasks of the ear in the focus of attention of the speaking person:

listening to existence: appreciation, attention, auricle, consideration, discrimination, hearing, heed, lug, notice, regard.

sound perception: be all ears, give ear, attend, be attentive, hark, hearken, heed, incline.

variety of sounds: shout, bawl, call, cry, holler, roar, scream, shriek, whoop, yell, clamor, cry out, exclaim, halloo, uproar, vociferate.

division into sounds: the voice of humanity, the sounds of animals and birds, natural phenomena and sounds of objects.

participation of medical equipment; phonendoscope, headphones (hearing aid for heart and lung movements). The archiseme "ear" and its variants of meaning can be expressed through lexical units with different morphological structures (simple, compound, double, artificial, compound words, word combinations, phraseological combinations).

I. Representation by a noun: 1. Simple noun: ear. 2. Compound nouns: earache; earphones; ear drum; earhead; earlap earlobe; earmuffs; headphones.

3. Pair of nouns: ear-cup; ear candling; ear-bashing; ear-trumpet; ear tuft; ear-duster; ear cover; ear crystal; ear-minded; ear-tag.

4. Compound nouns: ear auricle, ear candy, ear drops, ear saver, ear speaker, ear candle, ear shell, ear witness, chandelier earring, drop-earring, ear tunnel, ear mite, ear mold, ear mange, ear rot.

5. Phraseological combinations with nouns: a box on the ear (= a physical blow struck on or around the ear, usually as a punishment or reprimand for some behavior); a flea in the ear (= a sharp, strident or disconcerting reproof or rebuff).

II. Representation of the semantic field of "ear" in English by adjectives: eared, earless, earful, ...

In English, these adjectives, like in Uzbek, are used in two senses: firstly, to indicate how many ears something has, and secondly, to express the similarity of the shape of ears. For example: a long eared bat.

Phraseological combinations with adjectives: (as) cute as bug's ear (= completely adorable); nail ears back (= to scold, upbraid severely).

III. Representation by a numeral. a) numeral+noun - two ears, one ear,

b) phraseological combinations used with numeral: (go) in one ear and out the other (= to be heard and promptly forgotten or dismissed).

IV. Representation of the constituents of the semantic field "ear" in English by the verb. a) verb - ear (=audience), to hear (of, about), to listen (to), ear (=cultivate).

b) phraseological combinations with verbs (one) can't believe one's ears (= one is shocked by what one has heard); (not) believe one's ears (= to trust or have faith in something that one has heard); bend one's ears (= talk about a matter at tedious length; monopolize smb's attention).

V. Expression of the semantic field "ear" with participle. The participle is formed by adding -ed or -ing to the verb form of to ear.

Below we will try to express phraseological units in English and Uzbek through examples.

In English: close one's ears to smb or smth. *for ex., Don't close your ears and hum. Listen to me.* [John Guare. *The House of Blue Leaves*, 1987, p-176] – *Илтимос, менинг гапимни охиригача тингланг, рад қилманг.*

*autem prick ear. for ex., Aid rather those autem prickears go and from their own church instead of trying to change our own.* [Farlex Dictionary of Idioms. © 2015 Farlex, Inc, all rights reserved] – *Аид ўзининг йўлини ўзгартириш ўрнига черковнинг ҳар қандай таълимотидан воз кечди.*

In Uzbek: қулоғини ушлаб кетмоқ. *Токи Яхшибоев қулоғини ушлаб кетмағунича чидашлари керак.* [М.М.Дўст, “Лолазор”]; қулоғи йўқ; *Нодир борган сари қулоқсиз болалар сафига қўшилиб қоляпти.* [Т. Мурод, “От кишнаган окшом”].

Based on the definition given above, in our research work we take the phraseological combinations that form the semantic field of "ear" as stable combinations.

We analyzed the component phraseological units containing the "ear" theme into three groups: 1) Literal translation; 2) Partial translation; 3) Explanatory translation:

### Literal translation:

(one) can't believe one's ears - to be surprised by the news or news heard, corresponds exactly to the Uzbek phrase "қулоқларига ишонмаслик". For example: "I can't believe my ears", - she said softly. [Ronald Verlin Cassill. *Labors of Love: A Novel*, p-67] - "Қулоқларимга ишонмайман", - деди майинлик билан.

(do not) hang noodles on my ears (= (do not) try to mislead me or fool me) - an attempt to deceive or fool someone corresponds literally to the Uzbek phrase "қулоққа лағмон илмоқ". For example: When Lukyanov protested that he had nothing to do with the coup, Gorbachev scolded him, "You've known me for forty years, Anatoly Ivanovich. "Don't hang noodles on my ears". [Jeffrey Symynkywicz. *The Soviet Turmoil*, 1996, p-130] - "Қулоғимга лағмон илманг", - деди Анатоли Иванович.

### Partial translation:

(be) grin(ning) from ear to ear (= to be smiling broadly and enthusiastically) – оғзи қулоғида – *for example: Her heart stopped when she looked across the room and spotted Lucy, who was grinning ear to ear and hanging onto Tres Ellington's arm like she had been ...* [WL Knightly. *A Savage Presence*, 2020] – У хонани кесиб ўтаркан, Трес Эллингтоннинг оғзи қулоғида эди, унинг қўлида осилиб турган Лусини кўриб, юраги уришдан тўхтаб қолди...

assault the ear (= to be loud and painful to listen to) = қулоқни қоматга келтирадиган – *for example: ... testiarranting increase ... including showing that victim was Half - inch cut on assault ear ...* [Minnesota, Minnesota Statutes Annotated, volume 40, 2003, p-25] - ... гувоҳлик берилди... жабрланувчининг ярим қулоғи кесилгани қулоқни қоматга келтирди.

### Explanatory translation:

(can't) make a silk purse out of a sow's ear (= *proverb. You cannot fashion smth beautiful or valuable out of poor materials*) = яроқсиз матолардан чиройли ва замонавий либос яратиш бўлмайди – *for example: You can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear Oh for heaven's sake. Of course you can't.* [Caroline Taggart. *An Apple A Day: Old-Fashioned Proverbs and Why They Still Work*, 2011] – Бундай нарсалардан бебаҳо гўзаллик ярата олмайсиз. Албатта, қила олмайсиз.

autem prick ear (= *obsolete. One who dissents from the teachings of any given denomination of the church*) – черковнинг ҳар қандай таълимотини инкор қилувчи шахс – *for example: A'd rather those autem prickears go and from their own church instead of trying to change our own.* [Farlex Dictionary of Idioms. © 2015 Farlex, Inc, all rights reserved] – Аид ўзининг йўлини ўзгартириши ўрнига черковнинг ҳар қандай таълимотидан воз кечди.

### Analysis and results.

The lexemes listed above can have the following models according to their morphological composition and structure:

N or V (monosyllabic words with a simple structure): ear, to ear.

N+N=N (compound two-syllable words): earwig, eardrum, earphones, earpiece.

N+suffix=N (an artificial word with a noun-forming suffix): earful.

Adj+N=WC (a word combination consisting of an adjective and a noun): virgin ear, violet ear.

N+Adj=N (artificial word compound from noun and adjective): eared, earlike.

N+V+suffix=Adj (a noun, a verb and a word with an adjective suffix): ear-splitting.

N+V=N(noun and verb): earage, earbob, earbash.

N+V+suffix=N (a noun, a verb, and an artificial noun with a noun-forming suffix): earclipping, eyedropper.

N+ suffix=Adj (an artificial word with a noun-forming suffix): earless.

N+N+suffix=N (an artificial word with a compound two-stem suffix): ear banger.

N+suffix+suffix=N (an artificial word with one adjective-forming suffix and one noun-forming suffix): earlessness

N+V+suffix = WC (combination of noun and verb, noun-forming suffix): ear defender.

Based on the above phraseological units and given examples, we can give the structural models of phraseological units as follows.'

### Models of phraseological units in English:

1. Pr. + N= *All ears*. For Example: *When fascinated by a speaker, we lean forward with 'all ears'*. [Rosemary Sage. *Lend Us Your Ears: Listen And Learn*, 2003, p-2];
2. Prep.+N(Pr)+N = *about (one's) ears*. For Example: *When her business went bankrupt, her whole world collapsed about her ears*. [Farlex Dictionary of Idioms. © 2015 Farlex, Inc, all rights reserved];
3. (N)+V+Prep.+N = (N)+*be not much between the ears*. For Example: *Not much between the ears but pretty good between the sheets is the saying.* *My face twisted. Laura giggled*. [C.J. Duggan. *Paradise City*, 2015];
4. (N)+V+Prep.+Pr.+N = (N) + *be out of (one's) ear*. For Example: *That night a lot of the pus drained out of my ear and I could hear a bit better, but there was still a lot of pain*. [Calvin Wall Redekop. *Enchantment and Despair: Montana Childhood Stories, 1925 – 1937*, 2016, p-18];
5. Prep.+N = *by ear*. For Example: *... we can assume that the family would sing a liturgical piece that could be easily replicated by ear*. [Christine M Neufeld . *Avid Ears: Medieval Gossips, Sound and the Art of Listening*, 2018];
6. N+V+Pr+N = (one) *can't believe one's ears*. For Example: *"I can't believe my ears", - she said softly*. [Ronald Verlin Cassill. *Labors of Love: A Novel*, p-67];
7. N+Prep.+N = *a flea in ear*. For Example: *Raymonde gets a slight suspicion or as she puts it, "a flea in her ear", which launches the fantastic, farcical chain of events in this play*. [Georges Feydeau. *A Flea in Her Ear: A Farce in Three Acts*, 1968];
8. (N)+V+Pr.+N+Prep.+Pr= (N)+*give (one's) ear to smb/smith*. For Example: *His tender mercies to all, but they do not give ear to His voice*. [Charles Whipple. *Heavenly days*, 2011, p-197];
9. (N)+V+Adj+N = (N)+*have big ears*. For Example: *Let's postpone this discussion until a later time – some people in the office have big ears*. [Farlex Dictionary of Idioms. © 2015 Farlex, Inc, all rights reserved];
10. (N)+V+N+Prep.+N = (N)+*have a wolf by the ear*. For Example: *We may end up holding the wolf by the ears'* [Oxford English and Spanish Dictionary, Synonyms and Spanish to English Translator, 2021/
11. N+N+Adj = *Nail ears back*. For Example: *Then, he pulled back his hair, and while the big ear nail was retreating uncontrollably, Scarface rushed up and kicked him in the chest*. [Youdi Deshang. *Youth - The Burning Blood: Volume 9*, 2019];
12. N+N= *Elephant ear*. For Example: *ELEPHANT EAR (Alocasia and Xanthosoma species) Several species of plants common in Hawai'i are called elephant ears*. [Susan Scott, Craig Thomas, *Poisonous Plants of Paradise*, 2000, p-62]

### Models of phraseological units in Uzbek:

- 1) N+N= *бўри қулоғи*. Масалан: *Бугун бўри қулоғи овда. Эҳтиёт бўлинг*. [Муштум];
- 2) N+V= *қулоққа лағмон илмоқ*. Масалан: *Бу лотараядан катта ютуқни қўлга киритасиз ва ҳаётингиз бутунлай ўзгариб кетади деб ҳаммани қулоғига лағмонни илишяпти*;
- 3) Num+N = *икки қулоқ*. Масалан: *Тун ярмидан оғиб, атроф соқинлашиши билан икки қулоғим деразада бўлади. Дераза тағига нўхатдек нарса тушса сезаман...* [Р. Файзий, «Чўлга баҳор келди»];
- 4) N+Adj+V = *қулоғи динг бўлмоқ*. Масалан: *Ҳасаналининг қулоқлари тиккайиб, ўрндан турди, кўзи олаланган эди*. [Абдулла Қодирий, «Ўткан кунлар»];
- 5) N+N+N+V= *эшакнинг қулоғига танбур чертмоқ*. Масалан: *Нимага буюрган ишларимни тўлиқ бажармадингиз? Эшакнинг қулоғига танбур чертибманда!* [Аҳмад Аъзам, «Соясини йўқотганлар», 2004];
- 6) N+PII= *қулоқ эшитмас (илгамайдиган)*. Масалан: *Бу сафар кўз кўриб, қулоқ эшитмас мудҳиш қотилликни содир этгансан*. [Комил Аваз, Жаҳаннам кўшиғи].

Based on the examples in Uzbek and English languages, our research shows that in English phraseological units related to the semantics of "ear" are expressed by 12, and in Uzbek language only by 6 models.

We can provide a statistical analysis of the use of phraseological units in sentences of the semantic field "ear" in the Uzbek language through the following tables (see Table 1).



**Table 1.** The semantic field "ear" is the use of phraseological units in sentences

Models	Usage of phraseological units in examples	Amount of usage of phraseological units	%
Pr. + N	<i>бўри қулоғи, фил қулоғи, радио қулоғи</i>	13	8
Prep.+N (Pr)+N	<i>қулоққа лағмон илмоқ, қулоғига етмоқ, қулоғи қизармоқ</i>	60	39
Num+N	<i>икки қулоқ, уч қулоқ, тўрт қулоқ</i>	12	8
N+Adj+ V	<i>қулоғи динг бўлмоқ,</i>	22	14
N+N+N +V	<i>эшакнинг қулоғига танбур чертмоқ, бўри қулоғи овда бўлади</i>	40	26
N+PII	<i>қулоқ эшитмас, қулоқ илгамас</i>	9	5
<b>Total</b>		156	100 %

In English, the semantic field of "ear" phraseological units in sentences can be seen using the following statistical analysis (see Table 2):

**Table 2.** The semantic field of "ear" is the use of phraseological units in sentences through models

Models	Usage of phraseological units in examples	Amount of usage of phraseological units	%
Pr.+N	<i>All ears</i>	4	4
Pr.+Pr.+N	<i>about (one's) ears</i>	10	10
(N)+V+Prep.+N	<i>(N)+be not much between the ears</i>	16	16
(N).+V+Prep.+Pr.+N	<i>(N) + be out of (one's) ear</i>	6	6
Prep.+N	<i>by ear</i>	6	6
N+V+Pr+N	<i>(one) can't believe one's ears</i>	12	12
N+Prep.+N	<i>a flea in ear</i>	8	8
(N)+V+Pr.+N+Prep.+Pr	<i>(N)+give (one's) ear to smb/smith</i>	9	9
(N)+V+Adj+N	<i>(N)+have big ears</i>	10	10
(N)+V+N+Prep.+N	<i>(N)+have a wolf by the ear</i>	9	9
N+N+Adj	<i>Nail ears back</i>	6	6
N+N	<i>Elephant ear</i>	2	2
Total		98	100%

Based on the results of the above analysis, below we have given a table based on the percentages of phraseological units of the lexical-semantic field of "ear" in English and Uzbek (see Table 3):

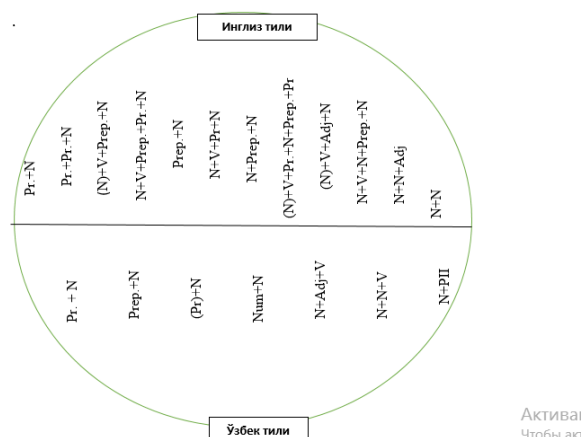
**Table 3.** An indication of the use of phraseological units of the lexical-semantic field of "ear"

Languages	General amount of phraseological units	Phraseological units with "ear"	%
English	20000	98 ta	0.5
Uzbek	10000	156 ta	1.6

As can be seen from the table, phraseological units related to the semantic field of "ear" in Uzbek are slightly more than in English. However, most phraseological units in the English language are characterized by the

SVO model of the language, so they can be represented by different word groups. phraseological units in the Uzbek language are used only in the form of N+V due to the SOV model of the language.

Based on the following, we will try to give a model diagram of phraseological units related to the semantics of "ear" in English and Uzbek (see Figure 4).



**Figure 4.** Diagram of phraseological unit models with the theme "ear" in English and Uzbek

We can see from the diagram that it does not mean that the Uzbek language has less potential than the English language, but some phraseological units in the Uzbek language are considered unique for the Uzbek language, and we hardly find their alternatives in the English language.

### Conclusion.

Clusters of content (members of the microfield) can enter into semantic relations. By spiritual relations we mean not only synonymy, homonymy, antonymy, but also hyponymy, paronymy, graduonymy, hierarchonymy.

The following are examples of lexemes that have a conflicting (antonymic) relationship with each other in a spiritual sense: to have a good attention to have a bad attention, be not much between the ears - much between the ears, throw/toss out one (ones) ear - prick up (ones) ears, ears ring-ears snow, with ears-without ears, to enter his ears-not to enter his ears, etc.

Therefore, the semantic field of "ear" consists of three parts, the lexeme with the archetype "ear" is its dominant, lexemes with a close semantic relationship are its core, and lexemes with distant meaning are its edge (periphery).

Phraseological units related to the semantics of "ear" in English and Uzbek languages were taken from the works, they were divided into semantic groups and analyzed in depth. Structural models of 12 phraseological units in English and 6 in Uzbek were developed and each model was explained and explained with the help of examples. The percentage of use of phraseological units with the semantics of "ear" in both languages was shown with exact numbers using statistical analysis.

It was considered that the use of verb combinations and phraseological combinations of verbs in English is 98, and in Uzbek it is 156.

The analysis of the constituents of the "ear" semantic field within the word groups showed that in the Uzbek language, the constituents of the ear semantic field are mainly used with compound nouns of the noun word group and verb combinations and verb phraseological combinations.

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