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RESEARCH OF COMMUNICATIVE AND PRAGMATIC ASPECTS OF THE VERBALIZERS OF THE CONCEPT "MOUTH" IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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Otajonov Botirbek Ashuralievich

Teacher, Andijan State Institute of Foreign Languages, Andijan, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

Linguistic pragmatics is one of the most promising and new areas of modern linguistics, which is an integral part of the theory of language and is studied in the course of general linguistics. Linguopragmatics refers to the study of how language is used in specific contexts and social settings. It combines the fields of pragmatics, which studies how meaning is constructed through language use, and linguistics, which studies the scientific structure and function of language. This field examines how pragmatic factors such as social context, speaker intentions, implication, presupposition, and the cooperative principle interact with linguistic elements to influence communication.

KEYWORDS

Pragmalinguistics, implication, presupposition, linguistic picture.

INTRODUCTION

Linguistic pragmatics is one of the most promising and new directions of modern linguistics. It is an integral part of the theory of language and is studied in the course of general linguistics. Pragmalinguistics is the opposite of formal linguistics, which focuses more on language form than language use. This direction is

related to language learning and the theory of speech acts. In more detail, the scope of this science includes the analysis of the explicit and implicit goals of speech, the internal attitude of the speaker and the willingness of the listener to "go towards" in achieving the desired meaning; study of types of communicative behavior:

speech strategy and tactics, dialogue rules aimed at achieving communication efficiency, use of so-called "indirect" speech movements and various methods of language games.[14.1]

Lingvopragmatics refers to the study of how language is used in specific contexts and social conditions. It combines the fields of pragmatics, which studies how meaning is constructed through the use of language, and linguistics, which studies the scientific structure and function of language. Lingvopragmatics studies how pragmatic factors such as social context, speaker intent, implication, presupposition, and the cooperative principle interact with linguistic elements to influence communication.

The signs and characteristics of the combined concepts "mouth" and "o'giz" and the different aspects in the content of the content are also expressed in the linguistic landscape of the English and Uzbek languages. This situation indicates that different cultures and peoples have their own historical and national traditions regarding the unique way of seeing, perceiving, imagining and creating images, categorizing, conceptualizing and naming the world and things in it. In English, the word "mouth" has the following meanings in addition to the human organ: the opening of a narrow container, the opening of a hole or cave, or the place where a river flows into the sea[3.2], For example: –At the mouth of the mall the two houses on either side were rented by

family retainers with their own families and star boarders, single men who lived in the basement apartments.[7.70] – Quebec is at the mouth of the St Lawrence River. –Three miles below town the ferryboat stopped at the mouth of a woody hollow and tied up. –The mouth of the cave was up the hillside— an opening shaped like a letter A.[8.4]

In Uzbek: 1. Miltiq, to'pponcha, minomyot, zambarak kabi otish qurollarining o'q otilib chiqadigan teshigi, stvolining uch qismi ogizga oxshab dumaloq teshikligi tufayli shunday ataladi. –To'rt nemis minomyuot og'zini berigi qirg'oqqa to'g'rilayotgani tepasidan chiqib qolgan Holmatjon bir dam esankirab qoldi.[15.635] 2. Ichki bo'shlig'i, ichi bo'lgan narsalarning kirish-chiqish uchun xizmat qiladigan joyi, teshigi. –O'raning og'zi. –G'orning og'zi. – Tandir og'zidan uchib chiqayotgan son-sanoqsiz uchqunlar qorong'ilik qa'riga kirib birin-ketin o'chadi.[15.99] Idishlarning narsa olish-qo'yish uchun xizmat qiladigan teshigi. –Shishaning og'zi. – Adham uning shamasini fahmlab ko'rpacha yonidagi hali og'zi ochilmagan shishani etagiga yashirib ildamlilik bilan tol orqasiga o'tdi.[15.93] 4. Ko'chaning, yo'lning boshlanish, kiraverish joyi. – Ko'cha og'zi.

In English, the word mouth can also be used as a transitive verb: to form words with the lips without making any sound. We came across the following example in the Cambridge Advanced Learners Dictionary: –It looks to me as if the singers are only mouthing the words. [+speech] "Can we go?" mouthed Mary. I don't want to

stand here listening to you mouthing (= saying in a way that is not sincere) excuses.[17.1]

In Uzbek: Baloning og'zi (O'limning og'zi)- Juda xavfli, qo'rqinchli joy. – Shundoq bolam o'lim og'zidan qaytib keladi-yu sevinish o'rniga to'rsayib yurish sizga yarashmaydi.[15.502] Bir (yoki ikki) og'iz gap (yoki so'z) Ozgina gap, qisqa gap. —Ana shunday paytda bir og'iz mehribon so'z, bir og'iz iliq kalmia asablar ostida yotgan ko'z yoshini siqib olib chiqadi. – Boqiboyevlar bayroqni qabul qilib oldi-da, ikki og'izgina gap aytdi.[15.149] — [Muattar] —Bir narsa so'ragani kelsak ham ikki og'iz so'z bilan javob berib, haydagandek qilib jo'natadilar. —[Sunbul] —Kun bo'yi xizmatini qilaman, idorasining yozishmalari bormi, ikki og'iz gapiradigan nutqi bormi, hammasini o'zim tayyorlayman.[16.185]

In English: be all mouth (яна: be all mouth and no trousers) - it refers to someone who talks a lot about doing something but never actually does it. "Mouth" means "speech" rather than action, and "trousers" is probably a reference to the male (manhood) from the promise of origin, or a reference to trousers as male clothing. Meaning: to talk, but not to act. –He says he's going to complain to the manager, but I reckon he's all mouth.[17.1]

In English: The word mouthful refers to the amount of food or drink that is put into the mouth at one time: –Betty drank a mouthful of beer. –He took a mouthful of his pudding. –Oh, my lord, no food had

passed your lips since the morning of yesterday. I beseech you to take at least a few mouthfuls.[13.464] We have seen that this word expresses different meanings depending on the verb used with it. The phrase Give somebody a mouthful, especially in British English, means to speak at someone angrily, usually using abusive language: – A taxi driver wound down his window and gave the cyclist a mouthful. More commonly used in American English, the phrase say a mouthful means to say a lot of true and important things about something in just a few words. This phrase is often used to express agreement: – Sheriff Brandon, grinning gleefully said, 'You certainly said a mouthful when you said you never won anything by being on the defensive...'.[1.1] Also, the phrase (a bit of) a mouthful is used to refer to a long word or phrase that is difficult to pronounce: – This word is quite a mouthful for a small child.[1.2]

The Uzbek phrase bir og'izdan is used when a certain number of people all give the same opinion: –O'n nafar chashnachi bir og'izdan «a'lo» baho qo'yishdi. K. Mahmudov, Qiziqarli pazandachilik.

In English: live from hand to mouth - has the meaning of living in poverty. Some sources say that this idiom originated in Britain during the Famine. At that time, food was so scarce that when people found sustenance, they ate it directly from their hands to their mouths. They did not have the opportunity to save the food they found for later. –They were people

of a sort very common in America to-day, who live respectably from hand to mouth.[10.325] –Living as he does, from hand to mouth, nothing is too good for him to eat; and he will eat it.[13.532]–Most of the young men and women had moved away. –As Clyde pictured this uncle, he must be a kind of Croesus, living in ease and luxury there in the east, while here in the west— Kansas City—he and his parents and his brother and sisters were living in the same wretched and humdrum, hand-to-mouth state that had always characterized their lives.[12.3]

In Uzbek: gapi (or so'zi) og'zida qoldi. That is, not being able to say what you want to say. Not being able to finish what you are trying to say, speaking half-heartedly. –Bolta muallimning gapi og'zida qoldi. Tog'ayga olayib qaradi. N. Norqobilov, To'qnashuv. – Azixxonning gapi og'zida qoldi.[15.7] Gapi og'zidan tushib ketadigan - someone who can't speak fluently;

The English expression make one's mouth water is an idiom to make someone expect or want something, usually food or drink, because of its attractive or tasty nature. In response to the pleasant smell, aroma, taste or appearance of a thing, a person's appetite increases, salivary glands work, and the mouth shows water. It is often used figuratively to describe anything attractive other than just food.: – Those travel folders about Nepal make my mouth water.[11.3] The term metaphor refers to word of mouth while waiting for food, and

was used figuratively beginning in the mid-1600s: –That beautiful salad makes my mouth water. Talking about food makes my mouth water.[18.1] –Heathcliff, who Catherine suspects will “devour” Isabella, whose mouth waters, according to Isabella, to tear Hindley “with his teeth”...[4.177] In English, the adjective "mouth-watering" is often used to convey the same meaning. –Turn to page 25 for more mouth-watering recipes. –Mouth-watering aroma coming from the kitchen.[5.998]–Tom's mouth watered for the apple, but he stuck to his work.[8.1] The alternative of this phrase in Uzbek is: og'zining suvi kelmoq. To see something and get very excited, to want to eat or drink it; to be discouraged. That is, when a person sees a tasty food, he wants to eat it, and the salivary glands in the mouth begin to produce saliva.

The English word goalmouth means the area in front of the goal in football or hockey:–We have all read of the protective attitudes of many education establishments to the dual use of schools, often referred to as the "grass in the goalmouth" syndrome.[3.2]

The Uzbek expression darvoza og'zi - a city, a castle gate, or a place generally near a gate. For example: –Nazarida, xuddi shu darvoza og'zida velosiped ustasi borday bo'ldi. A. Qahhor, Sarob.

The English expression put your money where your mouth is means making an effort to support one's statements

or opinions. This phrase first appeared in America in the 1930s or 1940s. The idea behind this idiom is that it's easy to talk about doing something, but harder to actually do something about it. Therefore, if a person talks about what they believe to be true, but does nothing to actually back it up, someone can use this idiom against them. Before this phrase appeared, there were several other similar expressions. They are “put your money where your faith is” and “put your money where your heart is”. The idea behind these is similar, which is that if you care about something, you should back it up with money or other actions: –It's time for the mayor to put his money where his mouth is and increase funding for schools[9.1].

The Uzbek expression besh qo'lni (or barmoqni, panjani) og'ziga urmoq (or tiqmoq) means trying to absorb everything at once without being able to restrain one's desires.

The English phrase (Do) you eat with that mouth? is a rhetorical question usually used to express displeasure or surprise at someone's rude or abusive language. This means that the person speaking should pay more attention to their words or show more respect in communication. This is a way of criticizing someone for inappropriate speech.: –Stop cursing around all these little kids! Geez, you eat with that mouth? –Wow, those are some mighty vulgar words for a 10-year-old to know. Do you eat with that mouth, young man? –Billy, what would possess you to

stand up and curse in the middle of a school assembly? Do you eat with that mouth?[18.3] Looking at the "mouth" page of the "Idioms Free Dictionary" on the Internet, we saw that some of the words in this phrase can change, but the meaning remains the same: Do you kiss your momma/grandmother/granny with that mouth? It's no secret that mothers and grandmothers are usually respected and revered in all nations. They use this expression to refer to someone who uses dirty, rude, obscene or extremely offensive words.

The expression in Uzbek katta og'iz or og'zi katta describes someone who neglects others, who is used to boasting, who is braggart – Bitta og'zi katta boyga kuchim yetmagandan keyin bu shopshalopni nega taqdim etdi?[2.251]

The English expression a big mouth (to have a big mouth) means to be likely to reveal personal or confidential information to other people; a person who talks a lot, especially about himself or herself, and who cannot keep secrets. A big mouth (to be a big mouth) is used of someone who talks too much or spills secrets they don't need. It can be compared to tight-lipped because it is used to refer to someone who can keep secrets at all costs [21.3]: –Why did you have to have such a big mouth and reveal all our private affairs?[13.517] Also, light-mouthed is used to refer to someone who likes to tell other people's secrets, spread false rumors, and often makes promises but

never keeps them: –He is a light mouthed. I've never seem him keep his word.[22.3]

The Uzbek expression og'zi bo'sh (lik qilish) is an alternative to the English expression "a big mouth" or "light-mouthed" given above, and is used to refer to a person who cannot keep a secret: –Sevargul choy quyib uzatarkan, og'zi bo'shlik qilib qo'yganiga ko'nglida pushaymon bo'ldi. N. Qilichev, Chig'iriy.

The English expression (straight) from the horse's mouth means from the original or most reliable source and it originated in British horse racing circles, because the best source of racing advice would be the horse itself, not the spectators or the riders, that is, the boisterous boys who keep the racehorses inspecting them and reporting on their condition before the race. The horse's mouth is a bit of a joke, meaning that the horse himself is telling him how he is doing. A knowledgeable rider can tell by carefully examining a racing animal, especially its head, how it will fare that day. In particular, a horse's teeth, gums, throat and tongue tell exactly how healthy and strong the animal will be to run at top speed. In other words, how to bet on a horse comes straight from the horse's mouth. For example, — "I heard Andy got angry and quit this morning!" "Well, I can confirm it's true since I had lunch with Andy and heard it straight from the horse's mouth."— Look, if you don't believe me, go over to Sarah right now and get it straight from the horse's mouth[20.3].

The phrase in Uzbek "o'z og'zi bilan aytmoq/o'z og'zidan eshitmoq" means that what is said is true and reliable: –O'zingiz, o'z og'zingiz bilan «yuk bosdi», demadingizmi?[2.89] [Ikrom] -Boray-chi, otaning o'zlari aytib qolarlar. O'z og'izlaridan eshitay. –Injener hozirgina Azizxonning o'z og'zidan eshitgan sarguzashtlar ta'siridan qutulolmay, o'ylab jimgina ko'zini yumib borardi.[15.40] The Uzbek expression «Olma pish, og'zimga tush deb o'tirmoq» means not to burn your soul to do the work faster, to sit carelessly thinking that it will happen by itself: –O'zlari ham olma pish, og'zimga tush, deb qo'llarini qovushtirib o'tiravmasinlar-da, axir. Sh. Rashidov, Bo'rondan kuchli. –Zero, bugun "Olma pish, og'zimga tush" qabilida kun kechiraydigan payt emas[22.1].

The phrase in English a bad taste in someone's mouth is an idiomatic expression that describes someone's negative or unpleasant feelings or impressions about a particular situation, experience, or person. It means that something has left a negative impression, disappointment or displeasure on someone's mind. It is often used to describe feelings of dissatisfaction, disappointment, regret, or insecurity. For example, –Then the CIA's infiltration of student groups and university faculties left a bad taste in my mouth.[13.747] –The way they conducted the interview left a bad taste in my mouth. I don't think I'd accept the job even if they offered it. –This kid's been expelled from schools before? This incident has left a bad taste in all our mouths.[1.2]

The Uzbek expression *ona suti og'ziga kelmoq* means to try hard, to struggle, to suffer doing something with difficulties. –Bu atlaslarni Otaboydan undirguncha naq Qo'ziboyning *ona suti og'ziga keldi*. S. Ahmad, Cho'l shamollari.

In

English: a motor mouth - a person who talks incessantly or excessively. Mouth - the organ used by a person to speak, motor - motor, that is, the source of power, inspiration, driving force for a car, vehicle or something. For example: –Jake is such a motor mouth that I find it exhausting talking to him! You need to quit being such a motor mouth in the classroom! –Shortly after Claire started talking, she turned into a total motor mouth. Now, I hear about Disney movies all day long! There is another idiom in English "Running off at the mouth", which portrays someone who talks excessively or uncontrollably, often without thinking carefully about what they are saying. It means that such a person speaks without considering the consequences or effects of his words. In the Uzbek language, the expression “*og'zi gapdan bo'shamaslik*” is used for a person who talks a lot without stopping: - U samovarga tarasha tashlab o't oldirarkan *og'zi gapdan bo'shamasdi*. [15.164]. There is another expression *og'zi bemaza* which is used to refer to someone who regularly uses rude, abusive or obscene language. This usually means that the person has a tendency to speak inappropriately or offensively. For example, –*Og'zi bemaza odam*. (So'zlashuvdan)

The English expression *toilet mouth* is used in speech to refer to a foul-mouthed/sloppy person who uses profanity, blasphemy or obscenity, especially at inappropriate times. This phrase is also often used as a childish rebuke to a child or to an adult. We took the following examples from the online dictionary Idioms Free Dictionary: –Hey, you little toilet/potty mouth! If I hear you speaking like that around your grandmother again, you're going to be grounded for a week! –Well there's no need to be a toilet mouth about it, Rick. You could have refused like a civilized person. [18.4]. There are equivalents of the expressions in Uzbek. They are *og'zi buzuq* (or *yomon*), *og'zi shaloq* used to refer to a person who utters shameful, obscene expressions, and swears without hesitation. –*Uning og'zi shunaqa shaloq, bodi kirib, shodi chiqaveradi*. O. Husanov, Toshga suv sepsang. –*Lekin narigisi kassadan kelgandan beri og'zini shaloq qilib so'kingani-so'kingan*. A. Muxtor, Tug'ilish.

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