

Verbalizers in the Nominative Field of "Mouth" in English and Their Paradigmatic and Syntagmatic Aspects

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Abstract:

This article examines the numerous verbalizers that convey the nominative field "mouth" in English, focusing on both the paradigmatic and syntagmatic features. It examines the many linguistic strategies used to refer to anatomical features, taking into account both semantics and syntax. The study goes into the paradigmatic features by examining the linguistic options available in English for representing the concept of "mouth."

It investigates a variety of synonyms, including "oral cavity," "oral orifice," "lips," and others, examining their semantic nuances and contextual relevance. Furthermore, the syntagmatic component is investigated, with an emphasis on how these lexical choices interact within larger linguistic frameworks. The article investigates the usage patterns of certain words and phrases related to the term "mouth," including their placement and grammatical links. By examining both the paradigmatic and syntagmatic aspects of expressing the nominative field "mouth" in English, this article helps us comprehend the lexical and grammatical choices made in representing this anatomical trait.

Keywords: paradigmatics, syntagmatics, paradigmatic/syntagmatic relation, concept, conceptual, linguistic picture, conceptual picture, mouth.

“The Uzbek government has issued a number of decrees and papers at the global level on language planning as a result of shifting goals. The government is eager to open doors to the outside world and is training specialists at a level appropriate for the global marketplace” (Rahmanova & Ekşi, 2023). English is a living, breathing language that adapts and changes in tandem with society.

Known as the most extensively studied language, English is a global language spoken by millions of people worldwide. Moreover, English is also the language of commerce and business and is increasingly used as a lingua franca in academic and professional contexts. However, it is getting challenging day by day to comply with all changes at present (Nematovna & Ahmadbekova, 2022).

The main measure of the value of the surrounding reality is a person - his body, feelings, situations, needs and interests. He perceives the world around him as created "in his image and imagination. As a conscious subject, a person is the bearer of certain knowledge, ideas and a system of thoughts about objective reality. This system has its name in various disciplines (view of the universe, conceptual system of the universe, model of the world, image of the world) and is presented in different aspects. The conceptual picture of the world is wider and richer than the linguistic picture. The linguistic picture of the world is organized according to the laws of language, the conceptual one - according to the laws of the physical world. The defining element of the linguistic picture of the world is the semantic field, and the units of the conceptual picture of the world are the constants of consciousness. The conceptual picture of the world contains information presented in concepts, and the linguistic picture of the world is based on knowledge enshrined in semantic categories and semantic fields. (Mazaeva N.Yu. 2006)

A person observes all the phenomena of existence, recognizes their distinctive features, and also contrasts or compares them in the process of this cognition. Through such thinking, he studies similar and dissimilar, equal and unequal properties and signs between things. It will not be an exaggeration to say that knowledge of the world from this point of view begins with comparison, contrast or equalization.

In Russian linguistics, A.A. Omarov separately researched the semantic features of several somatisms such as "mouth", "head", "hand", "leg", "chest", "eye" in Dargin and Arabic languages, while S.I. Magomedova studied Avar and Arabic. studied the semantic properties of somatisms "head", "eye" and "heart" on the example of languages. T. B. Cherepanova and Lin Yang analyzed phraseological units with "tooth" somatism in Chinese and Russian in a comparative and contrastive way. Our research differs from the above works by the following linguistic factors: 1) the lexical-semantic features of the verbalization of the concept of "mouth" in languages of different systems are revealed; 2) the nomenclature of the means expressing the concept of "mouth", their spatial characteristics, mutual relations are studied in a cross-sectional plan; 3) the specific linguistic, cultural and linguo-pragmatic features of the means of expressing the concept of "mouth" in English and Uzbek languages are analyzed on the example of literary texts and dictionaries.

The *mouth* is an integral part of human life and activity; without it, a person cannot eat, drink, or communicate orally, since we speak, communicate, eat, drink, etc. using the mouth. From this point of view, the mouth occupies a special place among other organs (with the participation of lips, tongue, gums, teeth, palate) due to its polysemanticism and multitasking. Somatism *mouth* is a component of the concept mouth. From this point of view, the concept of *mouth* also has a universal conceptual status, reflecting the most important signs and characteristics, as well as information about reality or an object expressed in existence, how the public consciousness interprets it, how the social mind reacts to it.

The structure of language levels is created by the organic unity of syntagmatic and paradigmatic connections and relationships between units of the corresponding level. Syntagmatics and paradigmatics are two basic concepts in linguistics that describe the ways words are used in a language.

Paradigmatic relations are relations between different forms of a word in a language, which can replace each other in context. They are associated with such grammatical categories as number, gender, case (for nouns and adjectives), tense, mood, etc. (for verbs). In linguistics, paradigmatic

relations are characterized by the concept of paradigm, which describes the sum of all grammatical forms of a word in a language. For example, the paradigm of the verb *smile* may include forms *smiles*, *am/is/are smiling*, etc. Paradigmatic connections help us understand how words change in different situations. Paradigmatic relationships, on the other hand, are defined by the relationships between words and phrases that are used interchangeably in context. Paradigmatic relationships are expressed by replacing one member of a sentence with another: for example, the words *tea* and *coffee* are a pair of words that have a paradigmatic relationship, since in context they can replace each other. *Have some tea, please* or *Have some coffee, please*.

Syntagmatic relations are relationships between language elements (word, morpheme, phrase, etc.) associated in a certain order to form a syntactically correct expression. These relationships include concepts such as subject - predicate, verb - object, modifier - object or adverbial, etc. They determine how individual words and phrases are used together in a sentence and in what order they should be placed. Syntagmatic relations play an important role in the syntax of a language. Syntagmatic relationships are determined mainly by the sequence of words and their relationship to each other in a sentence. So, for example, the sentence *I drink tea* is a phrase or a set of words arranged in a certain order.

Paradigmatic and syntagmatic studies are used in linguistics to analyze the relationships between word meanings and words in a language. Regarding the lexical-semantic domain of *mouth*, these studies help us understand how we represent the concept of “*mouth*” in language. The paradigmatic study of *mouth* involves the analysis of words that can replace it in a sentence. Words such as *lips*, *oral cavity* and *jaws* have similar meanings and can be used as synonyms for *mouth* in different contexts. By looking at these related words, we can see different aspects of the word *mouth* that are important for communication.

Syntagmatic study of “*mouth*” involves analyzing the words used with it in a sentence. For example, “*open mouth*”, “*smiling mouth*” and “*chewing mouth*” convey different information about the position or movement of the mouth. These syntagmatic relationships help to understand the various functions of the mouth in speech and communication. Together, these studies can provide a comprehensive understanding of the lexico-semantic domain of “*mouth*”, including the different meanings and uses of related words. In a general sense, syntagmatic relations indicate the connection between sentence members within a sentence, and paradigmatic relations indicate the connection between words at different levels of the sentence.

Examples of derived words with the stem “mouth” belonging to nouns and adjectives:

Mouthful: 1. When used literally, the word “*mouthful*” refers to food that can be comfortably taken into the mouth at one time, or refers to the amount of food consumed. It describes the amount of something that fills or occupies the mouth when consumed: –*Mrs. Adams said between mouthfuls of boiled chicken, “After all, my dear, you are terribly innocent for your age* (Puzo M, 2000). 2. When the word “*mouthful*” is used figuratively, it is often used to describe a very large or complex word or phrase that requires a lot of effort to pronounce. It can also refer to a situation or statement that is difficult to understand or explain because it contains a lot of information or is complex in nature. – *I’ve always called myself Henny because it’s less of a mouthful than Henrietta.*

Mouthing: 1. A gesture imitating speech without sound; move your lips silently. It can be used in situations where verbal communication is not possible or desirable, such as in noisy environments or in situations that require privacy. –*The spy communicated with his partner through mouthing to avoid being overheard.* 2. trumpet; inlet; inlet pipe; pharynx; neck.

Mouthy (mouthier, mouthiest): 1. This word usually refers to a person who is talkative or outspoken, often in a disrespectful or rude manner. It can describe a person who tends to speak

without thinking, often expressing unwelcome opinions or comments. – *I swear, that's the mouthiest kid I've ever seen - he talks back to everybody!*; 2. **mouthy dog**.

Mouthlike: mouth-shaped: –*A greenish fire burned in the **mouthlike** fireplace, and thirteen men sat at a long table, each staring at her.*

Mouthless: This word usually refers to something or someone without a mouth, both physically and figuratively. Literally, it describes the absence of a mouth or the inability to speak. Figuratively speaking, this could mean a situation where someone is speechless, unable to express themselves or communicate their thoughts and feelings effectively: –*And he adds his own characters: a cartoon flamingo, a jack-o-lantern and a **mouthless** man whose face is eggplant purple.*(9)

Mouth-made: not from the heart, but from the mouth, insincerely: –*those mouth-made vows which break themselves in swearing.*

Compound words used as nouns and adjectives

Mouthpiece: 1. part of a telephone (handset), musical instrument or other device (reed, mouthpiece), which is located near the lips or between the lips). –*The jets were gone. He felt his lips move, brushing the **mouthpiece** of the phone. "Emergency hospital."*(Bradbury, 1996) 2. this word describes a publication, broadcast, or online platform that consistently and uncritically promotes a particular political or ideological point of view in journalism (herald; spokesman): – *I am but the **mouthpiece** for these words spoken direct to you.*

Mouthguard: plastic/rubber device, mouthguard (rubber pad on the teeth of a boxer's upper jaw; protects teeth and lips from damage).

Cottonmouth: A large and dangerous semi-aquatic snake native to the low-lying swamps and waterways of the southeastern United States. When threatened, it opens its mouth wide with a white line.

Mouthwash: the word refers to a liquid oral hygiene product used as a mouth rinse. It is commonly used to freshen breath, kill bacteria and improve oral hygiene: –*Then he washed and shaved afresh, talcum powder generously used to shroud the heavy black beard. A **mouthwash** always ...*

Mouthbreather: the term is usually used as a slang or derogatory term to describe a person who breathes through the mouth rather than the nose. This may mean that the person is unintelligent or lacks basic social skills.

Mouthbreathing: known medically as chronic oral ventilation, is prolonged breathing through the mouth. The term "mouth breathing" has acquired a negative slang meaning. In the early 20th century, "mouth-breather" was a technical term used by doctors to describe children who were mouth breathers due to an underlying medical condition. English lexicographer Jonathon Green notes that by 1915, the expression mouth-breather had taken on a pastoral/negative connotation in English slang, defined as "a stupid person." Currently (in the Macmillan dictionary) the term "mouthbreather" is defined as a derogatory noun meaning "stupid person".

Goalmouth: this is the area immediately in front of the goal in sports such as football, field hockey and ice hockey. This is the area where players typically aim or protect the ball or puck in an attempt to score or prevent a goal. In football, a *goalmouth* is a rectangular area formed by two goalposts and a crossbar, while in hockey it is a semicircular area directly in front of the net. This is an important area where players try to score goals and goalkeepers try to protect their goal: –*Many of his goals were scored from half chances in the goalmouth.*

Mouthfeel: taste (the feeling in the mouth created by a product). Mouthfeel contributes to the overall sensory experience of a food or drink and can significantly influence the enjoyment and

satisfaction of consuming a particular food or drink: *This Cabernet has a dense, tightly woven mouthfeel, with complex, chewy, and velvety tannins.*

Mouthpart: the term refers to special structures or organs that animals, especially arthropods, use to feed and manipulate food. The mouthparts can vary greatly between species and are often a defining feature used in the identification and classification of insects: —*piercing-sucking mouthparts.*

Mouthbrooder (mouthbreeder): Oral incubation (buccal incubation) refers to a reproductive strategy in which the brooding parent, usually the male, carries eggs/eggs or newly hatched offspring in his mouth until they are ready to swim on their own: ***Mouthbrooding** is usually a maternal task, although as mentioned this isn't always the case with other fish. Here are some examples of paternal mouthbrooders, in which the males of the species carry the eggs and fry in his mouth during early development.*

Badmouth: the Cambridge Advanced Learners Dictionary has such meanings: 1. denigrate, defame; sling mud:—*She was always badmouthing her husband. They didn't get along.* 2. criticize (someone or something); talk about someone disloyally:—*He badmouths everything he doesn't understand.*

The Merriam Webster dictionary has the following meanings for this word: severely criticize—*Falsified emails get dispersed to bad-mouth programs.—Blender Bot 3 is still available online, despite it bad-mouthing Meta CEO Mark Zuckerberg and saying all kinds of offensive things. Such agreements, including broad non-disparagement and confidentiality requirements, are widely used in layoffs or workplace legal disputes as a way for employers to ensure that employees won't bad-mouth the company after the ink dries.*

Loudmouth: a person who talks a lot and says unpleasant or stupid things: *Maybe poking the loudmouth in the kisseroo would solve everything.*

Loud-mouthed: —*He was known to be a loud-mouthed, opinionated bigot.*

Wrymouth: spotted crook; an elongated sea fish with a long basal spiny fin on the back and an almost vertical sloping mouth.

Warmouth: freshwater largemouth sunfish (*Lepomis Gulosus*), found primarily in the eastern United States: *The young fisherman already has his eyes on his next catch—a warmouth.*

Compound words consisting of two or more separate words belonging to nouns, adjectives, verbs and adverbs:

Bellmouth: bell, bell-shaped expansion (end pipe, downhole equipment, tools): *To ensure that the flow into the runners is following as moothpath, the upper bellmouth must be designed carefully.*

Poor-mouth: it is a colloquial expression that often means complaining or expressing that one is in a bad or disadvantageous situation in order to gain sympathy or ask for help from others. This usually refers to a person who constantly talks about their financial difficulties or pretends that their life is worse than it actually is: —*We know you're just poor-mouthing your skill at playing bridge—you're a good player.* Это выражение также имеет вид: *make (put on или put up) a poor mouth: And the railroads ... were asked for the surplus due to the Government. And at once, of course the poor poverty-stricken railroads began to make a poor mouth, to cry "confiscation"...* (Kunin, 1984)

Mouth-to-mouth: This term usually refers to the method of artificial respiration or CPR (cardiopulmonary resuscitation). This involves blowing into the mouth of an unconscious person to provide fresh oxygen and support breathing when their respiratory system is not working properly. However, in a figurative sense, *mouth-to-mouth* can also mean the exchange of information or

direct and personal communication, usually with urgency or urgency: *mouth-to-mouth method= mouth-to-mouth respiration=mouth-to-mouth ventilation (mouth-to-lung airway).*

Mouth-filling: this word is usually used to describe long or compound words or phrases that require more effort or space to fully express. This means that a word or phrase is important when spoken or written because of its length or complexity. It can also refer to phrases that evoke strong emotional feelings or evoke a rich and vivid mental image. The concept of *mouth-filling* refers to the idea of words that, when spoken, have a significant impact or leave a lasting impression.

Mouth-watering (adverb: mouthwateringly): This word is used to describe something that looks or smells so delicious that your mouth will water after you try it. It is also often used figuratively to express a strong desire or expectation for something, especially when it comes to food:—*Investors expected the new boss to tie up some mouthwatering deals.*

Mouth bet: This word is used to describe something that looks or smells so delicious that your mouth will water after you try it. It is also often used figuratively to express a strong desire or expectation for something, especially when it comes to food.

Mouth cavity: The oral cavity refers to the space inside the mouth: *For the purposes of our model, we shall ignore the bend at the junction of the pharynx and **mouth cavities** and variations in shape, and think of it as a straight uniform tube, with no taperings or bulges* (7, 172). Instead of the word mouth, you can use the words oral or buccal: *oral cavity* or *buccal cavity*: *Foreign bodies may be deposited in the **oral cavity** either by traumatic injury or iatrogenically; You will actually see the fry eyes through the **buccal cavity**.*

Mouth organ: the word refers to a small musical instrument commonly called a harmonica. It is a wind instrument in which air is blown into or out of holes using the mouth and hands to create different notes. The harmonica is known for its clear sound and is widely used in various musical genres: —*Sixty years ago the **mouth-organ** virtuoso weighed some giants but reserved his greatest praise for the logical and 'deeply musical' Bill Evans.*

Foot and mouth (US hoof and mouth): the term refers to a type of highly contagious viral disease that typically affects ungulates such as cattle, pigs, sheep and goats. It is common for animals to develop sores or blisters on the mouth, legs, and sometimes the udder. This disease spreads rapidly and can cause economic losses through decreased milk production, weight loss, and in severe cases, sometimes death. It is important to note that the term foot-and-mouth can also be used generically to describe a situation or problem that causes widespread disruption or disturbance.—***Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD)** is a severe and highly contagious viral disease. The FMD virus causes illness in cows, pigs, sheep, goats, deer, and other animals with divided hooves. It does not affect horses, dogs, or cats.*

Small-mouthed: 1. this term usually refers to someone or something that has a smaller or narrower mouth than average. It can also be used to describe a physical or figurative sense to describe physical properties that someone is hesitant to express their thoughts or ideas.— *'Ah!' drawled the **small-mouthed** man, 'there's nothing fit to hold a candle to Baghda-ad.'* (large-mouthed) 2. **Smallmouth**—малоротый (чёрный) окунь (Micropterus dolomieu).

Largemouth (Micropterus salmoides)

Mouthmirror: also known as a *dental mirror* or *oral mirror* is a portable instrument commonly used in dentistry. It consists of a small round mirror attached to a long handle.

Mouthulcer: An ulcer, also known as an oral ulcer, is a painful ulcer or ulcer that occurs in the mouth. As you can see from the examples above, the word *mouth* refers primarily to a noun (and sometimes an adjective). Its derivatives refer to adjectives or verbs.

In the work of the American writer Mario Puzo *The Godfather* we came across the word *closemouthed*. This word is an adjective that describes a person who is unwilling to talk or disclose information. This refers to a person who tends to keep their thoughts, opinions, or secrets to themselves, often keeping their mouth shut or not communicating:—*Yankees are pretty closemouthed too, you know* (Puzo, 2000). In *Wuthering Heights* by Emily Brontë we encountered the word *foul-mouthed* and it refers to a person who frequently uses rude or offensive words in conversation. This means that a person tends to use inappropriate or impolite words in conversation or expression:—*First termed “foul-mouthed” and told to hold his tongue by the servant, and then heard only in the style rather than the substance of his speech—“Did you notice his language, Linton?”* (Brontë E, 2007)

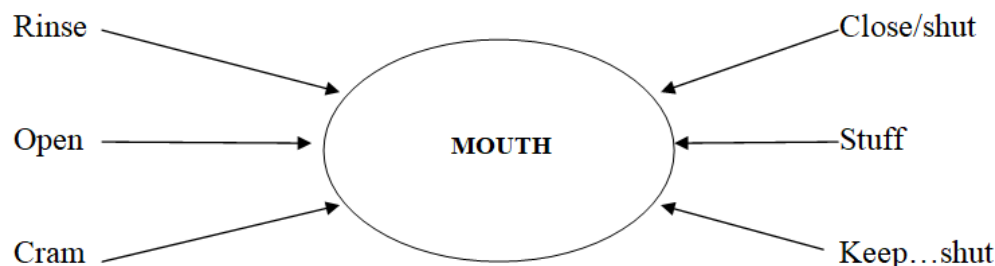
In English, the word *mouth* performs various syntactic functions: subject, predicate, object, modifier and circumstance: *Her mouth was partly open because of a desire to smile and to welcome him, but her eyes showed that she was contending with a problem* (subject). *His mouth filled with blood and small hard bones that he realized were his teeth* (subject). *I mouthed a goodbye and hurried in behind Momma* (predicate). *My first impulse was to get it into my mouth as quickly as possible, but I remembered where I was* (indirect object). ... *for as soon as she opens her mouth three dull things will surely pop out...* (direct object). *That is the misfortune of having a bad physiognomy, a side-long look, a scarred cheek, and a cruel grin about the muscles of the mouth...* (attribute). *There was a strong wind yesterday and the yachts in the bay carried bones in their mouths* (adverbial modifier of place).

In English, the word *mouth* combined with the preposition *off* means to complain, that is, to express your opinion about something in a very annoying way, especially when complaining or criticizing something. Here are some synonyms for this verb: *He’s always mouthing off about the state of the roads. He’s always complaining about the state of the roads. He’s always griping about the state of the roads.*

The meaning of the verb *mouth off* is to complain loudly, to speak self-confidently, with the air of an expert. Synonyms of this verb: *be/get onto someone, be/go on at someone, bellyache, bemoan, bend someone’s ear, bewail, bitch, bleat, carp, complain of, gnash your teeth, groan, grouch, grouse, grumble, harp on, kick against, kvetch, make a song and dance about something, quibble, raise hell, rant, rant and rave, remonstrate, scream the place down, snivel, start, start on, whine, yammer;*

Analysis of the factual material showed that the concept of *mouth* is also verbalized through phrases. We will consider the paradigmatic connection of the English word *mouth* with other words. The word *mouth* combines with the following verb forms to form collocations: *close/shut one’s mouth (keep one’s mouth shut), open one’s mouth, cram / stuff one’s mouth, rinse one’s mouth: She angrily told him to shut his mouth. But the trouble with that is they’re hard to find—the ones who’ll do anything and keep their mouths shut. The two Capone men were bound hand and foot and small bath towels were stuffed into their mouths to keep them from crying out. Miss Bates, with her eternal humility and good humor, observes that this is just right for her, for as soon as she opens her mouth three dull things will surely pop out. I shall be sure to say three dull things as soon as ever I open my mouth, shan’t I? When I did not die I crammed it into my mouth: Wrigley’s Double Mint. He went into the bedroom and changed his shirt and rinsed his mouth.*

This situation can be seen in the following diagram:



The verbs *close/shut*, *open*, *cram/stuff*, *rinse*, which combine with the word *mouth* to form collocations, can also be used with other words. For example: *She angrily told him to shut his face. She was **shutting** her **eyes** to reality, just as she had done after her husband died. Too late, someone thought of racing ahead and **shutting** the five-barred **gate**; but in another moment the van was through it and rapidly disappearing down the road. She **shuts the door** in my face, and I stare down at the ledger in my hand. I **open** the **window** and hook the ladder into place. Louisa had once **opened** her **eyes**, but soon closed them again, without apparent consciousness.—Willoughby **opened** the **piano-forte**, and asked Marianne to sit down to it; He tried to **cram all his clothes in/into** one **suitcase**. We all **crammed into** one **car**. He washed the dishes and then **rinsed them** thoroughly. After you've washed your **hair**, **rinse it** twice with clean warm water.*

CONCLUSION.

The interconnections between the different elements that constitute the mouth space in the English language have a significant impact on the development of language and communication. The paradigmatic relationships within this domain involve the selection and substitution of various units that represent or pertain to the *mouth*. Conversely, the syntagmatic relationships determine the sequential arrangement and combination of these units within a sentence or speech. The utilization of specific units assists in the formation of idiomatic expressions and conveys nuanced meanings. Gaining an understanding of the paradigmatic and syntagmatic connections of units within the space of *mouth* greatly contributes to both the comprehension and expression of language skills. This comprehension enables speakers to grasp the intended significance of words relating to the mouth, based on their semantic associations, and assists them in making appropriate word choices. Additionally, this understanding empowers speakers to construct meaningful and coherent sentences by adhering to grammatical structures and units associated with verb usage.

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