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Linguistic-Cultural Analysis of Phraseological Units Expressed Through the Somatism "Ear"

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Abstract: Phraseological units are important in expressing the national identity of the language, the culture, traditions and worldview of the people. Phraseological units based on the word "ear" also embody deep cultural meaning and linguistic features.

Keywords: Ear, somatism, phraseology, units, linguo-cultural perspective.

Introduction: Below, these phraseological units are analyzed from a linguo-cultural perspective:

1. Cultural context

"Ear" is a human sensory organ, associated with the ability to hear and express attention. In Eastern culture, hearing and understanding, attention and obedience are considered important values. Therefore, many phraseological units involving the word "ear" reflect the processes of listening, hearing and understanding.

2. Analysis of phraseological units

The following phraseological units are expressed by the word "kuloq" and are analyzed culturally and linguistically:

a) Qulog'i ding bo'lish

Meaning: To listen carefully, to pay attention.

Linguistic and cultural interpretation: This expression reflects a person's attention and interest in the news. Culturally, this indicates that great importance is attached to listening.

b) Quloq solmoq

Meaning: To listen to the speech, to obey.

Linguistic and cultural interpretation: Such an expression reflects the values of respect for both adults and children and obedience. Listening to adults is an important educational value in Eastern culture.

c) Quloq tutmoq

Meaning: To punish, to call for order.

Linguistic and cultural interpretation: This expression is an expression of educational measures and shows attention to maintaining public order.

d) Listen

Meaning: To listen attentively, to understand the news.

Linguistic and cultural interpretation: It means that the role of listening to important news and advice among the people is important.

e) Go in one ear and out the other

Meaning: To ignore what was said, to forget.

Linguistic and cultural interpretation: It carries a negative meaning, expressing a lack of responsibility and attention.

3. Cultural aspects

Phraseological units based on the word "ear" have a deep place in the life and traditions of the people:

Educational role: It teaches young people to be attentive, respect and obedience.

Social role: It represents the processes of communication and understanding in public relations.

Mental state: Listening and understanding reflect the people's culture of reflection.

4. Linguistic features

Phraseological units are often formed on the basis of metaphor and metonymy.

They embody many layers of meaning: attention, obedience, focus and communication.

5. Conclusion

Phraseological units expressed through the word "ear" reveal the national culture, traditions and worldview of the people. They stand out in the language with their meaningfulness and diversity and should be studied in depth from the point of view of linguistics and cultural studies.

Linguistic and cultural features of phraseological units created on the basis of the word "ear"

Phraseologisms based on the word "ear" express various meanings related to human attention, hearing and their role in social relations. They reflect the national culture and the people's philosophy of life.

Below is a linguocultural analysis of these phraseologisms.

1. The main semantic shift of the word "ear"

The initial physiological meaning of the word "ear" expresses symbolic and figurative meanings in phraseologisms. These shifts are associated with the social life and cultural views of the people:

Expressing attention and attention:

To listen attentively.

To hear with one's ear - to be convinced of one's own experience.

Expressing ignorance or carelessness:

To pass by one's ear - to ignore a statement.

To be hard of hearing - to have poor hearing or inattention.

2. Cultural symbolism of the word "ear"

In Uzbek culture, the symbol of the ear is usually associated with receiving information, being attentive and obeying others.

To ring one's ears - to be in someone's conversation or to feel that one is being talked about. This is associated with the mystical views of the people.

To pull by the ear - used in the sense of education or punishment. This expression reflects the moral values of the Uzbek people.

Do not speak what is not heard - a proverb that calls not to speak without knowing the truth.

3. Phraseologisms expressing moral and social relations

Phraseologisms based on the word "ear" reflect the moral rules and social relations of the people:

To enter through the ear and leave behind - to forget what you heard, irresponsibility.

To be an earworm - to hear someone's words again and again and object.

To hang one's ear - expresses obedience, is considered a morally good quality.

4. Expressing emotional states associated with listening and hearing

Phraseologisms are used to listen, pay attention, or describe the emotional state of the listener:

To listen attentively and attentively.

To be pleasant to the ear - to hear something that is pleasant or pleasant.

Not easy to the ear - about something that is mysterious or difficult to hear.

5. The role of the word "ear" in proverbs and sayings

In folk proverbs, the national philosophy of life and

moral principles are expressed on the basis of the word "ear":

Listen a lot, speak little - to prioritize listening over speaking.

The ear does not see what it hears - a proverb about the need to not rely only on hearing in knowing the truth.

The ear hears, the heart feels - the unity of receiving and feeling information by hearing.

6. The word "ear" in mysticism and folk beliefs

Among the people, the "ear" represents not only the organ of hearing, but also mystical and spiritual meanings: To talk in the ear - to discuss mysterious and suspicious things.

To ring in the ear - to feel something inside that is being said.

To be calm in the ear - to express calmness and distance from worries.

7. The use of the word "ear" in literature

In Uzbek literature, the word "ear" is often used to create images and express emotional states:

They listened with their ears open - to pay close attention to the event.

Their ears became hot - a state of embarrassment or excitement.

The word in the ear tickled the heart - indicates that pleasant words touched the heart.

8. Comparative linguistic approach

When comparing phraseologisms created on the basis of the word "ear" with similar expressions in other languages, one can see national and universal similarities:

In English:

Turn a deaf ear - to ignore the sentence.

Music to one's ears – pleasant news or speech.

In Russian:

Пропустить мимо ушей – to ignore what you hear.

Навострить уши – to listen attentively.

This comparative analysis shows the cultures of people and their influence on language.

9. The significance of phraseological units in society

Sociological significance: Phraseological units related to "Kulaq" reveal the value of social listening, attention, and relationships between people.

Psychological significance: These expressions are used to express a person's feelings and mental state.

Cultural significance: Phraseological units based on the

word "Kulaq" reflect the ancient beliefs and life experiences of the people.

CONCLUSION

Phraseological units based on the word "Kulaq" in the Uzbek language embody rich semantic layers, cultural values, and the people's philosophy of life. These phrases are an important source of research in the fields of linguistics, cultural studies, and social studies, allowing for a deeper understanding of the interaction of language and culture at the national and international levels.

Linguistic and cultural analysis of phraseological units expressed through the word "kuloq"

In the Uzbek language, phraseological units based on the word "kuloq" express the social life, cultural values, and emotional states of the people. These units are important in linguistics in revealing symbolic meanings, cultural contexts, and national values.

The word quloq (ear) is widely featured in idioms and expressions across cultures, often carrying both literal and symbolic meanings. Here's a linguistic and cultural overview of ear-related idioms from various languages:

English Idioms:

1. "In one ear and out the other": Refers to someone not paying attention or quickly forgetting what was said.

2. "Lend an ear": Indicates actively listening to someone in need.

3. "Keep your ear to the ground": Means staying informed and being aware of developments around you.

4. "The walls have ears": Suggests caution, as someone might overhear private conversations.

5. "Music to my ears": Describes something pleasing or comforting to hear [20] [22] .

Cross-Cultural Examples:

In Chinese culture, the idiom "打耳光" (dǎ ěr guāng), meaning "to slap someone's ear," metaphorically represents harsh criticism or punishment.

In Arabic, "أذن صاغية" ('udhun sāghiya) translates to "attentive ear," symbolizing readiness to listen carefully and empathize.

French has "Prêter l'oreille," which mirrors the English "lend an ear" in the context of paying close attention to someone [20] [21] .

Cultural Significance:

Idioms involving the ear often reflect values like attentiveness, secrecy, and the importance of communication. For instance, "turning a deaf ear" indicates intentional ignorance, showing a universal acknowledgment of selective attention in human

behavior.

How Idioms Reflect Culture:

Ear-related idioms are deeply rooted in cultural practices, historical contexts, and societal values. For example, English idioms like "play it by ear" highlight adaptability, whereas Arabic or Chinese expressions may emphasize respect and attentiveness in relationships [21].

Studying these expressions provides insight into the interplay between language and culture, demonstrating how everyday body parts like the ear become powerful symbols in communication worldwide. Let me know if you'd like further details on idioms in a specific language or culture!

Eye-related idioms span cultures and often carry deep cultural and emotional meanings, reflecting common human experiences through vivid imagery. For example, the phrase "In the blink of an eye" denotes the fleeting nature of time, emphasizing the swiftness with which events can pass, much like the rapid movement of one's eyelids. Similarly, "An eye for an eye" represents the principle of retributive justice, where actions should be met with an equivalent response.

Cultural variations emerge in expressions like "keeping an eye out", which implies vigilance, and "eyes in the back of one's head", describing a heightened awareness of one's surroundings. In Latin American cultures, the term "tener ojo" (having an eye for something) is used to describe someone who has a knack for noticing things others may miss, especially in the context of creativity and design.

Many of these idioms are rooted in the shared human experience of sight, making them globally recognizable. However, their interpretations can vary based on cultural nuances. For instance, in some cultures, the "evil eye" carries significant superstition, believed to cause misfortune or harm due to envious or malevolent glares. Understanding these idioms offers insight into how language reflects deeper values, perceptions of justice, and the role of observation in shaping human interactions.

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