

Scottish International Conference on Multidisciplinary Research and Innovation – SICMRI 2025

SEMANTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF LEXEMES DENOTING THE SENSE OF HEARING IN ENGLISH

Muxamadaliyeva Maftuna Kobuljon kizi

Phd student at Andijan state university

Annotation (English): This research focuses on the semantic characteristics of lexemes denoting the sense of hearing in the English language. The study examines how auditory perception is expressed through linguistic units and how these lexemes form part of the semantic field of sensory verbs. It analyzes pairs such as listen–hear, identifying their semantic differences and hierarchical relations within the perceptual system.

Keywords: semantics, auditory perception, sensory verbs, semantic field, lexeme ear, conceptualization, English language.

Annotatsiya (O‘zbek tilida): Ushbu tadqiqot ingliz tilidagi eshitish sezgisini bildiruvchi leksemalarning semantik xususiyatlarini o‘rganishga bag‘ishlangan. Ishda eshitish idroki tildagi birliklar orqali qanday ifodalanishi hamda ushbu leksemalarning sezgi fe’llari semantik maydonidagi o‘rni tahlil qilinadi. Listen–hear kabi juftliklarning ma’no farqlari va ularning idrok tizimidagi ierarxik aloqalari ko‘rsatilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: semantika, eshitish idroki, sezgi fe’llari, semantik maydon, ear leksemasi, konseptualizatsiya, ingliz tili.

Аннотация (на русском языке): Данное исследование посвящено семантическим характеристикам лексем, обозначающих чувство слуха в английском языке. В работе рассматривается, как аудитивное восприятие выражается через языковые единицы и как эти лексемы входят в семантическое поле глаголов восприятия. Анализируются пары listen–hear, выявляются их семантические различия и иерархические отношения в системе восприятия.

Ключевые слова: семантика, слуховое восприятие, глаголы восприятия, семантическое поле, лексема ear, концептуализация, английский язык.

The problematic attempts to understand the content occupied the central place in every semantic theory and in this respect determined the object, purpose and methodology of researches. Linguistic studies on the semantic analysis of language tools have their own history, and in these studies, the problems of the structure of language content, the expression plan of language units, as well as the role and functions of language units in the lexical-semantic groups and semantic field, which are considered as a large lexical category, were studied. Despite the fact that the research methods are common, semasiologists study the content of language units in different ways, especially "perceptiveness", which has a common semantic component, is one of them. E.V. Yolkina conducted a semantic analysis of such correlated pairs as listen-hear, look-see, touch-feel, sniff-smell, try-taste, and determined the semantic structure of the elements that make up these pairs and the semantic signs in them by connecting them with the semantics of the verb. The set of reference signs formed as a result of the component analysis of the listen-hear pair correlate is as follows: the presence of the sense of hearing, the ability to function with these features, the goal-directedness of the activity, and the effectiveness¹. Semantic signs such as "the presence of the sense of hearing" and "the ability to constantly function with the sense of

¹Yolkina, E.V. Semantic-syntactic analysis of the correlative pairs look–see, listen–hear, touch–feel, sniff–smell, try–taste in modern English. Diss. Cand. of Philology. Pyatigorsk, 1977. P. 31

Scottish International Conference on Multidisciplinary Research and Innovation – SICMRI 2025

hearing” can be consistent with the content of the pairs. E.V. Yolkina to listen and to hear verbs are found to correspond to the frequently used content-meanings in the correlated pairs. If the frequently used content indicator for the verb to listen is a purposeful sensory expression, the frequently used content indicator for the verb to hear is a result obtained through sensory. According to the author, in the speaker's mind, these correlated pairs appear not as synonyms, but as pairs with independent linguistic status.

Among the sense organs, the ear performs one of the most important functions - hearing. It allows a person to listen to the environment, understand it, feel the external world and find his place in it. In addition, the ear is a physical object of the human body, that is, an external organ that has its own shape, number (pair) and hearing properties. As the famous Russian linguist S.D. Katsnelson put it , “the system of thought is repeated by the language system, although it repeats the main structural features of the system of thought, it differs from it in essence (sharply)”². In the process of knowing the world, a person learns (understands and feels) about the objects and events around him through hearing and forms an idea (concept) about the organic connection between them. In the process of knowing the world, the formation of concepts occurs in the human mind in the form of a subjective image of the world that surrounds us, based on the feeling that is generated as a result of the interaction of the human sensory organs, his nervous system and brain.

A person begins to know the world from himself, in other words, the research is carried out in the anthroponymic direction. The main role in this is played by "somatisms" - the names of human body parts, phraseological units with a somatic composition.

The lexical system of a language is not only a collection of words resulting from simple word formation, but also a system of words that are interconnected, structured to different degrees, have different properties, and do not have sharp boundaries between them. The lexical system is a holistic system rich in interdependent phenomena. In our opinion, the study of words in the verb category within the framework of the theory of semantic fields is a fruitful research method for studying and analyzing language.

The semantic field of sensory verbs is a systematic set of logically organized hierarchical structures. This once again proves that the main criterion for organizing the structure of language is the hierarchical criterion. The semantic field is a complex, multi-level structure, which includes five microfields corresponding to the sensory senses: vision, hearing, smell, touch, taste (see Figure 1.1).

The sense organ, the ear, is one of the primary organs for humans. According to many researchers, the verbs denoting the senses of hearing and vision are the leading lexemes in the sensory system. Based on these indicators, they are contrasted with the other three sensory systems, namely the systems of smell, taste, and touch.

Also, while the first describes the ear as one of the most important organs in human life, the second definition also includes auxiliary components, such as an object or thing that can be detected by the ear.

We have also identified the following functions of the ear, which are often the focus of the speaker's attention:

- listening to being ; appreciation, attention, auricle, consideration, discrimination, hearing, heed, lug, notice, regard ;
- tovushni idrok etish ; Be all ears give ear, attend, be attentive, hark, hearken , heed, incline ;
- the 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;

² Katsnelson S. D., On the grammatical category, – “LSU Bulletin”, 1948, No. 2. – P. 69-73.

Scottish International Conference on Multidisciplinary Research and Innovation – SICMRI 2025

- participation of medical equipment; phonendoscope, headphones (hearing aid for heart and lung movements).

In other cases, attention is paid to the functions performed by this organ: pinna, lobe, tympanic membrane, incus, malleus, tympanum, stapes, vestibule, cochlea, semicircular canals, auditory nerve, eustachian tube, auditory meatus.

Based on these examples, it can be said that words with the "ear" semantic meaning in English serve as a kind of boundary between a person's inner and outer world.

The dualistic nature of the ear attracts attention. The first is that it appears as a “ closest and most reliable assistant ” to a person who hears, listens, and understands, while the second is that it appears as an “ objective ” and “ fixed ” sign.

On the one hand, a person can hear, think, understand, and take ownership of their place in life. On the other hand, by looking at their situation, one can understand their lifestyle and the experiences they have had.

The ear plays a major role in expressing many emotional elements that a person experiences, such as respect, anger, happiness, bliss, curiosity, sincerity, and nobility. M.: “ I bumped into your ex-wife last night, I thought I could feel my ears burning ” . [10]; “ You need a good ear to master the piano ” [9]; “ Everything you say to him goes in one ear and out the other ” [9].

Along with metaphorical models, English also uses metonymic models of the type “ear – human (body)”. “to wait with interest for what someone will say - to be all ears ; M.: " Do you know what he said? " " Go on-I'm all ears ". "Tom doesn't do that, it's not good for all ears . " [10].

The word "ear" can have various direct and indirect meanings in isolation and in word combinations and phraseological units. The analysis has shown that some of them have corresponding equivalents in the target language, while others do not.

The logical continuation of our study is to focus on the analysis of the lexical semantic group of verbs expressing the sense of hearing.

allow for a comprehensive study of the semantic field of perception in the word structure system of the language .

References:

1. Katsnelson S. D., On the grammatical category, – “LSU Bulletin”, 1948
2. Yolkina, E.V. Semantic-syntactic analysis of the correlative pairs look–see, listen–hear, touch–feel, sniff–smell, try–taste in modern English. Diss. Cand. of Philology. Pyatigorsk, 1977.
3. Langacker RW Foundations of Cognitive Grammar. Theoretical Prerequisites. Vol. 1. – Stanford, Calif.: Stanford Univ. Press, 1987
4. Apresyan Yu.D. Selected Works, Volume I. Lexical Semantics: 2nd ed., corrected and supplemented. – M.: School “Languages of Russian Culture”, Publishing Company “Eastern Literature” of the Russian Academy of Sciences, 1995.
5. Fauconnier G. Mappings in Thought and Language. – USA: Cambridge University Press, 1999.