

Conceptual Analysis of Phraseological Units with the Somatism Component

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ABSTRACT

In This Article, We Consider the Concept Analysis of Phraseological Units with the Component of Somatism.

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One of the first researchers who began to be interested in and investigate somatism is considered to be F. Vacc. He divided all the somatisms into three groups: 1. Describing a person; 2. Describing a person and animals; 3. Describing animals (Wack F.O. 1964). Somatisms are also considered in the works of such linguists as O. Jespersen, G. Hoyer, J. Lyons, D. Bazarova. The works of Yu deserve special attention. Russian, English and German languages, O. Nazarova (comparison of somatisms of Russian and Turkmen languages), M. Abilgalieva (somatisms of Kazakh and German languages). D. Bazarova has conducted a number of works on the comparison of somaticisms of the Turkic languages. Somatisms of the Uzbek language were also studied in the work of A. Isaeva "Somatic phraseological units of the Uzbek language". In this work, somatisms were studied from the point of view of their synonymy, antonymy, homonymy and communicative function of language. He also he strives to spiritualize what surrounds him. He cannot imagine that nature is dead and soulless; his imagination constantly gives life to inanimate objects, but this is not all: man constantly attributes to all objects of the external world the traits and aspirations inherent in his personality" (Bally Sh. 1961. 221). Somatic FE, that is, FE, one of the components of which include the names of human or animal body parts, constitute one of the extensive and productive groups in the corpus of phraseology. This group, according to V.P. Shubina's calculations, makes up about 15% of the phraseological fund of the language (Shubina, 1977). Somatisms represent one of the oldest layers in the vocabulary of various languages, reflect the national and cultural specifics of the people, their customs and traditions, convey their long-term experience and spiritual culture, show the actions of extralinguistic factors in the language, express vital concepts, and as a result belong to a stable that is, the commonality of the state system, the army, religion, superstitions, customs, etc." (Reichstein, 1980). The second reason explaining the abundance of somatic phraseological units in different languages is that "somatic lexemes included in their composition have a high ability to metaphorize" (Danilov,

Kunitskaya, 1986 106). B.C. Danilov and N.V. Kunitskaya also point out that "the formation of SFE on the basis of metaphorical or metonymic Transfer is the most productive factor in their appearance" (1986, 83).

The question arises why exactly the names of human body parts it attracts people so much that they use them as metaphorical universals, which leads to the formation of somatic FE. The fact is that, first of all, a person always compares the surrounding objects with himself, that is, with parts of his body whose functions are good for him are familiar. Taking into account all the data, T.N. Chaiko makes the following conclusion that is, the commonality of the state system, the army, religion, superstitions, customs, etc." (Reichstein, 1980). The second reason explaining the abundance of somatic phraseological units in different languages is that "somatic lexemes included in their composition have a high ability to metaphorize" (Danilov, Kunitskaya, 1986 106). B.C. Danilov and N.V. Kunitskaya also point out that "the formation of SFE on the basis of metaphorical or metonymic transfer is the most productive factor in their appearance" (1986, 83). The question arises why exactly the names of human body parts it attracts people so much that they use them as metaphorical universals, which leads to the formation of somatic FE. The fact is that, first of all, a person always compares the surrounding objects with himself, that is, with parts of his body whose functions are good for him are familiar. Taking into account all the data, T.N. Chaiko makes the following conclusion: "Due to the fact that body parts are constantly in front of the eyes, they become: "Due to the fact that body parts are constantly in front of the eyes, they become a part of many languages. Popularity of the SPHERE of abilities such phraseological units as: English: a sharp tongue – ; russian : sharp tongue –Uzbek: tili o'tkir; English: have a head on one's shoulders – ; English: come into one's head – rus: come to mind – Uzbek: kallasiga kelmoq; English: to look through your fingers, English: to get out of bed on the wrong foot – ; Uzbek: chap oyog'idan turmoq are present in all the compared languages, which indicates the presence of a common thought process in both peoples, while such FE as, "All hands on deck" - everything up -is due to the huge importance of shipbuilding in the UK, where during a storm everyone had to gather on deck; "Private eye" -a private detective, "a heart of oak" - a reliable, brave man, —oak the English associated it with durability, reliability, "the eye of day (off heaven)" – the heavenly eye, the sun, are inherent only in the English language.

Somatic FE are mostly figurative metaphorical turns of speech, in mental processes and basic functions of body parts, many SPHERES of different peoples themselves have known points of contact. For example: English: to bite one's lips – rus: bite lips – Uzbek: labini tishlamoq. The semantics of the bulk of the SFE is related to the emotional and psychological life of a person. This fact is noted by V.P. Shubina: "Emotions and mental states of a person are expressed for the most part through somatic phraseological units, the possibilities of which in this regard are truly enormous." (1977, 86). Emotions are a kind of reflection of the real process of human interaction with the environment. In the process of active interaction with the environment, a person does not remain indifferent, he has experiences expressing his subjective attitude to these phenomena. So, many FE with the component "head", "head" belong to the semantic group "thinking"; with the component "eyes", —eyes" - to the group "perception, attention"; with the component "hand", "hand" - to the groups "activity, possession". However

- a) the state of amazement, surprise: English: to be blue in the face; russian: do not believe your ears; open your mouth in amazement; eyes on the forehead climb; Uzbek: ko'zi chiqib ketay dedi, og'zi ochilib qoldi;
- b) embarrassment, timidity, shyness: English: to redden to the roots of one's hair; Uzbek: yuzi qizarib ketdi;
- c) The mood of a person: English: to get out of bed on the wrong foot; rus: get up from the left foot, Uzbek: o'rnidan chap tomoni bilan turmoq.
- d) Sentimentality: English: have smth. at heart; tender heart; it makes the heart bleed; Uzbek: ko'ngliga olmoq, bag'ri qon bo'ldi.
- e) value attitude to someone: English: the apple of one's eyes; uzb: ko'zning oqu-qorasi
- f) the emotional state of a person of longing, disappointment, depression, melancholy: English: broken heart; be sick at heart; break smb's heart;; the heart bleeds; uzbek: yuragi og'rimoq, yuragi chidamadi, bag'ri qon bo'lmoq;ko'nglini sindirmoq; ko'ngliga tegish;
- g) cowardice :English: white-livered; not to have the heart; russian: духа не хватает; o'zbek: quyon yurak

- h) generosity : English : an open hand; open handed; o'zbek : qo'li ochiq,
- i) curiosity : English: poke one's nose into smb.s affairs; Nosey Parker; russian: совать нос в чужие дела; uzbek: bironing ishiga burun suqmoq ,
- j) cruelty: english: a heart of stone; a heart of flint; cut each other's throat, cut the throat; каменное сердце; перерезать горло кому-либо; o'zbek: tosh yurak .
- k) simplicity : english: It's written all over his face; rus : у него это на лбу написано; o'zbek : basharsiga yozilgan башарасида ёзилган
- l) truthfulness : english : in smb's face; to one's teeth; in the public eye; russian: сказать в лицо, в глаза;uzbek:yuziga aytmoq, hammani ko'z oldida
- m) love of gossip : рус: язык без костей; uzbek : tilining suyagi yo'q
- n) carelessness : англ: escape smb's lips; Russian: сорваться с языка; o'zbek: tilidan chiqib ketmoq

III. Physical condition of a person: a) fatigue and exhaustion: english : till one is blue in the face; be dead on one's feet (амер.разг.); have leaden feet; rus: едва держаться на ногах; руки отваливаются; ноги как свинцом налиты, o'zbek : oyog'ida tura olmaslik.

б) Agility and speed: рус: одна нога там, другая здесь; на скорую руку; uzbek: bitta oyog'i bu erda, ikkinshi u yerda ;

IV Appearance

- a) good looks: англ: easy on the eye; Uzbek: истараси иссиқ;
- b) battered appearance: English:black eye; black and blue, узб: кўзи кўкарган;
- c) unpleasant appearance: English: pudding face; hatchet face; Uzbek :istarasi sovuq ;

V. Social characteristics of a person: a) characterizing the financial situation of a person:

- a) english: live from hand to mouth; Uzbek: qo'l uchida kun ko'rmoq.
- b) dependence on someone::; uzbek: kimningdir kylida
- c) Participation in someone:English: have a finger in smth; have a hand in smth; wash one's hand; russian: put your hand to something; wash your hands; uzbek: biror ishda qo'li bo'lmoq; qo'lini yuvmoq; qo'li bor bo'lmoq.
- d) Social superiority: English: have long hands; Uzbek: qo'li uzun bo'lmoq.

Thus, the analysis of the SFE in English, Uzbek and Russian languages allowed us to establish that the SFE data mainly form several conceptual zones and are used to characterize a person, which include the following: 1) psychological characteristics of a person; 2) characterological data; 3) external characteristics; 4) physical characteristics; 5) social characteristics. The most extensive conceptual zones are the conceptual spheres representing the psychological and characterological properties of a person. In both conceptual spheres , the conceptual.

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