

Analysis of Somatic Component Proverbs in English and Uzbek Languages

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ABSTRACT

This article explains the semantics of proverbs with a somatic component in general, which is a part of paramelology, and a semantic analysis of proverbs with a somatic component in English and Uzbek languages.

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INTRODUCTION

Somatic vocabulary (from the Greek “soma” –“body”) is one of the universal lexical groups in any language and the most common object of study in comparative historical, linguistic and cultural works of domestic and foreign linguists, who usually single out this vocabulary as the first in the lexicon-thematic system of any language. Somatisms- nouns with the original meaning of parts of human or animal body. Somatic vocabulary refers to such units, the constituent components of which are words-names of parts of the human body, the body of animals. This term can be used in biology, medicine in the sense of “something related with the human body” and is opposed to the concept of “mental “. It is known that all people in the world, of any nationality, can name such parts of your body as the head, leg, eye, ear, and so on. Somatisms represent a circle of concepts and relations necessary in any human society, without which it is difficult for oneself to think of human speech, and notes that somatic vocabulary is distinguished by a high frequency of use and developed polysemy. According to the Russian linguist Reichstein, “Somatisms are nouns with the original meaning of parts of the human or animal body. There are several lexical-semantic groups related to the semantic properties of somatic stable expressions. These groups make it possible to distinguish the common features characteristic of the entire linguistic community, as well as the specific features of somatic stable expressions in different languages”¹.

Uzbek and English proverbs can be translated or given alternatives a bit more complicating, because the two languages are non-related languages inherently. Doing semantic analysis of somatic concept proverbs related to human body lexemes including, head, hand, eye, heart, ear and etc.

Ko'zdan yiroq ko'ngildan yiroq² –“Away from the eye, away from the mind”³

This proverb is originally coming from Arabian and meaning of this proverb: “Friends, relatives and relationship keep in touch with each other often, situation if they ask, they are even closer to each other and will be more valuable. Otherwise, they will move away from each other more and more, the effects of affection and values will weaken is used in the sense of “going on”. [4]

Two heads better than one – Bir bosh-balo bosh, Ikki bosh –mardona bosh. Description of this proverbs about people, if there a lot of people than one, it would be helpful and beneficial at the same time, even

two people come up with a great idea together. If comparing in Uzbek, there is the word “head” is used twice, however, in English once because of the word “one” here means “head”.

One hand finds it hard to applaud – “Qars ikki qo’ldan chiqadi”. It is said about interaction in something, about mutual relations, about mutual assistance.

Walls have mice and mice have ears –“Devorni ham qulog’i bor”. For this proverb there are a lot ways to find alternatives and equivalents, for example: “ Don’t talk under the wall, don’t over the wall either has an ear” ; “Devore has a mouse, A mouse has an ear” ; “Tom has an ear” ; “Do not say “ my house”, there is a person behind the house” ; “ Don’t put a sieve over the mouth of the country, don’t say the house is mine” ; “ There is a man behind the wall” ; “Under the hood there is a person”; “Don’t lock your door, let it crack. “Station” and so on. These proverbs are caution to speak with, to keep a secret, alert, clever refers to being. Meaning : “Telling everyone your secret be careful not to say because being smart means to be careful”.

CONCLUSION

Somatic proverbs is one of the universal lexical groups in any language and the most common object of study in comparative historical’ linguoculturological works domestic and foreign linguists who usually distinguish this the first lexicon in the lexical-thematic system of any language. We have analyzed the somatic proverbs in English and Uzbek proverbs.

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