



## STRUCTURAL STRUCTURE OF SOMATIC UNITS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18051659>

**Annotation.** This article presents a comparative study of the lexical and semantic features of somatic phraseological units in English and Uzbek. This feature is analyzed on the basis of somatic phraseologisms formed on the basis of the names of some characteristic body parts.

**Keywords:** Phraseological units, somatic component, idiomatic combinations, comparative analysis, connotative meaning, idiomaticity, equivalence.

### Introduction

Phraseology is a relevant, but insufficiently studied area of linguistics. The father of the theory of phraseology is considered to be one of the prominent linguists of the 20th century, the Swiss Charles Balli (1865-1947). Broad interpretations of phraseologisms are found in the works of V.V. Vinogradova, N.M. Shansky, A.V. Kunina and others.

At least two lexemes participate as the expression plan of phraseological units. These lexemes, syntactically interconnected, are essentially equivalent to a compound or sentence. The phraseological meaning understood as a whole from such a compound or sentence leads to its consideration not as a syntactic unit (speech unit), but as a semantic unit (language unit). Therefore, when talking about the equality of a compound or sentence, the internal syntactic construction of the phrase is meant; syntactic analysis of the composition of a phrase is an analysis of the composition of a language unit, and not of the composition of a speech unit.

Phraseologisms are distinguished by idiomaticity, that is, the semantic meaning of the whole cannot be separated into the meaning of the component words. In linguistics, phraseological units and combinations are called idioms or idiomatic combinations. Phraseologisms are a "mirror" of the national language, capable of fully reproducing all its originality and uniqueness. The historically developed experience of the people, ideas about the way of life and culture of the people are most clearly reflected in the phrases of a particular people. Therefore, the study of phraseology is a very important component of language learning, allowing you to achieve a high speech culture and expand your linguistic horizons. The ability to correctly use phraseological units ensures that speech is expressive, colorful and interesting for the interlocutor. Whether it is the material world of a person or the emotional-sensual world, it is fully reflected in phraseological units.

### Methodological basis and methods of research

The research methodology is based on the historicity and sociality trend observed in linguistics. This implies that all phenomena in a given historical process are interpreted without separating them from historical and social conditions and phenomena.

The scientific and theoretical basis of the research is the methods of analyzing scientific ideas used in the field of lexicology of modern linguistics.

Also, linguistic research is based on dialectical laws that combine commonality and specificity, essence and phenomenon, form and content. The main research methods are comparison, classification, description, analysis of materials according to structure and formation, and comparison of language facts.

### **Results and discussion**

The thematic principle is one of the most common methods of classifying phraseological units. Much attention is paid to this method in the works of Western and Russian linguists (L.P. Smith, V.V. Sytel, V.Kh. Collins, L.A. Vinareva, V.V. Yanson, P.P. Litvinov, etc.). Researchers use this method to identify groups of phraseological units that differ in the semiotic structure of their meanings. Within the framework of this classification, types are distinguished that are formed depending on the presence of the main archiseme, for example, the names of body parts, animals, vegetables, fruits, relationships between people, household items, natural phenomena, etc.

Somatic ("soma" - Greek "body") phraseological units are found in all languages and form large groups. Such phraseological units contain the name of any part of the human body.

The chosen topic determines the relevance of studying the features of the use of phraseological units containing a somatic component (somatisms) in the English and Uzbek languages. In order to create convenience in communicating with people from English-speaking countries, as well as to effectively work with English-language resources, it is important to study English phraseology in comparison with the Uzbek language.

The purpose of this work is to identify the similarities and differences of somatic phraseological units in the English and Uzbek languages using comparative analysis. English and Uzbek The study of the processes of the emergence and use of phraseological units containing a somatic component in the languages of the world helps to understand the national characteristics of the thinking and behavior of native speakers. The research material is based on somatisms given in phraseological dictionaries in English and Uzbek.

The names of body parts make up a large layer of vocabulary in any language. It is associated with the most diverse aspects of human life, reflects the characteristics of people, their belonging to various language communities. These word complexes have been formed over thousands of years and reflect the knowledge of native speakers about the world around them and their ideas about their bodies.

It should be noted that phraseologisms with a somatic component are resistant to changes in the lexical system. People use the names of body parts in idioms, metaphors, comparisons, proverbs, which allows them to express their thoughts more fully, more effectively or to surprise the interlocutor helps. People have used the names of body parts to express various situations, sometimes to describe feelings. For example, when talking about something very familiar, people use the following comparison with their own body. For example, to express their exact knowledge of something, they use expressions such as "to have something at one's fingertips" - "to have something at one's fingertips".

Somatisms are distinguished by a whole system of figurative meanings and are actively used in the field of word formation. Phraseologisms expressed by the names of the external parts of the human body are considered to be the most active and functionally important for a person. They can be divided into two parts. The first part includes the face, its components (eyes, eyebrows, eyelids, forehead, mouth, teeth, ears, nose), and the second part includes



limbs. As the analysis shows, the first place in terms of formation activity is occupied by phrases with the components head, hand and eye. has.

There are many classifications of human body organs according to different characteristics. For example, if the nose, ears, eyes are considered body organs designed to receive information from the environment, then the language serves to transmit information. There are also body organs necessary for communication through movements and gestures. In general, all body organs are important for human activity. Therefore, we often use expressions such as "Do you have an arm?" or "Do you have a leg?", "Where were your eyes?" - "Where were your eyes?" They are used ironically to emphasize that someone did not complete a task, did not go somewhere, or did something wrong.

In this work, phraseological units in the English and Uzbek languages, selected from the phraseological dictionaries of A.V. Kunin and Sh. Rahmatullayev, were studied and analyzed. In the process of comparative structural-semantic analysis of the phraseological landscape of the English and Uzbek languages, based on materials belonging to the thematic groups "parts of the body", we tried to identify universal and national specific features, which are determined by the cultural and historical development of these peoples and express the individual characteristics of the individual and his socially manifested qualities, his activity, spiritual world.

Phraseological units with a somatic component are distinguished by a complex figurative system of meaning. This includes, first of all, somatisms denoting the external parts of the human body. They can be divided into three types:

- 1) head, face and their parts: eyes, ears, nose, mouth, lips, chin, forehead;
- 2) lower body: legs, arms.
- 3) internal organs: heart, lungs, liver.

Below we will consider the possibilities of some somatic lexemes to form phraseological units.

### **Conclusion**

In conclusion, the analysis of phraseological units with somatism components in English and Uzbek has its own qualitative and quantitative differences in these languages. While the features of the use of some somatic components in the expression of phraseological units coincide with each other, some have different characteristics. These inconsistencies may be the result of the reflection of national mentality, extralinguistic factors and language connections in the system. At the same time, it was found that idioms with somatism in English and Uzbek have more similar meanings. This can be explained by the connection with the history of the development of peoples, the manifestation of their mentality, language and culture in the national identity. The explanation for the similarity of the meanings of somatic phraseological units in English and Uzbek can be found not only in the defined meanings, but also in the cross-cultural similarities that led to the emergence of phraseological units with similar meanings.

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