

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE SOMATIC PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS OF THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES WITH THE COMPONENT “LIPS”

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Abstract:

This article discusses peculiarities of somatic phraseological units both English and Uzbek languages and demonstrates some results of a comparative investigation of somatisms with the component “lips”. It has been paid attention to linguocultural aspects of linguistics while doing research on comparing phraseological units of the language.

Keywords: somatism, phraseological units, comparative research, lexico-semantic groups, linguoculturology, lexical unit, somatic phraseologisms, metaphor.

INTRODUCTION

It is known that in speech, a person uses different phrases, such as figurative expressions, rather than individual words. These expressions take an integral part of the richness of the language and are used not only in the process of speech but also, come immediately from the memory. Phraseological units are a vivid expression of numerous customs, traditions and the history of people. Apparently, it is paid much attention to the study of phraseological units, as well as which are based on the paradigm of somatisms in world linguistic schools. Phraseological units with somatic elements reflect the human understanding of the world by medium of the body.

Somatisms can be said to be one of the most essential elements of the process of knowing existence. Somatisms (from the Greek “soma”-“body”) are nouns with the original meaning of parts of human or animal body. Somatic vocabulary means such units whose constituent components are words which are the names of parts of the human body or body of animals.

The term “somatism” was firstly introduced into linguistics by F. O. Vack, who examined this unit on the example of the Finno-Ugric language family. He analyzed words related to parts of body, and divided somatic phraseology into three groups:

- 1) expressions describing only people
- 2) expressions describing people and animals
- 3) expressions describing only animals

He also concluded that “somatism refers to one of the most ancient layers of phraseology and constitute the most used of the vocabulary of any language”.

So, we intended to compare a number of somatic phraseological units in the English and Uzbek languages. We know that these two languages have different structures and belong to different groups of languages. While carrying out this research we would like to see if there are some similar somatic phraseological units in these languages and if there are specific somatic phraseological units in one language separately. Thus, the aim of the present research is to analyze the correspondences between some somatic phraseological units including the component “lips” in the English and Uzbek languages.

Main part

In linguistics, the term "somatic" has been actively used since the second half of the 20th century in the study of units that reflect in their semantics. The interest of linguists in somatisms is explained by the process of awareness of oneself as a person who arise through the senses and parts of his own body. For instance, V. G. Gak writes in one of his last works as follows: “A person is egocentric; he sees in himself the center of the universe and displays the world in its own likeness”.

Furthermore, Yu. S. Stepanov notes that the importance of a person in the Universe determines his “parameterization” and a broad description by linguistic means: thousands of words serve as the name of a person, his social role, body parts, appearance, character, psycho-emotional and intellectual components.

According to the point of view of E. M. Vereshchagin, V. G. Kostomarov, somatism is “any meaningful sign, position or movement of the face or the whole body of a person”. Somatisms represent a range of necessity in any human society of concepts and relations because it is difficult to imagine human speech without them. Apparently, the names of body parts are the oldest layer of vocabulary, which are directly related to the functional and sensory aspects of human life and reflecting the cultural characteristics of individuals belonging to certain linguistic communities. This group belongs to the main vocabulary fund, which reflects not only the knowledge of speakers of speech about the world around them, but also their ideas about themselves and their body.

Phraseological units with somatisms in English and Uzbek are characterized by high frequency and have a variety of structural models. The frequency of these units are explained by the property of human nature to realize itself as a fragment of a holistic picture of the world, as well as by the primary naive ideas of a person about himself and the world around him.

Phraseological funds of English and Uzbek languages fix various nominations of a person, his body parts, characters, as well as appearance. By a phraseological unit with a somatic component, we mean a phraseological fund unit, the component composition of which includes a lexical component denoting part of the human body.

In addition, we refer to somatisms the designation of internal organs and vital systems of a person. Taking into account the semantic, associative, and figurative components of the lexical unit will expand the range of somatisms. The set of lexical units that can act as a designation of a part of the body or human organ can be systematized and presented in the structure of the lexico-semantic field with the corresponding zones.

The first lexico-semantic groups consists of lexical units denoting the trunk, upper and lower limbs, head, as well as elements located in the indicated parts of the human body (heel, neck, eye, arm, leg, hand, elbow, head, ears, mouth, foot, nose, shoulder, back, fingers, thumb, face, cheek, chin, toe, lips, palm, body, fist, breast, wrist).

The most common somatisms in this group are hand / hand:

Come to hand –qo`lga tushmoq;

Take with bare hands –quruq qo`l bilan olmoq ;

Pull themselves together-o`zini qo`lga olmoq,

which is explained by the original focus of the ancient world on manual labor.

The wide prevalence in the material of two languages of somatisms of sensory perception of the first lexico-semantic groups (eyes, ears, nose, mouth, lips) is explained by a person's knowledge of himself through the senses:

In Uzbek, the semantics of speaking is also conveyed by phraseological units with somatisms (og`iz, tish, tomoq):

Scratch your teeth –tishi qichimoq;

The mouth, lips, tongue and teeth are part of the oral cavity of the head and in Uzbek communication, the lips occupy a high place. As, with this organ you can:

purse your lips

twitch your lips - (labni burishtirmoq)

quiver your lips – (labi titramoq)

curl your lips – (labini burmoq)

lick your lips – (labini yalamoq)

bite your lips – (labini tishlamoq)

lick your lips with your tongue – (tili bilan labini yalamoq)

fly your lips – (labini uchirmoq)

Conclusion

So, in the phraseological funds of the English and Uzbek languages, somatisms can be divided into several lexico-semantic groups and painted in the structure of the corresponding field. Further study of the semantics and functioning of somatisms in the phraseological funds of several languages seems relevant and promising.

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