



Linguoculturological Characteristics of Somatic Components of Phraseologies in the English and Uzbek Languages

**Turdimurodova Umida
Dilshod qizi**

Jizzakh State Pedagogical Institute, 2nd year Master of Foreign Languages.

ABSTRACT

This article discusses the linguistic and cultural features of the phraseology of somatic components in the English and Uzbek languages.

Keywords:

English language, phraseology, linguoculturology, feature, component, pedagogy, theory, phrase.

Before analyzing the lexico-semantic features of Uzbek and English phraseological units, it is necessary to turn to some basic points of view, i.e. to terminology and definitions. Basically, we focus on what phraseology is and what is its most accurate and precise definition. Phrases and idioms are the most common terms used to define phraseological units in linguistic literature. Sometimes there is not even a clear distinction between the two terms, and both terms have almost the same meaning.

Phraseologism, phraseologism, phraseme is the common name of two or more words, semantically related phrases or sentences that are used in a figurative sense and represent inseparable, stable (fixed) connections. Phraseologisms, unlike similar syntactic constructions, do not occur in speech by free choice or replacement of words, but are used as pre-prepared material with a meaning and a certain lexicographic content. a flying butterfly, sunny, broad-legged, hard of hearing, etc., has its own set of historical patterns and devices in use, the meanings of which are refined in a specific speech process. There are the following types of phraseology:

phraseological confusion - the meaning of the phrase does not depend on the meaning of the words included in it, the figurative meaning understood from the phrase is not explained by the meaning of the words contained in it: Phraseological integrity (combination) - the meaning of the phrase is explained based on the meanings of the words included in it, on the basis of which a generalized figurative meaning is expressed (often there are variants of such combinations used in their own meaning): game and so on; Phraseological connection - in which one word in the phrase is used figuratively, and the other retains its lexical meaning: the salt of the sentence, the hand is a flower, the appetite, asi has opened, and so on.

Phraseologisms are a separate formal unit of language, structurally equivalent to a free union or sentence. The components include fully or partially semantically reformulated, figuratively stable phrases. Proverbs, proverbs, aphorisms, sayings, riddles studied in phraseology are specific topics that require special study. These language units have unique names and unique language features. In this sense, they should not be confused with the

object of phraseology. At the present stage, such features of phraseology as formality, content stability, integrity, ready-made existence, figurativeness, semantic transformation, etc. are presented.

As a result of scientific research in the field of phraseology, if one way or another their lexical-grammatical, lexical-semantic nature and stylistic features are revealed, then it can be seen that some linguists are currently guided by phraseological formation. is still widely understood, that is, this field includes not only stable words, but also proverbs and sayings, anecdotes and anecdotes. - These units reflect duties, joys, lifestyle, and, of course, there are many difficulties in translating these units from one language to another. It is known that English and Uzbek languages historically belong to two different families, which indicates that these two languages have different cultures and traditions. And there are some problems with the translation of existing phraseological units of the English language into Uzbek and the search for an alternative.

Before turning to somatic phraseology, let's dwell on the term "somatism". Somatism is the Greek word soma, meaning "body." Somatisms are not only words related to the human body, but also words related to human and animal organisms. The world of phraseology in English and Uzbek is vast. The theory of phraseology was first founded by the French linguist Ch. Bally. Later, Ferdinand de Saussure emphasized phraseology as a unit of language.

The main purpose of this article is to consider somatic phraseological units in English and Uzbek and their comparative analysis. Somatism comes from the Greek word "soma", meaning "body". Phraseological units are phraseological units that are inextricably linked with humanity and its vital activity and organs of the human body and are grouped into such thematic groups called somatic phraseological units. Somatic phraseology makes up a large part of the phraseology of many languages of the world. The first Estonian phraseologist who studied somatic phraseology was F. Vak, who studied somatic phraseology. In recent years, somatic phraseology has become a major

research topic in various languages. Somatic phraseology reflects the way of life, experience, culture, spirituality, customs and traditions of each nation.

Phraseological compounds consist mainly of phrases, in other words, phraseological units are separate units of the language, which, depending on their structure, are free compounds or equivalent sentences, fully or partially semantically modified figurative, fixed phrases '3 include. Most phraseological units are created by people both in English and in other languages, their authors are unknown, and their sources are not clear. In this sense, the phraseologist A.V. The author of most English phraseologies of that time is unknown, and he reasonably claimed that they were created by people. However, the origin of some phraseological units can be traced. In this sense, phraseology is a microsystem that is part of the general language system, which reflects the heritage and values of the past, passed down from generation to generation.

Many phraseological units that make up the system are a source of enrichment for a particular language. The phraseological system is made up of phraseological units, the relationship between their main components. Phraseological units are phrases consisting of more than one word and stable in meaning and form. Phraseologisms are used in a figurative sense, in figurative expressions, they have norms and methods of historical use, the meaning of which is clarified in the course of a particular speech. Phraseologisms differ from sentences that are a unit of speech in that they take the form of a phrase or sentence. As a lexical unit, they are in many ways close to words, and many characteristics of words are also characteristic of phraseology.

Various properties of phraseological expressions can also be identified by classifying them according to their external form. This classification focuses more on the number of words in a phrase. Classification can be used to determine the number of words in a phrase. Many linguists claim that phraseological expressions consist of two words. However, observations show that phraseological expressions consist of two, three or more words.

But some linguists believe that there are single-word phrases. In particular, according to Professor A. Jafarov, one-word phrases are formed at the highest stage of development of idiomatic expressions. Phrases of this type are expressed by a compound word or a single word, which differs from compound words in that it does not express a direct thought.

There are various hypotheses in the definition of the object of phraseology. Only stable compounds are the object of phraseology. Phraseology is defined as the study of the spiritual and structural properties of phraseological units, their origin in a language system, and the use of dots within a dot. Although the term is derived from 'zidane, the term serves to express different meanings. For this reason, the term phraseology is used in linguistics in two meanings: in the general meaning of phraseological units that do not exist in the language and in the sense of the field of study of such units. So, phraseology is the science of expressions.

Conclusion Somatic phraseology is important in English and Uzbek. World and Uzbek linguists conceived and conducted research on somatic phraseology, with the help of somatic phraseology it is possible to reflect the lifestyle, customs and mental and physical state of each people. The lexemes "head", "hand", "eye" and "leg" occupy a special place in the expression of somatic phraseology.

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