Classification and lexical-semantic features of Somatic phraseologisms in English and Uzbek languages

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Annotation: This research informs about Classification and lexical-semantic features of Somatic phraseologisms in English and Uzbek languages, analizes and gives examples.

Key words: Metaphorization transposition, metonymic transposition, components of phraseologisms, somatic lexical units, stative phrases.

According to researchers all somatic lexical units in a language are classified as the main component of somatic phraseologisms by the nature of the nominalizing object into the following groups::

1.Somatic lexicon representing different parts of the human body (Greek: soma-body + onim-name;) 2. Osteonymic lexicon representing the name of bones in the human body and the places where they are united (Grech. osteon-bone). 3. Splanchnonymic lexicon, representing the internal organs of the human body, (Greek: splanchna – internal-); 4. Angionimic lexicon, nominalizing the vascular system of the human body, (Greek: angeion-vessel); 5.Sensonymic lexicon, representing sensory sensory organs in the human body, (Latin: sensus-emotion, sensory6. A disease that occurs in the human body, an expressive lexicon of non-specific cases. In some studies, the idea of classifying the chief components of phraseologisms according to the belonging of them to certain word categories is put forward. In doing so, they are studied in the following groups:

- verb stemmed consonants: to have a finger in every pie-Keep your nose stuck in every operation; to set one's heart on something; to give a helping hand-lend a helping hand;

If everything else fails - everything has a check-limit; I think I'll go into the green line-I think I'm going round the road;

Bite one's lip (She walked up and down, biting her lip and thinking desperately hard. (J. Galsworthy, `To Let', part II, ch. IV) – Аёл лабларини қимтиганича хонанинг у бурчидан бу бурчига юрабошлади ва зўр бериб ўйлай бошлади.

- adjectival turgun vocabulary:a cool head-совуққон одам a green eye- ғаразли кўзлар

a good heart-яхши юрак

a free hand-бўш қўл

I can guarantee you $`300 a year. As for your work: you can have a completely free hand. (C. P. Snow, `The Search', part I, ch. VI) – Пул масаласига келсак, мен сизга бир йилда 300 доллар тўлашга тайёрман, иш масаласига келсак, сизга тўлиқ эркинлик таъминланади.

- substantive stationary vocabulary

: at the heart of something- нозик нуқтаси

And yet these questions... are at the heart of all the domestic problems of Britain... with which both conferences sought in vain to grapple. (`Labour Monthly') – Нима бўлса-да бу масалалар…. Англиянинг барча ички муаммоларининг асосини ташкил қилади. Уларни ҳар икки конференция ҳам муааффақаиятли ҳал қила олмади.

Neck of the woods (Say, it certainly is a mighty great pleasure to see you, my boy! What you doing in this neck of the woods? (S. Lewis, `Elmer Gantry', ch. XXX) – Биласанми қария, сени кўрганимдан ўлгудек хурсандман! Биз томонларда нима қилиб юрибсан?

- Stative phrases with prepositions:

to be sick at heart, at first hand-уддабурон

It must be a great comfort to you to have all the news at first hand. (J. Galsworthy, `Swan Song', part I, ch. II) – Билишимча сенга жуда қўлай, сен барча янгиликларни биринчи бўлиб билиб оласан.

One of the disadvantages of this classification is that it is not clear whether the base word belongs to a certain criterion. Kunin A.V. Later in his research, he classified phraseological units in terms of origin. He proposed the following criteria of such phraseologisms.

- Phraseologisms belonging to the pure English language. They are divided into phraseology belonging to the Old English, Middle English and New English periods according to the time of their creation;

- Phraseologisms borrowed from other languages: Achilles' heel, one's own flesh and blood- Ахиллеснинг товони-Зоти-зурриёди.

Smirnitskyi A.I. in his study classifies English phraseology according to a) bright expressiveness and emotionality a long head – зийраклик, фаросатлилик; soft in the head – ақли калталик;

b) stylistically neutral phraseologisms without signs of expressiveness and emotionality:

the apple of one's eye - кўз қорачиғи; on the other hand -бошқа томондан;

give a free hand - имон-ихтиёрини тўлиқўзига бериб қуймоқ.

As the semantic center of somatic phraseologisms comes the somatic unit in the function of the head component. The semantics of most somatic phraseological units are related to the lexical-semantic potential of the somatic component..

Somatic phraseologisms change continuously in the process of periods, and new ones arise.. F.Wakk shows three types of somatic phraseologisms that change:

1. Outdated archaic phraseologisms, which are often dropped from the composition of lugats;;

2. New somatic phraseologisms or new variants of the old ones arise.;

3. In existing somatic phraseologisms, semantic shifts occur.;In this, the form of somatic phraseologism is also observed to change in content.

The comparative amount of phraseologisms with somatic components in phraseologisms is explained by the fact that words denoting names of members of the human body belong to the ancient layers of the language lexicon. They are characterized by a solid stagnation in the language, the width of the frequency of application and the versatility of the semantic structure. Consequently, the older the word, the wider its semantic structure and the more chances it will have to make phraseological units.

The semantics of most somatic phraseological units relate to the description, assessment of the emotional-psychological life of a person. V.P.Shubina believes that "the emotional-psychological state of a person in most cases is expressed precisely by somatic phraseologisms, and their capabilities in this regard are indeed very large"

In somatic phraseologisms expressed through facial expressions and gestures, gestures representing a particular action indicate that emotionality is expressive, and they act as a signal to some action, attitude. For example, in Uzbek there is a phraseological phrase "Have-bless". In its semantics, there is a meaning of" throwing hands and coming to terms with something", which can be called somatic phraseologism based on this semantics. This phraseologism, which has no analogue in English, has a clear analogue in Russian: “ударить по рукам”.

Studies emphasize the existence of a group of somatic phraseologisms based on customs, painting, rituals, superstitious perceptions. Usually they are often of an archaic nature, with the fact that they are not based on a communicative situation, Real facts, the frequency of application is very low, and the amount is also a disadvantage.

One of the important semantic features of somatic phraseologisms is their use in the sense of easy metaphorization and metonymic transposition.

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