Phenomena of homogeneity, synonymy and antonymism between somatic phrases in English and Uzbek

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Annotation: Somatic phrases in Uzbek and English, analysis and similarity. This article discusses somatic phrases in world and Uzbek linguistics and their history, study, place and importance in linguistics.
Key words: Somatic phrases in Uzbek, somatic phrases in English, antonymism, polysemantic.

A characteristic aspect of phrases is the fact that their components are based on a portable meaning, as well as often have a certain emotional - methodological paint. Therefore, in the study of phrases, their semantic classification is important. After all, the semantic structure of the phraseologisms is a multidisciplinary phenomenon, and if we study the components of expressions in a semantically interdependent way, we will witness the existence of both denotative meaning and conotative mano in phraseologisms.

It is known that a person, simultaneously with acquaintance with a foreign language, mastering it, learning, penetrates into a new national culture, receives a huge spiritual wealth stored in the language under study. In particular, a student, a student, an ordinary person, studying a foreign language, in this case English, will have a highly effective opportunity to join the national culture of the people of that country, the style and history of their traditions. Phraseology as an integral part and unique treasure of any language in the world, especially as it can contribute to this initiative. Phraseological units and phraseological compounds embody the centuries-old history of the English people, their past, the peculiarity of their culture, lifestyle and traditions. Phraseological units are therefore highly informative units of the English language.According to researchers all somatic lexical units in a language are classified as the main component of somatic phraseologisms according to the nature of the nominative object into the following groups:

1.Somatic lexicon representing different parts of the human body (Greek: soma-tana + onim-nom ;)

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, which nominates the vascular system of the human body, (Greek: angeion-vessel);

5.Sensonymic lexicon, representing sensory sensory organs in the human body, (Latin: sensus-xissiyot, sensory

6. A disease that occurs in the human body, an expressive lexicon of non-specific cases.

When applying phrases in live speech, their semantic nature is important. Because phrases are complex characteristic units, their semantics are directly related to many parameters. Multiple linguists (a.N.Arkhangelsky, V.M.Kravsov, V.V.Kunin) distinguish two aspects of phrases: the material of expression and the essence of content. The essence of the content of phrases is understood as their signifying, denotative and connotative components. When the significative component of phrases is understood to be the reflection of the action or state that the phrase represents in non-linguistic situations, the denotative component is the stylistic, expressive, emotional coloring that is reflected in the phrases if they have the meaning of the noun, the connotative aspect.

Somatic phrases that represent the involvement of human activity with the surrounding work action, the connection:

be above oneself-dimogi in the sky;

set one's bag for smth;

have the ball at one's feet;

like a bat out of hell;

hit the books-dive into reading with the head;

be in SMB's boot-be in someone's place;

Through the study of the semantic properties of phraseological units, it was found that they have phenomena of phraseological polysemy, phraseological synonymy, phraseological antonymy, phraseological homonymy and paronymy.

Phraseological synonymy-synonymy is one of the semantic Microsystems between linguistic units, and is also significant among phraseological units. To say that two phraseological units are synonyms, it is imperative that they mean the same. Without this, synonymy cannot be said. Synonymy is carried not only within the framework of a simple lexical unit, but also within phraseological units, pictorial expressions. It is impossible to understand the same meaningfulness as equal meaningfulness. Each synonym, in addition to its own general meaning for this synonymy Nest, will have its own edge of meaning.

Synonyms usually have a difference in one or more ways, one of which can be a difference in the edge of meaning. For example, to be razed to the ground – to be razed to the ground, to be razed to the ashes – to be in a bad mood and to be down in the mouth is synonymous with the phraseological unit: the same means. These synonyms, regardless of other character-characteristics, differ in the edge of meaning: in the latter, the meaning is somewhat stronger.

When defining phraseological synonyms, the laying of another image on their basis is also taken into account. For example, on the basis of a mouth, a shingle, a pinch of synonymous phraseological units, on the basis of which lie different images, incarnate the same meaning, here is a part of the spoken body, a head of grapes, a pinch of removable quantity.

Synonymous phraseological units should be distinguished from variants of one phraseological unit. To do this, it is necessary to pay attention to the word-components of phraseological units. There is no doubt that phraseological units, in the lexical structure of which the same word-

component does not participate, are synonyms of the ones. For example, in the phraseological unit from thread to needle, Miri to Siri, qili to tail, meaning" in all detail, to fine-grained", they are mutually synonymous with no common word-component.

Synonymy is an attitude expressed on the basis of meaning. The same connotation is also defined in monosemantic phraseological units between a phrase and a phrase, or between a free conjunction, a word. If a polysemantic phraseological unit is involved in a synonymic relationship, it is necessary to derive not from a phraseological unit, but from a concrete phraseological meaning. Because each phraseological meaning may or may not have its own synonym. For example, a polysemantic (tripartite) neck to a phraseological unit of monosemantic recognition would be synonymous in the first sense of the somatic phraseological unit. It is synonymous with the second meaning of the tripartite phraseological unit, but to assume the third meaning of phraseological unit is synonymous with the first meaning. It is also synonymous with the English phraseological unit to open gate in the fifth sense of polysemantic (hexameter) to give way phraseological unit.

Phraseological antonymy. Antonymia is one of the phenomena defined on the basis of the semantic relationship between language and speech units, and also occurs at the level in words in phraseological units. Antonymic marking, on the one hand, leads to a deeper understanding of the lexical meaning of phraseological units, on the other hand, in polysemy, they help to distinguish between the meanings of a phrase, on the third hand, they also benefit in the designation of synonyms.

It is easy to define antonyms, i.e. opposites, between phraseological units, all whose lexical components are represented by other words: to question and answer; to be in a high spirits and to be in a low spirits; like to hit the ground and raise a cuckoo. Both words in the first antonyms-components, the first word in the second antonyms-components are mutually antonyms. The first lexicond THK components that participated in the following antonym phrases are the same word itself, while the second lexical components are the antonym somatic phrases: the heart is wide - the heart is narrow. Another example: disappointed and heartbroken or at first sight and on second thought. It is the third of the lexical components contained in antonym somatic phraseological units that form the same word, the first is synonymous, and the second does not form a relationship of mutual meaning. It appears that antonym word-components in antonym phraseological units play an important role in the mutual antonym of these phraseological units; however, antonym word components do not participate in all antonymic phraseological units. Antonymia is defined on the basis of the lexical meaning, which is understood from phraseological units. As in synonymy, the antonymic relation is defined separately in polysemantic phraseological units with respect to each meaning. A polysemantic phraseological unit may have one meaning and another meaning absent. For example, to ask the question the first meaning of the phrase to give a five-meaning answer to the monosemantic phraseological unit antonym.

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, there is a change in both the form and content of somatic phraseologism.

When applying phrases in live speech, their semantic nature is important. Because phrases are complex characteristic units, their semantics are directly related to many parameters. Multiple linguists (a.N.Arkhangelsky, V.M.Kravsov, V.V.Kunin) distinguish two aspects of phrases: the material of expression and the essence of content. The essence of the content of phrases is understood as their signifying, denotative and connotative components. When the significative component of phrases is understood to be the reflection of the action or state that the phrase represents in non-linguistic situations, the denotative component is the stylistic, expressive, emotional coloring that is reflected in the phrases if they have the meaning of the noun, the connotative aspect. Semantically according to the translation of phrases can be classified into categories as follows.

Also, a key and important aspect of phraseological units ' cross-linguistic overlap is their semantic overlap in the arrival of the underlying meaning they represent in the same sense. Because, any phraseological unit-if made with a somatic unit represented by a horse-performs certain syntactic functions as an independent branch of speech, that is, can come in functions such as an owner, a complement, or the bulk of a joint cross section. For example, in phraseologism" to know the way one knows the back of one's hand – to know like his five fingers", a" finger "is coming to complement as a horse – specific unit while a" work one's fingers to the bone-to squeak " unit is coming on a cutting task.

The units of speech in both examples continue to be mutually equivalent according to their syntactic functions. At the moment, the differences in the grammatical functions they perform do not halal their phraseological equivalence. Likewise the correspondence of lexical units in either language may not play an important role in the equivalence of phraseologisms.

Even slight formative changes made in the composition of somatic phraseological units can affect word semantics and cause the occurrence of certain stylistic subtleties. The fact that phraseologisms represent the main and additional meaning ottenks in their content-essence, the property of expressiveness determines their status as an independent unit of language.

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