

The Semantic Meaning of “Head” Component in the Novel “A Farewell to Arms” By Ernest Hemingway

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Abstract: This article is devoted to analysis of somatic phrases relating to “head” in the novel “A Farewell to arms” by the writer Ernest Hemingway. The somatic phrases with the word “head” is analyzed deeply and given examples from the novel to identify their exact meanings. All analysis is conducted according to reliable resources of linguistics.

Keywords: somatism, somatic phrase, meaning, word combinations, explanatory dictionary, polysemy, phrase, phraseology, phrases with “head”.

Introduction

At the current stage of the development of society, linguistics is not only the knowledge source about communication and world, but also it is an indicator of the nation's material, social, spiritual level. Because language is a way of expressing and embodying the national mentality.

In recent times, in many fields of science, human beings and aspects related to them are on the focus of research. The anthropocentric paradigm is the main one in linguistics which is turned into the branch of it.

Somatisms (from Greek “soma”-body) are believed as one of the ancient lexical layers of any language. They have a significant role due to their universality in linguistics.

They are distinguished by the fact that somatic phrasal verbs possess mental and ancient features of vocabulary of any language. The reason why these combinations are on constant attention of linguists is that to identify the perception of oneself as a person appears directly through body parts.

As the names of human body parts exist in all languages, each language represents a body and evaluates its parts differently, so linguistic branch studies this section profoundly.

In linguistics somatic expressions play the main role in conveying conceptual ideas with new facts and explaining general theoretical issues, as well as identifying critical, figurative, expressive, and stylistic degrees to current ideas. Research on this sphere shows that somatic phrases that related to body parts such as the head, eyes, heart, throat, ears, and hands, are much more productive in the formation of metaphorical somatic phraseological compounds.

Literature review

The world of phraseology in English and Uzbek is extensive. Each of it attracts the attention of world linguists. First, the theory of phraseology was founded by French linguist Sh.Bally. Later Ferdinand de Saussure in his time emphasized phraseologisms as language units.

American linguist Wallace L. Chase said that the changes that occurred at a certain stage of language development create new meanings by using already existing materials and frames in

the language.

Russian linguistics contributed to this sphere a lot. Scientists, such as, A.Peshkovskiy, V.Vinogradov, B.Larin, N.Shanskiy, A.Smirnitskiy, A.Kunin, V.Jukov, I.Arangeliskiy, A.I.Molotkov conducted investigations in order to reveal new semantic meanings of phraseological units. Turkish linguists, such as, S.K.Kesenbayev, F.R.Ahmedjanova, R.E.Jaykasaova, R.M.Tayeve, G.A.Bayramova, Ch.G.Sayfullin, S.Navro'zboyeva va S.I.Muratov provided much information about phraseological units and analyzed them by not dividing into parts. We can see that Uzbek linguists Sh.Raxmatullayev, B.Yo'ldoshev, Y.D.Pinxasov,

A.Shomaqsudov, M.Xusainov stated about somatic phrasal combinations and explored their significance in their candidate's thesis.

According to B. Yuldashev, "the functions of somatic lexemes in word formation are as follows: head-158 phrases; eye- 144 phrases; hand- 92 phrases; mouth -89 phrases; yurak- 77 phrases; foot -63 phrases; ear- 52 phrases; tongue-51 phrases; face-41 phrases; face-32 phrases; neck-31 phrases; brain-29 phrases; heart-28 phrases; throat -11 phrases; liver -10 phrases and others"¹.

A.Isayev made a research on somatic expressions in his dissertation "Somatic phraseology in Uzbek language". It is notable that the dissertation is aimed to discover diachronic and synchronic aspects of somatic phrases. The dissertation focuses on comparison of somatic phrases of Uzbek language with somatisms in Kyrgyz, Tatar, Turkish and Turkmen languages, the scientist stated about similarities and differences between them.

Research methods

As the article discusses somatic phrases with "head" component from the novel "A Farewell to Arms" by famous American writer Ernest Hemingway, it makes contextual analysis of chosen parts of the novel. In the research, somatic phraseological units and oral speech of heroes from the novel are used as research materials. Somatic concepts related to "head" are analyzed according to their contextual meaning in the novel in English. Furthermore, their structure are discussed and analyzed by using the methods of component analysis based on lexical semantics.

Results

In the process of the research, Ernest Hemingway's work "A Farewell to Arms" is taken as an object, and units related to "head" are selected from it as subject. During the study of the work, enough somatisms related to the word "head" are identified, and the following results have been obtained regarding the meaning they reflect:

The writer used 83 units formed by the word "head" in the work . Such words are used in different parts of the work and serve to strengthen its meaning and make the situation more understandable to the reader. As somatisms can be used in different meanings, they are counted as polysemy words. They can present diverse conception according to the situation and context. There are some examples taken from the novel and their analysis.

➤ *"Inside I saw the head nurse....."*[1,22];

In this example, the word "head" is used as the meaning of "chief", "leader" or "big". That is, due to the fact that "head" is on the upper part of the human body, the use of the word "head" in front of "nurse" means that her position is higher than others.

➤ *"...and a bandage around his head"*[1,20];

In this case, the word "head" is used in its meaning. It was used to describe the state of his head being tied with a simple bandage.

➤ *"In the jolt of my head I heard somebody crying"*[1,58];

¹ B.Yo'ldoshev. Frazeologik uslubiyat asoslari. 1999.

In this situation, the condition of the injured person is described. That's to say, the meaning of "head" is used in its meaning. It is described that he lost consciousness due to the injury.

➤ *"...as I did so something inside my head moved like the weights on a doll's eyes..."* [1,58];

Here the thoughts are reflected in the brain, not in the head. The word "head" is used instead of the word "brain". By using such a word, we can learn the feature of the word "head".

➤ *"I talked today with the head of their riparto"* [1,82];

In this situation, the word "head" is used as a boss.

➤ *"...all sorts of things went through my head"* [1,100];

In this part, we can see that the word "head" is used instead of the word "brain". Because a person thinks with his head and with his brain. The use of the head word is used simply to avoid repetition or show the meanings of the word.

➤ *"...we liked the Gran Italia best, George, the head-waiter, saved us a table"* [1,119];

As mentioned above, if the word "head" is used before professions, it indicates the high position of that person. A similar situation occurs here, that is, it comes in the meaning of chief waiter, main waiter or head of workers.

"I don't want you to have any more rank. It might go to your head ..." [1,133];

In this part, we can learn the meaning of "head" from the sentence that comes before it. "Go to your head" is used instead of "make you nauseous" or "drink may have a bad effect".

"I don't know. It's hard to see inside the head of the brave." [1,149];

We know that "head" is often used to refer to the upper part of the body. But here it is used instead of "heart". The full meaning means "the heart of a fearless person cannot be seen".

"My head felt very clear and cold and I wanted to talk facts." [1,165]

"Head" is a polysemic word, it also means thoughts and ideas. In this part of the work, it means "thought".

"The whole top of my head kept coming down over my eyes." [1,203]

This part describes the condition of a person who has not slept for a long time. When a person falls asleep, his head is bent. The hero used "head" somatism to reveal this situation.

"She nodded her head vigorously" [1,209];

In this situation, nodding is used in the sense of "confirmation" or "agreement". "Nodding" means "confirmation" or "agreement" in any language.

➤ *"You don't feel funny, Tenente? You haven't got strange feelings in the head?"* [1,225];

In this situation, we are talking about thoughts and ideas going around in the brain. The hero used this combination to reflect his thinking situation.

➤ *"It was dark outside and the light over the head of the bed shone on her hair and on her neck and shoulders..."* [1,276];

The somatism "head" is even used to express place. That is, it is used to express the upper part of the bed.

➤ *"What looked like a point ahead was a long high headland"* [1,292];

From the above cases, it is known that "head" can mean "highness". The usage of "head" before the word "land" means how grand and huge it is.

The main parts of the work were selected and analyzed. In the rest of the parts, the words with "head" can have other special and contextual meanings.

Conclusion

To conclude, English phraseological units represent a huge group phraseological units with specific features. And these units need to be expanded and updated. Phraseological units of English language with component "head" have contributed to the expansion of interlingual phraseological equivalence.

According to the analysis of the work "A Farewell to arms" somatic phraseology with "head" component has been studied and discussions have been made in linguistics. According to the conclusions, "head" component is used in different meanings and reveals polysemic feature. In addition, somatic compounds with their own meaning and figurative meaning have been also analyzed from the novel. Their semantic meaning according to the context has been revealed. Thus, compounds made with the word "head" serve to increase the vocabulary of the language and enrich it.

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