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INTERPRETATION OF “HEAD-BOSH”, “FOOT-OYOQ” AND “HEART-YURAK (QALB)” IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

Annotation: *This article devoted to the interpretation of the somatic words “head-bosh”, “foot-oyoq” and “heart-yurak (qalb)” in the English and Uzbek languages. We study the problem of non-equivalence as a specific type of semantic relations that determine the specific national attribute of the phraseological fund in the system of compared languages.*

Key words: *Interpretation, head, foot, heart, somatic phraseological units.*

In this scientific article we study the problem of non-equivalence as a specific type of semantic relations that determine the specific national attribute of the phraseological fund in the compared languages, where there is no semantic correlation of Fb. Within the non-equivalent groups of phraseological units we study in two subgroups:

1) Non-equivalent phraseological units that represent cultural concepts that exist in one of the languages being compared and do not exist in the other;

2) Non-equivalent phraseological units based on the fact that the phraseological unit formed by the somatic unit of denotative meaning is not used in the second language in a portable sense.

It is also worth noting the non-equivalent phraseology specific to the British and American variants of English, which depends on extralinguistic factors. We also study the non-equivalence of English somatic phraseologies to the American and British variants in two subgroups:

1) Stable phraseological combinations that are specific to the language and culture of one people and are represented by realities that do not exist in another language.

This may include the names of some periodicals, the names of TV and radio stations, the names of places, unofficial nicknames of people, and so on.

Since somatic components are not taken part in the structure of such phraseologies, we will not dwell on them.

2) Phraseological units belonging to this group are fixed expressions that exist in both the United Kingdom and the United States.





However, if they are used as fixed expressions in one variant, such stable expressions are not perceived in the second variant. Many somatic phraseological units in this group are expressive-evaluative nominations that express a person's appearance, qualities, and personality characters.

For example, the following phraseological units existing in the American version of the English language do not occur in the British version of the English language: blubber gut (Am., Inf.) "Fat, fat man"; brown nose (Am., sl., vulg.) "flattering"; potty mouth (Am., inf.) "swearing man - ona bezori".

The greedy guts (Br., Inf.), which are available in the British version of English, are not available in the American version. Verb component somatic phraseological units belonging to this group are characterized by their slight semantics, as well as their complex conceptual content. In addition to certain actions, they sometimes express quantitative characteristics. Such units are usually defined in dictionaries as complex-wide descriptive phrases: throw oneself at smb's feet (Am.) have an eye for (on) the main chance (Br.) "to covet, to pursue one's own interests. In this regard, it is necessary to take into account the issue of non-equivalence of the American and British versions of the English language in the translation into Uzbek.

Below we give the full equivalents of Uzbek somatic phraseologies in English with head-bosh, foot-oyoq and heart-yurak components.

1. Head-bosh component phraseologies and their complete equivalents

In English	Semantics	full equivalent:
to lose one's head	(Тинчини, хотиржамлигини йўқотмоқ), Loss of peace, loss of composure.	(Бошини йўқотиб қуймоқ) Loss of head
to turn someone's head	(Кимдадир чуқур таасурот уйғотмоқ), o make a deep impression on someone	(Кимнидир бошини айлантормоқ), To turn someone's head
to take (or put) it into one's head	(Нимадир хаёлида қаттиқ ўрнашиб қолмоқ) to be firmly fixed in the imagination of something	(нимадир хаёлида қаттиқ ўрнашиб қолмоқ) to be firmly fixed in the imagination of something
a strong head	(Кўп ичиб маст бўлмайдиган одам ҳақида Мечкай) Mechkay about a man who does not drink much,	(кўзаси тўлмайдиган одам) a man whose jug is not full



2. Foot-oyoq component phraseologies and their complete equivalents

In English	Semantics	full equivalent:
be at smb.'s feet	(Кимнингдир оёғи остида бўлмоқ) Being under someone's feet.	(Кимнингдир хукмида, итоатида) In someone's judgment, in obedience
to put smb. on his legs	(Кимгадир моддий ёрдам билан кўмаклашмоқ) Helping someone financially	(Кимнидир оёққа турғазмоқ) Getting someone back on their feet

3.Heart-юрак component phraseologies and their complete equivalents

In English	Semantics	full equivalent:
to take something to heart	(Нимагадир жиддий ёндашмоқ) to take something seriously	(Ниманидир юрагига яқин олмоқ) to get something close to your heart
with all one's heart	(Самимийлик билан) Sincerely	(Чин юракдан) Sincerely
heart is bleeding heart is bleeding	(Нима ҳақидадир қаттиқ, чин юракдан, самимий ташвишланмоқ; Юраги қон бўлиб) Tough, sincere, sincere concern about something	(Нима ҳақидадир қаттиқ, чин юракдан, самимий ташвишланмоқ; Юраги қон бўлиб) Tough, sincere, sincere concern about something; His heart is bleeding
to have heart of gold /big/ soft / kind heart	(Яхши, самимий олийжаноб одам) A good, sincere nobleman	(Олтин қалб соҳиби) He has a golden heart
to break one's heart	Юраги жизилламоқ Heart pounding	Қайғу-аламдан юраги эзилмоқ, жизилламоқ His heart was pounding with grief

Conclusion. In conclusion, the main criteria for determining the linguistic equivalence between the somatic phraseological units of English and Uzbek is the general meaning and their lexical system. In this case, the contradictions and irregularities in their semantics and component structure still indicate the existence of certain types of equivalents between the two language somatic phraseological units.





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