

Polysemy of Somatizms in English and Uzbek Languages

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Abstract: *This article is devoted to the study of polysemy of somatizms in the English and Uzbek languages. This article discusses the common features of the polysemy of the most common (frequent) somatizms - names of body parts in the English and Uzbek languages.*

Keywords: *somatizms, somatic vocabulary, polysemy, features, names of body parts, typology, connotation.*

Introduction. This work is devoted to the study of the polysemy of the most common (frequent) somatizms - names of body parts in the English and Uzbek languages.

The work considers 10 somatizms - names of body parts, namely: *head, eye, nose, tongue, ear, hand, leg, tooth, finger, fist*. Names of the body parts are important because they belong to the basic vocabulary of any language. They were studied on the material of many languages, including aspect of the typology.

Somatizms have a characteristic polysemy, that is, polysemy, the presence of two or more meanings in a word (unit of the language, term) that are historically determined or interconnected in connotation and origin [2,56].

Despite the large number of studies devoted to somatizms, they are considered, studied insufficiently in a comparative aspect, which certainly makes the relevance of this work.

Its purpose is to determine the degree of polysemy between English and Uzbek somatizms - names of body parts. Comparison of the semantics of somatizms – names of body parts based on items from two descriptive dictionaries (Explanatory dictionary of Uzbek language 2006; Cambridge dictionary 1995) makes it possible to determine the degree of polysemy [3,699].

Distinguish between zero degree has one meaning, the first degree has 2-4 meanings, the second degree has 5-9 meanings, the third degree has 10-16 meanings [4,75].

Here we will consider the polysemy of somatizms using the example of “head/bosh”, “eyes/ko`z”.

Somatism “head/bosh” has the second degree of polysemy, having 7 meanings in the English and 8 meanings in Uzbek languages. There are only 5 corresponding meanings in the languages under consideration.

The meanings of the word “head/bosh” are common to both languages:

- 1) The upper part of the body of a person or animal;
- 2) Reason, awareness;
- 3) Main part of simple mechanisms or tools;
- 4) The Leader, the chief;

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5) The front of the moving group, columns. The largest number of meanings of the word “head”/bosh is detailed in the Uzbek language. “head/bosh” has 8 meanings.

Somatism “eyes/ko`z” has 8 meanings in the English language, 5 meanings in the Uzbek language and also has the second degree of polysemy. Only 5 meanings in the system of non-related languages under consideration are common. The main meaning is “the organ of vision of a person or an animal” [5,255].

There are 5 total meanings of the somatism “eyes/ko`z” in the Uzbek language and 8 meanings in the English language.

Common meanings are:

- 1) The organ of vision of a person or animal;
- 2) Reproductive bud on potatoes;
- 3) Look, gaze;
- 4) Special ability of vision related to the occupation, profession;
- 5) Attention. The word is the most polysemic in the English language. “eyes/ko`z” has 8 meanings.

As a result of the analysis, we can conclude that both names of body parts in the compared non-related languages have the same degree of polysemy. The somatism “head/bosh” has the largest number of meanings in the Uzbek language. It has 8 meanings, while the somatism of the “eyes/ko`z” is the most polysemic in the English language. “eyes/ko`z” has 8 meanings also [6,93].

By the lexical-semantic field of “eyes/ko`z” we mean a system of linguistic units integrated around the invariant of archaism “eye”, having their semantic function in this field, differing in morphological and syntactic structure, being in semantic connection with each other, to varying degrees or polyfunctional, being in paradigmatic or syntagmatic connection with each other, active and passive in function, having different emotional and expressive colours in terms of expression [7,123].

Like any linguistic field, the lexico semantic field of “eyes/ko`z” has a plane of expression and a plane of meaning.

By the plan of the meaning of the field, we mean the general archaism “eyes/ko`z”, as well as, in varying degrees of understanding, the complex of semes.

By the plan of expression of the field, we mean different lexical units formed within the structure of the phonetic, lexical, grammatical rules of the language, essentials of oral and written speech, having visual and auditory forms and united in the opposite direction of the common meaning of “eyes/ko`z”.

The study of the linguistic properties of the linguistic units, constituting separate paradigmatic series and combined in one of the field based on the common meaning of “eyes/ko`z” has both theoretical and practical significance [9,8].

In the English language, the somatism “head/bosh” has one less meaning than in the Uzbek language. “head/bosh” has 7 meanings, while the somatism “eyes/ko`z” has 3 fewer meanings in the second language. “eyes/ko`z” has 5 meanings.

There are only 5 coinciding meanings in the languages under consideration for somatism “head/bosh” (the upper part of a person or animal, consisting of a cranium; reason, awareness; the main part of simple mechanisms or tools; leader, boss; front part of a moving 20 group, a column), in the English language, there

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are 2 additional unequal meanings (the end of the rectangular table farthest from the entrance, place of honor; mental or emotional abilities and skills), while in the Uzbek language there are 3 specific meanings (intelligent, knowledgeable person; unit for counting (animals); food product in the form of a ball, cone) [8,2181].

The somatizm “head/bosh” controls thinking and reason. In this regard, the main connotative meaning of somatizms follows, it denotes prudence and lack of mind, for example: to have a good head for something - boshi ishlamoq, or

to have a good head on one's shoulders – yelkasida boshi bo`lmoq.

The meaning of the ability to concentrate, will is reflected in such phraseological units: to lose one's head – boshini yo`qotib qo`ymoq; to keep one's head - boshini yo`qotmaslik; to bury one's head in the sand – boshini qumga bulamoq.

Often the “head” takes the meaning of “life, because it is a vital organ: javobgarlikni bo`yniga olmoq.

Somatism “eyes/ko`z” has 5 common meanings in both two non-related languages, in the English language there are 3 more different meanings:

private investigator;

hole at the end of a needle through which a thread is passed;

relatively clear and calm center of a hurricane or other similar natural phenomena.

In conclusion, the main criteria for determining the linguistic equivalence between the polysemy of somatizms in English and Uzbek languages are the general meaning in 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 polysemy of somatizms in the English and Uzbek languages.

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