

**ISSN:
2792-1883**

Pindus Journal of Culture, Literature, and ELT

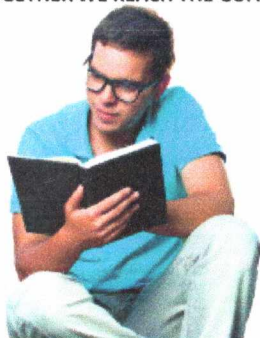


www.academicjournal.io

Published: May 4, 2022



TOGETHER WE REACH THE GOAL

**SJIF Evaluation on Request**

The Editorial Staff who decide to use of this option will receive the SJIF Value within 7 days.

SJIF Publishers Panel

Register journal - (Free Service)
in a scored and prestigious database of scientific journals.

Manage journal - (Free Service)
This section allows you to place information about the journal, editors, and publisher, etc.

SJIF Journal Rank

Full list of journals from database of SJIFactor.com. It contains currently over **23000 journals** from all over the world.

Certificate

A proof of being indexed in SJIF Journal Rank List.

Evaluation methodology**FAQ****PINDUS Journal of Culture, Literature, and ELT****SJIF 2022:****5.686**Area: Multidisciplinary

Evaluated version: online

Previous evaluation SJIF

2021: 5.022

2020: Not indexed


2019: Not indexed

2018: Not indexed

The journal is indexed in:

SJIFactor.com

Basic information

Main title	PINDUS Journal of Culture, Literature, and ELT
Other title [English]	PINDUS Journal of Culture, Literature, and ELT
Abbreviated title	
ISSN	2792-1883 (E)
URL	http://literature.academicjournal.io/index.php/literature/
Country	 Spain
Journal's character	Scientific
Frequency	Monthly
License	Free for non-commercial use
Texts availability	Free



Linguistic Politeness Theory Review: Yueguo Gu, Sachiko Ide, Shoshena Blum Kulka, Bruce Frasher and William Nolen, Hornst Arndt and Richard Janney

Ruziyeva Nilufar Xafizovna

Page : 145-152

National-Cultural and Universal Features of Proverbs in English and Uzbek Languages

Mukhtorova Maftuna Ilkhom kizi

Page : 153-157

On Anglophone Borrowings in the Contemporary Russian Media

Kasimova Nafisa

Page : 158-163

On Features of Discourse and Its Representation in Self-Help Literature

Fayziyeva Aziza Anvarovna

Page : 164-169

On the Peculiarities of Simultaneous Interpreting

Olimova Dilfuza Zokirovna

Page : 170-180

Possibilities of Expressing the Certainty Modality in German

To'rayeva Fazilat Sharofiddinovna

Page : 181-185

Problematical Fields While Translating Proverbs

Djalolov Furqat Fattohovich

Page : 186-192

Sound Designations in the Aspect of Semantic Derivations

Shakirov Rustam Sobirovich

Page : 193-198

Syntactic and semantic analysis of word combinations in the English and Uzbek languages

Mehmonova Yulduz Chorikulovna

Page : 199-206

The Discursive Paradigm towards the Sociolinguistic Approach

Nargiza Savriyeva Zokirova

Page : 207-211

Using Interjections in Uzbek and English Languages

Salikhova Nodira Nurullayevna

Page : 212-217

Analysis of Phraseological Units with the Somatic Component

Narzullayeva Firuza Olimovna

Page : 218-225

Areas of Application of "Cloud" Servers in Modern Network Technologies

Umaraliyev Jamshidbek Tokhtasin oglu, Mamirkhojayev Muhammadamin Mavlonbek oglu, Sotvoldiyeva

Mohirahon Bakhromjon qizi

Page : 226-228

Modern and Traditional Methods of Teaching Foreign Languages in Primary School

Begmuratov Akmaljon Latifjon o'g'li, Qurbonova Gulnoza Ahmadjon qizi

Page : 229-240

Construction Components of Algorithmic Skills that Need to Be Formed in Preschool Educational Institutions

Sadikova Yulduzkhon Kamolovna, Kodirov Jasur Abdumalikovich

Analysis of Phraseological Units with the Somatic Component

Narzullayeva Firuza Olimovna

Lecturer of the department Translation studies and Language education at Bukhara State University, Uzbekistan

Annotation. This article is devoted to the analyses of the somatic phraseological units from the point of view of their national-cultural specificity, as it is somatic idioms reflect centuries of experience, culture, national traditions and customs of the people, national-cultural specificity of language, its originality. The conceptual analysis of phraseological units with the somatic component in the system of non-related languages are held.

Key words: somatism, conceptual analyses, phraseological units, somatic component, describing a person, describing humans and animals

Introduction.

Somatisms are considered in the works of such linguists as O. Espersen, G. Hoyer, and J. Lyons, D. Bazarova.

Deserve special attention the work of Y. Dolgopova, comparative somatisms Russian, English and German languages, Olga Nazarova (mapping somatism Russian and Turkmen languages), the M. Abilkaliyev (somatisms Kazakh and German languages). D. Bazarov has held a number of works devoted to the comparison of somatisms Turkic languages.

Somaticisms of the Uzbek language were also studied in the work of A. Isaev "Somatic phraseological units of the Uzbek language". In this work, somatisms were studied from the point of view of their synonymy, antonymy, homonymy, and communicative function of the language. He also conducted a comparative analysis of phraseological units with the components "head" and "eye" on the material of the Tatar, Turkmen and Azerbaijan languages.

The human factor plays a big role in phrasing, which is why there is a large number of phraseological units semantically oriented to the person and associated with various areas of his activity. A person always strives to give human features to objects of the external world, including inanimate ones.

And even Sh. Bally stated: "the eternal imperfection of the human mind is also manifested in the fact that a person always seeks to spiritualize what surrounds him. He cannot imagine that nature is dead and soulless; his imagination constantly gives life to inanimate objects, but this is not all: man constantly attributes to all objects of the external world the traits and aspirations peculiar to his

ISSN 2792-1883 (online), Published in Vol: 2 No: 5 for the month of May-2022

Copyright (c) 2022 Author (s). This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). To view a copy of this license, visit <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>

personality" (Bally Sh. 1981. 221).

Somatic phraseological units, that is, phraseological units one of the components of which include the names of parts of the human body or animals, constitute one of the extensive and productive groups in the corpus of phraseology.

This group is estimated by V. P. Shubina to make up about 15% of the phraseological Fund of the language (Shubina, 1977).

Main part. Somatisms represent one of the oldest layers in the vocabulary of various languages, reflect the national and cultural specifics of the people, their customs and traditions, convey their long-term experience and spiritual culture, show the actions of extralinguistic factors in the language, express vital concepts, and as a result belong to a stable part of many languages.

The popularity of somatic phraseological units is also promoted by the relevance of the content, nationality, vivid imagery, nationality, simplicity of grammatical design and stylistic diversity.

Also, a characteristic feature of somatic phraseology is the presence in many languages of numerous equivalents that are very close to each other in meaning and imagery. This feature sharply distinguishes somatic phraseological units from other thematic groups of phraseological units. The coincidence of the imagery of somatic phraseological units in different languages is explained not only by borrowing, but also by General laws that lead to the emergence of similar phraseological units that demonstrate the universal nature of the transfer of somatic lexemes, their functional and semantic dynamics in the composition of phraseological units. (Kunitsky, 1989).

A.D.Reichstein explains this fact by the fact that "among peoples who are speakers of unrelated or distantly related languages, there is an affinity of an areal character, that is, a common state system, army, religion, superstitions, customs, etc." (Reichstein, 1980).

The second reason that explains the abundance of somatic phraseological units in different languages is that "somatic lexemes that are part of them have a high ability to metaphorize" (Danilov, Kunitskaya, 1986, 106). B. C. Danilov and N.V.Kunitskaya also point out that "the formation of somatic phraseological units on the basis of metaphorical or metonymic transfer is the most productive factor in their appearance" (1986, 83).

The question arises why the names of human body parts attract people so much that they use them as metaphorical universals, which leads to the formation OF somatic phraseological units. The fact is that first of all, a person always compares the surrounding objects with himself, that is, with parts of his body, the functions of which are familiar to him.

Taking into account all the data of T.N.Chaiko makes the following conclusion: "Due to the fact that the body parts are constantly in front of the eyes, they become a kind of reference for

comparison." (1974, 104). But, despite a number of works on the comparative study of somaticisms of different languages, this subsystem has not been studied in terms of national and cultural specificity. Therefore, this paper will attempt to examine somatic phraseological units from the point of view of their national-cultural specificity, as it is somatic idioms reflect centuries of experience, culture, national traditions and customs of the people, national-cultural specificity of language, its originality. Somatic phraseological units is not just words related in meaning, but a story that has its own history, which reveals the culture of the people, their views and worldview. It is in their analysis that it is possible to determine the universal, inherent in all mankind, and specific features of phraseological units belonging to a particular people. Such phraseological units as: English: a sharp tongue – Eng: sharp tongue – Rus.: острый язык; Uzb: tili o'tkir; Eng: have a head on one's shoulders – Rus: иметь голову на плечах; English: come into one's head; Rus.: прийти в голову; Uzb: kallasiga kelmoq;

English: look through one's fingers-Rus: смотреть сквозь пальцы, Eng.: to get out of bed on the wrong foot; Rus: встать с левой ноги; Uzb: chap oyog'idanbturmoq are present in all comparable languages, which indicate the presence of a common thought process in both peoples, while such phraseological units as, "All hands on deck" - all up-is due to the huge importance of shipbuilding in the UK, where during a storm, everyone had to gather on the deck; "Private eye" - a private detective, "a heart of oak" - a reliable, brave man, - oak was associated with the English strength, reliability, "the eye of day (of heaven)" - the heavenly eye, the sun, are inherent only in the English language.

Somatic phraseological units are mostly figurative metaphorical turns of speech, which are based on observations of the behavior of a person or animal, draw the emotional state of a person. In somatic phraseology, names are used for parts of the body whose functions a person encounters on a daily basis.

The importance and significance of the functions of certain organs or parts of the body depends on the number and thematic diversity of phraseological unit groups that include the corresponding somatisms. That is why such names of body parts as (head, eyes, heart, nose, mouth, leg) are the most productive and used, and the rest (shoulder, knee, armpit, eyelashes) are used much less often. T.N.Chaiko calls the first words with a "broad meaning" that can convey numerous meanings, since "the transfer of the name not only creates visibility, but also abstracts" (1974, 105).

The most productive are the somatic lexemes, whose functions in the human organization are the most clear, and this is also associated with the no difficulty of their reinterpretation.

For example, because of the universal nature of mental processes and the basic functions of body parts, many spheres of different peoples themselves have known points of contact.

For example: English: to bite one's lips

-Rus: bite your lips

-Uzb: labini tishlamoq.

The semantics of the main mass of somatic phraseological units are related to the emotional and psychological life of a person. This fact is noted by V.P. Shubina: "Emotions and mental states of a person are mostly expressed through somatic phraseological units, the possibilities of which are really huge in this regard." (1977, 86).

Emotions are a kind of reflection of the real process of human interaction with the environment. In the process of active interaction with the environment, a person does not remain indifferent, he has experiences that express his subjective attitude to these phenomena. So, many phraseological units with the component "head", "head" belong to the semantic group "thinking"; with the component "eyes", "глаза" - to the group "perception, attention"; with the component "hand", "рука" - to the groups "activity, possession".

However, it should be borne in mind that here, there may often be a multidirectional reinterpretation of the phraseological units. Somatisms can express the following conceptual features:

I. Psychological state of a person. This group refers to the description of feelings, emotional, and psychological states of a person:

a) fear, fright: eng: white at the lips; have one's heart in one's mouth; Rus: душа в пятки ушла; Uzb: yuzidan rangi uchgan, yuzi oqarib ketdi;

b) anger, anger and rage: English: give smb. a black eye, black in the face; blue in the face; catch by the throat; Rus: взять за горло; стереть с лица земли; Uzb: bo'g'zidan olmoq; yer yuzidan yo'qotmoq;

c) aggressiveness, irritation, resentment: English: red in the face; fed to the teeth; up to the eye; to become red in the face; black (blue) in the face; fly in the face; Rus: по уши; по горло; сыт по горло; Uzb: yuziga sapchimoq;

d) state of amazement, surprise: English: to be blue in the face; Rus: невериться своим ушам; раскрыть рот от изумления; глаза на лоб лезут; Uzb: ko'z ichiqib , og'zi ochilib qoldi;

e) embarrassment, timidity, shyness: English: to redden to the roots of one's hair; Uzb: yuziqizarib ketdi;

f) a person's mood: eng: to get out of bed on the wrong foot; light brown: stand with your left foot, Rus: встать с левой ноги; Uzb: o'rnidan chap yoni bilan turmoq.

2) sentimentality: English: have smth. at heart; tender heart; it makes the heart bleed; Rus: принимать близко к сердцу; сердце кровью обливается; Uzb: ko'ngliga olmoq, bag'ri qon bo'ldi.

a) value attitude to someone: English: the apple of one's eyes; Rus: светочеймоих; Uzb: ko`zningoqu-qorasi;

b) emotional state of sadness, frustration, depression, melancholy: English: broken heart; be sick at heart; break smb's heart; eng: to break the heart; heart is bleeding; Rus.: разбить сердце; сердце кровоточит; Uzb: yuragi og`rimoq, yuragi chidamadi, bag`ri qon bo`lmoq, ko`nglini sindirmoq; ko`ngliga tegish;

c) the joy of success, victory over someone: English: wipe smb.'s face; Rus: утеретьноскому-либо; заткнуть кого-либо запояс; Uzb: burnini yerga ishqalamoq;

d) emotional state of excitement: English: at heart; Rus: закрадываться в сердце; Uzb: yuragiga o`t/g`ulg`ula tushmoq;

e) alertness: English: sleep with one's eyes open, одним ухом спит, другим слышит, keep one's eyes open, держать ухо востро.

II. The characteristic properties of the human:

a) kindness, sincerity: English: in the fullness of one's heart; a big heart; kind heart; from the bottom of one's heart; Rus: отполноты сердца, доброе сердце, отчистого сердца; большое сердце; Uzb: yuragiyumshoq; yuragikeng, ichikeng.

b) purity, innocence, honesty, decency: English: white hands;

c) cowardice: white-livered; not to have the heart; Rus: духа нехватает; Uzb: quyonyurak

d) generosity: English: an open hand; open handed; Uzb: qo`li ochiq,

e) curiosity: English: poke one's nose into smb.s affairs; Nosey Parker; Rus: совать нос в чужие дела; Uzb: birovning ishiga burun sukmok

f) cruelty: English: a heart of stone; a heart of flint; cut each other's throat, cut the throat; Rus.: каменное сердце; перерезать горло кому-либо; Uzb: Tosh yurak.

2) simplicity: eng: It's written all over his face; Rus: у него это на лице написано; Uzb: basharasidayozilgan

a) truthfulness: English: in smb.'s face; to one's teeth; in the public eye; Rus: сказать в лицо, в глаза; Uzb: yuziga aytmoq, hammaning ko`zi oldida

b) love for gossip: Rus: язык без костей; Uzb: tiling suyagiyo`q

c) carelessness: English: escape smb.'s lips; Rus: сорваться с языка; Uzb: tilidan chiqib ketmoq

III. Physical condition of a person:

a) fatigue and exhaustion: eng: till one is blue in the face; be dead on one's feet (Amer.Accel.); have leaden feet; Rus: едва держаться на ногах; руки отваливаются; ноги как свинцом налиты; Uzb: oyo`g`ida turaolmaslik.

b) dexterity and speed: Rus: однаногатам, другая здесь; наскорую руку; Uzb: Bittaoyo`g`ingbuyerda, ikkinchisi u yerda;

IV. A person's appearance:

a) pleasant appearance: English: easy on the eye; Uzb: istarasaissiq;

b) beaten appearance: English: black eye; black and blue, Uzb: ko`ziko`kargan;

c) unpleasant appearance: English: rudding face; hatchet face; Uzb: istarasisovuq;

V. Social characteristics of a person:

a) describing the financial situation of a person: English: live from hand to mouth; Uzb: qo`luchida kun ko`rmoq.

b) dependence on someone: Rus: всецело в руках кого-либо; Uzb: kimningdir qo`lida;

c) participation in what-either: Eng: have a finger in smth; have a hand in smth; wash one's hand; Rus.: приложить руку к чему-либо; умыть руки; Uzb: birorishda qo`libo`lmoq; qo`lini yuvmoq, qo`li bo`lmoq.

d) social superiority: English: have long hands; Uzb: qo`l iuzun bo`lmoq.

Conclusion. Thus, the analysis of the somatic phraseological units in English, Uzbek and Russian languages allowed us to establish that the somatic phraseological units data mainly form several conceptual zones.

The most extensive conceptual zones are the conceptual spheres that represent the psychological and characterological properties of a person. In both conceptual areas, both positive and negative conceptual features were identified.

REFERENCES

1. Narzullayeva, F. (2022). Konnotativ ma'noning nutqda voqelanishi. ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu.Uz), 8(8). извлечено от http://journal.buxdu.uz/index.php/journals_buxdu/article/view/4084
2. Haydarova Nodirabegim Ahtamjon qizi. (2022). INTERTEXTUALITY VS INTERDISCURSIVITY AS AN ESSENTIAL PHENOMENON OF MODERN DISCOURSE. *E Conference Zone*, 53–55. Retrieved from <https://econferencezone.org/index.php/ecz/article/view/422>
3. Narzullayeva, F. (2021). ВЫРАЖЕНИЕ СЛОВА «ГОЛОВА» В АНГЛИЙСКИХ И УЗБЕКСКИХ ФРАЗАХ. ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu.Uz), 3(3). извлечено от http://journal.buxdu.uz/index.php/journals_buxdu/article/view/1475

4. Narzullayeva, F. (2021). ПОЛИСЕМИИ И ЕГО ТИПИ В СИСТЕМЕ РАЗНОСИСТЕМНЫХ ЯЗЫКАХ. ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu.Uz), 2(2). извлечено от http://journal.buxdu.uz/index.php/journals_buxdu/article/view/1474
5. Firuza N. Polysemy and its types in the non-related languages //Middle European Scientific Bulletin. – 2021. – Т. 12. – С. 529-533.
6. Firuza N. English Phraseological Units With Somatic Components //Central Asian Journal Of Literature, Philosophy And Culture. – 2020. – Т. 1. – №. 1. – С. 29-31.
7. Kasimova, N. F. (2017). Communicative functions of the interrogative sentences in English. In *Приоритетные направления развития науки* (pp. 59-62).
8. Zokirova Nargiza Savriyevna. (2021). Interpretation of Concepts of Human Dignity by Heroes in Utkir Khoshimov's Works. Middle European Scientific Bulletin, 11. <https://doi.org/10.47494/mesb.2021.11.468>
9. Khaydarova, L. (2022). MAIN APPROACHES TO COMMUNICATIVE LANGUAGE TEACHING. MODELS AND METHODS FOR INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY OF INNOVATIVE RESEARCH, 11(1), 257-261.
10. Ilhomovna, M. M. (2020). JOHN STEINBEK's "THE WINTER OF OUR DISCONTENT": INTERPRETATION OF THE CHARACTER AND THE IMAGE OF THE WRITER. *European Scholar Journal*, 1(4), 18-20.
11. Bakhtiyorovna, I. F. . (2021). Translation of linguocultural peculiarities in hafiza kochkarova's translations. Middle European Scientific Bulletin, 12, 247-249.
12. Imamkulova, S., 2021. The Intensity of Word Meanings. EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF INNOVATION IN NONFORMAL EDUCATION, 1(2), pp.227-229.
13. Anvarovna, F. A. (2022, April). PECULIARITIES TRANSLATION OF CONCEPTUAL METAPHORS USED IN SELF-HELP DISCOURSE. In E Conference Zone (pp. 58-60).
14. Salixova, N. N. (2019). PECULIAR FEATURES OF TEACHING READING. Theoretical & Applied Science, (11), 705-708.
15. Ruziyeva Nilufar Xafizovna, & Xolova Madina Boboqulovna. (2022). Politeness In Literary Works: An Overview. Eurasian Research Bulletin, 7, 200–206.
16. Olimova Dilfuza Zokirovna. (2022). The specifics of translation actions in simultaneous interpreting. Middle European Scientific Bulletin, 22, 292-295.
17. Рабиева, М. (2021). ФУНКЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ АСПЕКТ ЭВФЕМИЗМА В СОВРЕМЕННЫХ АНГЛИЙСКИХ СМИ. ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu.Uz), 7(7).

18. To'rayeva Fazilat Sharafiddinov. (2022). Analysis Of Modal Words and Particles in German and Uzbek Languages. *Eurasian Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences*, 3, 151–154.
19. Babaev Makhmud Tashpulatovich and Babaeva Vasila Tashpulatovna, “USE OF PROVERBS, SAYINGS AND EXPRESSIONS IN TEACHING GERMAN”, *IEJRD - International Multidisciplinary Journal*, vol. 6, no. TITFL, pp. 52–56, Apr. 2021.
20. Ramazonovna T. S. On binary structured speech products in french //Asian Journal of Multidimensional Research. – 2021. – T. 10. – №. 10. – C. 381-386.
21. Mehmonova, Y. C. (2022). LEXICO-GRAMMATICAL RESOURCES OF FUNCTIONAL EQUIVALENCE IN THE TRANSLATION OF TEXTS FROM ENGLISH INTO UZBEK. *Eurasian Journal of Academic Research*, 2(2), 349-353.
22. Fattohovich, D. F., & Ilhomovna, R. S. (2022). Innovative technologies as a means of teaching foreign languages. *Integration of Pragmalinguistics, Functional Translation Studies and Language Teaching Processes*, 237-240.
23. Otabekovna, S. M., & Ibragimovna, G. M. (2022). Expression of ethnic and cultural identity in english and uzbek proverbs. *ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal*, 12(1), 171-175.
24. Abdikarimovich, B. O. (2021). The views of Jalaliddin Rumi. *Middle European Scientific Bulletin*, 12, 319-322.
25. Sobirovich, S. R. (2021). Ethymological Doublets Between French Verbs And Their Use. *Middle European Scientific Bulletin*, 13.