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COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF SOMATIC PHRASEOLOGY IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Annotation: *The article provides information on the specifics of phraseological units. A comparative analysis of somatic phraseological units in English and Uzbek is presented with a number of examples. Response to theoretical data.*

Kalit So'zlar: *somatic, phrase, phraseology, phraseology, phrase logical unit, phrase logical combination and phrase logical fusion.*

The book attracts the attention of linguists around the world. It was founded by the French linguist S. Balli. Later, Ferdinand de Saussure in his time phraseology as units of language. American linguist Wallace L. Chase on phrase logical units, language changes that occur at a certain stage of development give new meanings creates them, without the need for separate templates, but in an old, that is, in language pre-existing materials will be used. Phraseology Russian linguists play an important role in this field. A.Peshkovskiy, V.Vinogradov, B.Larin, N.Shanskiy, A.Smirnitskiy, A. Kunin, V. Zhukov, I. Arkhangelsky, A.I. Molotov worked on phraseology. Turkic scholars S.K.Kesenbayev, F. R. Ahmedjanova, R.E.Jaykasaova, R.M.Tayeva, G.A.Bayramova, Ch. G. Sayfullin, S.Navrozboyeva and S.I.Muratovetc. and provided information and analysis of phraseology. Uzbek linguists Sh.Rakhmatullayev, B.Yuldashev, YDPinkhasov, Uzbek phraseology in the dissertations of A.Shomaksudov, M.Khusainovwe can see that it has been described and analyzed. Phraseology derived from the Greek word phrasis, which means phrase, expression, and logic. Phraseology means learning phrases and expressions. The phrase is two and is a lexical unit consisting of more than one word, with a lexical meaning like a word means. A linguistic unit that has the same meaning as a word is a phraseological unit is called. The main purpose of this article is somatic in English and Uzbek phraseology and their comparative analysis. Semitism is derived from the Greek word "soma" meaning "body".

Phrase logical units of humanity and its vital activity and the organs of the human body somatic phrases that are inextricably linked with and attached to such thematic groups called phraseologies. A major part of the phraseology of most languages in the world somatic phraseology. F. Wakk was the first scholar to study Estonian phraseology somatic phraseology. He used somatic phraseology only depicting people, depicting people and animals, and just animals divided into descriptive groups. In recent years, somatic phraseology has been conducted in a variety of languages has been the main topic of research. Each in somatic phraseology the way of life, experience, culture, spirituality, customs and traditions of the people will be reflected. The method of comparative analysis is developed in the study of expressions involving world somatismsThe number of works in this





direction is significant. Comparative analysis of phrases involving somatisms in Russian and French I.B. Gorodeskaya's "head", "eyes", "legs", "heart", "hand" somatisms each of the phrases involved in the "hand" somatism during the organization of the phrases involved are noted to be the most common expressions in the two languages. Lenka Chiklova Russian and Czech phrases involving "hand" somatism comparative analysis. The author divides the phrases involving "hand" somatism into 4 groups distinguishes: 1) synonymous hand somatism in terms of meaning present in both languages participatory expressions; 2) a phrase involving hand somatism in only one language is in another language synonymous with another somatism; 3) hand somatism in one language the expression in which the participle is expressed in another way in the second language; 4) the absence of a phrase in one language involving hand somatism in one language. T.S. Spirina's article on somatic phraseology in English, Russian and German analyzed and focused on the "hand" lexeme. Italian linguist M.B. Papi also uses the lexeme "hand" in English and Italian phrase logically and figuratively. Such phrase logical units are both the language is similar and has its own characteristics. In E.N. Tanasi's article, "arms" and "legs" are used in English. In the advertisements of U.S. and British companies of the phrases involved studied its application and asserted its uniqueness. In L. Manerco's article on the relationship between "perception" and "body" in English terms the issue of self-reflection was considered. Somatic phraseology in English and Uzbek is also the subject of many scholarly works. There are proverbs. Somatic related to body parts in English and Uzbek phraseology plays an important role. What somatic phraseology means can be classified as follows. Somonymics - expressions that refer to the organs of the human body (head, feet, arm, neck)

From head to toe

Shoulder - stand shoulder to shoulder - stand shoulder to shoulder

Shoulder to shoulder - Hand in hand

Osteonymic - characterized by skeletal systems of the human body phraseology. Skin and bones
Angionymics are words related to the circulatory system of the human body phraseological units represented by blue blood-white bone

Splanchnonymic - associated with the internal organs of the human body phraseology.

Scream at the top of one's lungs

From the bottom of the heart

Sensonymic - associated with the sensory organs of the human body phraseological units.

To be all ears - the whole body turns into an ear

Phraseologisms related to common body parts

In the flesh - tanada

put flesh on something

to press the flash

The lexeme "heart" is used in different senses.

1. The heart is like an anatomical organ. The heart is like an anatomical organ.

"Heart attack" - "heart attack", "heart attack"





"Heart pumps blood" - "serdtseperekachivaetkrov", "yurakqonnihaydaydi"

2. The soul is like a spiritual component. The soul is like a spiritual component.

"In my heart I know that she is right"

I feel right in my heart, I know

3. Courage, courage - like character traits features.

"Dear heart" - "dushamoya, - my heart", "serdtsemoyo - my heart"

4. Love, affection - as an emotional component. Love, affection is an emotional component as part: "dear heart" - "dushamoya-my heart", "serdtsemoyo-my heart", "Lyubovmoya-my love"

5. Center - from a geographical point of view. The center is a geographical point of view from the point of view: "in the heart of the Empire" - "in the heart of the empire - in the heart of the empire"

6. Essence, basis. Essence, basis: "the heart of the matter" - "sutdela", "The essence of the matter"

7. The suit of cards is "worms" or a card game similar to whist. Cards costume is a card game like "worms" or whistle: "queen of hearts" - "Damachervey", "lady of hearts" The word "heart" is derived from the Old English word "heorte". The word "heart" there are many phrases, proverbs and aphorisms involved.

"Lose one's heart" - "fall in love"

"Steal somebody's heart" - "win someone's heart" to leave "

"Affair of the heart" - "delaserdechnye - heart issues", "lyubovnyy novel love story"

"The way to a man's heart is through his stomach" - "put k serdtsumujchinylejitcherez ego jeludok",
The way to a man's heart is through the stomach "(proverb)

"Don't let your mind kill your heart and soul" - "Ne pozvolyaysvoemurazumuubittvoeserdtsaidushu",
"Your mind is the way to kill your heart and soul don't leave "

Somatic phraseological units are also used as synonyms, antonyms, and homonyms. Synonymous phraseologies are understood to have the same meaning. For example: one mouth, one pinch, one chin. In English, to be in a dead mouth, to somatic phrases such as be down in die mouth can be synonymous. The meanings of antonymous somatic phraseological units are contradictory called phraseologies. For example: His heart is wide, his heart is narrow, his heart is pounding, his heart is pounding. In English at first sight-on second thought. Homonymous somatic phraseology is also important. For example: I. Hand to raise - to raise one's hand in response, II. Raising your hand is hitting. I. Joni came out - to breathe his last, that is, to die. II. He died - he was angry. In English I. to feel one's oats and II. to feel one's oats.

Conclusion

Somatic phraseology is important in English and Uzbek. Jahonand Uzbek linguists have been thinking about and on somatic phraseology. The life of each nation with the help of somatic phraseology style, customs, and the mental and physical state of a person. Lexemes "head", "hand", "eye", "foot" in the expression of somatic phraseology has a special place.



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