

SOMATIC UNITS AND THEIR NATIONAL AND CULTURAL SPECIFICS

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Annotation

The article serves to reveal somatic units and their specific characteristics and role in Uzbek and English languages. In our research work, we shall focus on the types of somatic vocabulary. At the same time, we do a SWOT analysis of the word "head".

Keywords: phraseological units, somatic units, somatic components, lexeme "head", SWOT.

The vocabulary of a language is enriched not only by words but also by phraseological units. Phraseological units are word-groups that cannot be made in the process of speech, they exist in the language as ready-made units. The same as words phraseological units express a single notion and are used in a sentence as one part of it. American and British lexicographers call such units "idioms". We can mention such dictionaries as: L.Smith "Words and Idioms", V.Collins "A Book of English Idioms" etc. In these dictionaries we can find words, peculiar in their semantics (idiomatic), side by side with word-groups and sentences. In these dictionaries they are arranged, as a rule, into different semantic groups.

F.Vack, a scientist who studied Estonian phraseology, was the first to point out about somatic phraseology. He divided somatic phraseology into groups that describe only people, describe people and animals, and describe only animals.

First, we would like to say that the word 'soma' comes from Greek meaning "body". Estonian scholar F.Vack was the first who introduced the term "somatic" to linguistics. Researchers frequently make use of this term when they want to talk about body-part term idioms.

Due to A.Blum somatic phraseological units in modern English represent a huge group. The most common in the usage are somatic expressions with the word "hand". The next in frequency of usage are "head", "eye", "face", "foot", "nose", "finger", "heart". Other somatic units (leg, arm, back, bone, brain, ear, tooth, skin, shoulder, neck, tongue) less used, but their activity is large enough for word forming.

The main features of somatic units are that they represent concepts and relationships necessary in any society, without them it is difficult to imagine the speech of people.

It should be noted that people explain their emotions in different ways, their somatisms also differ, for example, gestures, facial expressions, etc.

The nature of functions of body parts and organs, called somatic components, determines the imagery of most somatic phraseology.

All somatic vocabulary, depending on the nature of the object of the nomination, is divided into the following groups:

1. Somonymic vocabulary. Somonymy is the largest section of the somatic vocabulary of the compared languages. It serves to designate parts and areas of the human body: names that are system-wide

designations: lexemes denoting the human body; names of the head and its parts; the names of the neck and torso of a person; names of the upper limbs; names of the lower limbs.

2. Osteonymic vocabulary. This vocabulary is used to nominate the bones of the human body and their connections: the names of the skeletal system of the human body as a whole; names of the bones of the head; names of the bones of the body; names of the bones of the upper limbs; names of the bones of the lower extremities.

3. Splanchnonymic vocabulary. This vocabulary is used to name the internal organs of the human body: names internal organs in general; names of digestive organs; names of the respiratory organs; names of urinary organs.

4. Angionymic vocabulary. This vocabulary is used to name the circulatory system of the human body and is the smallest part in the system of somatic vocabulary of the Uzbek and English languages.

5. Sensorymic vocabulary. This vocabulary is used to designate the sense organs of the human body. Along with angionymic vocabulary, sensorymic vocabulary is one of the few groups. These include: the names of the organs of vision; names of organs of hearing; the names of the organs of smell and organs of taste; the names of the organs of touch.

6. Vocabulary denoting diseases, illnesses and manifestations of the human body.

This classification names a strictly determined natural number of objects of nominations characteristic of the human body and does not depend on belonging to a particular language. The specific composition of lexical units in different languages differs in quantitative and qualitative terms. This classification names a strictly determined natural number of objects of nominations characteristic of the human body and does not depend on belonging to a particular language. The specific composition of lexical units in different languages differs in quantitative and qualitative terms. Let us dwell on the study of the somonymic somatism – head, without considering the diminutive forms.

The lexeme head (bosh) is one of the most ambiguous somonymic somatisms in both Uzbek and English languages. The ambiguity of the lexemes head, and head is based on a rather diverse plan of their content. This can be seen in the same analysis of their sememe (semantic unit). The sememe, which is the plan of the content of the lexeme head, includes the following semes in its semantic structure: 1) “think, reflect”; 2) “the main, vital (organ)”; 3) “round (shape)”; 4) “upper, located at the top (part)”.

Based on the above examples, I have tried to consider the word “head” in somatic units through SWOT analysis:

S (Strengths)	W (Weaknesses)	O (Opportunities)	T (Threats)
to carry one’s head high: Nizamjon raised his head and spoke proudly. (Said Ahmad Ufq.462)	lose one’s head: Which of these guys would make you lose your head ? The Sun (2017)	One head is good, two heads are better: Looking at her children who found the answer to the puzzle, the mother said “ two heads are better than one head ”.	Headless: Man as an individual is a genius. But men in the mass form the headless monster, a great, brutish idiot that goes where prodded. (Charlie Chaplin)

In conclusion, in the SWOT analysis, we interpreted the word “head” as a somatic unit. The use of the same word in different senses has shown that the richness of language can be expressed in both negative and positive ways. It is also possible to show not only the word “head” but also other somatic words in the SWOT analysis.

Thus, a comparative analysis of somatizms in the blessing of English and Uzbek cultures showed that they had more in similarities than differences. The main explanation for this to express the ideas: the values of cherished life, long life, health, happiness, which are widespread and valued in every culture, regardless of ethnic origin.

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