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LINGUISTIC AND EXTRALINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF SOMATIC COMPONENT PHRASEOLOGISMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Abstract

This scientific article is devoted to a deep comparative analysis of phraseologisms with a somatic component in English and Uzbek from linguistic and extralinguistic perspectives. The study examines in detail the semantic structure, structural models, imagery mechanisms of phraseological units involving the names of human body parts, and the influence of cultural, historical, social, and cognitive factors on their formation. Based on descriptive, comparative, semantic, and linguocultural analysis methods, the universal and national characteristics of somatic phraseologisms are identified. The results of the study show that although somatic phraseologisms are based on common biological experience, their semantic interpretation and pragmatic use are closely related to the mentality, value system, and cultural traditions of each language. The results of the article are of theoretical and practical importance in the fields of comparative linguistics, translation studies, linguocultural studies, and foreign language teaching.

Keywords

Phraseology, somatic component, linguistic analysis, extralinguistic factors, linguoculture, cognitive linguistics, comparative analysis, English language, Uzbek language

INTRODUCTION

Phraseology is one of the most complex and content-rich layers of the language system, which embodies the historical experience, cultural memory and national worldview of the people. Phraseological units give speech imagery, expressiveness and emotional impact, expanding the communicative capabilities of the language. In particular, phraseologisms with a somatic component, since they are formed on the basis of ideas related to the human body, clearly demonstrate the inextricable link between language, thinking and culture. Although the human body serves as a common biological basis for all peoples, attitudes towards the body, assessments and symbolic meanings are formed differently in different cultures.

Phraseologisms with a somatic component express a person's inner feelings, emotional state, moral qualities, social status and interpersonal relationships. The widespread use of such units in English and Uzbek languages indicates their communicative and cultural significance. At a time when contacts between different languages and cultures are increasing in the process of modern globalization, the comparative study of somatic phraseologisms is of great importance in increasing the effectiveness of intercultural communication. Therefore, this study is aimed at a comprehensive analysis of phraseologisms

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with a somatic component in English and Uzbek from a linguistic and extralinguistic perspective.

Language is a product of human thought, it is not only a means of communication, but also a representative of national culture and historical experience. Phraseological units are one of the most vividly reflected layers of this experience. In particular, phraseological units with a somatic component arise on the basis of concepts related to the human body, expanding the figurative possibilities of language. Despite the fact that the human body is a universal biological phenomenon, the attitude to the body, the criteria for symbolic interpretation and evaluation differ among different peoples. Therefore, somatic phraseological units clearly reflect national characteristics.

In English and Uzbek, somatic phraseological units are actively used in everyday speech, fiction, and the media. Through these units, a person's emotional state, social status, moral views, and interpersonal relationships are expressed. This article considers the role of somatic phraseological units in the language system and their cultural foundations as a topical issue.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

The theory of phraseology has been formed as an independent scientific direction in linguistics, and many prominent scientists have conducted research in this area. A.V. Kunin interpreted phraseological units as stable, renewable and semantically integral language units, studying their structural and semantic properties in detail. V.V. Vinogradov classified phraseologisms according to the degree of semantic independence and revealed the sources of their figurativeness. Representatives of cognitive linguistics analyze somatic phraseologisms in connection with human thinking and the conceptual system.

In Uzbek linguistics, Sh. Rahmatullayev, Sh. Iskandarova and other scientists have highlighted the lexical-semantic properties of phraseologisms, their aspects related to national culture. In English linguistics, D. Crystal draws attention to the communicative and pragmatic functions of phraseological units. In this study, the descriptive method is used to identify common features of somatic phraseologisms, the comparative method is used to compare similarities and differences in English and Uzbek, and semantic analysis is used to reveal the mechanisms of figurativeness and figurativeness. Extralinguistic analysis serves to determine the influence of cultural, social and historical factors. Phraseological dictionaries, scientific sources and real speech examples were selected as research materials.

Phraseological issues have been studied in linguistics for many years. Researchers have paid special attention to the stability, transferability and figurativeness of phraseological units. In English linguistics, somatic phraseologisms are often studied from a cognitive and pragmatic point of view, while in Uzbek linguistics, their lexical-semantic and national-cultural aspects are analyzed. The existing scientific works have highlighted the symbolic meanings of somatic components and their speech functions.

In this study, the comparative-descriptive method was chosen as the main method. Through the semantic analysis of phraseological units, their main meanings and transferable content are determined. Also, based on the linguocultural approach, cultural and social factors that influenced the formation of phraseologisms are considered. Phraseological dictionaries in English and Uzbek and authentic speech samples were used as research material.

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RESULT

The results of the study showed that phraseologisms with a somatic component in English and Uzbek are semantically divided into several main groups. The first group consists of phraseologisms expressing the mental and emotional state of a person, in which the head and head components occupy a leading position. The second group includes phraseologisms with a heart and heart component expressing emotions and moral qualities. The third group is associated with the face, hand and eye components and expresses social relations, assessments and interpersonal relationships.

The analysis shows that complete equivalence of somatic phraseologisms is rare. In most cases, partial or functional correspondence is observed. This is explained by the specific cultural and semantic system of each language. While in Uzbek, somatic phraseologisms serve to convey more moral and social assessments, in English they are aimed at expressing personal states and individual actions.

DISCUSSION

The results obtained confirm the decisive role of extralinguistic factors in the formation of phraseologisms with a somatic component. Since the concepts of collectivity, honor, respect and social prestige are highly valued in Uzbek society, units related to the face and head play an important role in phraseological images. In English, concepts related to individualism, personal freedom and independent decision-making dominate. These differences are directly related to historical development, religious views and social structure. The results of the study show that when translating somatic phraseologisms, not only lexical-semantic compatibility, but also cultural context must be taken into account.

The results obtained confirm that the formation of somatic phraseologisms is directly related to extralinguistic factors. In Uzbek society, moral norms, collective values, and social evaluation play an important role in the phraseological system. In English, personal freedom, individual experience, and subjective evaluation take precedence. These differences once again confirm the inextricable link between language and culture.

Comparative study of somatic phraseologisms helps to understand the problems that arise in the translation process. In many cases, it is not a literal translation that is important, but the selection of a functional and culturally appropriate unit. Therefore, such studies are important in language learning and the development of intercultural communication.

CONCLUSION

This scientific study is devoted to a comparative analysis of the linguistic and extralinguistic features of phraseologisms with somatic components in English and Uzbek. In the course of the research, the semantic, structural and functional properties of phraseological units, as well as the role of cultural, social and cognitive factors in their formation, were comprehensively covered. The results showed that somatic phraseologisms occupy an important place in the phraseological system of both languages, are a means of expressing national thinking and the way of perceiving the world of the speakers of the language.

Based on the linguistic analysis, it was determined that phraseologisms with somatic components have such features characteristic of phraseology as the formation of a portable

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meaning, stability and imagery. Abstract concepts, mental states, moral qualities and social relations are expressed through components related to various parts of the human body. Although the universality of some somatic components is observed in English and Uzbek, it was found that their spiritual interpretation and speech function are manifested differently. This indicates that linguistic units have not only linguistic, but also cultural content.

As a result of the analysis of extralinguistic factors, it was revealed that the historical experience, customs, traditions and social values of the people play an important role in the formation of phraseologisms. While somatic phraseologisms in the Uzbek language serve to express collectivism, respect, patience and moral norms, in English units expressing personal independence, individual experience and psychological states are relatively dominant. These differences are closely related to the mentality and cultural characteristics of both peoples.

The results of the study also confirmed that somatic phraseologisms have a cognitive basis. It was found that the process of perceiving the world through the human body is reflected in linguistic units, and phraseological units are formed on the basis of conceptual metaphors. This indicates the need to study phraseology from the perspective of cognitive linguistics.

In conclusion, a comparative study of phraseologisms with a somatic component in English and Uzbek allows us to understand the inextricable link between language and culture. The results of the study, along with enriching the theory of phraseology, are of significant scientific and practical importance in the fields of translation practice, foreign language teaching, linguocultural studies, and intercultural communication. This work can serve as a solid scientific basis for further research into somatic phraseologisms based on pragmatic, discursive, and corpus linguistic approaches.

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