

VERBALIZATION OF SOMATIC OBJECTS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Abstract: Somatic objects are words and phrases related to parts of the human body. They are often used as metaphors and idioms. For example, in English is used, the expression "keep an eye" or in Uzbek, the phrase "qo'li ochiq" (generous). Such expressions play an important role in reflecting thought processes and cultural values.

Keywords: Somatic objects, somatic units, paremological texts, proverbs, sayings

Аннотация: Соматические объекты – это слова и словосочетания, связанные с частями тела человека. Они часто используются как метафоры и фразеологизмы. Например, в английском языке есть выражение «держать глаз» (быть глазом-ухом) или в узбекском языке есть выражение «qo'li ochiq» (щедрый). Такие фразы играют важную роль в выражении мышления и культурных ценностей людей.

Ключевые слова: Соматические объекты, соматические единицы, паремнологические тексты, пословицы, маталы

Introduction: Somatic units are terms related to the human body and hold an important place in the phraseological, paremological, and metaphorical systems of every language. Paremological texts consist of folk proverbs, matals, and wise sayings, reflecting national thinking and worldview. This article analyzes how somatic objects are represented in paremological texts in English and Uzbek languages. Somatic units have peculiarities in different languages. Some somatic units can be dire Paremological texts Paremological texts Paremological texts Paremological texts ctly translated, but others differ in meaning. For example, the English phrase "cold feet" means fear or hesitation, while in Uzbek, this concept is expressed differently. Each language has important linguistic units reflecting national culture, history, and worldview. Among such units, paremological texts, including proverbs and matals, hold a special place. This article analyzes how somatic objects, which are concepts related to the human body, are represented in paremological texts in both English and Uzbek languages. Somatic idioms are also culturally significant as they reveal similarities and differences between languages and cultures.

Somatic objects in paremological texts:**1. In Uzbek:**

"Ko'rgan ko'z olar, ko'rmagan so'rar." (A knowledgeable person will act, while an unknowledgeable person will ask.)

"Oyoqni uzatib yotma, to'shakni keng ol." (It is important to act and expand opportunities.)

"Bosh qayerga borsa, oyoq ham o'sha tomonga boradi." (Where the leader goes, the team follows.)

2. In English:

"Actions speak louder than words."

"The apple never falls far from the tree."

"A slip of the tongue."

Similarities and Comparisons: Proverbs based on somatic units in English and Uzbek languages may express similar meanings, but their forms of expression differ. For example, in Uzbek, "Ko'zi ochiq" refers to a wise and perceptive person, while in English, "sharp-eyed" or "keen-eyed" carries a similar meaning. Additionally, some somatic phrases do not have direct equivalents in English and Uzbek, but they share common cultural and logical connections.

Somatic objects in paremological texts:

Somatic objects in the analyzed proverbs and matals refer to different parts of the human body and are used either metaphorically or literally. Somatic units in both English and Uzbek languages can be divided into the following categories:

Head and face-related paremological units

In English: "Use your head" (Think with your head), "Don't lose your face" (Don't lose your honor)

In Uzbek: "Odamning boshi – bir dunyo" (Everyone's life and worldview are different), "Yuzsiz odamdan qo'rqma" (Don't fear a person without shame)

Hand and foot-related units

In English: "Lend a hand" (Help), "Don't pull my leg" (Don't deceive me)

In Uzbek: "Qo'li ochiq" (Generous), "Oyog'i yengil" (A person who brings luck)

Eye-related units

In English: "The eyes are the window to the soul," "Turn a blind eye" (Ignore something)

In Uzbek: "Ko'rgan ko'z uyalmaydi" (A person who has done something will not be ashamed of it), "Ko'zi ochiq odam" (A wise, perceptive person)

Heart and tongue-related units

In English: "Have a heart" (Be kind), "Cat got your tongue?" (Why are you silent?)

In Uzbek: "Yuragi katta" (Generous), "Tilida zahar bor" (His words are heavy)

Metaphorical meanings of somatic objects:

In many cases, the concepts expressed through somatic objects are used in either direct or figurative senses. For example:

Head: A symbol of thought and intellect.

Hand: Represents help, labor, or cunning.

Eye: A symbol of wisdom, attention, or indifference.

Heart: A symbol of courage, generosity, or love.

Tongue: Represents the ability to speak, truth, or lies.

Although these metaphorical meanings may have distinct features depending on the language and culture, they often reflect common concepts.

Differences and similarities in English and Uzbek languages:

When comparing somatic paremological units in English and Uzbek, the following aspects should be considered:

Similarities: In both languages, somatic objects are used to express emotional and social states. Many proverbs describe a person's intellect, experience, and social relationships. Somatic units evaluate human behavior and moral qualities.

Differences: English proverbs frequently use phrases related to "hand" and "eye," while Uzbek proverbs are more centered around "head," "face," and "heart." In English, some somatic expressions are used in their literal sense (e.g., "Give someone a hand"), while in Uzbek, similar expressions are often used metaphorically (e.g., "Qo'li ochiq" meaning "Generous"). The word "heart" is used more frequently in Uzbek (e.g., "Yuragi katta" meaning "Generous"), while English heart-related phrases are used less often.

Frequency of usage: Somatic expressions involving "hand" and "eye" are more common in English, while in Uzbek, those involving "head," "face," and "heart" are more widespread. The word "heart" is used more figuratively in Uzbek (e.g., "Yuragi katta" meaning "Generous"), whereas in English, heart-related expressions are less common.

Semantic differences: In English, the phrase "give someone a hand" is used literally, while the Uzbek phrase "qo'li ochiq" (generous) is used metaphorically. The Uzbek expression "boshi berk ko'cha" refers to a problematic situation, while in English, the closest equivalents might be "dead end" or "at a crossroads," but the context can vary.

Context and cultural influence: The Uzbek expression "tili uzun" (a person who knows and speaks others' secrets) is similar to the English expressions "have a big mouth" or "talkative," but it is not always used negatively in both languages. The English expression "keep your head up" (don't lose hope) resembles the Uzbek phrase "boshingni baland tut," but the emotional tone and context of usage differ.

Conclusion: The paremiological texts based on somatic objects in English and Uzbek languages reveal the connection between language and culture. As highlighted in this article, somatic units are used to express human emotions, thoughts, and social relations in both languages. However, their modes of expression and contexts of use differ depending on cultural characteristics. This is significant for interlingual translation and linguistic-cultural research.

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